

TV, ONE-WAY GLASS IN ANIMAL LAB.

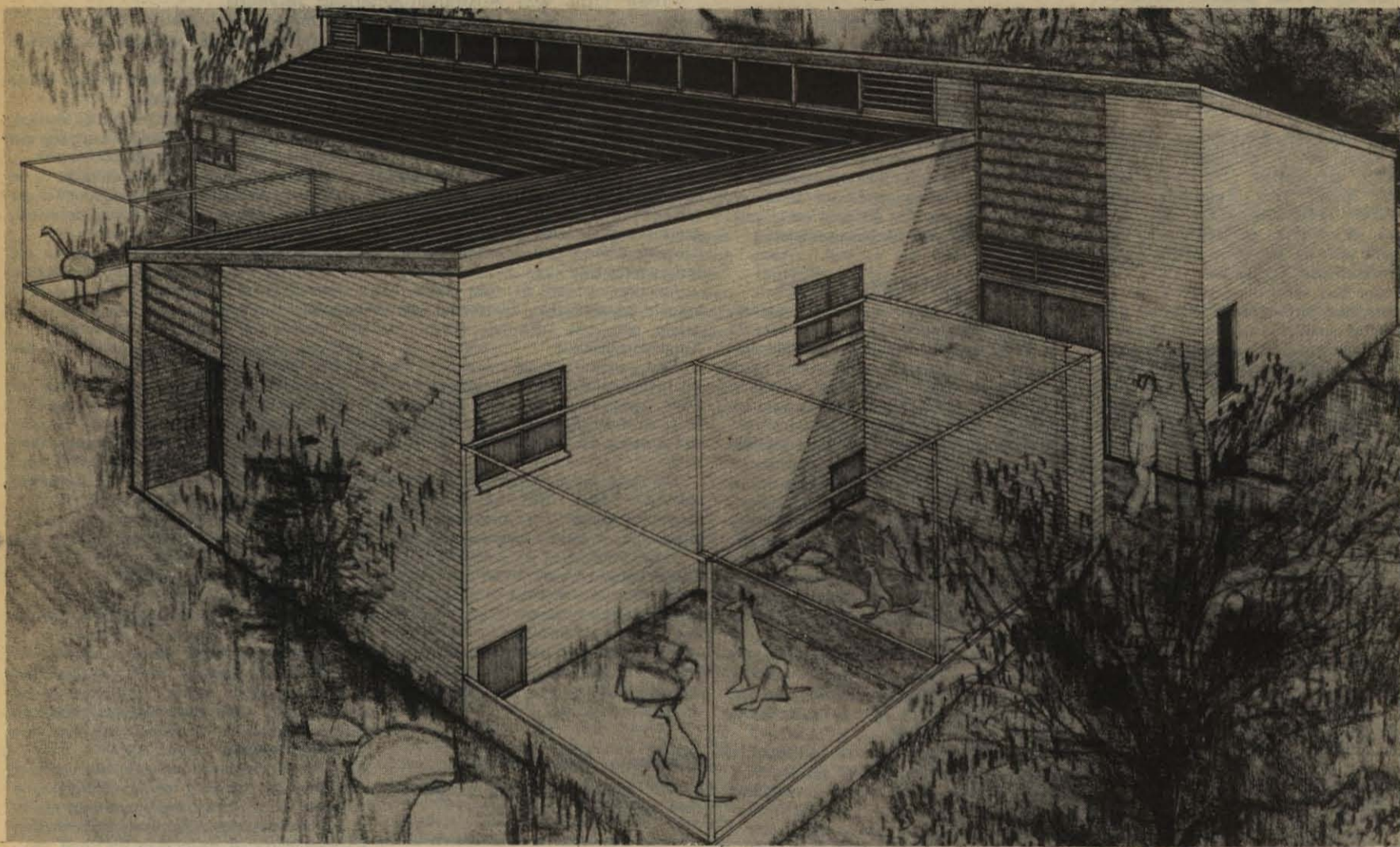


MONASH REPORTER

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WORK has begun on the construction of a new \$27,600 complex of behaviour-environmental laboratories in the Marshall Zoology Reserve (Snake Gully). They are expected to be ready for use by the end of this year.

The laboratories will greatly expand the zoology department's facilities for teaching and research into the behaviour and ecological requirements of small to medium-sized native mammals and birds.

An important feature of the laboratories will be the provision of observation booths equipped with one-way glass (similar to that in the Elwyn Morey Child Study Centre) to enable research workers to study the animals undisturbed.

There will also be facilities for recording and filming the behaviour of animals and a system of closed-circuit television and videotape recorders will be installed in some of the rooms.

Marshall Reserve, where the new laboratories will be situated, is a nine-acre enclosure on the eastern boundary of the Monash campus. It is heavily clothed with eucalypts and wattles and contains a small amount of sedge marshland which drains into a lake.

The reserve is a unique facility in Australia and is used solely for teaching and research facilities directed towards the behaviour and ecology of native fauna. It is registered as a quarantine area with the Department of Health.

The proposed behaviour centre consists of nine separate laboratories, each about 120 sq. ft. in area, and each having access to a similar sized outdoor cage adjoining it.

Professor J. W. Warren, chairman of the department of zoology, says that the light periods of each laboratory can be artificially controlled so that the effects of different dark-light cycles on behavioural patterns can be determined.

A particular asset of the design was that animals could be held in isolated, adjacent rooms, each with different light periods, and their behaviour simultaneously compared and recorded by a single observer in a central booth.

(Professor Warren writes about the detailed plans for the laboratories on Page 2).

First of the "teach-ins":

NEUTRALITY OR COMMITMENT?

THE QUESTION of whether the University should be politically neutral was discussed for more than two hours last Wednesday in the first of a series of teach-ins on the role of the University in society.

The 500-seat capacity Alexander Theatre was less than half full - somewhat disappointing considering the depth and variety of points of view discussed. The stand-by of closed circuit TV to R5 was not needed.

In the discussion, chaired by Professor J. M. Swan, Professor David Armstrong (Sydney) and Dr. Stanley Benn (ANU) lined up for the university being politically neutral and Professor Brian Medlin (Flinders) and Monash undergraduate, John Alford, took the opposite view.

Both Prof. Medlin and Mr. Alford claimed that political neutrality was a

meaningless term. Universities, by supporting the status quo and providing products for society, were being political, they claimed.

Dr. Benn, research fellow in the ALU philosophy department, argued that the university as an institution had an overriding positive commitment to free and rational inquiry.

"The point of a university, in short, is the cultivation of activities such as scholarship and science, activities informed by values such as rationality, regard for truth, and respect for facts - for evidence and argument - no matter how unwelcome the conclusion or how uncongenial the source," Dr. Benn told the audience.

For the university to take sides as an institution on matters unrelated to the tradition of rational inquiry would be to invite its members to use it as a political instrument, to be captured and manipulated by whoever carried the most weight.

"Using very bad poetry and mixed metaphors, one could say of Australia's situation that we are a tiny ship on an uncharted sea piloted by a rather dim crew supplied with obsolete maps . . ."

— Dr. Frank Knopfelmacher, senior lecturer in psychology, University of Melbourne, at the Monash vacation conference of the Australian Political Studies Association.

A report of the conference appears on page 2 this month.

Continued on page 9

The Head of the Zoology Department, Professor Warren, explains how the new \$27,600 laboratory will be used.

A delight for the Bird-watcher

The animal behaviour laboratories now being built in the Marshall Reserve (see page 1) will be used for teaching and research into behavioural and ecological aspects of small to medium-sized mammals and birds.

Larger species will continue to be held in the open area of the reserve, as is our practice with current programmes dealing with koalas, grey kangaroos, swamp wallabies, brush turkeys and Cape Barren geese, all of which are reproducing in the reserve with the exception of the recently introduced koala population.

Immediate behavioural studies, most of which have already been initiated under restricted conditions, will be on intraspecific communication in three species of Dasyurids, one species of native rodent (*Notomys*), and one species of bird (*Willy Wagtail*). This work will be correlated with physiological parameters, especially in the endocrine system, to determine how these may affect behavioural patterns in temporal and spatial, as well as in quantitative and qualitative, ways.

A particularly interesting study to be taken up in the laboratories relates to the effect of population density on social structure and reproductive success in small mammals.

Stress syndrome

Some members of this department working with the marsupial, *Antechinus*, have recently demonstrated in a wild population an annual stress syndrome reflected by changes in adrenal structure and nitrogen balance prior to death. Biologists have for some time suggested that this syndrome, well known in captive animals held in crowded conditions, could form a means of natural population density control, but have been unable to demonstrate its existence in the field in spite of extensive work in Europe and North America.

The Monash group which has now made this discovery wishes to extend its work into other aspects of the behavioural and physiological parameters of the stress syndrome and also examine its presence in other Australian mammals, especially the plague rat, *Rattus villosissimus*, which exhibits cyclic changes in population numbers and is an agricultural pest during periods of peak density.

Several other current projects on small marsupials and native rodents would be augmented by these laboratories and we have an extensive list of proposed studies for the future, dealing with genetical and neural correlates of behaviour.

Energy sources

We also intend to use the laboratories to extend current research on habitat usage and energy budgets of Victorian native birds, similar to that which we have recently completed on Cape Barren geese. Specifically, our concern is with some of the nectar-feeding birds (white-plumed honeyeater, red wattlebird, and the silver-eye). These may not depend so much on nectar as on pollen for an energy source during much of the year, as was recently shown for the nectar-feeding purple-crowned lorikeet, by Dr. Churchill, Monash Botany Department.

Results from projects such as those described are correlated with studies in the field. Field observations offer opportunities

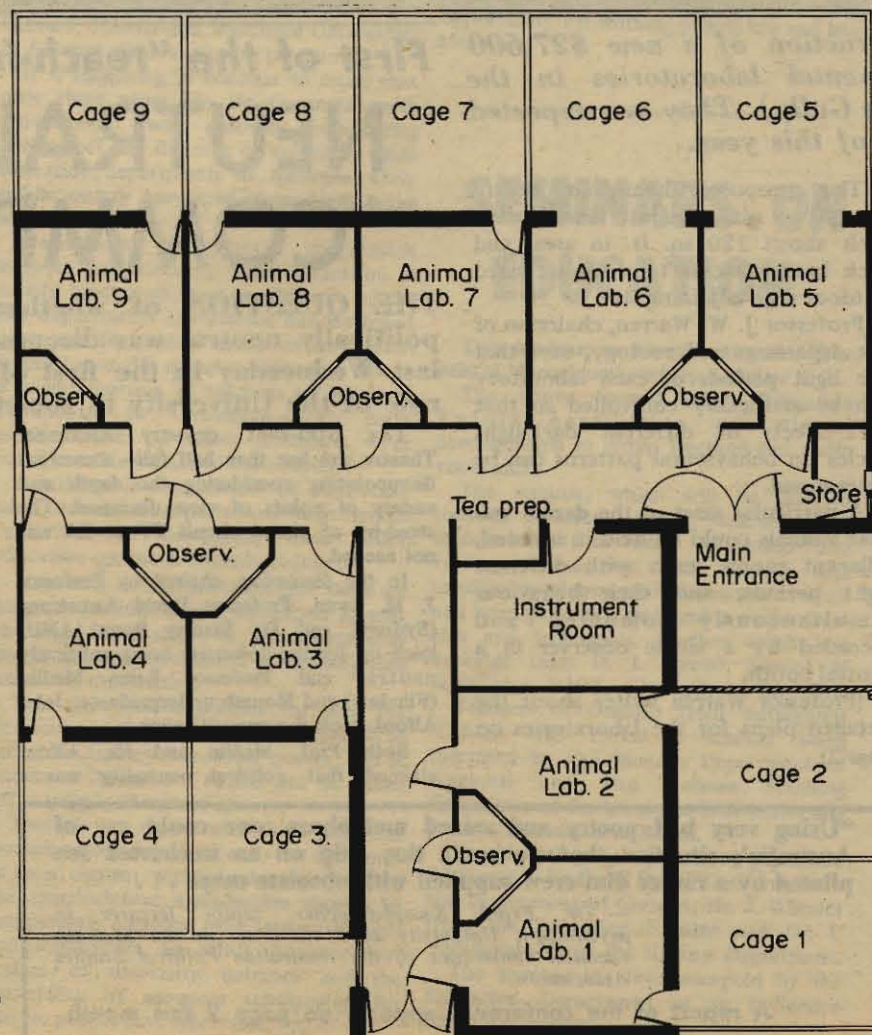
to explore the full repertoire of behaviour patterns in a species with a broad perspective and in direct relationship to habitat, and often significant laboratory experiments can be designed only after adequate field work has been completed.

