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Deferred entry to first-year is proposed

A proposal to liberalise regulations governing deferred first-year entry to Monash is being considered by the Professorial Board.

The proposal would mean that students guaranteed a place would have a "free" year after secondary school before they came to Monash.

Students who chose to have a deferred year could take a job or gain other experience outside an academic environment.

The proposal has been put up to Professorial Board by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. M. Swan.

Approval in principle has been given by the Professorial Board and Prof. Swan has been asked to set out his proposal as it would affect each Faculty.

Introduction of the scheme would mean a fundamental change in the regulations governing entry.

At the moment a limited number of Higher Schools Certificate students do

get a deferment but they must have a "relatively high" HSC score.

In 1971 those granted deferments totalled 71 students or about 2.4% of the 1971 undergraduate intake.

In his submission to the Board, Prof. Swan said he believed a break from study for students coming to university would make them "more certain as to their aims, needs and ultimate vocation."

He said: "Many students are uncertain as to their motivation and interest when they enter the university and would welcome a twelve-month break after their final year at school to try various paid and unpaid jobs in the community, to travel, to gain experience of non academic aspects of education for living, to allow time for personality development and for clarification of choice of subjects for study.

"Such adjustments to adult life are not easy to achieve under the continuing pressure of academic studies, and are possibly the reason for many forms of student discontent, leading in some cases to the discontinuance of academically capable students.

"Students who abandon their studies in mid-stream are of special concern since they not only jeopardise their own further studies by loss of scholarship or studentship but for the year when they are perhaps present for only a few weeks or months they effectively prevent another student from embarking on university studies.

"If given full encouragement to try something other than university life without penalty, some students who defer might well decide not to come to the university after all. Such a decision would incur no stigma or failure.

"The remainder, hopefully the majority, would start their university courses much more certain as to their aims, needs and ultimate vocation," Prof. Swan said.

A quick 'raid' by Nader

RALPH NADER, the much-publicised US advocate of consumer protection is scheduled to give a public lecture at Monash next month.

It will be from 2.45 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Thursday, July 6 in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Mr. Nader is being brought to Australia by a committee of academics, businessmen and politicians; the Australian Union of Students is organising a tour of six Australian campuses.

Mr. Nader is founder of the Centre for the Study of Responsive Law in Washington. His group is known as "Nader's Raiders."

To quote AUS publicity: "His legendary battle initially against General Motors and then against many other corporation giants has placed him in a position of unprecedented power as an advocate working in the interests of consumers in a mass industrial society."

It is planned that Mr. Nader will also speak at Sydney, Macquarie, Melbourne, Adelaide and Flinders universities.

Tickets will cost \$1 for students and \$1.50 for staff and will probably be sold through MAS.

'CHUTEING STARS



—Photo: The Herald.

TWO Monash students last month broke the Australian record for the number of parachute jumps made in one day.

They jumped at an average of once every 12 minutes for almost 11 hours.

The students, Bob Courtenay, 21, Arts 3, and John Parker, 23, a final-year law student, made 52 jumps each and broke the old record by two jumps.

Bob is president of the Monash University Skydiving Club and John is vice-president. The aim of the "jumpathon", held at Labertouche, West Gippsland, was to help pay off a loan from the Union for a club parachute packing shed at Labertouche.

At first light, 6.50 a.m., the students started jumping from a Cessna 180. They went up to 2500 ft. and opened their parachutes at 1800 ft. In the photo above, Bob jumps from 2500 ft.

They had a total of four chutes each. While they were jumping their other chutes

were being packed by three packers—the club treasurer, Alan Denchey and two female helpers, Sue Reid and Leslie-Anne Martin.

Bob and John had only one scare each when they had to open their reserve chutes.

It could have been worse. Each time they came down there to greet them was the "jumpathon" supervisor, Steve Filak, who was hobbling round with a broken leg—a legacy of a recent Lang Lang parachute demonstration. Mr. Filak has made 1250 jumps—about 750 more than Bob and John.

The skydiving club is scheduled to give a jumping display at the Monash "Open Day" on August 12.

"Help" service planned by Union

A service to help students with problems will be started by the Union on the first day of the second semester.

It will be located in Doug's Folly, the old house in Blackburn Rd., opposite Deakin Hall.

The service, at present named the "Drop-in Centre," will be open from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. each weekday and "hopefully" at weekends.

It is being organised by the deputy Warden of the Union, Doug Ellis.

Doug so far has 24 student volunteers who will man the centre and he would like to have about 15 more volunteers.

A bed will be available each night for anybody who needs a roof over their head.

The student volunteers will be given a training course during the next few weeks to

help prepare them for the service. This course will involve Student Counselling, the Health Service and the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine.

Doug says that, put simply, the aim of the service is to provide "a sympathetic ear and a helping hand."

"We will be seeing people who are reluctant to go to the official services. Our centre will be completely informal.

"It will be experimental to begin with and if it proves a success more ambitious projects could be planned."

The Monash centre is believed to be the fourth centre of this kind established at a university—the others are at Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth.

The Union Board has made a grant to furnish the centre.

Lucky

Dr. Wilson

Who wouldn't be willing to set up a new University department and a new school, and accept a heavy teaching load, in order to enjoy the delights of living in Fiji for two or three years?

That is to be the happy lot of Dr. M. G. A. Wilson, Associate Professor in Monash's Geography department.

He has been seconded to the University of the South Pacific at Suva, Fiji—leaving in July and returning at the end of 1974.

At Suva, as professor of Geography and Population Studies he is to set up that department, and to establish the School of Social Economic Development.

The University of the South Pacific, like the University of Papua and New Guinea, is a new venture in tertiary education for the indigenous people. Its first graduates took their degrees in 1971.

The staff are mainly English, New Zealanders and Australians, with some volunteers from Canada and the U.S. Peace Corps. Not surprisingly, the 'language of instruction' is English.

Besides the 800 or so undergraduates, some students are doing a preliminary year, having come from areas not providing final school year.

The campus is on the site of the old base of the Royal New Zealand Air Force; the main hangar houses the School of Natural Resources.

The first of the new buildings was opened in January, 1972; the second, including the library and Dr. Wilson's school, will be ready later this year.

Fewer engineers privately employed

A study of the first occupations of last year's Monash engineering graduates has revealed a sharp drop in the number employed by private industrial and professional employers.

The drop has been 18% from 39.5% employed privately in 1970-71 to 21.5% in 1971-72.

This has been partially offset by an increase in semi-government and government employment from 31% in 1970-71 to 41.5% this year.

These figures have been prepared by the Careers and Appointments Office.

The office comments that the 7.5% discrepancy between the private employer drop and the government increase has caused some unemployment.

In discussing these "less rosy" trends in engineering, the Careers and Appointments Office made the following statement, dated May 12:

"The main problem area so far as employment is concerned has been civil engineering, where a substantially larger graduating class has coincided with a greater than 50% fall in private employment, and as a result there are, to the best of our present knowledge, six graduates (two pass and four honors) still seeking satisfactory work.

"Some graduates in chemical engineering have had difficulty in finding work, though all but one are placed now. Electrical and mechanical engineers have all found work, but there has not been the unsatisfied demand for them that has characterised previous years.

"In general it can be said that, for various reasons, including the growing numbers of graduates from universities and colleges and the present economic situation, the outlook for engineers is a good deal less rosy than it has been for 25 years.

"We don't expect mass unemployment of engineers, but we do believe that employers will find it possible to be more discriminating in their choice, and each graduate will find that he has to work hard to find the job he really wants."

Survey in Geography Department finds . . .

2500 TOO MANY INFANT DEATHS IN MELBOURNE

Infant mortality in Victoria is — by international standards — among the lowest recorded but in the Melbourne metropolitan area from 1961 to 1967 there would appear to have been about 2500 "excess deaths" of children under the age of one.

These are two of the conclusions of Dr. M. G. A. Wilson, associate professor of geography at Monash whose paper, "A Note on Infant Death in Melbourne," will soon be published in The Australian Paediatric Journal.

Dr. Wilson says he became interested in this research during his lectures on population when one of the topics was the distribution of infant mortality in Western cities.

Since the latest statistics available were for the year 1967, when the work began; he chose the years from 1961 to then for comparison.

And since cause of death is not detailed in these, he says, he can form only general conclusions about why so many children in metropolitan Melbourne fail to reach "the ripe old age of one."

From the figures of 47 municipalities, he has prepared tables of percentages of deaths per thousand of infants under the age of one month and one year.

Two conclusions

And from these, he says, two firm conclusions are possible:—

On average, from every thousand live births recorded, two to three times as many will die before the age of one in an inner, industrialised, more densely settled and less affluent suburb. Such suburbs also have a bigger migrant population and are in other respects "socially disadvantaged."

The second conclusion is a corollary—the existence of this differential should stimulate much more research at a much more detailed level than his study.

"Australians always claim their hospital system is accessible to most people and it has something in the way of a national health scheme," Dr. Wilson says.

"It is claimed that rich or poor have access to medical facilities without too much difficulty, but deaths both under one month and one year show the same socio-economic relationship."

In his Note, he writes:—"In Melbourne, Australia, in the latter half of the twentieth century, this should be a matter for concern to all . . ."

"If there is a significant relationship between infant mortality and the concentrations of non-British migrants, at least partial solutions might be found by such elementary steps as the provision of linguistically skilled social workers or para-medical staff with the specific task of contacting and educating the reproductively active section."

Dr. Wilson describes his own reaction to his findings as "startled—I hadn't expected to find anything like that degree of differential."

What he describes as the symmetry of pattern in the inner suburbs is disturbed twice—by one corridor of high mortality extending south-eastwards through Malvern, Caulfield, Oakleigh and Springvale to Dandenong and beyond and by the "somewhat unexpected" high rates for the municipality of Doncaster-Templestowe.

Lowest rates

As he believes might have been expected, lowest rates are to be found along the south-eastern bayshore and in the outer eastern municipalities, including Ringwood and Croydon although, again, very low rates



occur in the peripheral shires of Werribee, Altona and Whittlesea.

Lowest percentages were in Ringwood—9.07 per thousand under the age of one year and 6.05 under the age of one month.

Next lowest to Ringwood were:—Box Hill (11.45 and 9.15), Whittlesea (11.98 and 9.32), Croydon (13.68 and 12.31), Werribee (13.70 and 8.02) and Eltham (13.74 and 10.77).

Among the highest were:—South Melbourne (26.72 and 20.84), St. Kilda (25.60 and 20.04), Collingwood (22.80 and 17.87), Fitzroy (22.62 and 17.40), Melbourne (21.46 and 16.82), Brunswick (20.85 and 17.26) and Prahran (20.73 and 17.06).

In Doncaster-Templestowe, the percentages were 17.58 and 14.25.

More data needed

Dr. Wilson describes his survey as "an excessively simple analysis of patently inadequate published data."

There is not enough of this to conclude even that there is a higher rate of infant death among the children of working mothers, de facto wives or non-British migrants. And what facts there are about residential type and quality and the environment are also inadequate.

In an explanation of the term excess deaths, Dr. Wilson said that if death rates for children under one year were the same throughout Melbourne in the period 1961-67 as they were in the lowest area then approximately 2500 deaths would have been avoided. If an average rate of 14 was used then excess deaths would have numbered 1050 or 20% of all deaths.

Aboriginal health:

"From another time, another country"

JUDGING by the comments made by a variety of speakers at a recent Monash seminar, the state of aboriginal health is pretty woeful. Much needs to be done, said the speakers . . . and quickly.

The opening speaker set the trend when he said the health of aboriginals was so bad "it seemed to belong to people of another time or another country."

Their health was worse than other Australians, and health figures were as bad as figures from throughout Australia.

The speaker was the Federal Minister for Environment, Aborigines and the Arts, Mr. Howson.

The seminar was organised by the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs and was held in the Halls of Residence.

After three days' of papers and discussions the seminar concluded that a

national advisory board should be set up to advise Federal and State Governments on aboriginal health programs. It should include aboriginal, Government and non-government members.

There should also be a separate, paid aboriginal committee, the seminar said.

Other recommendations included—

- Aboriginals must help in the planning and execution of health plans.

- All people involved with aboriginal health should be educated in aboriginal life, culture and language.

- Family planning should be included in the health service.

- Aboriginals should control and supply alcohol to their communities.

Every attempt must be made to foster a sense of solidarity and dignity so the aboriginal identity can be preserved and promoted, the seminar decided.

Papers presented raised a number of recurring themes, infant mortality, alcohol, discrimination, administrative inefficiency, for example.

Professor Colin Tatz, professor of politics at the University of New England, claimed that aboriginals faced a hard core of racism from professional people.

He said that some doctors discriminated against aboriginals because many could not pay fees or did not belong to medical benefits funds.

The Monash academic in the article above is concerned with an infant mortality rate in some Melbourne inner suburbs of up to 22 a 1000—Prof. Tatz said that in the Northern Territory in 1966 the aboriginal infant mortality rate was 215 a 1000.

Mr. Howson said the aboriginal birth rate was growing dramatically but there was still an extremely high death rate. This was caused partly by the lack of knowledge of family planning.

A Monash M. A. student in sociology, Miss Margaret Bain, told the delegates that to many aboriginals drinking meant equality with whites. She was formerly a missionary at Finke, near Alice Springs.

Miss Bain said aboriginals told her moderate drinking was impossible. After an aboriginal was paid there was little incentive to hunt, so many turned to alcohol.

Dr. R. E. Coolican, who said he had worked for 22 years among aboriginals at Bourke, NSW, claimed that two generations of Government neglect had turned aboriginals into a cold and indifferent people who showed fear, suspicion, resentment and mistrust.

He said the neglect reflected "public callousness and bureaucratic authoritarianism."

TRADE UNIONS ARE DISILLUSIONED WITH ARBITRATION SYSTEM

— Monash historian claims

The arbitration system in Australia has been "killed" and trade unions will move further towards collective bargaining, Associate Professor I. A. H. Turner said in a recent lecture at LaTrobe University.

Professor Turner said trade union disillusionment with the arbitration system stemmed from about 10 years ago when the arbitration courts abolished quarterly cost of living adjustments.

This allowed wages to lag behind prices for up to 12 months or two years.

Since then the disillusionment had been added to by the adoption of the concept of a total wage instead of a basic wage plus margins for skill.

"Those were the two factors which killed arbitration; killed any illusions of arbitration as far as the trade union movement was concerned," Prof. Turner said.

The move towards collective bargaining reflected the growing strength of trade unions, especially in the highly skilled white collar and professionally trained sections.

Prof. Turner made these comments in his paper presented as one of eight lectures in the Meredith Memorial Lecture Series. These lectures were arranged by LaTrobe and the Bendigo Institute of Technology to honor the late B. C. L. Meredith, the first head of LaTrobe's Glenn College.

Prof. Turner is associate professor of history at Monash and a prominent labor economic historian and author.

Prof. Turner's views on the role trade unions will play in future conflict over wages and conditions and the consequent relationship with the arbitration system were included in five final points he made. These points looked at the "most important and significant questions and perspectives confronting the Australian trade union movement."

Question of survival

He claimed the most serious question facing trade unions—indeed the community generally—was ecology; the question of survival.

Did industrialisation mean a combination of the maximum use of natural resources and the simultaneous destruction of natural resources?

Can trade unions, which are oriented towards improved living standards based on economic growth, come to grips with this central question posed by the ecologists?

Prof. Turner answered yes to both questions. He said:

"It seems to me that capitalism has created its own grave-digger, by creating a technological monster, advancing behind the banner of progress, which threatens a universal destruction.

"And because capitalism is oriented towards profit, and the re-investment of profit, and the accumulation of further profit, it seems to me that capitalism cannot free itself from that Juggernaut.

"Only a socialist movement can so re-define the concept of progress as to liberate humanity from that kind of technological inevitability."