Aid to undergraduates

Apart from providing research quarters, the new laboratories will be an immense aid to undergraduate teaching. The Marshall Reserve is extensively used to introduce students to behavioural and ecological principles under natural conditions during regularly scheduled practical sessions, thus allowing greater benefit from extended field trips during term breaks. The teaching of behavioural biology to undergraduates is particularly difficult as it requires patient, extended observation of undisturbed animals under circumstances not normally easy to obtain. These laboratories, with closed-circuit video, will overcome the problem and provide a teaching facility for behavioural science previously unavailable in Australia.

The principle investigators responsible for developing research and teaching programmes utilising these facilities are Dr. D. F. Dorward, Dr. J. Nelson, Dr. A. K. Lee and Dr. E. H. M. Ealey.

Visiting biologists will also be invited to use the laboratories, if space allows and if their research projects are considered suitable.



FLOOR PLAN of the new behaviour laboratories now being built in Snake Gully. Individual labs. are about 120 sq. ft. in area.

Academics meet and wonder . . .

THE U.S.A. - A HOSTILE RELATIVE?

Three well-known Melbourne academics — Frank Knopfelmacher, Harry Gelber and Max Teichmann — got together for a panel discussion at the conference of the Australasian Political Studies Association held at Monash during the vacation.

Their topic was Australian-American relations.

Dr. Knopfelmacher, senior lecturer in psychology at Melbourne University, was first speaker and his disenchantment with the United States was soon evident — "America is a foreign and potentially hostile country to Australia, like all other countries," he said.

Dr. Knopfelmacher told the assembled political scientists that as long as Australians believed in the myth of American protection Australia would have no adequate defence policy and no consistent foreign policy.

American policy in this region had become unpredictable, due to the internal crisis in the United States, Dr. Knopfelmacher said.

The central point around which Australian politics had been argued in recent years had now disappeared, because the Vietnam war had, in the long run, been lost and America was departing from South East Asia.

The Government had to find some other ideological issue. This had led to the "appalling quality" of Australia's present political life, with its smears and scandals.

"The Government is treading water", Dr. Knopfelmacher said. "You can't blame them — they are colonial politicians whose second mother country is gone and they don't know what to do".

The Whitlam section of the A.L.P. were "with it' colonial boys". Mr. Whitlam had returned from China saying "I'm doing what the Yanks are doing".

Chinese benefits

Dr. Knopfelmacher said foreign policy must be divorced from ideology.

"Maybe one day we'll have to negotiate with a Communist power — even ally with one — or with any other power whose ideology we intensely dislike."

Dr. Gelber, reader in politics at Monash, spent a good deal of his time analysing the impact of the US — China rapprochement.

He believed that China was likely to be the main beneficiary as it would move closer to world recognition and it would have done so as the result of US initiative.

The rapprochement would add to the worries of the Soviet Union and Japan. Overall the Chinese would feel that their policies had been correct.

Japan was likely to be hardest hit, Dr. Gelber said. It would feel humiliated by the way the US made its announcement of the coming Nixon visit. Japan could build up "its own diplomatic bridges" to Peking.

Dr. Gelber said Australia may have to reckon with serious disagreements between the US and Japan. The Japanese would also be hard hit by the recent revaluation of the US dollar and the import changes.

Dr. Gelber said the rapprochement could help the US withdrawal from Vietnam and consequently the Republican party chances in the 1972 presidential election.

A plea for morality

Max Teichmann, senior lecturer in politics at Monash, made a somewhat nostalgic plea — a need for diplomacy and morality, two international relations concepts which he claimed had been too easily forgotten.

"Australia should revise the old notion of diplomacy instead of brandishing pop guns." It had never kept pace with reality and was still expecting planes for a war that never occurred more than six years ago — perhaps the F111s could be used for tanks, he suggested.

Mr. Teichmann talked about the general world economic recession and he felt this could lead to a cut back in defence expenditure in favour of more pressing domestic needs. Australia should learn from the example of the US which had invested heavily in armaments but was now facing an internal crisis.

Mr. Teichmann opposed a suggestion by Dr. Knopfelmacher that in the future Australia might ally with Japan — he said that this was potentially dangerous as the depressed world economic condition could lead to a rightist, reactionary government in Japan. "Our rather blind alliance with the US has led to problems and we should not repeat this," he said.

Mr. Teichmann also got worked up about New Guinea in an exchange with Prof. Arthur Burns from ANU. Mr. Teichmann said anything Australia touched in New Guinea it contaminated — it had called the natives "fuzzy-wuzzy angels" during the war but it did not take long to get back to treating them as "boongs".

Replying to a question of whether Australia should have nuclear weapons, Dr. Knopfelmacher said he was for it but didn't know how to go about getting them, Dr. Gelber said Australia should not go nuclear at the moment and Mr. Teichmann said it was undeniably morally wrong ("we could only hit cities with them," he said).

Mr. Teichmann added that Australia would barely have enough funds to keep up present defence expenditure and the question of purchasing nuclear weapons was virtually out of the question. Domestic priorities will need to be met, he said.

A Faculty of Education colloquium at the end of second term discussed the role of trade unions in higher education. The discussion was based on a paper presented by the education officer for the ACTU, Mr. Peter Matthews, who talked about the need for courses on industrial relations, adult education and mature age entrance to tertiary education. The Reporter publishes Mr. Matthews' paper . . .

TRADE UNIONS AND EDUCATION

The study and teaching of industrial relations in Australia is far behind that of any other industrialised country, both in quality and quantity.

Unfortunately, the dominant role of the arbitration system for many years led to the belief that industrial relations was a branch of legal studies and it is only recently that the much more important aspects related to sociology, history, politics, psychology and economics - and which, taken together, make up the subject Industrial Relations - have been recognised as relevant.

In spite of the fact that some change has taken place, the amount of money spent on teaching industrial law, on legal fees for tribunal and court hearings and on fines under the penal clauses, far exceeds that spent on research and teaching about the real causes of industrial conflict and the nature of the industrial system in which we live.

In spite of the fact that two universities now have departments of industrial relations within their economic faculties, no university has more than three full-time teachers in this subject and there is not one professor.

This is an incredible but accurate account of the situation. On the other hand, a number of universities have recently appointed professors in the field of business administration, marketing and finance - an unfortunate reflection of the emphasis that governments and industry place on the mechanical rather than the human elements in our industrial system.

University finance is primarily a Commonwealth Government responsibility and it would require only an indication from Canberra that money is available for expanding work in this field for the universities to be competing to set up good industrial relations' departments.

The form of any expansion of this kind is important. The most valuable would be the establishment of an industrial relations institute or centre at one university (and eventually one in each State).

Such an institute would not only teach undergraduates and graduates, and carry out practical research, but should also have an extension service with two wings, one providing programs for trade unions and the other for management. This extension service would have the vital function of making available to both sides of industry the research findings and the teaching resources of the institute.

More resources needed

The extension services of the industrial relations institutes proposed above could provide for only part of the total needs in the field of trade union education.

These needs are complex and will be met only through a variety of provisions. A good deal must clearly be done within the unions themselves, and already blue and white collar organisations are engaged in putting on residential and non-residential short term courses for honorary and full time officials. A much expanded program is now being planned.

Already too, a comprehensive national correspondence education scheme for unionists is in operation on an expanding scale.

As in the case of the various forms of management education however, union education needs the resources of the public education system through institutions such as technical colleges, tertiary colleges and the universities.

At present many of the existing courses offered by these institutions are primarily geared to the needs of employers - obviously because it is employers who have made demands on them. The form and shape of courses required by unions is, not surprisingly, different - but not necessarily inferior.

For example, it is a fact of life that regular attendance at a course over a long period is much more difficult for an active unionist than it is for a management person; the latter often obtains special release from work to further his studies in connection with his job.

It is not beyond the ingenuity of educationists at these institutions to arrange courses to meet the needs and the availability of unionists.

The overseas situation

Nor should it be beyond the foresight and enlightenment of some employers to begin to see that in the long run it is sensible to grant leave to honorary officials for study in connection with their union functions.

In many countries the major public institutions providing services for union education are the adult education or extension departments of universities.

In Britain and the United States particularly these bodies play a very big role, and work closely with the trade union movement to co-operate in offering good relevant courses. Oxford, London, Nottingham, Glasgow and Sheffield Universities in Britain; and New York, Harvard, Illinois and Wisconsin Universities in America all have very big programs.

It is staggering in contrast to recall that only three years ago the Commonwealth Government was seriously considering cutting off the finances of university adult education departments in Australia. Only public outcry prevented them from doing so.

Nevertheless, the extent of government support for university adult education is totally inadequate; as a result none of the few departments in existence has developed programs for union needs on any scale. Indicative of the situation is the fact that at a recent meeting of teachers of industrial relations in Canberra, the only representatives of adult education work came from New Zealand universities.

Considerable expansion of university adult education departments with special facilities for developing trade union education courses is urgently required.

It is now widely accepted that there are grave inequalities in our education system, resulting, for example in an exceptionally low proportion of children of working class parents at universities.

This situation emphasises the need for flexibility in the opportunities for people to enter the tertiary education system, and in particular the system should not be closed off to people of mature age.

There is no reason why those men and women who leave school early for economic or social reasons, without taking (or passing) the matriculation examination should be permanently excluded from tertiary colleges and universities. In effect, however, our system of university entrance and the availability of adequate scholarships for mature people have this result.

Too often university entrance is restricted to a top stratum of young matriculants at school leaving age. The matriculation examination is geared to the school curriculum followed by these young people and is appropriate to them.

But it is not appropriate to mature adults, who nevertheless may well have an equal or greater capacity to undertake a tertiary course. Just as the Australian National University has found it possible to abandon the matriculation examination as a test of entry, in favour of school assessments, it is quite possible to devise appropriate entry qualifications for mature adults.

In Britain, for example, the award of mature age scholarships and university entrance are based on an assessment of educational performance in adult education classes, an essay on a relevant adult topic, and an interview. This system has produced some outstanding leaders in the labor and other fields.

In addition to more appropriate entry qualifications, it is important that financial provision through the Commonwealth Mature Age Scholarship system should also be improved to a level where ordinary working people have a chance to take them up without imposing an intolerable strain on their dependents.

Just how important other countries believe such opportunities to pursue education throughout adult life to be, is illustrated by Britain's new Open University which sets no entry qualification at all. In Australia, however, the pressure on university places and the low priority accorded to university adult education is making the concept of continuing education opportunity for working people less and less real.

SEMINARS ON EDUCATION

Two seminars on education topics will be held at Monash on Saturday, October 2.

The newly formed Adult Education Tutors Association will discuss developments in group teaching and audio visual aids.

The seminar, which will be directed towards lecturers, tutors, teachers, and demonstrators in adult education and tertiary institutions, will feature and examine developments and practice in small and large group teaching, and in audio-visual aids and techniques. Further details are available from D. J. Stroud, School of Metallurgy, RMIT, 124 LaTrobe St., City.

Teachers of German from throughout Victoria will attend a seminar being organised by the Monash Department of German and the German Standing Committee of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

The Monash people presenting papers are Professor L. Bodi and Dr. M. G. Clyne, from the Department of German; Mr. J. Wheeler from the Education Faculty and Dr. I. Veit-Brause from the History Department.

The seminar has been accepted by the Education Department as an In-Service education activity.

Teachers for Adult Education

The Council of Adult Education would be pleased to hear from anyone interested in part-time non-vocational adult education teaching in 1972.

There are possibilities for daytime or evening work for a minimum of 1½ to 2 hours a week and up to about 8 to 10 hours, depending on the subject.

The Council's aim is to provide a wide-ranging programme of educational activities, including most of the traditional subjects of school and university, but also extending well beyond into studies and activities touching many adult interests and problems, particularly those contributing to the creative use of leisure.

Daytime H.S.C. courses are part of the Council's programme. Ideas for completely new courses would be particularly welcome.

The Council's Director of Classes, Mr. Warwick Fox, is now arranging classes for 1972 and would welcome enquiries by phone (63-4231), letter, or personal pre-arranged appointment at the Adult Education Centre, 256 Flinders Street.

PROF. DUNN TALKS ON RESEARCH

Research on educational problems does not have a high priority in Australia, the Dean of Education, Professor S. S. Dunn said at a meeting last month.

"There is little sustained debate based on factual information about the educational system in this state or in other states," Prof. Dunn said.

Prof. Dunn, who was speaking at the Wesley Church's Sunday Forum said a very small percentage of the educational budget was devoted to research.

"If the situation is to be improved not only professional educators but the public will need information on which to develop sustained debate and base opinions."

This information was not readily available.

Prof. Dunn said that the community must now look to its sociologists, its demographers and its researchers in educational administration to examine the needs of present day Victoria and to provide systems suited to these needs.

"Any serious student of education can not but be distressed by the extent to which crises develop in our education system which could have been foreseen if our planning had been adequate," he said.

"An education department can not control the birth rate and problems must arise when the numbers of pupils in schools grows much faster than the population from which teachers are drawn.