Third question was the entry of the trade union movement into areas of commerce and finance. Events like the development of Bourke's had now determined this course.

It raised important ideological questions for the unions, Prof. Turner said.

Do the trade unions, by entering into commerce, finance and insurance re-enforce the capitalist system or do they provide alternative structures within the system?

Prof. Turner's view is, of course, that this recent development does represent an alternative. He comments that the question is one being hotly debated within the union movement.

Increasing debate

He forecasts increasing debate in society generally about the control of business enterprises whether they be government enterprises, private enterprises or trade union sponsored enterprises.

This is a question related to the whole argument about whether democracy or technocracy prevails in our society, Prof. Turner says.

His fourth question confronting the trade union movement is social and political in content, for example the development of Westernport, the Springbok tour and the role of maritime workers in conveying war supplies to Vietnam.

"I would start with an obvious criticism of trade union action on these kinds of questions," Prof. Turner said. "Action by trade unions has often been taken on the initiative of the trade union leadership and in the direction of the trade union leadership, without adequate reference to, or consultation with the rank and file of their own unions, and that was particularly noticeable in relation to trade union action against the Springbok tours."

On the general question of social and political trade union involvement important ideological questions were involved. Under what circumstances was it legitimate for a minority to defy the will of the majority or of a democratically elected government?

"I would think that there would be no argument that there are some circumstances under which it is entirely legitimate for a minority to defy the will of the majority," Prof. Turner said.

Moral dilemma

"For example, consider the moral dilemma or crisis of the nuclear physicist, such as Robert Oppenheimer, on whether nuclear weapons should or should not have been constructed in 1944-45. Should the consciences of the nuclear physicists have prevailed, or should they have accepted the directives of their government?"

"And if one can satisfactorily resolve that question, then one can similarly resolve the question of whether building workers should be entitled to withhold their labour from cutting down trees for a car park for the Opera House."

The role of minorities in this regard was essentially a negative role, he said.

"All that minorities, like trade unions, can do, under these circumstances, involving themselves by direct action methods in social and political questions of this kind, is to delay or prevent the operation of particular policies of Government. As far as I am concerned that may be morally justifiable.

"But positive solutions, the presentation of alternative policies to those which they are postponing, delaying or preventing, involve a change of government and therefore involve positive political action on the part of the trade union movement."

The fifth and final question concerned the political make-up and the organisation of trade unions. Should trade unions be free-wheeling, non-party organisations—business unions as they are called—such as the trade unions in the United States? Or should the unions align with one or other of the major political parties in the community; in other words continue in Australia the alignment with the ALP.

Prof. Turner believes the trends in Australia will move towards consolidating party oriented unionism and he suggests this is happening increasingly within the white collar unions which are discussing affiliation with the Labor Party.

Class or interest?

Earlier in his lecture Prof. Turner discussed whether trade unions in Australia were interest groups or class organisations.

To be interest groups would place them in a pluralist kind of political framework and if they were class organisations then the framework would be Marxist.

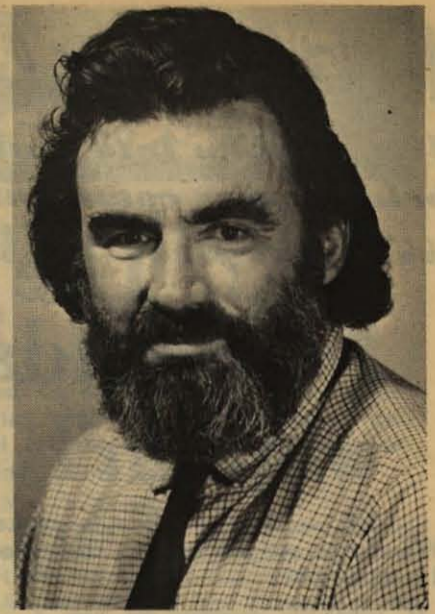
Prof. Turner concluded that at least the blue collar workers in the community regarded themselves as representing a distinct and opposed interest to the interests of their employer. In this sense trade unions were class organisations.

Another point he raised was whether or not strikes by unions were in the community or common interest. To determine this the long term aims of the trade union movement had to be considered.

"The long-term objectives of the trade union movement concern themselves with the re-distribution of wealth, either by urging economic policies which require a reduction of investment and a growth of consumption, or by income policies which require a more egalitarian distribution of income between the various groups of income receivers, in other words, providing more money for the lower paid groups at the expense of the higher paid groups in the community," he said.

"Trade unions are also concerned with a total reconstruction of society which they describe in terms of a socialist objective, whatever meaning we may attach to that.

"I think few would attach the meaning of the kind of command economy that exists, for example in the USSR, but nevertheless socialism remains a long-term objective of the trade union movement.



"If we look at the long-term objectives of the trade union movement in terms of either re-distribution of wealth or reconstruction of society, then here we are involved in a question of value judgements.

"Do we or do we not approve these kinds of long-term objectives?"

"We are involved in value judgements about whether economic growth is a good thing, and if so, at what rate should it proceed; we are involved in value judgements about whether elites, highly trained, highly skilled people should be more highly rewarded than lower skilled people; we are involved in value judgements about the rights of property.

Value judgments

"In other words, when we are concerned with long-term trade union objections, we are not concerned with ascertaining that trade union objectives do in fact represent the common interests of the entire community, we are concerned rather with making value judgements about the ways in which the community ought to change and ought to develop.

"My own value judgement in this respect is on the side of the trade unions and on the side of the Labour movement," Prof. Turner said.

Prof. Turner also outlined three changes which he said had occurred in the character of the Australian workforce since the war.

First there had been a rapid increase of white collar and service workers (in transport, recreation and the armed forces). Secondly the workforce had become better educated.

And thirdly there had emerged at the bottom structures of the Australian workforce a segment that was triply underprivileged.

They were underprivileged in terms of income, because the gap between their income and the incomes of higher paid sections of the workforce was increasing rather than diminishing, underprivileged in terms of security, because the security of employment of unskilled workers was much less than the security of the employment of skilled or professionally trained workers, and underprivileged in the sense that there was a concentration in this segment of the workforce of migrant workers who were economically underprivileged.

HELPING THE BLIND

The Monash Library is planning to provide a text-book tape recording service for blind students.

Recordings will be by volunteer readers and will be supervised by Audio Visual Aids.

Playback facilities and loan tapes will be provided through the appropriate campus library. Co-ordination of the scheme is being done by Mrs. Patricia Naish in the reader services department of the Main Library.

The Union and faculty secretaries have been asked to inform Mrs. Naish of the names of any blind students. She will then contact them to see if they can be helped by the service.

In the Mail

The inquiry into mature-age students brings some comment . . .

"Uni? The economic agenda just wouldn't allow it"

Sir, — I would like to make a few comments on Marianne Wood's investigations of "Oldies on an E-type jag," (Reporter No. 13, May 10).

It completely mystifies me how a question to mature students on why didn't you come to University direct from secondary school didn't bring this response—"Because it was simply not on the economic agenda."

Just consider the working class student, now 50 years of age. Born in the 1920s, during the post World War I bust, and reared in a non-kindergarten age, put into a State School where the desks were neatly in rows—the 'top' students at the back and the dunces in the front. At a glance, any visitor could see the bright from the non-bright and every kid knew his position.

The library in these schools usually consisted of a dozen or so novels, dog-eared and chalky, in a pile at the bottom of a cupboard among the dusters and lost property.

As the 1930 depression engulfed this generation you were lucky if you had enough to eat and shoes on your feet; you usually had cast-off clothes that didn't fit, a Dad who was out of work and on the dole, a mother who valiantly tried to keep food on the table for her kids, an eviction if you couldn't find the money to keep up the interest, bad tempers, the cold, the misery and a bleak desperation that was not lost on the kids.

This 1930 depression was not over until World War II. It is well to remember that a large proportion of the 6th Division had never worked in the land fit for heroes to live in. So the young men and women went off in droves—and many died, either on some foreign shore or at the bottom of the dark sea; leaving their widows and kids to struggle for a miserable pittance.

Foreign wars

You might scorn the readiness to go to World War II when the youth of today substantially reject participation in foreign wars.

Well, in W.W.II, the issues were not so clear. Fascism raced across Europe, engulfed whole peoples and destroyed millions of innocent victims. Even if those who went from Australia were, in the main, unaware of the reasons, they did, I believe, contribute to the defeat of fascism. It is easy to be wise after the event.

How could a university career be on the agenda for this generation? Who could pay for it? So few working class kids went even to high school, when fees for school, sport, drawing etc. had to be paid, and fares and clothes were an impossibility.

When you entered the labor market in the mid '30s, there was no choosing your career: you answered jobs until your feet dropped off, clutching your Merit Certificate in your hot hand, and took the first job that paid at least 15/- per week. Then you put in your 48 hours a week knowing that many stood outside waiting to take your job if you 'talked back.'

At 20 you joined up, did your sentence for the duration, and were released at 25, married and raised your own family—and the struggle started all over again. You were offered a Rehabilitation Course only if you didn't have a trade or if your army 'career' had interrupted a course of education. Many ex-soldiers didn't fit into these categories, especially young women.

Australia has had since World War II relatively full employment but even during this period university students were only a minority of the Australian people—the vast mass of workers' kids can't yet come to university nor even complete secondary school.

Class bias in education is not a new discovery, it has always been with us.

I feel what we ought to be striving for is a free, open university, where everyone can attend lectures and tutes, and collect their units in whatever faculty they desire over as long a period as they like.

This may contribute to the development of the whole person, we hear so much about, but never see implemented in education.

Marjorie Broadbent,
Arts Student, 50 years of age

All the wrong questions

Sir,

A hard smack to Marianne Wood and her inquiry into age groups of Monash students (Reporter No. 13, May 10). What does she hope to achieve with her inquiry by labelling students into "oldies" and "no oldies"?

Why pester students with all the questions she could think of? Prying into family relations makes it even worse.

If she has any doubts or dissatisfaction about her own studies why not have a good look at herself and her motives for studying. In my regard age has nothing to do with studies. Not if one is intelligent enough to appreciate cultural achievements.

Articles like that won't lift the image of Monash, while "Oldies on an E-type jag" (awfully expressed) just might be there at Monash to give the much needed better impression of the average Monash student.

First don't start to draw border lines where there aren't any.

Culture embraces all people at all times. Why not so at university? No wonder the wider public doesn't value much the universities as cultural centres—fancy asking anyone why he or she is at the university at one stage of her life or other? Shouldn't it be self evident?

I think your Marianne Wood needs somebody to question her on all the questions she is so impudent to ask others. So much for Monash Reporter 13.

Unsigned, Dandenong.

Choral group being formed

The University is forming a choral group to perform music of the Renaissance and Tudor period in the Monash Religious Centre.

The group is to be called the Monash Chapel Singers and will be conducted by Gerald Almond, a third-year music student. People interested in joining the group should contact Mr. Almond through the Chaplain's Office, ext. 3160, or at Mannix College, 544-8291, room 165.

A CIVIL REPLY TO MR. TEICHMANN

A seminar was organised last month for fourth year civil engineers to discuss Max Teichmann's proposition that "Engineers . . . are committed to never ending technological advance for its own sake . . . etc." (Monash Reporter, 10/5/72.)

The discussion touched on many topics connected with the alienation between Humanists and Scientists, but concentrated on the social responsibility of engineers.

In reaction to the inference that they are largely responsible for the ills of society and to sketch a view of their role in a world which must decelerate, one of the engineers writes . . .

Sir,

The most readily observable phenomena are physical ones—a smoking bus, screaming siren or smelly pool of industrial waste are obvious to all; the social forces which produced them are not. There is a tendency for the immediate agent, the engineer who created any of these three, to be singled out for criticism.

To blame Hitler and the bricklayers and gasfitters who built the ovens of Auschwitz serves only to protect the virtue of those between them in the chain of command.

Those of us who have or know the technology too often carry the can for the all-of-us who use it.

Engineers may be proud of their capabilities. They stand ready to give the world clean air, adequate food, efficient distribution, if the world wants them. They can control emission, replace the absurd car with cheap, clean, convenient public transport, do whatever needs to be done. And this for engineers is the "progress" they are waiting for.

Engineers do have faults. For one, they're busy—too busy to be able to master what they must and to initiate and guide by themselves the progress towards a sane world that we all wait for.

We need the economists to drop their dismal doctrines and advise on a

non-growth, non-consuming economy; the politicians to cease their posturing; the captains of industry to control their greed; the scientists and engineers to ponder the physical needs of spaceship earth and the sociologists and psychologists to tell us why and how we may stop our lemming swim.

If the only way to sort out social ills is for engineers to refuse to work so that society is forced to re-think what they want, then engineers are certainly at fault if they do not organize a moratorium.

Engineers may be criticized for excessive humility, for being too willing as servants. For instance, they may warn of the serious consequences of building a mighty dam across the Murray. But if it is vote catching enough, they will be told to build it and will probably obey.

In response to social needs, engineers built the Eiffel tower and the bridges of Roebling and Maillart. And Nature could be proud to have her forces dressed in such finery. The days of pomp and triumph are gone, but engineers will be happy to have the capacity and the chance to clean up and reorganise after man's mighty organ.

—Dr. Peter Darvall,
lecturer in civil engineering.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON ENVIRONMENT

Senior lecturer in zoology, Dr. E. H. M. Ealey, will be one of six speakers at a series of RMIT lectures on the environment.

The lecture series, under the general heading of "Man and his Environment," will be held over six Thursdays at 12.20 p.m. in Storey Hall, 342 Swanston St.

The lectures are free and open to all students, staff and the general public.

Two have already been held. The remaining speakers, dates and topics are:

JULY 20: Professor L. C. Birch, Challis Professor of Biology, University of Sydney. "Deterioration of the environment."

JULY 27: Dr. E. H. M. Ealey, Senior Lecturer in Zoology, Monash. "Conservation of resources."

AUGUST 3: Dr. W. J. McG. Tegart, Research Manager, BHP, Melbourne. "Pressures conflicting with conservation."

AUGUST 10: Professor S. Encel, School of Sociology, University of N.S.W. "Planning for man's survival."

German seminars

The Department of German is currently holding a series of graduate seminars on metrics and stylistics. Three have already been held this month, four remain to be held over the next two months.

The seminars are being given by Professor Frank Ryder from the University of Virginia. He is Visiting Professor in the Department of German.

The seminars will be held at 7.30 p.m. in the German seminar room 213A. The dates and topics are as follows:—

June 22: Sound Symbolism.
July 20: Other Aspects of Poetic Language: Word Classes; The Grammar of Trakl; Bad Poetry.

July 27: Metrics: What can Metrics Measure?; Metrical Style as Mask of Authorship; The Revival of Metrics.

August 3: Writing a Metrics of Shakespeare's Sonnets.

More details are available from Mrs. A. E. Kohl ext. 2241.

QUOTE

"As time was running out Mr. J. Birrel of the Metropolitan Golf Club addressed the assembly regarding the present situation between the two clubs and emphasising how much he was looking forward to the continuing relationship hoping that a few minor problems could be sorted out and last well into the future." From the minutes of the annual general meeting of the Monash University Golf Club.

"It is fashionable to accept that the world is in a mess—a bad mess; though perhaps it would be fair to say that it appears to be in a worse mess than in the past because it is one large mess rather than a collection of separate smaller ones." Dr. J. R. Price, chairman of CSIRO, at a recent Monash graduation ceremony.

"While welfare officer for students at the university last year, between two and five girls would seek my assistance in obtaining an abortion each week . . . this is a fantastic indictment of the lack of sex education on campus." Robert Gausson former welfare officer at Sydney University.

"It's better to say goodnight at the door and leave them guessing." Lady Hasluck's advice to girl university students at official opening of the Dunmore Long college, Macquarie University.

"Some university graduates think they are God Almighty and expect everyone to wait on them." Professor F. P. Karmel, chairman of the Australian Universities Commission.