"But once children are born we know they will be in the school system in a few years and approximately how long they will stay and we can gather accurate information on immigration."

Prof. Dunn said that the Karmel committee in its inquiry into education in South Australia found that the statistics available for educational planning were inadequate and recommended the appointment of a director of research with a section devoted specifically to research related to the planning of resources.

In addition to research directed to planning research on the teaching process was needed to guide educational practice.

"Without the contribution of research we will be making decisions based on values that have not been examined and on information which is grossly inadequate," Prof. Dunn told the audience.

"Research alone cannot solve many of the basic problems but it can help us to make wiser decisions."

More than 200 people attended a three-day seminar on political and social problems in Malaysia, held at Monash during the vacation. It was organised by the Malay Society of Victoria and the Monash University Malaysian Students' Union and opened by the High Commissioner for Malaysia in Australia, Tan Sri Dato Faud Stephens. Dr. J. B. Dalton, lecturer in politics at Monash, presented a paper at the seminar and extracts are reproduced here.

MALAYSIAN POLITICS TODAY

The present authoritarian trend in Malaysian politics had its roots in the colonial period, Dr. J. B. Dalton, told the vacation seminar on Malaysian politics.

Dr. Dalton, lecturer in politics at Monash, said that "given Malaysia's racial problems, Westminster democracy is not only impractical but is probably undesirable as national unity is so fragile."

Malaysia inherited its authoritarianism from the British colonial administrators—"the authority-figures of distant Westminster and Whitehall."

"The British favoured the retention of the authoritarian structure of Malaysian society because it suited their interests; they were not apostles of democracy," he said. "British rule in Malaysia was based on superior power and the implicit threat to use the power if necessary."

Dr. Dalton said that the post-war emergency period assisted greatly in cultivating existing authoritarianism in Malaysia.

"The emergency encouraged habits of thought and reaction and patterns of governmental and administrative behaviour that were authoritarian and repressive.

"The most important effects were the creation of a siege mentality with an excessive concern for internal security and the increasing suspicion by the government of Chinese opposition parties."

Dr. Dalton however does not believe that the British should shoulder all the responsibility.

Unrealistic expectations

"The Malays were willing and inventive disciples when their turn came," he said.

"What I am suggesting is that it was unrealistic to expect an ex-colony with authoritarian patterns as a colonial legacy, and one which suffered a long communist revolt, to emerge overnight as a fully-fledged democratic state."

Dr. Dalton told the seminar that confrontation with Indonesia and the savage communal riots which broke out in Malaysia on May 13, 1969, perpetuated the crisis atmosphere which legitimised authoritarian rule.

Dr. Dalton blamed the growth of bureaucrats-turned-politicians on the personalities and political styles of Tunku Abdul Rahman and Tun Abdul Razak, two bureaucrats-turned-politicians.

The tendency in Malaysia to by-pass parliament for the civil service grew, with the result that political problems were seen increasingly as administrative ones. The ruling alliance party used its parliamentary majority to change the constitution at will and gerrymander electorates.

"The alliance leaders tended to by-pass parliament, leaving many of their own back benches frustrated and disappointed."

Dr. Dalton said the confusion arising in the past about Malaysian politics was largely

due to the government paying lip-service to democracy for window dressing rhetoric. "This aroused false and naive beliefs that Malaysia was a liberal democracy and encouraged the Chinese to think that they could challenge Malay supremacy through the ballot box.

"One of the effects of May 13 was to dispel these false hopes and reassert Malay power to the extent that it may never be seriously challenged again.

"May 13 brought a sadder but wiser note into Malaysian politics which may have beneficial effects in the long run. It is usually better to know just where one stands," he concluded.

Author with a mission

A distinguished French novelist is coming to Monash to deliver a lecture and to go to a central Australian aboriginal mission with two French Department staff.

He is Michel Butor, 44, from Nice. He is the writer of four novels, several volumes of poetry and a number of essays on literature, art and music.

M. Butor has collaborated in an experimental opera on the Faust theme with the Belgian composer Henri Pousseur.

He combines his literary career with a teaching post at the Faculty of Arts at Nice and frequent lecture tours, especially to the U.S., where he has been a visiting professor at a number of universities.

And he is interested in the conditions of indigenous races in lands that have been settled by more "civilised" peoples.

That is why he wants to go to central Australia. Actually he is writing a book on Australia and will use the trip as material for the book.

Monash papers

Three Monash staff members will be among 24 local and overseas experts to present papers at the four-day October convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

The convention, entitled "Transport Needs Now and 1981", will discuss road safety, vehicle emission control, design and future transport needs. It will be opened on October 18 by the Minister for Shipping and Transport, Mr. Nixon.

In the session on "Targets for Safety



AFTER the first session of the Malaysian conference Professor Donald Cochrane, who was Acting Vice-Chancellor on the day, welcomed the Malaysian High Commissioner and visitors in the University Offices. Prof. Cochrane is pictured with (from left) Rogayah Ismail, of Kelantan, who is studying third year economics at Monash; Teh Zawahir, from Penang, who is a town planning student at Melbourne University; Sally Chan, from Penang, a Monash Economics student, and the High Commissioner, Tan Sri Dato Faud Stephens.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKSHOP

Monash staff and research students are invited to attend an environmental workshop to be held in the lounge of the Melbourne University Graduate Union over four Tuesdays in September.

The talks, being organised by the Union and ANZAAS (Victoria), will be at 8 p.m. each Tuesday. The dates, papers and speakers are as follows:

September 7 - The Vegetation of the Sandringham Foreshore: Its History, Current Status and Management Problems. Mr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, Research Student,

Department of Geography, University of Melbourne.

September 14 - The Marine Biology of Port Phillip Bay. Mr. R. King, Research Student, School of Botany, University of Melbourne.

September 21 - Regional Development. R. Tyers and G. Roy, Research Students, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Melbourne.

September 28 - Land Use in Rural Areas: Agriculture Versus Conservation. Mr. P. England, Research Fellow, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Melbourne.

Mr. Phillip Nagley in the Monash biochemistry department has further details - ext. 3761.

Family planning

A senior lecturer in law at Monash University, Mr. H. A. Finlay, has called for the removal of publication of matters relating to family planning from the scope of restrictive legislation such as Police and Summary Offences Acts.

Mr. Finlay was presenting a paper on Family Planning and the Law at the annual conference of the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association held in Adelaide in August.

He believed that family planning literature should not be treated any differently to other publications.

He considered it unreal to inquire whether a particular birth control publication was indecent or obscene - with a prima facie presumption that it was because of its subject matter - and then to consider possible exemption from restrictions.

Family planning had become a new area of legal concern, because of the accepted threat to the environment and the biological threat to human existence as well as the growing concern with human rights, he told the conference.

He thought it was likely that family planning would be given a high priority among legislative programmes in the future.

Mr. Finlay was reporting on a survey of legislation operating throughout Australia that had a bearing on family planning. The survey, which had not yet been completed, was being undertaken within the Monash Law Faculty at the request of the Family Planning Association of Australia.

It was hoped that the results of the survey would eventually be published, and that it would be used as a guide for legislators, demographers, social scientists, the medical profession and the legal profession, he said.

Improvements" Prof. R. W. Cumming, professor of psychology, and Dr. G. A. Ryan of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine will present papers. Prof. Cumming will speak on the limitations of vehicle and driver on high speed roads and Dr. Ryan will speak on traffic crash research.

Prof. I. J. Polmear, head of the Department of Materials Engineering, will talk about the materials available to the transport industry in 10 years time.

The convention will be held at the National Science Centre, Parkville from October 19 to October 22.

THE UNIVERSITY SCENE IN NORTH AMERICA

The major portion of my five months away was spent at Washington State University on exchange with the Vice President of Student Affairs.

It was quite an experience to live in a town (Pullman) where the university population numbered some 18,000 out of a total town population of nearly 24,000.

To live there at a time when higher education was facing a real challenge, both in terms of reduced financial support and also in terms of self-evaluation was a further bonus.

Perhaps the northwestern states were feeling the economic pinch more than others but in the State of Washington all state colleges suffered serious budget cuts. At one stage it was even suggested that all sabbatical leave would be stopped and that staff salaries above a certain level would be reduced fifteen per cent.

Although worried about the reduction of funds, some observers felt this may eventually prove beneficial in that it will force colleges to be more efficient.

Other observers were quick to point out that the general public reaction to the student unrest of recent years, and particularly that of the previous year, had contributed to a reduction of public support. Whatever the reason, or reasons, one college president was moved to remark that higher education is no longer "at the top of the totem pole as far as the taxpayers are concerned."

This reduction of support and sympathy has caused a reassessment of the size of graduate schools as well as a critical look at all the teaching programmes offered.

Community colleges are attracting more interest and support than previously at the same time as students are questioning whether a four year degree is the correct path to upward economic mobility, and indeed whether such mobility is as important as was previously accepted. Some serious misgivings were also evident concerning the ready acceptance of the idea of the automatic suitability of all persons for a university education. It is recognised that students as well as institutions have rights and responsibilities and that disagreements about these issues may be tested in the courts.

Other matters being questioned include: the allocation of resources between teaching and research, the staff tenure system, the role students should play in academic decision making, the way students are locked into, without interruption, the secondary/tertiary education system, and the best ways to ensure that universities actually pursue, and are able to continue to do so, a critical role as far as society is concerned.

There is considerable discussion as to whether a university should take political stances, and whether inaction in this area is, in fact, as political as action. In commenting on this one writer noted that "those who would close universities as instruments of what they believe to be an unrescuable society would, I think, destroy precisely those social instruments which show the most hope for helping all of us to survive and to create a better world in which to live".

Whatever was felt about this question there did appear to be a general understanding that universities are extremely complex organisations and that no single group has a monopoly of the solutions to their problems.

Some further matters being debated and which may be relevant here are: Is it likely that students, academic, and non-academic staff will move toward unionism or collective bargaining? Within the existing government budget constraints, should a particular office be established to provide the necessary data for long range planning? Is it desirable to try and find ways whereby

DOUG ELLIS, Monash Union Sports Administrator, studied student affairs at 21 universities in Canada and north-west USA during five months' study leave this year. Here, *Monash Reporter* publishes the first part of his comprehensive Report to Council. The second chapter, dealing with student union organisation, will appear next month.



staff, and perhaps students, may move between universities or other colleges in the same city and yet be primarily attached to one institution? What significance, if any, will there be for universities if a four-day working week is introduced? Even without this social change, is it desirable to introduce a more common intermingling of study and work situations and what are the implications of this for class schedules, particularly in laboratory type disciplines? Will there be more people coming back for retraining, either as part time students, or in special sessions, and if so what should be done to make the environment more hospitable to them?

Ombudsman

The position of ombudsman now exists at a number of U.S. colleges. All of the positions are filled by members of academic staff and this seems to be a necessary prerequisite for the job.

Most reports indicated that approximately 80% of the complaints investigated were from students and the balance from academic staff. Each appointment is usually only for a limited period. It is of course, vital that the position of ombudsman is identified with confidence and confidential procedures, and that the purpose and existence of the position be clearly understood by all members of the institution. In all instances about which information was obtained the ombudsman had no legislative power but relied upon moral persuasion.

The general approach of the two ombudsmen spoken with usually amounted to finding out: (a) what is the exact complaint; (b) what the complaint is symptomatic of; (c) what can be done to eradicate the cause of the complaint.

Is it desirable to have an ombudsman at Monash or is the establishment of such a position merely analogous, as one person noted, "to putting a penny in the fuse box when a circuit has blown"?

Governance and students

Institutions everywhere are appointing more students to more university committees. However, it is by no means certain that these appointments are always made because of a conviction that students can make a positive contribution to the decision making process.

It is also disappointing to note the failure of many students to respond when opportunities to participate are open to them.

Is this because it is felt that these opportunities are only token gestures, or is it unrealistic to expect students to contribute effectively because of their other commitments? Perhaps the most important question is whether the current situation is merely a passing fad, or whether it

represents a long term shift in the pattern of university governance? Another query is whether students are ready for this experience and whether better, as well as more informed, decisions arise as a result of their participation. Should students be regarded as apprentices or junior partners and where do post graduates fit into this picture?

One U.S. survey on this topic showed that many faculty members were inclined to the view that "student participation is good for their personal development, but of no particular value to the institution".

It was reported in January that over 300 tertiary institutions in the United States were either considering, or had implemented, some form of advisory body composed of staff and students.

I was able to attend a meeting of the General Assembly at the University of Alaska and also to sit in on a number of discussions about the proposed one hundred member senate at Washington State University.

At one symposium on this topic a number of models were suggested by a political scientist from Wisconsin. Some of the models were "State Agency", "Technocratic Managerialism", "Professorial Syndicalism" and "Consumer Sovereignty or Student Power". Is a new model needed at all or should the existing one merely be reworked? Is it true that the existing system is not relevant to present circumstances? Do enough people mistrust the present system to make it necessary to replace it? Will a senate type system really make for a new interest and awareness of all the members of the university community and hence improve communication between members?