UNQUOTE

Discussions with Birds

Discussions with birds are a weakness with Kurt.

When asked why, he said:

- Talking to birds has not much in common with talking to people.
 - The effort of talking to people is justified in terms of the things you want to tell them. The effort of talking to birds has to justify itself.
 - Talking to people is a functional activity. Talking to birds is a disinterested exploration of the resources of human sound.
 - There are possibilities . . .
 - Clicks, for example.
 - And snorts.
 - In talking to birds, since communication is out of the question, one is obliged to be creative.
 - Discussions with birds are a form of literature, whereas discussions with people must fall under the categories of rhetoric, or politics.
 - Discussions with birds require discipline, since one must forget oneself entirely, patience, since one must forego immediate and obvious rewards, courage, since one must submit to a terrifying condition of absolute freedom, and willingness to surrender one's will to the infinitely unpredictable spirit of free play.
 - Discussions with birds require a capacity for simple faith.
- And he returned to his occupation.



They met at a party one evening — where better than at a party?

One, Jiri Novak, recently come from Czechoslovakia, is an artist, a draughtsman, hiding his talent in mere gainful employment in a suburban printery.

The other is Dennis Douglas, senior lecturer in Monash's department of English; his interests are wide enough to cover Australian literature, particularly the literature of historical stories.

The artist wants to tell short stories in simple graphical terms, that is in drawings.

MIGRANT PROBLEMS

A public lecture on the problems of migrants will be given by the Chairman of the Monash Department of Surgery, Professor H. A. F. Dudley, at 8 p.m., Friday, June 30, in Robert Blackwood Hall.

The lecture is being organised by the Monash Graduates Association.

Prof. Dudley's talk is entitled, "Reflections of a migrant medical man." He came to Australia in 1963 from the University of Aberdeen and he will leave Melbourne later this year to take up a post as professor of surgery at London University.

Prof. Dudley will deal with the effect of migrant problems and stresses on health.

He has been extremely active in his years at Monash. He was a member of two Australian medical teams to Vietnam and recently he has been outspoken in the cause of male sterilisation.

One other point cannot be missed—in "Who's Who" his recreations are listed as surgical history and annoying people.

He is not creating stories without words, but seeks sufficient words to set the scene and provide the continuo—in the same sardonic style as the drawings; that's the challenge.

Now Novak's English is still very much Czechian. On the other hand Douglas shares Novak's sense of the odd and unexpected.

So—and this is one of the great virtues of a symposium (an after-dinner drinking party with wit and conversation)—these two got together.

Novak has invented Anton ('His life was simple, beautiful and happy' . . . but . . .), and has drawn his story in a set of 20 cartoons.

Douglas has added the captions—no more than a simple sentence that complements the gloomy humour of the picture.

The team has launched 'Anton' into the hard world of publishing by issuing an elegant limited edition, at \$3, or \$10 for a signed copy. Not in the bookshops but from artist or writer.

Novak's draughtsmanship is simple enough, even elementary, though his particular manner of representing people may not be everyone's cup of tea; but he is not alone in this kind of distortion for effect.

Anton's life, though not in the end a happy one, will strike a sympathetic cord in many viewers' minds, and may well establish the Novak-Douglas team as illustrators and story tellers in this field.

Readers of the recent edition of "Leaves"—a publication of the Monash University Magazine Society and the Monash Players—will have seen a set of Novak-Douglas cartoons in the Anton style.

With the permission of artist and writer, we show above one of these drawings with the accompanying recitative.

NEWS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

New labour studies institute at Flinders

Flinder University has established an Institute of Labour Studies with the main purpose of encouraging graduate study, research and publication in the areas of industrial relations, labour economics, industrial psychology and sociology, and labour history.

Dr. R. J. Blandy, senior lecturer in economics, has been appointed director of the Institute. Dr. Blandy is at present attached to the staff of the International Labour Office in Geneva where he is working on a research project on the relationships between population growth and employment growth. Until his return early next year, the Acting Director of the Institute of Labour Studies will be Mr. Barry Hughes, senior lecturer in Economics.

The university council has appointed members of staff of the school of social sciences who are active in labour studies to be the first research associates in the institute. It has also constituted a management committee comprising the director, the acting director, the research associates and four persons outside the university. The 'outside' members are Mr. L. B. Bowes (Secretary, S.A. Department of Labour and Industry), Mr. H. Kranz (Secretary Federated Clerks' Union of Australia—S.A. Branch), Commissioner J. H. Portus and Mr. A. Scriven (Personnel Manager, General Motors-Holden's Pty. Ltd.).

The 'outside' representation on the Management Committee will be expanded in the near future and it is likely that invitations will be extended to persons outside South Australia.

New Vice-Chancellor

Professor Roger W. Russell has been appointed as Vice-Chancellor of Flinders University. He succeeds Professor Peter Karmel who is now chairman of the Australian Universities Commission.

Professor Russell was the senior of three Vice-Chancellors at the University of California, Irvine. He holds the degrees of Master of Arts of Clark University (Massachusetts), Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Virginia and Doctor of Science of the University of London.

Professor Russell's special areas of interest are psychology and psychobiology and he is the current president of the International Union of Psychological Science.

Caulfield appointment

A part-time teaching fellow in business administration at Monash, Mr. Arthur Crook, has been appointed as principal lecturer in psychology at the Caulfield Institute of Technology. His work at the institute will involve the development of degree and diploma courses in General Studies (psychology and sociology).

COURSE CHANGE SYSTEM NEEDS IMPROVING

The LaTrobe University student counselling unit has urged that universities should be more flexible in allowing first-year students to change courses if unwise subject choices have been made.

In its report to the LaTrobe Council the unit says that many of those who use its services are working well below their potential, are unhappy because of an over-hasty choice of subjects or feel progressively less and less inspired by lack of stimulating staff contact.

"Of these, the hidden casualties, some push doggedly on with courses they ought to have changed, accepting their boredom as an inevitable part of the university experience," the report says.

Others simply gave up and were reported "missing in action": in 1970, 112 LaTrobe students who were eligible to re-enrol did not do so.

If this trend continued the "missing" in 1972 would be more than 150.

Evidence from Keele suggested that a consistent 70 per cent of first-year undergraduates wished to vary their enrolment.

A study of 120 Melbourne University students revealed that more than half were unhappy about their original choice of subjects before the end of the academic year.

The counselling unit believes that some of these hidden casualties could be prevented, not by devising more savage selection procedures, but by improving both in quality and quantity the contact between staff and first-year students, and by increasing the flexibility of first-year courses so that unwise choices and undeveloped study skills could be put right without jeopardising the students' chances of survival.

PHYSICAL HARDSHIPS

The following suggestions for improvement of facilities and teaching have been made by 1st Monash Year students via a suggestion box in the Physics teaching laboratories.

1. Coffee facilities for students.
 2. Lackeys to perform all experiments under student instructions.
 3. No dangerous experiments, for example—
 - (i) using electrical apparatus,
 - (ii) using heavy weights,
 - (iii) using glass,
 - (iv) including more than two separate concepts, which could drive the student insane,
 - (v) involving demonstrators with contagious diseases.
 4. No demonstrators with character deficiencies.
 5. Veteran's privileges for student who survives first semester.
 6. Orchestra to provide soothing music while experiments are in progress (no recordings).
 7. Massage parlour.
 8. Qualified doctor to sterilise demonstrators before use.
 9. Suggest blinds be better orientated to facilitate viewing.
 10. Unionisation of physics students to demand less work, more marks, greater freedom, better pay rates, less demonstrators.
 11. Absolute elimination of frustrating or boring experiments which could cause serious emotional upsets amongst the less hardy of students.
 12. Rest room with full bedding plus "recreational facilities" for students recovering from intensive bouts of prac. work.
 13. Full facilities for creative students to fulfil their desires in physics plus integrated fields.
- These suggestions emanating from two students clearly indicate that there is much room for improvement of facilities in physics.

WHAT WAS SAID AT THE

IS MAN LOST IN A WORLD OF INSTITUTIONS?

Looking at the world in which most of us find ourselves, we find it strikingly and increasingly a world dominated by massive organisations — corporations, government agencies, churches, unions, universities and the like.

They are characterised by being large, bureaucratic and often insensitive to us as individuals. We are treated as objects rather than as people.

It is not difficult to defect in the groundswell of discontent plaguing most economically advanced societies of all political persuasions, a rebellion against this basically inhumane attitude.

That was how Irwin Gross, Professor of Marketing in Monash's Faculty of Economics and Politics, opened his subject 'The Humanisation of Institutions', at the conferring of degrees on Wednesday, May 3.

His theme in effect was the massive inertia of large established institutions versus the possibility, the hope, of building in an adaptive system that would render an institution responsive to people and to change. This was the challenge to the new graduates.

Most institutions get frozen in the shapes in which they were created, he said.

In many cases, these institutions served their original functions well. But as time goes on, and as the pace of life accelerates, the needs originally served change but the institutions often don't.

Bureaucracies tend to become entrenched; the principal goal of the organisation becomes self perpetuation.

Adaptive structures

Sometimes enlightened leadership redefines the nature of the institution, and so modernises it. But all too often the modernised institution also becomes 'bureaucratised', and refreezes into its new form.

"In the long view, perhaps the key social and economic question of our time is not a choice among capitalism, socialism, or communism, but one of changing from frozen institutional structures to adaptive structures, structures whose adaptability does not depend only on the foresight and leadership of those within the institution, but ones which have adaptive properties engineered into their very structure," Prof. Gross told the graduates.

Speaking as a Professor in Marketing, Gross allowed himself to say that two institutions with good inbuilt adaptive mechanisms were a properly functioning democracy and a properly functioning market economy. Unless their functions are consciously thwarted, these institutions tend to adapt to changing conditions.

"The politician who attempts to suppress information or stifle debate is as anti-democratic as the most rabid Nazi and the businessman who enters into cozy relationships with his competition, or bribes his way to favored treatment from the government is as anti-business as the most ardent Marxist.

"But, given the institutional structure of the society, what can we do, as individuals, to make the institutions we have more responsive to our needs—less able to be thwarted by noisy polemicists or those who value personal power or profit over the

broader and longer term needs of the society?"

Professor Gross wound up his argument by referring in some detail to the efforts and success of two Americans who, far from tilting at windmills, have brought a substantial measure of change to a number of American institutions: Ralph Nader versus the corporations and reluctant government departments, and John Gardner's reform of the political structure through his people's lobby 'Common Cause'.

He claimed that these men had brought to America the most important institutional change since the rise of the labor unions in the early years of this century.

Sparking interest

Such movements have not yet hit Australia.

However, in early July, Ralph Nader will be coming here for a week, and Prof. Gross is on the committee which is bringing him.

"Our hope is that his coming can act as the spark to establish a public interest group, with wide public support, and independent of the political party structure," he said.

"The success of such a movement depends, however, on the involvement of individuals. The willingness to commit oneself.

"Citizenship, in this sense, is a commitment to act within the organisations that surround us, to humanise them, to make them more responsive to those they are supposed to serve."

INVITATION TO SCOTTISH CONGRESS

Monash has been invited to send a delegation of not more than four members to the eleventh Commonwealth Universities Congress to be held in Edinburgh from 11th to 18th August, 1973.

The delegation normally includes the Vice-Chancellor, a member of Council and two members of the academic staff, one of whom may be a non-professional member.

Dr. P. LeP. Darvall, representative of the teaching staff on Council, who is likely to be in Europe at the time of the Congress has offered his name to the Vice-Chancellor for consideration for inclusion in the delegation.

The Vice-Chancellor would be pleased to receive the names of any other non-professional members of the teaching staff who will be in the United Kingdom in August, 1973 and who wish to be considered as first reserve to Dr. Darvall.

Nominations should reach the Vice-Chancellor's Personal Assistant as soon as possible.

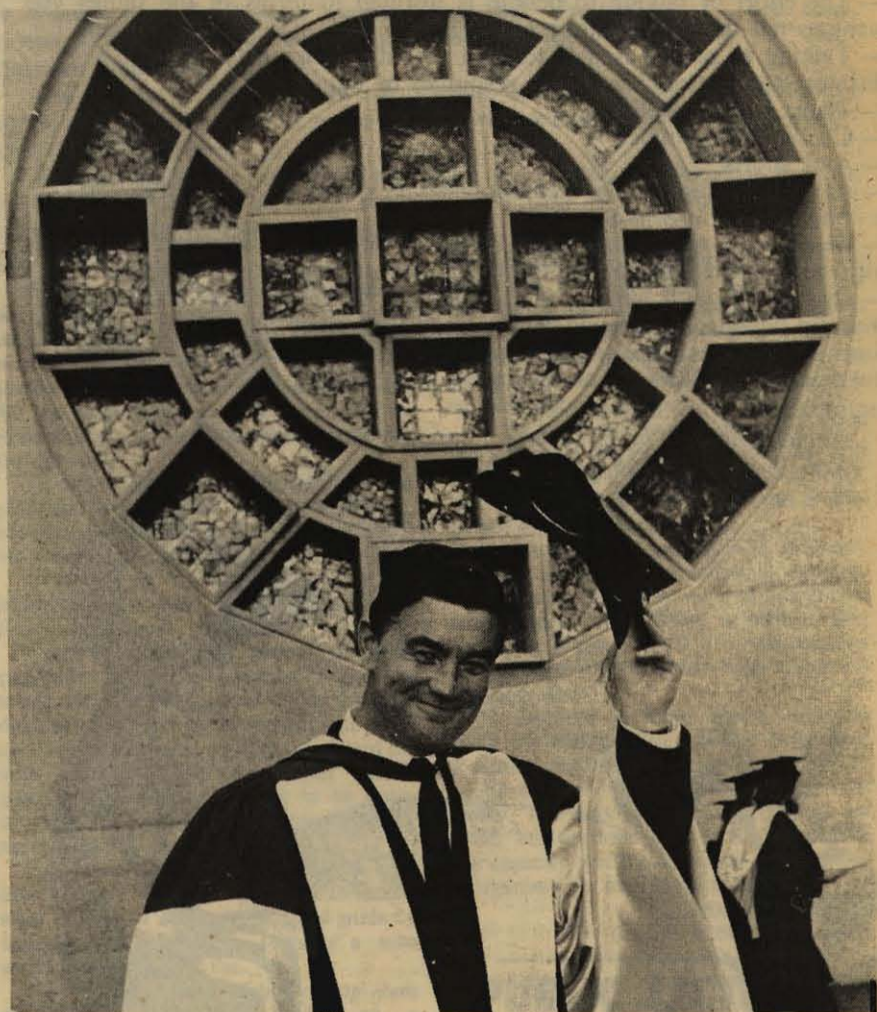


PHOTO THE SUN

"As a young man with an incredible chip on my shoulder, I developed an intense dislike for universities," artist, Leonard French, told the graduates, guests and academics at the May 12 ceremony.

"They seemed to me like walled cities, where young people were able to grow as though in some sort of botanical garden . . . a gentle hot house, where mistakes could be made and there would be people to understand.

"It was a long time before I realised that this of course is the right of every human being," Mr. French said.

"The right to dissent I understand, yet I suppose like most middle aged men, I have become conservative—a young painter described me recently as the last of the straight back riders. I think he may be right.

"I felt the fear when universities became like battleships where students turned the guns inward against an unprotected structure, which by its very nature was without means of defence," Mr. French said.

"To destroy this structure, to have it closed down, to see the hollow vacuum of empty buildings, often burnt black by fire, is to destroy the heart of your world, the very workshop, the springboard from which everything is possible.

"It has always seemed to me that the guns would have been better turned outwards against the pockets of ignorance and stupidity which are controlling our daily existence.

"Having said that, I must admit to once having the most tremendous desire to blow a large circular hole through a certain grey stone wall," he said.

In the picture above Mr. French is standing in front of that certain grey wall containing his 24 ft. diameter stained glass window.