An interesting paper entitled "Senate Reform - a new Academic Approach" issued by the Education Commission of the Students Union of the University of Ottawa rejects two theories:

- Equal (50-50) representation on all bodies, or parity (representation commensurate with population) representation on all bodies.
- The political nature of the university makes student representation on all bodies essential.

They argue that - "The only real reason for student representation is an academically justified and qualified one. The instant that student participation is either supported by the student or accepted by the university on the basis of political pacification, the level of education becomes threatened right to its roots. The fact of the matter is that educational planning and academic decisions require the views of students if the decisions or plans are to be academically valid. They do not require equal approval by students and professors to be valid, but the decisions must be based upon the concerns and unique needs of each element of the community that these decisions seek to serve. Any less broad approach to decision making would be less

than in the best interests of the general academic good".

There are obviously many variations on the theme of either representative senates or New England type town meetings. One compromise proposed a representative senate for most issues with provision for general meetings whenever a predetermined majority of the senate decided to refer some particular matter. Whether any or no changes are made to the Monash system, it is strongly suggested that all non-academic, both salaried and wages, staff be included in the electorate from which the council members are drawn.

Student activism

With only a few exceptions, the tap of U.S. student unrest seemed to have been turned off, at least for the winter and spring semester period.

Against the background of a general feeling that the Vietnam war is dragging to an inevitable close the composite picture was one of a move underground by hard core leaders either as a conscious decision or as a result of pressure, a general reaction against the real violence which had led to the death of some students, and a feeling that, as one Kent State student expressed it, "demonstrations are no longer a spectator sport".

Some observers also note a general physical and mental tiredness among the leaders of the groups, together with a general disillusionment that many of the most vociferous protestors were not interested in the less spectacular, but more demanding, work of keeping the grass-roots movements going.

Some of these leaders have then decided to drop out from university and do community work, but at the same time continuing to try and remove the poverty and inequalities of society.

There was apparently a growing feeling that overt protests and confrontations not only produce a right wing backlash but, that they are counter productive in the long term.

This had produced more people working to understand the existing system, and become part of it, with the aim of change rather than merely being absorbed by it. Perhaps a classic case of this was the student lobbying and activity which culminated in the election of a radical as mayor of the City of Berkeley.

Perhaps the Monash Association of Students, in conjunction with other tertiary institutes, could consider establishing a student pressure group to effectively lobby State Parliament on all matters concerning education and students. Such a group could co-operate with the Australian Union of Students and allow that organisation to specialise in dealing with the Commonwealth Government.

Student Affairs office

The past few years have proved the difficulty of merely relying upon legislation for people's behaviour and attitudes. As a result there has been a marked change in the role of key student affairs personnel in U.S. colleges. Job descriptions for new appointments in this area stress personal qualities such as the ability to adjust to rapidly changing conditions.

It is felt important that staff need to not only understand their own values and convictions, but to also be sensitive as to how other perceive their role. Even in the union titles such as deputy warden, with their penal or wildlife department connotations, have some drawbacks!

Overleaf: Careers and Appointments

Careers and Appointments

Most of those visited were termed Placement Bureaus and this appeared to accurately portray their activities prior to the current economic squeeze. Their main function was to provide information about firms and to arrange meetings between those firms and prospective employees.

Some of these offices had experienced quite violent demonstrations during 1969-70 but there had been few, if any, incidents during the current year. Even the C.I.A. were often able to interview on campus without being disturbed!

One result of the present scarcity of employers visiting colleges has been to force placement staff to pay more attention to their counselling function, particularly to advising students about the realistic expectations of their contribution to, and rewards from, industry and other employers. The overall impression was that the Monash unit provides a more worthwhile service to students than many of those visited.

Counselling service

Again the following observations are those of an unqualified observer but it seemed that students in the U.S.A. were more ready to consult a counsellor than they are in Australia.

Apparently there is an increasing tendency for students to use this service for personal rather than vocational reasons. Just as the clients often have identity crises, so also to some extent do U.S. counselling services in that they often seem to be striving for more academic ties with a department of Psychology than with student services. At one university staff of the unit were rostered to answer an emergency, after hours, phone service.

"Drop-outs"

Is there any merit in introducing an exit interview system for students who decide to drop their courses? Would this allow a more systematic study of why students withdraw, in addition to providing an extra opportunity to help overcome the problem causing the proposed withdrawal?

Drugs

The mental picture of meeting a young person who is a heroin addict will long remain in my mind.

Although this was by no means an isolated contact with the so called drug scene, this particular case was almost a "bad trip" in terms of one's own experience. In discussion with doctors, counsellors, a narcotics agent and a number of persons who were, or claimed to be, using drugs, there was a general impression gained concerning the need for people from all types of backgrounds and knowledge to take a genuine, non-moralising and sincere interest in those who seek help with drugs.

Some of the places visited maintained an "open house" which provided an emergency service for crisis situations as well as a continuing service for rehabilitation and factual advice about drugs and the laws pertaining to their use. Some literature on drugs and drug education programmes is also available for any interested borrower.

If a survey currently being taken in Victoria reveals a problem of real dimensions should consideration be given to establishing a place where those who seek aid with drugs (including alcohol) or other problems, may obtain friendly and helpful assistance? If so, it is suggested that trained peer groups must be involved, as the first point of contact with those the scheme aims to assist.

Racism

These notes would not be complete without some mention and acknowledgment of the courtesy of members of different minority groups in helping me understand something of the problems of racism. A two day workshop on Institutional Racism was attended and this further assisted in gaining some insight towards what is really meant by such terms as "black is beautiful".

Above all, however, the adverse reaction to Australia's immigration policy and the treatment of our own native race made one more sensitive to this whole issue.

MICHAEL GREEN doesn't pull his punches. For example: "Churchmen in general, and evangelicals in particular, have been appallingly respectable for too long . . .

" . . . we are very good at denouncing the socially spectacular sins, such as drunkenness and adultery, and overlooking the socially acceptable sins such as back-biting, living in luxury, racial prejudice and selfishness."

The Reverend Canon E. Michael B. Green is prin-

cipal of St. John's College, Nottingham, and Canon Theologian of Coventry Cathedral.

He was at Monash in August to attend the National Evangelical Anglican Congress from August 23 to 27. The extracts quoted came from the working paper he presented at the conference. He was hard-hitting on many contemporary topics—industry, the media, students, politics and pop culture. The Reporter publishes a few of his thoughts from his paper entitled "Evangelistic Strategy in the Secular City" . . .

STUDENTS AND CHRISTIANITY

The modern student assumes that Christianity is discredited.

He assumes there is no God, though in his heart of hearts he usually believes there is.

He is impressed by the ideals of the Left which have been professed by the church for 2000 years, but not, in his view, acted on. Equality, love, caring, sharing - he does not see it in the churches. So he looks to Mao or to Che or to Castro.

He shares the frustrations of his generation with the over-thirties and the mess we have got the world in.

He is attracted by the figure of Jesus, whom he sees as a radical against the government, a hippy before his time, a silent protester against Vietnam. Yes, Jesus, or his particular slant on Jesus, attracts his idealism. But not the Jesus of the churches. Certainly not. That figure is too conventional, too meek and mild, too establishment-minded, too concerned with preserving the social and religious status quo of the generation that saves it money, takes tranquilizers and complains about the modern generation that spends its money, smokes pot and doesn't complain!

Surely the first way to reach these intelligent young people is to recognise all that is good in their ideals, with many of which Jesus aligned himself, and to show them that these ideals are not to be attained without the new life that the Man of Nazareth gives.

We have got to show that the Christian union in the university is as concerned about the Pakistani refugees and world hunger as the Humanist Club is. Like the early Christians, we must outlive and outlove the pagans on their own ground if we want to impress them with the transcendental quality of life which Jesus offers.

Industry

Let us begin with what is usually the great problem in the modern secular city, making a breakthrough among the working class. First, we must cease to be so respectable. Churchmen in general, and evangelicals in particular, have been appallingly respectable for far too long.

Our equation of worldliness with indulgence in loose living, smoking, theatre-going, and so on, is a travesty of the attitude of Jesus. He was a friend of tax-gatherers and sinners. How many such people are our friends. The fact is that we build a wall round the church to keep the nice people in and the not very nice out. And to prove it, you have only to suggest that the church hall be used for an open youth club, and the church members say "We don't want kids like that running around and wrecking our church premises." We are very good at denouncing the socially spectacular sins, such as drunkenness and adultery, and overlooking the socially acceptable sins such as back-biting, living in luxury, racial prejudice, pride and selfishness.

Secondly, we must adjure the individualism of Protestantism if we are to make any impact on secular industrial society. The working man has a loyalty to his mates and a sense of solidarity that we in the church all too often lack.

Evangelism that lays undue stress on individual decisions is bound to fail in an industrial area. It must be directed towards the group. What is more, the Christian community must display a closer and warmer fellowship than can be found at the work bench or in the pub. If we took that challenge seriously, it would utterly

transform our church life. The one-man ministry of the modern church would give place to the group ministry of the early church with the experienced laymen taking a real and significant part in decision-making, pastoral work and leadership. The antiquated Prayer Book language would be updated - who ever used sixteenth century English in a family? Yet the Church is supposed to be the family par excellence!

Pop culture

Pop culture has now reached the dimensions of mass communication. It is imperative to understand it if we are to make any impression on the young of the secular city, for it is a worldwide phenomenon, and ephemeral though any particular songs may be, the culture has come to stay.

It is all too easy to steer clear of pop music and all that goes with it, on the grounds that it encourages sexual licence, the use of drugs and rebellion against authority. In a sense this is true. The pop world shares the fallenness of the rest of our cultural attitudes; it forms part of the world which is in rebellion against God. And yet it simply will not do to write it off.

It is the chief means of expression of the younger generation the world over; indeed, it forms an international language. It expresses a variety of emotions, but high among them are honesty of expression, search for meaning and disenchantment with the rat race. And because these songs are the product not merely of particular lyric writers but of representative spokesmen for the younger generation, it is important to listen to them sympathetically.

There is, of course, a lot of rubbish in the pop world: overt sexuality, the open cult of drug experience, slushy love songs and so forth. But there is an increasing amount of serious material coming from the best groups. It is concerned with major problems like the atomic stockpiling, the pollution of our world, the quest for purpose, the possibilities of change, the meaning of freedom.

There is a remarkable reaction against materialism, and a hunger for spiritual values. Indeed at the moment there is a boom in 'Jesus songs', though the content put into the word 'Jesus' might not suit the theologians.

Certainly pop culture forms a marvellous bridge for the Christian worker who is

prepared to understand it and make it the medium for his message. He will need to build upon the concern that is already there in the young people, to condemn the immoral aspects of pop (giving good reasons for so doing), but also freely to admit the faults and conservatism of the church against which they have understandably reacted. The skilful youth worker will need to expose the individualism, relativism and internal contradictions of much of the pop material, but he will find it the most powerful tool at his disposal for bridging the generation gap and speaking to the serious issues that are exercising the minds of the young. But he must get really involved with this medium if he is to use it. Any suspicion that he is employing it as a gimmick will immediately alienate those he is seeking to reach. Indeed, all the best evangelism within this milieu is done by young people themselves whose culture it is.

Politics

Many people shy off definite political alignment if they are Christians. They prefer to vote (or stand) as independents. This reflects I think, the individualism that pervades so many of our attitudes.

We are unlikely to get much influence as independents; if we are to be of service to our fellow men through politics we shall have to throw in our weight with one of the major parties, although of course we will not agree with every one of their policies.

It is not more holy to remain uncommitted on the political issues of the day. It is merely pietistic. What matters is not that all Christians in a country vote the same way; but that they are all concerned for the benefit of their fellow men in matters political as well as spiritual.

The media

Christian publicity is often shoddy, dated and unimaginative. This simply reinforces the prevalent view that the church is irrelevant, a dying concern. Yet how the politicians would give their boots for the chance of addressing a weekly audience as large as many congregations! And compare the trouble they take in learning how to communicate effectively, with the slight application that many clergy give to their sermons. What an instrument of mission the parish magazine or paper could be if it were really imaginatively planned, financed, produced and distributed! But generally it is not.

MEDICOS ON THE MOVE

A visit to Denmark to study the treatment of multiple sclerosis, or to New Guinea to look at the treatment of endemic diseases in the highlands, a few weeks with the Flying Doctor Service in central Australia, or perhaps a trip to Hong Kong to study research on heart attack victims . . .

These are all trips that fifth years Monash medical students have either made or are planning.

Each year the students spend six weeks studying a medical topic of their own choice. It is a program called "electives".

What they do and where they go is completely up to the students. They must pay their own way.