The prof. who was disturbed by women

At the graduation ceremony on April 12, Miss Alice Hoy—a former Monash council member who was being awarded an honorary Doctorate of Law—told the 304 graduating law and engineering students about her days as a law undergraduate.

Women's Lib. hadn't been heard of in those campus days and there was one professor who even refused to acknowledge the existence of women in his classes . . . Miss Hoy explained . . .

"As far as I remember, in that distant time the only full-time member of our staff was the professor, who was helped by various part-time subject lecturers, all of whom were engaged in their own full-time professional duties.

"There was no contact between students and staff outside the lecture room.

"Our professor, a man of exceptional scholarship and clarity of exposition, was a punctilious English gentleman who had one odd trait—a curious blindness to the presence of any woman in his classes.

"He began all his lectures with the words: 'Gentlemen, in our last lecture . . . Certainly the women students were few in number, from two to five in any one year.

"I remember one occasion when, on a Saturday morning at 9 a.m., the only students present were a small handful of women, seated, as custom demanded, in the front row below the lecturer's desk.

"Punctually the professor entered and opened his lecture in the usual way 'Gentlemen, in our last lecture . . .'

"Of course he showed no bias against women in his assessment of their work: apparently it was only the sight of them in his classes that he found disturbing."

1972 GRADUATION CEREMONIES

At NSW ceremony ...

PROF. SWAN MAKES A PLEA FOR "POSITIVE FEEDBACK"

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. M. Swan, made a plea for change and progress based on "positive feedback" when he addressed new graduates at the University of New South Wales last month.

Positive feedback, he said, was the essential characteristic of what was known as orthogenesis — the sort of evolutionary change that enhanced the prospect of further change in the same direction.

It was quite contrary to the concept of revolution, which demanded that present social structures had to be smashed to clear the way for "the glorious day of enlightenment."

Professor Swan was giving the occasional address at the conferring of degrees on graduates of the Faculty of Science.

He likened the present radical protest movement to the Mafia, which had been described as a "race apart."

Like the Mafia, the chief protagonists of radicalism—whether they were real or only romantic revolutionaries—were determined never to come to terms with the general body of society. They treated all authority with contempt; they were organised, disciplined and at least quasi-professional.

But, unlike the Mafia, they were not yet self-perpetuating as a class and, with their professed abhorrence of hierarchical systems, unlikely to become so.

"Indeed, the recent news from Japan of wholesale killings within the extremist urban guerilla group, the United Red Army, suggests that the future of this particular protest group is doubtful in the extreme," Professor Swan said. "Other university protest groups seem to have equally uncertain features."

Social change

However, he said, there were many dramatic examples of orthogenetic social change in our history—for example, parliamentary Acts in the 19th century that recognised the rights of children, enabling them to become persons in their own right and not chattels of their parents.

"Even more dramatic examples of positive feedback leading to rapid social changes are to be found in the concern for the broad public interest where these conflict with narrow economic or political interests, (as exemplified in the activities of American crusaders like Ralph Nader and John Gardner), and in legislation dealing with the protection of the environment," he said.

Professor Swan warned, however, that while large scale industry may now have learnt that environmental protection is an essential part of the balance sheet, future destruction of our natural heritage was more likely to be due to small backyard industries and private landholders.

"When we people can no longer blame industry but must recognise that our own actions are adding to environmental damage, then we must be prepared to accept the consequences or pay the price," he said.

"I am thinking especially of the horrible noise of motorised lawn mowers, the air pollution of private motor cars, the water pollution of power boats and the visual pollution of rubbish dumps."

THE PRICE OF CHANGE

It was nonsense to suggest the older generation plus the development of science and technology had got the world into a mess, the chairman of CSIRO, Dr. J. R. Price, told the medical and science graduates on April 21.

This was the kind of oversimplification which did not stand up to critical analysis, Dr. Price said.

"I don't believe that my generation has been more neglectful of its responsibilities than earlier generations had been, nor for that matter than the present generation is, or that science and technology are a villainous pair which will end up by destroying all that is good in the world.

"I don't believe that my generation went off in the wrong direction or that it chose the wrong goals," he said.

"The direction and the goals were probably the best choices at the time—or we honestly thought they were. Because we see the need to take a different road and set different objectives now does not alter that.

"What I am trying to say is that the problem facing us today—facing you today—is not one simply of correcting the mistakes of the past or of reversing undesirable trends. In any event these are irreversible.

"You have to learn to deal with and control a new pattern of change—change which will have lasting and unforeseen effects. So you must be prepared for change and in so doing develop new attitudes and new approaches which you won't find in the traditions of the past.

"You must become what Margaret Mead has called 'immigrants in time'.

"This description hinges on the fact that the world is now one community despite the widely different cultural traditions of the members of this community. All of them, all of us, are pioneers just as are immigrants in a new land, but pioneers grappling with the unfamiliar conditions of a new era."

Dr. Price finished his address with the following advice to the graduates: "Do not be inhibited by fear of change—do your damndest to bring it about if you are convinced on intellectual grounds—not emotional—that it is desirable."

Of special interest

The warden of the Halls of Residence, Dr. J. A. McDonnell, took a special interest in the graduation ceremony on April 21—his son, Kenneth, graduated with an honors degree in science. Ken was awarded a class 1 honor in information science.



The man above is more used to wearing a number 3 football guernsey than academic trappings. He is St. Kilda Football Club captain, Ross Smith, who graduated with a bachelor of arts degree on May 25.

Pictured with him is his wife, Veronika, who graduated in arts at Monash in 1969.

Smith, 29, who studied for his arts degree part-time from 1967, is now doing a bachelor of education in the Monash education faculty.

He is currently a lecturer in physical education at the Monash Teachers' College and has a diploma in physical education. He has played 210 games with St. Kilda. (Photo: The Sun).

A WORD OF ADVICE FOR TEACHERS

At the May 25 ceremony, Dr. W. C. Radford, a prominent Australian educationist, had a word for the future teachers.

Dr. Radford, director of the Australian Council for Educational Research, said:

"Those of you who teach, those of you who will in any way have dealings with young and developing minds, ought, I think, to be particularly aware of the kind of influence you may be exerting because of your own skill with words, your own regard for them, your own ease of movement in a world predominantly of verbal discourse.

"You will be dealing with many with lesser skills, and of lower powers to use them, with less experience of words and therefore often a slower rate of comprehension and of original presentation of ideas.

"You will, if you are not careful, run great risks—of unconscious intolerance which may negate any possible influence," Dr. Radford told the graduates.

The risks were:

● misuse of your competence by failing to spend adequate time in explanation and

demonstration;

● deliberately trading on your competence and prestige to short-circuit legitimate argument;

● using your verbal skill to denigrate and vilify an honest opponent, or one slow to accept your point of view.

"If you think me wrong, look about you" he said.

"Read, watch and listen to the media, listen at public meetings whether political or other, watch a teaching session.

"You will find that to be certain is not always to be right. We have been cocksure about many things that were not so."

Dr. Radford was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the ceremony. He was a member of the Karmel Committee, which investigated education in South Australia, and of the Ramsay Committee in Victoria, and once led a UNESCO educational mission to Zambia.

THEATRE AT MONASH



TWO theatrical events of note occurred on campus during June.

Carol Channing, of "Hello Dolly" stage fame (she didn't miss a Broadway show in four years), entertained a lunchtime crowd of 800 in Robert Blackwood Hall. She was quizzed on stage nudity, her religion (she's a Christian Scientist), the Pill, her organic food eating habits, and of course theatre, by two academics (Dr. Ian Hiscock and Gordon Troup), the acting Academic Registrar (Dr. Bruce Heron), and two members of the media (Gerald Mayhead and Kaye Cardwell). At the end Dr. Hiscock presented her with the Monash crest. "Oh, the Monash crest", she purred as if it was

the highlight of her Australian tour. The comedienne was in fine style.