There are four periods during the year when students can take their electives - February-March, April-May, July-August,

and October-November. A quarter of the fifth year class is away at any one time.

On completion of the project the students are encouraged to write 1500 word reports. If the Medical School considers the reports to be of high quality and value to the medical profession then arrangements are made for them to be published in medical journals.

The projects the students do are extremely varied and here are a few examples to add to the list above:

- a study of the role of the Buoyancy Foundation in Australia in the rehabilitation of drug users.
- the optical illnesses of recruits and conscripts in the Australian Army.
- a survey of the medical services in Fiji.
- research into the attitudes of parents to pregnancy and the new born.

THE DISASTROUS consequences of military action by the West Pakistani Army in East Pakistan since March are now fairly well known.

According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the number of those who have fled East Pakistan for India has reached seven million. Whether we believe the number of Bengalis killed so far to be 50,000 or 2 million, the holocaust is on a scale which calls for comparisons with Vietnam and with the Indonesian massacres of 1965-66.

Many public figures here and abroad have condemned the West Pakistanis, many have demanded that they exercise restraint henceforth, and others that they should create conditions which would make it possible for the refugees to return. The World Bank team which visited East Pakistan in early June reported that the situation there would not return to normal "until there is a drastic reduction in the visibility and preferably even the presence" of the West Pakistan Army. But the case for an independent state of Bangla Desh has hardly been considered.

As I see it, there are seven major reasons why the cause of an independent Bangla Desh deserves support.

Of central importance is that continuing attempts to suppress the Bangla Desh movement are likely to be as futile as they are bloody.

The men who lead this movement were shown to have overwhelming support in East Pakistan last December when the Awami League obtained 160 of the area's 162 seats in a free and fully contested election. And the attempt to break the back of the movement by what was hopefully intended as a short sharp crackdown has signally failed, with the Bengali units in the armed forces mutinying almost to a man. Since then Yahya Khan has repeatedly invited elected M.P.s of the banned Awami League to associate themselves with his regime by agreeing to take up their seats in the Pakistan parliament, but only 22 of the 160 have accepted his offer.

The reports of the few independent observers who have been allowed into East Bengal in the last four months agree that the military rulers of the area are continuing to find it necessary to act with the greatest harshness.

In the words of Sydney Schanberg of the New York Times, who was in East Pakistan at the end of June, they are trying to make their occupation stick "in spite of the region's crippled economy, the collapse of the Government administration, intensifying guerilla activity by Bengali separatists, mounting Army casualties and an alienated sullen population."

In these circumstances assurances by the Pakistani military authorities that they are seeking ways of making it possible for the refugees to return to East Bengal are in my view either wishful thinking or windowdressing of the most hypocritical kind.

Secondly, the cause of an independent state in East Bengal makes good historical sense. The circumstances which led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947 — essentially the widespread fear in the Muslim communities of British India that they would suffer discrimination and persecution in a Hindu-dominated independent India — did not necessarily point to the establishment of a single Muslim state.

The famous Lahore Resolution of 1940, in which the All-India Muslim League committed itself to the idea that the sub-continent should undergo partition, did not in fact call for a single state of Pakistan, demanding rather that the "North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States'". But the Muslim League's leaders, mainly Westerners, were able to use the intensity of anti-Hindu feeling which prevailed in East Bengal in the following years to win the adherence of some crucial Bengalis for the idea of a single Muslim state, and it was to this demand that Britain finally acceded in 1947.

SEVEN REASONS FOR SUPPORTING BANGLA DESH

by Professor Herbert Feith

There were however vast contrasts in historical experience and cultural disposition between the two halves of the new country, the one half oriented to the Middle East, the other thoroughly Indic in basic culture and finding its inspiration as much in the Hindu Bengali poet Tagore as in the writings of the great Muslims. The power of Islam to create a sense of common identity between them waned quickly once Pakistan had actually come into being, and it was not long before many Eastern leaders realized that they had been led into a tragic mistake.

The dominance of Westerners in the newly formed Pakistan Army, combined with the shortage of senior administrators in East Bengal (this latter mainly a product of the partition-time emigration of Hindus) combined to make it possible for West Pakistanis to assume a role of political dominance in the Eastern province soon after independence, and this situation remained essentially unchanged until early this year.

Not only have central governments been dominated by Westerners since 1947, but the same has been true in large measure of the higher civil service in East Bengal — and this despite the fact that there are 70 million people in the Eastern region and only 58 million in the Western.

One consequence has been a massive shift in the economic balance between the two halves. Foreign exchange from East Pakistan's raw materials exports, especially jute, has been used to buy capital goods and consumer items for the West, and the West has received almost 80% of Pakistan's overseas aid. Largely as a result of this, economic growth has been more rapid in West Pakistan, and East Bengal's sense of cultural distinctness and political subordination has been compounded by a sharp sense of economic grievances.

A viable state

Thirdly, an independent Bangla Desh state would meet most tests of viability. It would certainly need international aid in generous quantities to repair the terrible devastation of the last three months.

But in the long run it would be able to meet a large part of its import requirements from the foreign exchange earned by its jute and tea exports. It would benefit markedly from expansion of its trade with India, trade which would be on terms more favorable than those which have prevailed between East and West Pakistan. And it would draw considerable strength from its cultural homogeneity.

A fourth argument for an independent Bangla Desh is that in East Pakistan, unlike almost every other area claimed by a secessionist movement, a break could easily be "clean". Because the Eastern and Western parts of today's Pakistan are separated by more than 1000 miles, there would be no doubt about where the lines of a new partition would run. This is in sharp contrast to the situation posed by the breakaway movement of Biafra.

Fifthly, the success of secessionism in East Pakistan would not be internationally disruptive. It would indeed be the first major case in any of the new states which have emerged from colonial rule since World War II where a secessionist movement has succeeded in changing territorial boundaries.

But the likelihood that this would activate currently dormant secessionism elsewhere is not great — again in contrast with the case of Biafra. This is partly because political boundaries correspond better to ethnic and cultural configurations in Asia than in Africa. And it is also because the Bangla Desh movement is unique among would-be breakaway movements in newly independent states in speaking for an area which is situated far away from its metropolitan "mother country". It is indeed an anti-colonial movement in every major sense (except in not being directed against a European power.)

Sixthly, the destabilizing consequences for India would be far smaller than if Bangla Desh remains a guerilla cause.

Centuries of conflict

The successful establishment of a sovereign Bangla Desh would certainly lead some groups of West Bengalis to hope that their province would one day merge with Bangla Desh to form a greater Bengal state. But the great political heterogeneity of West Bengal and the important roles which millions of West Bengalis play in the economic, social and political life of other provinces of India make it unlikely that West Bengali pressures for secession from India would ever be very powerful.

The legacy of centuries of Hindu-Muslim conflict in the area and the Dacca elite's long-established fears and suspicions of the elite of Calcutta would further lessen the likelihood of serious moves being made in this direction.

Conversely, the present situation is a major threat to the stability of India. The refugees are not only a heavy burden on India's economic resources. They are also a source of acute social and political tensions, locally and nationally. And it is quite fanciful to suggest that even a significant minority of them will return to their East Bengal homes while the Pakistan Army is there.

So long as Indian nationalist passions are inflamed by Pakistani oppression of Bengalis (and the singling out of Hindus as special targets of persecution) it is most unlikely that Mrs. Gandhi's government will be able to concentrate on the domestic programs for which its recent electoral victory was achieved.

Finally, West Pakistan itself would certainly be better off once it had divested itself of the burden of the rebellious East — despite the economic advantages which it has derived from its overlordship there. This is not only because it would not have to bear the costs of a long-sustained military operation against the Bangla Desh nationalists but also because it would be markedly easier to maintain stability in the new rump state than in Pakistan as it has been constituted to date.

It is true that any settlement in which Bangla Desh independence was conceded would leave Pakistan weakened vis a vis India. But this would not threaten the rump state's survival, for which it could safely rely on the strength of its armed forces. And Pakistan can surely afford some weakening in its position vis a vis India at the present time. The announcement of President Nixon's visit to Peking has after all given it windfall advantages in that relationship.

Let it be conceded immediately that many groups and communities would suffer from a settlement favorable to the Bangla Desh cause. The several hundred thousand Bengalis — clerks, petty traders, teachers and students — who now live in West Pakistan would probably come under even more severe pressure than they have recently experienced.

Probably worse would be the fate of the non-Bengalis in East Pakistan, not only the several hundred thousand Punjabis, Sindhis and Pathans, who have come in from the Western half as administrators and white collar workers, but also, and more importantly, two million or so Biharis and others, Muslim refugees from various parts of India, who have been the hated catspaws of West Pakistani oppression in the last four months. Finally one would fear for the fate of the Bengalis who have managed to obtain land and other material benefits as a result of the mass expulsion of Hindus and others since the end of March.

Any alternative?

But what is the alternative? It is surely a fate akin to that of Vietnam, an ultimately impossible attempt to maintain rule by naked violence in a country where hardly one political leader of stature will compromise himself by association with the governing power.

Will it take five or ten years of terrorism from above and below, with great powers fishing in troubled waters, before the attempt is abandoned? Such senseless violence is surely avoidable if the outside world is prepared to press Yahya hard now.

Let it be clear that Yahya Khan's is not a government composed principally of vicious men or psychopaths. It consists rather of men of limited vision (and little feel for Bengali outlooks and aspirations) who were placed before a near-impossible dilemma.

What Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League demanded of Yahya and his associates in the negotiations which followed their landslide victory in last December's elections was not the independence of East Bengal, but it was something close to it. In particular, Mujibur's demand for regional autonomy carried far-reaching economic implications, and his demand that security in the Eastern half of the country should be in the hands of an East Pakistan militia, was one which no Western government could accept without a severe loss of authority.

As Yahya saw it, a military crackdown was the only alternative. He knew well enough that this was a gamble. But as an all-Pakistan patriot, and as the head of an army whose principal rationale is defence against India, he believed he had to try.

Now his gamble has demonstrably failed. And its failure has left him in a quagmire with no light on the horizon.

Under these circumstances international pressure could well be effective in forcing the Yahya government to a complete withdrawal from the East. With the East Bengal economy in ruins, and huge resources required for the military campaign, the Islamabad government is in desperate need of economic support from the outside world. If such support is consistently refused Islamabad may well agree to abandon the Eastern area.

Islamabad's initial responses to Western pressure of this kind are likely to be extremely hostile, involving more threats of Pakistan's moving into closer alliance with China.

● Continued on Page 8

The answer to 'stagflation'?

CONVENTIONAL Keynesian economic theory had failed to provide solutions to correct short-run movements in prices, wages and employment, Professor A. A. Walters said in the 1971 Monash Economics Lecture.

Prof. Walters, Cassel Professor of Economics at London School of Economics, took a fairly radical monetarist stance in the lecture, after the style of the Chicagoan "gangster" of traditional economics, Milton Friedman.

Prof. Walters' principal criticism of conventional economics - that it lacks a valid and tested theory to cover the dynamics of short-run adjustments to the economy - is the sort of thing calculated to bring on a severe bout of heartburn within the economic policy branch of the Federal Treasury.

The men in this section live by "fine tuning" the economy - a process, according to Prof. Walters, for which economics has no useful policy.

It would be surprising indeed if they were to agree - as Prof. Walters says the Bank of England and the British Treasury have - that over the past 10 years, fine tuning as a monetary policy must be judged to have failed.

They would be far more likely to say that the British simply "fine-tuned" poorly.

Prof. Walters began with a proposition with a rather higher chance of gaining general support - that Keynesians had failed to explain the "cohabitation of those strange bedfellows, inflation and unemployment".

"The failure of modern economics to account for stagnation and inflation is alas not a single isolated incident," he said. "It is, I believe, symptomatic of a general endemic malaise."

There was no reliable analysis to tell how the effects of a monetary or budgetary squeeze would be distributed between changes in the level - or rate of growth - of prices, and changes in the level of output, Prof. Walters said.

Unfortunately, there were economists who thought they could do this, and descriptions of what was thought to happen could be found in text books.

They said that a reduction in the money supply and an increase in the budgetary surplus would first reduce demand, then arrest the growth in the price level and then, after some time, reduce employment and output.

Text books discredited

"The facts however are quite different," Prof. Walters said. "Such evidence as I have seen convincingly discredits the text book model."

Prof. Walters quoted the "Butler squeeze" in Britain of 1955-58, when a sharp reduction in the money supply was followed by budgetary measures "and a packet of restrictions".

About nine months after this, the industrial production index not only slowed in rate of growth, but actually turned down sharply.

"The rate of increase of prices, however, showed no change at all - indeed prices went on galloping at their old rate for a further two and a half years," Prof. Walters said.

He said that in the Nixon Administration's attempt to curb inflation in the United States, the monetary squeeze had taken far longer than anyone thought to slow rapidly rising prices, but its effect on employment and the rate of growth had been "both quick and dramatic, painful and persistent".

Studies of the behaviour of real output and the money supply over a period of full employment had provided another sort of evidence.

"These show that there is a convincingly high positive relationship between the rate of change of the money supply measured in real terms and the rate of growth of production some six months to a year later," he said.

"It is worth repeating that under the full-employment conditions that have prevailed since World War II, the effects are the opposite of those predicted by the Keynesian model.

"The short-run effect of a constrained money supply (or budget squeeze) is on real output, not on prices."

An effect on prices was only to be expected after some years, Prof. Walters said. Because of these long lags, and the short-run behaviour of the economy in the meantime, it was impossible to do any useful "fine-tuning," he said.

And because attempts at "fine-tuning" led to serious disappointments, there was a search for scapegoats, Prof. Walters said.

In Britain, the Radcliffe committee sought out non-bank financial intermediaries as at least in part the cause of the failure of monetary, and even fiscal, policy.

Scapegoats

But government and economic authorities could find other scapegoats more readily. "They claim that organised labor, by greedy and socially irresponsible wage claims, is frustrating their policies," he said. "Large numbers of economists are now on the side of the authorities.

"An incomes-prices policy of at least a temporary kind has never seemed more attractive and its opponents more like doctrinaire market men than in these last years of stagnation, unemployment and inflation."

Professor Walters conceded that a vigorous wages-prices policy could cause a temporary fall in the nominal rate of inflation.

But proposals that this was all that was needed to bring inflation under control seemed "borne of desperate hope".

"A transitory repression of wages and prices would do little good - everyone would know that the lid will be coming off within a year or so," he said. "And meanwhile much inefficiency, inequity, recrimination and bitterness would be caused needlessly."

The desperation of the search for remedies suggested the quandary of economists, Prof. Walters said.

"Not since the early 1930's has there been such uncertainty and disappointment with the standard policy prescriptions," he said.

"Let us admit simply that we do not have a valid and tested theory of the monetary dynamics of the short-run adjustment in the price-output process.

"This is a counsel of honesty but not of despair."

Prof. Walters said that economic theory knew that, ultimately, a country which expanded the money supply at a rate greater than that of output would suffer inflation;

and that a reduction in the rate of growth of the money stock would ultimately reduce the rate of increase in the price level.

"The only policy prescription which an economist can give with reasonable confidence is that the authorities should try to establish a stable framework of both monetary and fiscal conditions so that, at the very least, one avoids the dislocations, the inequity, the unemployment and stagnation which have accompanied sharp changes in the past," he said.

"This is not a 'hands-off' or 'do-nothing' policy."

In time of crisis, the authorities had to be prepared to expand or contract the money supply either to meet demand for money, or prevent excess currency becoming the basis for a multiple expansion of deposits, he said.

The basic problem was one that had always dogged economists: how to explain variations in the level of output - in particular, the relationship between the money supply, real output and prices.

In the Keynesian model, the level of production was independent of the level of real money balances. But this seemed empirically wrong - money balances were an important factor of production in all firms.

Professor Walters outlined a short-run adjustment process - which he dubbed the "Monash process" - that took this into account.

A reduction in the money supply, in this process, reduced output and raised the rate of interest (thus reducing investment demand).

At the new high rate of interest, the level of prices would tend to fall, which would make the nominal stock of money worth more in terms of the goods it could buy.

"So the rate of interest will fall back towards its old level and output will expand under the joint conditions of lower interest



PROFESSOR WALTERS

rate and high real value of money balances," Prof. Walters said.

"The reduction in interest rates will expand investment and so increase the demand for commodities.

"Eventually, the system will settle down at a lower level of prices, the old interest rate and the old level of output."

The "Monash process", Prof. Walters said, was still a set of "untested and unsubstantiated propositions" but still not so ridiculous that it should be dismissed without further notice.

It was being put forward at a time of reaction against the over-selling of economics, when economics was looking like being undersold.

"All we can do is to assert those propositions for which convincing evidence can be marshalled - we must then hope to be judged fairly by the results," Prof. Walters said.

EXILED TEACHERS SEEK HELP

MONASH has received an appeal for help from an association representing more than 4000 teachers exiled from East Pakistan.

The teachers have formed themselves into the Bangladesh Teachers' Association, with headquarters in Calcutta University. The Association's president is Dr. A. R. Mallick, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Chittagong.

Writing from Calcutta, Dr. Mallick said that about 100 university teachers, 1000 college teachers and 3000 school teachers had already registered with the association. Several thousand others in states bordering India were expected to contact the Association.

Most of the teachers had fled with their families, and all were without means of support, Dr. Mallick said.

Funds were required to help implement schemes which would provide the teachers with temporary academic employment - research, publications and teaching children in refugee camps.

Monash donations may be sent to Mrs. H. Adorjan (Staff Branch) or Mrs. T. M. Ivanco (Mathematics Department) or paid direct to the Bangladesh Teachers' Association Appeal account, Commercial Bank, Monash Branch.

THE BANGLA DESH TRAGEDY

Continued from Page 7

But the aid which China can give, over and above what it is currently providing, is very limited. As for concern lest Western humiliation of the Yahya government should expand the Chinese sphere of influence, it is surely likely that Peking would draw greater benefit from a long war between the West Pakistan government and the Bangla Desh guerillas, inasmuch as this could lead to the Bangla Desh cause coming under Maoist leadership.

The Islamabad government could be made to cut its losses, possibly quite soon, if the pressure of world opinion is persistent and if it is radically skeptical of Yahya's window-dressing arrangements.

West Pakistani leaders have known for a

long time that their rule is hated in the East. The idea that it might be sensible to allow the unappreciative Bengalis to go their own way is by no means a new one.

And there are of course precedents. The Dutch gave up their control of Indonesia in 1949 in roughly similar circumstances. In December 1948 they had made a desperate attempt to strike a knockout blow against the Indonesian Republic. By the following March it was clear that they had failed to break the Indonesian nationalists' spirit and the U.N. then insisted that they disengage completely rather than fight a long war against determined guerillas.

Ten years later France withdrew from Algeria when it became clear that its military might would never prevail against

Algerian nationalism, it did so despite the fact that a million of its citizens lived there and despite the long-proclaimed contention that Algeria was part of France. And it is not difficult to see analogies with the way in which the U.S. is being forced to swallow its pride in Indo-China today.

International pressure could be effective in moving the Yahya Khan government, particularly if it is pressure for the actual relinquishment of the Eastern area. But let it be stressed that it is not enough for outside powers to advise the West Pakistan authorities to move towards the restoration of democracy and civilian government in the East. That may well lead simply to more window-dressing there.

The hard fact is that, for a government whose hold on power is as tenuous as that of Islamabad in post-March 1971 East Bengal, the only alternatives are either more repression or complete disengagement.

LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION

by PETER HANKS
Senior Lecturer in Law

A group of thirty Monash Law students has been getting valuable insights into the community's social and legal problems over the last five months. With the help of the Melbourne Citizens' Advice Bureau the students have been operating a legal referral service.

The referral service is designed to act as a bridge between the community and the legal profession.

There is in Melbourne quite a wide range of agencies capable of giving people professional legal assistance - such as the Public Solicitor, the Legal Aid Committee, the Law Institute, the Legal Service Bureau and the Clerk of Courts.

But none of these organizations makes a serious attempt to advertise its activities and none of them reaches out into the community to overcome what is probably the greatest impediment to the notion of equality before the law - public ignorance.

The Monash Legal Referral Service hopes to at least chip away at that ignorance, to improve community awareness of the various schemes of legal assistance and to put people in touch with professional agencies which are capable of looking after their problems.

The Service makes no attempt to solve those problems - none of the students is professionally qualified to do legal work: the Service is essentially a communication channel, attempting to give the community access to legal resources.

In the first four months of the Service's operation, working on three half-days a week the students have seen 108 clients. Currently - the Service is now in its sixth month of operation - inquiries are running at about twenty each week.

The idea for the referral service came from Miss Rachelle Bancheuska, secretary of the Citizens' Advice Bureau.

The Monash Referral Service is also co-operating with a group of Melbourne University law students, who operate a similar Referral Service in Carlton to establish a special service for Victorian aborigines.

This operation called the Northcote Legal Service, is tied in with the Aborigines' Advancement League, and with a number of city and country solicitors. It is still embryonic - but prospects for its immediate growth are good, so long as the Service can advertise its activities throughout the aboriginal community.

While both these operations can be viewed as a type of community service, one of the most substantial benefits will be the broadening of law students' experience and perspectives.

The Monash law students are working with the Citizens' Advice Bureau, which has an encyclopedic knowledge of the Victorian social welfare system. Not only are these students coming face to face with real social problems, but they are getting valuable insights into social work in Melbourne - insights which should humanize their professional attitudes when they enter the "real world" of legal practice in two or three years time.

Country students visit Monash



MONASH played host to 22 country schoolchildren during the vacation to give them some idea of what a university looks like and what goes on inside.

The students, 16 boys and six girls, arrived on Wednesday, August 18, and stayed overnight, in the Halls of Residence. They were from schools in the north-east area of Victoria.

Their visit to Monash resulted from an idea of the Monash Adviser to Prospective Students, Mr. R. R. Belshaw.

Mr. Belshaw normally travels right throughout Victoria to see senior school students. Many of the students he meets have never been to a university, although it is possible they will attend a Melbourne university after their school education.

Mr. Belshaw felt it would be worthwhile encouraging country students, who were likely to enter a university, to come to Monash. This idea led to the August visit by the 22 students. It was successful and

could be repeated in future vacation periods.

The students were welcomed by the Warden of the Union, Graeme Sweeney, and they also had sessions with the Law secretary, Mr. A. A. York, the Medicine secretary, Mr. G. L. Williamson, the Engineering secretary, Mr. T. O. L. Short, the Arts administrative assistant, Mrs. V. D. Cook and the Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr. Warren Mann.

Staff members also showed the students through several university departments and laboratories.

The students, whose trip was arranged by country Rotary clubs, were from the following areas - Tallangatta, Corryong, Seymour, Benalla, Shepparton, Nathalia, Myrtleford, Numurkah and Bright.

CIVIL ENGINEERING was a popular attraction in the country pupils' tour. Here, two of them meet the chairman of the department, Professor N. W. Murray. (Photo: The Sun)

"TEACH-IN"

Continued from page 1

Prof. Brian Medlin, professor of philosophy, said that the university, being part of the social order, would resist any attempt to redistribute power in society. It would especially resist attempts from within the university.

Prof. Medlin said that the university was being political when it kept out people who were likely to be trouble makers - politically undesirable people.

It was a scandal that Australian universities as institutions had not taken a stand against the unjust Vietnam war. University councils should have declared themselves against the war.

Mr. John Alford, politics 3 student, spoke about - and by implication disagreed with - the way in which universities, especially Monash, were financed, the types of jobs Monash graduates entered, the sources of research monies (including large grants from industry) and the ideologies that he believed were behind Monash courses.

Professor David Armstrong, professor of philosophy, said that academics had had a large measure of freedom in pursuing the tradition of free inquiry. A part of this bargain was that universities had not participated in political life.

The second teach-in will be on Wednesday, September 15. A full account of both teach-ins will appear in the October Reporter.

JOBS HARDER FOR ASIANS

Asian graduates will find it increasingly difficult to gain work experience in Australia, according to the Monash Careers and Appointments Office.

"Although it can be reported that surprisingly little racial prejudice is encountered amongst employers, it is apparent that Asian graduates are finding it more and more difficult to get experience before they return home," says the office.

"With growing competition for graduate positions, the situation can only get worse."

If a potential employee is obviously not

in a position to remain with the organization more than a year, he will represent loss to that organization of a considerable amount of money. Whilst some employers may feel a moral obligation to assist in the training of people for our developing neighbors, it is not surprising that this feeling is less common in times of financial stringency.

The office said that Asian students who wished to make their permanent homes here were in a particularly difficult position.

The grounds for an application for

permanent residence are, of course, stronger if it can be shown that the applicant is already making a useful contribution to the Australian economy, and an employer's statement to this effect can be most helpful. However, this involves an employer in employing someone who, at the time of his appointment, can apparently remain in Australia for only one year.

"It is our strong belief that the many problems arising from the education at tertiary level of students from nearby Asian countries should be thoroughly reviewed by the Commonwealth Government, with special reference to the career development of the graduates produced," the office concluded.

During the vacation the Australian Union of Students held the annual conference of its education officers in Melbourne and the Monash Pro Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. M. Swan, gave a talk on the government of tertiary institutions. The Reporter publishes extracts from his talk . . .

PROF. SWAN FACES THE STUDENTS

The President of A.U.S., Gregor Macaulay, in a recent address urged that "students expect and desire from the university administration efficiency, sympathy and rationality."