The Monash University Musical Theatre Company staged what it claimed to be the first Australian performance of "Follow that Girl", a musical by the writers of "Salad Days". Actually "Follow that Accident" may have been a more appropriate name as, besides several mishaps backstage, the leading lady, Jennifer Arndt, was hurt in a car accident after the opening night. Below Jennifer gives some instructions to her understudy, Kate Strasser, who took over the role. Justin Shortall played the male lead.

Photos: The Sun



CALL FOR PAPERS

The first Australian conference on heat and mass transfer will be held at Monash in May next year. The organisers are currently calling for papers.

The conference chairman is Prof. O. E. Potter, professor of chemical engineering at Monash, and the secretary is Dr. R. J.

Batterham, CSIRO, Division of chemical engineering, P.O. Box 312, Clayton.

The conference aims at stimulating discussion on interdisciplinary topics.

Chairmen have been appointed for each field and the names are available from Prof. Potter or Dr. Batterham.

Abstracts of intended papers should be submitted to the chairmen by July 1, and draft papers are due by December 1.

Monash Players try Tennessee Williams play

A steamy tropical garden, a neurotic mother, a crazy woman from an asylum and a very mysterious character called Sebastian all combine with a frightening and startling climax in Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer."

This June 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Monash Players and under the capable direction of Michael Fleming, there will be performances of this gripping piece of drama. All Tennessee Williams' plays are emotional bombs and "Suddenly Last Summer" is no exception.

That such a play is being put on as part of the Lunchtime Theatre Series is indicative of the goals at which student theatre at Monash is aiming and of the paths into which it is treading.

But all such paths will be impregnated with a new and invigorating approach so that Players, productions will brush away pre-conceived, academic ideas about theatre.

Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer" and Gorky's "The Lower Depths" (to be staged early in the second semester) are student sorties into the more or less traditional theatre. The object is to re-enliven plays with a deeper understanding gained from an unbiased approach.

The new "Suddenly Last Summer" is on in the Union Theatre on Thursday, June 15, and Friday, June 16, at 1.10 p.m. Come and see how successful student theatre is.

—George Cody, Science I.

STORK COMES 'HOME'

STORK, Tim Burstall's locally made colour film, will have a week's season at the Alexander Theatre, beginning at 8 p.m. on June 19. Look very closely and you might recognise a lecture theatre, the Leonard French window, the fish pond near the Main Library and some members of Monash Players. Stork, according to the plot, is at one stage a Monash student and some filming was done on campus.

Diary of events

JUNE

- June 15: Pianoforte concert, Kathleen Brady, 8.15 p.m., Robert Blackwood Hall, inc. Bach, Haydn, Chopin.
- 15-16: Theatre Francais de Melbourne, 8 p.m., Alexander Theatre.
- 16: German Dept. film, "Roundabout," H.2., 8 p.m.
- 19: Lunchtime concert, Robert Blackwood Hall, piano recital by Ronald Farren-Price.
- 20: Concert, Robert Blackwood Hall, 8 p.m., Phil Ochs, Ron Cobb and Capt. Matchbox Whoopee Band. Tickets M.A.S.
- 28-30: "Fiddler on the Roof," Festival Theatre Company, Alexander Theatre, 8.15 p.m.
- 30: Public lecture, Robert Blackwood Hall, 8 p.m., Prof. Hugh Dudley (Surgery, Alfred Hosp.). Topic: migrant problems.

JULY

- July 1: "Fiddler on the Roof," Alexander Theatre, 2 p.m., 8.15 p.m.
- 5-12: Full-time post-graduate course in air and water pollution, Dept. of Chemical Engineering. Details: Mrs. M. Spier, ext. 3420.
- 13: State final ABC Instrumental and vocal competition, Robert Blackwood Hall, 8 p.m.
- 17: Lunchtime concert, R.B.H. — Janet Mason and Margaret Stinton.
- 18: Post-graduate course in reactor design, Chem. Eng., 8.30-8.30 p.m. Details: Mrs. Spier, 3420.
- 20: Post-graduate course in transport phenomena, Chem. Eng., 6.30-8.30 p.m. Details: Mrs. Spier, 3420.

Copy deadline for the next issue of Monash Reporter is Wednesday, July 5. Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, in the Information Office, first floor, University Offices (phone 3087).

Scholarships

The Academic Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from Mr. D. Kelly, ext. 2009.

Saionji-Hamersley Scholarship
Open preferably to graduates who are single and have a good knowledge of Japanese to follow a course in a Japanese institute of higher learning.

Value: Fares, fees and monthly allowance of \$250.

Applications close: July 1, 1972.
Australia-Japan Business Co-operation Committee Scholarship

Open to graduates who wish to specialise in a course of Japanese studies in Japan. Value: Fares, a monthly allowance and an establishment allowance.

Applications close: July 1, 1972.
Australian School of Nuclear Technology, Lucas Heights, NSW

Radioisotope course for graduates No. 17 will be held from November 13 to December 8, 1972.

Applications close: October 9, 1972.
Australian Federation of University Women

An updated list of fellowships, scholarships and bursaries which are available to women graduates in Australia is available at the Graduate Scholarships Office.

Anna Lodewyckx Icelandic Scholarships
Open to honours graduates in Arts who have an elementary knowledge of Icelandic to pursue further studies in Iceland.

Applications close: August 31, 1972.
Reserve Bank of Australia
Three Senior Research Fellowships are available for research into any of the broad fields of economics and management, plant sciences or animal sciences.

Tenure: 2-3 years. Value: \$12,593 p.a.
Applications close: June 30, 1972.

Nestle Paediatric Travelling Fellowships

Intended to help young Australian paediatricians to visit Europe, and possibly other parts of the world.

Applications close: September 30, 1972.

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.

Brady, E. J. Australia Unlimited. 1139 pp. 1163 illus. Pub. Geo. Robertson circa. 1914. \$5.

Oxford Book of American Verse Pub. 1927 \$2.

Smythe, Frank S. The Spirit of the Hills. Pub. H. & S. 1946. Illus. \$1.50.

Robertson, C. Grant. Select Statutes, Cases & Documents to Illus. English Cons. History. Pub. Methuen 1919. 3rd Edn. \$1.50.

Sumner, B. H. Survey of Russian History. Duckworth 1944. \$1.50.

Rothenstein, John. 19th C. Painting. Illus. Pub. 1932. \$1.

Patch, Blanche. 30 years with G.B.S. Pub. 1951. \$1.

Soothill, Lucy. A Passport to China. Illus. Pub. 1931. H. & S. \$1.

Morton, H. V. Through the Lands of the Bible. Methuen 1938. 80c.

Hardinge of Penhurst. Old Diplomacy 1880-1924. Pub. 1947. 80c.

Wilson, F. M. In the Margins of Chaos. Relief Work in and between three wars. Illus. Pub. 1944. 80c.

Lowell, Thomas. With Lawrence in Arabia. Pub. Hutchinson 1920s. 18th Edn. Illus. 80c.

Who's where?

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

MELBOURNE

Trinity College: Rev. John McKie, Assistant Bishop of Coventry, as Centenary preacher and lecturer, Trinity College, from June 1 to August.

Education: Professor Alvin H. Proctor, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, as visiting lecturer sponsored by Ford Foundation and Fink Endowment Fund, from June 21 to August 4.

Trinity College: Professor R. J. Zwi Werblowsky, Dean of Humanities, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, from June 2 to August 5.

MONASH

Arts — German: Professor Reinhold Grimm, Professor of German, University of Wisconsin, Madison, from mid-June to end-July.

Professor Marcle Reich-Ranicki, German literary critic, from June 14 to June 19.

SYDNEY

English: Professor Arthur Brown, Professor of Library Studies and Director of the School of Library, Archive & Information Studies, University College, London, from June to November.

Fine Arts: Dr. Andrew Ritchie, Director, Yale University, Art Gallery, from June to November.

Philosophy: Professor C. A. Hooker, Talbot College, the University of Western Ontario, Canada, from June 5 to August 4.

Economics — Government: Dr. Coral Bell, London School of Economics and Political Science, from June to July.

Chemistry — Inorganic: Professor S. C. Nyburg, Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Toronto, from June to August.