I think no one would dispute that, and indeed it would be difficult to argue for the contrary - inefficiency, non-sympathy, and irrationality - even though everyone will admit that these features can creep in.

Now suppose we turn to a wider issue than just administration - we will enlarge our concern to "academic policy making and administration". Are the three concepts of efficiency, sympathy, and rationality still appropriate?

Professor F. J. Willett of the University of Melbourne has pointed out recently that some of the more strident critics of universities in business and political life would want to retain the idea of 'efficiency' even in the academic policy making area.

They seem to imagine that there is, or could be created, a super-star government agency which could tell all the universities, and the C.A.E.'s for good measure, just how many graduates would be needed, and in what fields, say over the next ten years.

The various faculties and departments could then plan, in consultation with employers and governments, and possibly even with students, the contents, length, and standards of each required course. Academic policy making would then, these critics claim, be highly efficient. Universities could turn out makes and models of graduates rather as the motor car industry turns out trucks, panel vans, station wagons, 4-door sedans, and so forth.

Perhaps efficiency is not the right measure for academic policy making. An alternative system to the carefully planned factory production-line university is one which I know some students have ardently supported.

This is that academic policy making, and all the administration that goes with it, should be determined and formulated by a total participatory process involving the whole university, staff and students, and any graduates still having the leisure to attend. The system requires the university to first determine, by mass debate, the true needs of society, and then to ensure that these needs are met by appropriate courses, standards, and admissions policies.

At the heart of this system seems to lie the belief that the university is first and foremost an agent of social and political change and must at all times resist contamination by the needs of the existing social order. Willett suggests, and I agree that this view is probably just as arrogant and deterministic as that which sees the university as a production line.

In practice, in the real situation, each university determines its own academic policies in the give and take of argument, in the face of all manner of seen and unseen constraints, guided by its past history, its traditions, its hopes, and its recognition of needs, and always with an eye on how far the money will go and who is footing the bill.

The result is that it then becomes difficult to use the concept of efficiency as a central criterion, and Willett suggests we should not worry too much about whether the university simply gets better and better at doing the things it is expected to do, but whether it is *effective* - that is, it actually does the things that should be done.

In short, universities ought to be effective rather than efficient, although I would

certainly retain Mr. Macaulay's two other criteria of sympathy and rationality.

In developing the above argument, I mentioned the need that some people seem to feel for the creation of a supreme government council which can really lay on the line just what are the national needs for engineers, social workers, mathematicians, school teachers, and other classes of graduates.

I just don't believe this is possible, but I return to the point briefly because I must say I was very surprised when I attended the joint AVCC-FAUSA-AUS conference at the University of NSW last May to hear the students, who made by far the most challenging contribution to the discussions, repeatedly asking for just some council of this kind.

The AUS policy seemed then to be for coordinated national planning of tertiary education, with all the needs to be foreseen, all the gaps plugged, all the priorities determined, all the necessary research done, and all the really important political decisions made, at the level of some kind of national planning board to which both the Australian Universities Commission and the Committee to Advise on Colleges of Advanced Education would report.

I must say I found this philosophy rather surprising, at least as I heard it then presented. There was no longer any talk of mass participation, or democracy, or consultation with students, with their parents, or with their teachers.

If you wish to see an increase in centralism in academic policy making, I would like to suggest that you make sure there are proper safeguards against any abuse or misuse of power by the central planning authorities. In particular, you have to have a network of listening posts extending right down into the community so that there is always effective two-way communication.

Those charged with high level policy decisions have to know what the people want, and what the students and their teachers want, and the students, parents and teachers whose opinion is sought have to be assured that their voices are indeed being heard back there in Canberra.

Long run needs

I want to talk now about the long run needs of the university.

My first statement, which may well be unpopular in some quarters, is that there may be times when the university's governing body might decide not to be swayed by a cry for change even if it can be shown to emanate from a majority of throats, if it thought that the change might be harmful in the long run.

Universities have to be concerned with the long term, even if that concept has minimal or zero appeal to some students. When you are 18 you want a solution and you want it now. You want change and you want it now. You want to end racism and you want it now. You want sex and you want it now. But you don't always get it. Some fathers still lock up their daughters.

And by contrast of course the patient and indeed long suffering administrator likes to take the long view. He wants procedures that work, and that will still work in 10 or 20 years.

I find it salutary to look at long term changes in universities in relation to evolutionary changes in biology. This gives one the proper perspective. Armies come and go, battles are won and lost, new races emerge, new languages appear, old customs are left behind. A mere hundred generations of human life separate us from the ancient Greeks. I don't know how long to assess one generation for a university. It may not be 30 years, but it is certainly more than 3 - 4 years during which an average student remains within the university walls.

And, just as the species, which if successful must, by definition, evolve for the better in terms of the changing environment, so I believe do universities. Universities are instruments of human culture, they grow and develop, and despite what you sometimes read, they survive.

Student power

Now let us consider the students within the university community. While they are not a minority in that community as are, for example, the negroes in the American community, they are, some of them, asserting that their cultural integrity, their social and political interests, and even their basic self esteem can be protected only by assertion of their independence and autonomy. The cry is for student power, as a counterpart to Black Power for the American negro.

What are the implications of this? Is student power just a catch cry, or does it signify an important new doctrine? Well perhaps hardly new.

Students have always protested, clamoured for better treatment, circulated broadsheets, campaigned for a change in the rules or the sacking of a hated official. Should each student at Oxford really have to bring his own candle to the gloomy examination hall? How about that as an issue for a demonstration?

But before we accept an analogy between student power and black power, before we agree that negroes and students alike are subordinated groups, we should perhaps examine the underlying assumption of the Black Power political assertion.

And this surely is that the black and white races in America do not have a common evolutionary future. Black Power asserts that this is so, and hence argues for a segregation of the two races. Sadly enough, a new kind of apartheid. Separate development, separate power structures, two non-interbreeding races occupying the one land.

If you want Student Power on these lines, you are denying the possibility that students and staff can, and indeed do, work together for a common purpose.

If you want Student Power you must argue that student opinion and staff opinion are irreconcilable, that neither group can learn from the other, that justice can only flow from separate development, that mistrust and suspicion will always be part of the university estate, that the student union will always have to fight for every possible concession.

As Eric Ashby and Mary Anderson point out in their discussion of the rise of the student estate in Britain, there is a certain ambivalence which clouds discussion of the student estate at the present time.



PROFESSOR J. M. SWAN

The question at issue is "Is the student estate to be integrated into the other 'estates' of the university, as one community?" If you say yes to this, and I hope you will, then there is clearly a strong case for some student representation on councils, senates, boards, and committees.

But equally, and this point is often overlooked by students, both here and in Britain, there is then an equally strong case for staff representation on the union board, on the students' representative council, on the editorial board of the students' newspaper, and for that matter, on the executive of the A.U.S.

On the assumption that the student estate is part of the university, then the student union, and the S.R.C., or the Monash Association of Students, or whatever, must be willing to submit its constitution to the sovereignty of the university.

Or is the student estate to be separate from the university - a trade union organized to protect its interests against what may be the conflicting interests of the academic staff? If you say 'yes' to this, then there is no case for student representation on councils, senates, and committees.

As Ashby and Anderson state "We believe the student estate must choose between these alternatives: it cannot expect to get the privileges of both". I agree entirely.

Final point

One final point. Universities must not expect to be popular. By their nature they are likely always to challenge popular opinions, to question the status quo, to argue for change rather than serene conformity. (Of course they always want others to change first - not themselves!)

And if universities are not popular, students cannot expect to be popular either, at least with the general public. Their parents and their teachers usually still love them, however, despite everything.

The special problem of the university administrator is that he must try to keep the show on the roads, design rules and regulations to give effect to long term policies, and preserve a semblance of normality and stability while being constantly buffeted by the winds of change.

Regrettably the latter day critics within the university with a special concern for social issues have largely chosen to attack the university itself rather than the society outside. The administrator in this situation is rather like a young woman who shares her bed with a gent who thrashes around so violently that he is constantly throwing off the bedclothes while yelling all the time how cold it is, and hence of course how cold and frigid his companion is. Such is life.

MONASH MARKET

The Monash University Parents' Group will hold its "Paddy's Market" in the Union on Thursday, September 16.

Stalls at the market will sell clothes, books, food, gifts and handicrafts.

Proceeds will be used to purchase library books and for other student amenities.

The Parents' Group has appealed for donations of gifts for the market. Please contact Mrs. N. Lasry (96-3662) or Mrs. D. Griffith (96-1143).

BOYS CLAIM BED-PUSH RECORD

For five days and five nights round and round the 1.6 mile ring road of the Monash campus ten schoolboys pushed an old hospital bed.

The rain, wind, cold and 20 aching feet were worth it, according to the students, because they broke the world bed push record.

From 11 a.m. on Thursday, August 19 to 11 a.m. on Tuesday, August 24, the boys covered 604 miles beating the old record - from the Guinness Book of Records - by 193 miles.

The students from form five at Box Hill High School worked in relays of two during the 402 laps.

The students were encouraged, fed and looked after by parents and members of the Box Hill Lions Club. They used a caravan set-up near the Sports Centre as the base.

The money raised will go to the Box Hill Hospital, Community Aid Abroad and the charities of the Box Hill Lions Club. The students were sponsored by many firms and individuals.

SCOREBOARD on the bedhead tells the story of the boys' success as they near the end of the marathon. —(Herald photo)



LETTERS

"ONLY A PUNK"

To whom it may concern,

Could you please send me information on Monash University and the different faculties in it. This is merely because I am extremely interested in the university. I'm only a punk from Form 2 in a High School but in the near future I hope to go to Monash as a medical student. Why not Melbourne or La Trobe? Those two universities are incomparable to Monash, which is "the most controversial university in Australia", to quote one of your patriotic science students.

Monash never fails to fascinate me. Its beautiful "space-age" faculty buildings. Its conscientious-happy-go-lucky students. I simply can't wait to get there. Monash is like some sort of paradise. I love it.

So send me any information at all. Thank you.

(I know I have to study; and I do).

—A Glenroy schoolgirl.

(Name and address supplied)

MISS M. DAVIES

I deeply regret to have to announce the death, on Saturday, August 21, of Miss Margaret Davies, a Senior Tutor in this department. Before joining the Monash staff in 1965, Miss Davies was one of the leading French teachers in the State. She held senior teaching positions in schools such as The Hermitage, Geelong, Merton Hall, MacRobertsons Girls High and Shelford.

At Monash Miss Davies was in charge of the French 103 course and in 1971 she also lectured to second year students. For several years Miss Davies was Secretary of the V.U.S.E.B. French Standing Committee.

She was the author of a very popular French Aural Comprehension textbook with tapes (The Gentle Lark, Jacaranda Press, 1967, new edn. 1969). In 1970 she edited, jointly with Mr. B. Roennfeldt, an anthology of French texts for Victorian schools. With a French Accent, Jacaranda Press. She was currently working on a French Grammar for schools and the lower years of university.

—Ivan Barko

Chairman,
Department of French.

MEMORIAL FUND

Dear Sir,

As announced in the April issue of the Reporter, Dr. C. Okong'o Ogola (the first Ph.D. from Monash Botany Department) was killed this year in a car accident in Kampala, Uganda.

A small collection was started for his widow, Idah, and the four children.

It is now learned that Okong'o had no life insurance and that Idah is in difficult circumstances. Makerere University has started a memorial fund, and a local collection will be sent to this. Any of Okong'o's friends who feel they would like to contribute to this fund should send donations to me at the Botany Department. These gifts will be transmitted to Makerere.

—M. J. Canny,

Professor of Botany.

Deep questions on SLEEP

Sleep . . . something people do every day (or is it night?) of their lives.

But how much do we know about sleep? How much sleep is necessary? What happens during sleep? Does everyone dream? And in this modern day and age - are sleeping tablets dangerous?

Associate Professor J.P. Masterton from the Department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital is an expert on sleep.

And he will give a public lecture on the topic in the Alexander Theatre on Friday, September 10 at 8 p.m.

The lecture is being organised by the Monash Graduates Association.

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What they are saying

"Academics are extremely good at criticising certain aspects of society, but are extremely conservative in criticism of their own activities . . . one important result of student dissent is that academics are now looking critically at themselves." The Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland, Prof. E. C. Webb, at a panel discussion at the university.

"I feel I can say without any fear of contradiction that Australia is a racist country. I have never said this publicly before, because I had hoped I would never have to say it." Mrs. Faith Bandler, general secretary of the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders speaking in the Alexander Theatre, Monash, during the National Evangelical Anglican Congress.

"The community gained the impression from the mass media that there was a constant feud between police and students. Actually the police enjoy very good relations with students". The Queensland Police Commissioner, Mr. R. Whitrod, speaking after a panel discussion at the University of Queensland.

"In my view, Monash is less in need of a public or judicial inquiry than any branch of the public service that anyone cares to nominate". Dr. T. P. O'Brien, Reader in Botany at Monash, in a letter to "The Age".

"We are seduced and led away into neglecting our educational and teaching functions by the notion of research." Professor Peter Brett, Law Faculty, University of Melbourne, at a seminar of the Australian Union of Students.

"Our Union is part of the university, and not a sanction for disruption." Paul Abernethy, recently elected president of the Queensland University Students' Union in a Press interview.

"Education, finance and administration at the decision-making level are jobs for highly skilled, widely experienced people. Lacking experience and specific training, where do students fit into the system? Idealism is not enough." Dr. P. G. Law, vice-president of the Victoria Institute of Colleges at the AUS seminar.

\$2000 Fellowship for women graduates

Application forms are now available for the \$2000 Jubilee Fellowship established by the Queensland Association of University Women.

This Fellowship will be awarded to either:

- A woman graduate of an Australian university wishing to study or to do research at a university other than her own either in Australia or overseas; or
- A woman graduate of a university other than Australian wishing to study at an Australian university.

If a final factor for selection of the Fellowship holder is necessary, priority will be given to a graduate wishing to study at a University in Queensland.

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Secretary, Fellowships, Q.A.U.W., Box 1805W, G.P.O., BRISBANE, Qld. 4001.

Deadline for receipt of applications is February 1, 1972.

Engineer's scholarship

Ian Wallis, a PhD student in Mechanical Engineering, has won a \$500 scholarship from the English-Speaking Union to aid travelling expenses during a 12-month overseas trip.

Ian, 25, left Melbourne on September 4 to study pollutant dispersal in Japan, Britain and the United States.

Ian and his wife, Rosalind, will be able to receive extensive hospitality from member branches of the English-Speaking Union in Great Britain and the U.S.

"Rope" at Malvern

The Assistant Warden of the Union, Miss Caroline Piesse, is directing a play which runs for four nights during September.

The play is "Rope" by Patrick Hamilton and it will be put on by the Malvern Theatre Company in the Malvern Theatre, Cnr. Burke and Waverley Rds. The play opens at 8.15 p.m. on September 8 and tickets are available from 50-7009. A part-time Monash Arts student, Paul Tonti Filippini, is one of the leads in the production.

SABIN SHOTS

The third and final dose of oral Sabin vaccine will be available in the Union between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Wednesday, September 8.

The Assistant Warden of the Union, Miss Caroline Piesse, stresses that forms for the vaccine must be filled in by midday on September 7 as this is the only way the Health Service can estimate how many doses to prepare. The vaccine can not be returned to the refrigerator once it is taken out.

About 1000 staff and students took the last dose in July.

Monash Reporter is published monthly, as close to the first of the month as possible.

Copy deadline for the October issue will be September 20.

Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, c/- the Information Office, first floor, University Offices - phone 3087.

GRANTS FOR TRAVELLERS

Under the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme a number of grants towards the cost of travel will be made to facilitate visits between universities in different parts of the Commonwealth. They are available for award to persons in the following three categories:

A - University Teachers or Officers on recognised study leave. The majority of grants will be made to persons in this category, and preference will be given to university teachers or officers of at least five years' standing.

B - Distinguished University Scholars invited by universities for short visits. This category is intended normally to cover visits by persons of distinction actively engaged in academic work.

C - Postgraduate University Research Workers holding research grants. Grants in this category will be strictly limited in number. The grants are intended for research workers (including younger university teachers not eligible under Category A) who have obtained financial

support which would enable them to undertake research at a university institution in another Commonwealth country, but who require additional assistance to meet the cost of travel.

The awards will be made on the recommendation of the Committee for Commonwealth University Inter-change, composed of representatives of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

Category A and Category B awards will be announced in March each year, and Category C awards in June.

Applications must be received in London on the following dates: A and B, December 15 and C, March 31. Mr. W. F. Northam, staff branch, ext. 2037 has more details.

Commonwealth Fellowships

The Council of St. John's College, Cambridge, invites applications for a Commonwealth Fellowship for the year 1972-73.

The Fellowship, which is offered annually, is intended to afford to a scholar, who is a citizen of an overseas Commonwealth country or of the United Kingdom and on leave of absence from an overseas Commonwealth University, the opportunity to pursue his own study and research as a member of a Collegiate Society and to make contacts with scholars in Great Britain. It is intended for scholars holding academic posts, irrespective of seniority, and not for men still working for post-graduate degrees.

The College Council proposes to make the election in March 1972. The academical year at Cambridge begins on October 1 and the Commonwealth Fellow will be expected to enter upon the Fellowship as soon after that date as is convenient and not later than April 1973.

Application for the Fellowship should be made to the Master, St. John's College, Cambridge CB2 1TP, to reach him not later than January 15 1972. It would be of assistance if Monash applicants for this Fellowship were to lodge a copy of their application with the Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor.

Queen's Fellowship

A Queen Elizabeth II Fellowship has been awarded to Dr. Kevin Kendall to undertake research in the Department of Materials Engineering.

Dr. Kendall holds the degrees of B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.) and Ph.D. (Cantab.) and is currently with the research laboratories of British Railways in Derby, England. His research interests lie in the field of surface physics with particular regard to adhesion.

Dr. Kendall is married and will have two children by the time he joins the department in February 1972. His award was one of six announced recently for 1971.

BOOKS FOR SALE

The Monash representative on the Women of the University Fund has the following books for sale in aid of the Fund's charities. Anyone interested should telephone Netta McLaren on 25,3424.

Churchill, W. S.: The Second World War. 6 Vols. Pub. Cassell 1948. Aus. Edn. \$10.

Roosevelt, E. (Ed.): The Roosevelt Letters. 3 Vols. Pub. Harrap 1949. \$6.

Moffatt, James: The Old Testament. A New Translation 2 Vols. Pub. H. & S. \$4.

Maurice, Sir Fred: Life of Viscount Haldane. 2 Vols. Pub. Faber 1937. Illus. \$3.

Elwin, Malcolm: Savage Landor. Pub. Macmillan N.Y. 1941. \$1.50.

Garbett, Cyril: Church & State in England. Pub. H. & S. 1950. \$1.

Bradley, A. C.: Oxford Lectures on Poetry. Pub. Macmillan 1914. \$1.

Maclean Watt, L.: The Hills of Home with Pentland Essays of R.L.S. Illus. in colour by R. Hope. Pub. Foulis 1914. \$1.

Buchan, John: Memory Hold-The-Door. Pub. H. & S. 1940. \$1.

Southey, Robt.: Life of Nelson. Pub. Cassell 1891. 80c.

Cellini, Benvenuto: Autobiography. Trans. Symonds. Pub. Lowell. 80c.

Tew, Prof. Brian: Wealth & Income. Pub. M.U.P. 1959. 3rd Edn. 80c.

GERMAN OPERA HERE



The German Touring Opera Company of Berlin will give its two Melbourne performances of Carl Orff's Die Kluge - "The Wise Woman" - at the Alexander Theatre on September 8 and 9 at 8.15 p.m.

The performances are being presented by the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust in association with the Goethe Institute, Munich.

The German Touring Opera Company was formed in Frankfurt in 1958 by Hans Scholte, the owner of one of the oldest German concert agencies.

The company has gained an international reputation. It has given 500 performances in the past 10 years in more than 100 cities.

The composer of Die Kluge, Carl Orff, is known throughout Europe as a composer, author, producer and conductor.

The company travels with only 30 people and its own small orchestra to interpret the score specially prepared by Orff.

Tickets for the performances are available at the Alexander Theatre and the Princess Theatre. Prices are \$4 and \$3 for the general public and \$1.50 concession rates for students and pensioners.

MONASH SUCCESSSES IN SPORT

Monash sporting teams were successful in inter-varsity contests held at universities throughout Australia during the August vacation.

The women's teams did exceptionally well.

The Monash women's volleyball team gained first place in the inter-varsity contest at the University of New South Wales.

At the women's skiing contest held at Falls Creek and hosted by the University of Tasmania, the Monash team was the outright inter-varsity champion.

At the women's basketball championships

held at Albert Park stadium, Monash team member, Carol Gillbee (Science 3), won the best and fairest award and the Monash team won the competition against nine other teams.

The most successful Monash men's team was the lacrosse team which won the inter-varsity final played at Melbourne University.

In the boxing held in the Union theatre at Monash, two Monash students won titles - Barry Oliver (Diploma of Education) won the lightweight title and Robert Searle (Arts 4) won the light middleweight division.

Visitors to the universities

Each month the Reporter will list academic visitors arriving during that particular month at Australian universities. The following list is the overseas arrivals during September. It is not an exhaustive guide as it depends on the information that comes from other universities.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Biochemistry: Professor F. L. Crane, Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana, as Visiting Fellow, from September 9 for one year.

Demography: Professor N. Ikander, University of Indonesia, from September 6 - 10.

Developmental Biology: Dr. F. H. Gleason, Colorado College, as Visiting Fellow for one year.

Education Research Unit: Professor L. F. Neal, University of Adelaide, as Visiting Fellow, until December.

French: Monsieur Michel Butor, as Visiting Fellow, until December.

Genetics: Dr. J. D. Gross, University of Edinburgh, as Visiting Fellow, from September 15, for one month.

Geophysics and Geochemistry: Mr. A. G. Duba, Harvard University, as Honorary resident Fellow, from September 13 for one year.

History: Mr. J. M. Main, Flinders University of South Australia, as Honorary Fellow, September 20 - late November.

History of Ideas Unit: Professor Peter Ludz, University of Bielefeld, as Visiting Fellow, until February 1972.

Linguistics: Professor I. Dyen, Yale University, as Visiting Professor, from September 1 - November 30.

Linguistics: Dr. J. B. Haviland, Harvard University, as Honorary Resident Fellow, for one year.

Mathematics: Mr. W. G. Malcolm, Victoria University of Wellington, as Honorary Resident Fellow, from September 20 - May.

Anthropology & Sociology: Associate Professor H. W. Scheffler, Yale University, as Visiting Fellow for one year.

MONASH UNIVERSITY
History: Professor George McT. Kahin, Professor of Government, Cornell University, Director of the Cornell Modern Indonesian Project, during third term.

Physiology: Dr. C. Ladd Prosser, Professor of physiology, department of physiology and biophysics, University of Illinois, until January.

Enquiries about the precise dates of visits to Monash should be directed in the first instance to the Chairman of the appropriate department. Chairmen are requested to keep the Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor informed about new senior academic visitors to their Departments.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE
Economics: Professor Raphael Trifon, Israel Institute of Technology, as Visiting Professor, until November.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND
Sociology: Associate Professor Theodor Bergmann (rural sociologist), Stuttgart, as visiting Fellow, September 1971 - August 1972.

Diary of events

SEPTEMBER

September 6: Concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. Early Instrumental Music, directed by Bruce Knox.

8: Oral sabin vaccine, Union.

10: Public lecture on 'sleep', Assoc. Prof. J. P. Masterton. Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m., organised by Monash Graduates Association.

13: Lunchtime concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. Melbourne Wind Ensemble. A programme arranged by Alex Grieve.

15: Seminar, Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Dr. Phyllis Scott and Mrs. Margaret Darbyshire, Part-Aboriginal Children and Pre-School Education: Report from the Van Leer Pre-School Project. R.6., 3-4.30 p.m.

16: Paddy's Market, 9-3 p.m., Details Mrs. R. H. Griffith, 96-1143.

16: Australian Institute of Physics, lecture by Prof. A. Morrish, (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) on Magnetism, 7.45 p.m. S 5, Details Prof. Bolton, ext. 3631, or Vic. Branch of A.I.P.

17: Department of German, film, "Zur Sache Schatzchen", 1967, 80 min., H.I., 8 p.m. Details ext. 2241.

18-October 3: Monash Associations Liaison Committee Art Exhibition, 11 a.m. - 9 p.m., Robert Blackwood Hall. Details 2002.

20: Concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. Piano recital by Leslie Howard. Programme includes Schumann's Carnival and Sonata No. 2 in G minor.

21-25: Die Fledermaus, Alexander Theatre. Strauss' operetta presented by the Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Bookings 93-4319.

22: Seminar, Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Dr. Peter Renkin, Land Right and Responsibilities. R.6., 3-4.30 p.m.

27: Concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. Songs by Hugo Wolf and Dorian Le Gallienne, Brian Hansford, baritone, Margaret Scholfield, piano.

OCTOBER

October 1: Department of Germany, film, "Westfront", 1930, 87 min., H.I. 8 p.m. Details ext. 2241.

4: Concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. A programme of chamber music by student performers, including Leslie Howard, piano and Helen Cortis, violin.

6: Seminar, Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Mr. Stephen Wild, The Social Value of the Katjari Ceremony among the Walpiri in Transition. R.6., 3-4.30 p.m.