

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF MR. NADER



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They had to wait in Blackwood Hall for 30 or 40 minutes beyond the appointed time.

But there they were in all stages of student dress and color; most in quiet conversation, some reading paper backs, some reading text books; all with clip-board and pencil at the ready—waiting for the latter day saint, Ralph Nader.

The prophet of him that was to come (Chris Loorham of the Law Students' Society) invited us to prepare for the baptism of work by drawing our attention to the newly formed Public Interest Research Group in Victoria—concerned with the whole area of consumer protection, environmental issues, and limitations of corporate power. Fill in the yellow form and pay a dollar—now or later.

Then, without notice, preceded only by the fire of his reputation, in came Nader, so unannounced, unaccompanied and informal as to take us by surprise and perhaps him too; for there he stood, awkward and alone ("which chair should I take, should I wait, or go straight to the rostrum—or what?").

But we had known him now for a week by radio and TV, so we recognised him at once, and made him welcome.

No fuss, no preliminaries, no perorations, strophes or antistrophes: he was too business-like for that.

He went straight to the point of telling us a) how big business and big government frustrate the democratic process, and b) how this can be met, and successfully met, by a more expert, more professional, and full time citizenship.

Obviously literate, fully in command of his considerable fund of evidence, happy in his retorts courteous to his detractors in high places, he pitched his theme fairly and squarely at a literate audience of genuine critics, who were young enough and enthusiastic enough to get stuck into projects that have an exciting prospect of success.

More than that, he suggested that many of the problems facing an enlightened citizenship were technical enough to find proper places in many formal courses, and in postgraduate studies: poverty and pollution, power and corruption, secrecy and advertising in a wealthy community.

The questions came from both sides, and written questions from the chair, well organised, well put; they were answered not by merely switching on the party line, or restating a dogma, but by genuine discussion. Half the total time was given to the questions.

by GILBERT VASEY

Monash is combining with Melbourne University to establish a Nader-type Public Interest Research Group.

One joint meeting has already been held and a steering committee to plan the organisation has been established.

The idea is to set up one central professional organisation which will have branches not only at Monash and Melbourne but eventually at La Trobe and at the colleges of advanced education.

A full house of 1348 staff and students from Monash and the Caulfield Institute of Technology attended the Nader lecture in Robert Blackwood Hall, on July 6.

After the lecture, about 40 Monash staff—including a number of professors—indicated that they would join a Monash PIRG organisation. A number of the staff are post-graduate research people who could lend expertise to PIRG.

Students are expected to start joining the organisation this week. Organisers currently have an information table in the Union foyer at lunchtimes; those interested could also contact PIRG through the Law Students' Society mailing box in the Union.

In his 30-minute talk Nader aimed right at the student — at getting people motivated.

He talked about the establishment and methods of PIRG in the US, but he said his audience could apply his comments "as they saw fit" to the Australian situation.

Students, he said, were at a period of their lives when they could be idealistic and innovative. This was before they became bogged down in conventional occupational roles.

He claimed that in the past students had been too prone to "rip each other in internecine warfare."

In the US there was a need to revitalise education on campus. There was too much boredom; too much irrelevant study and mechanistic, repetitious endeavour. It was an enormous waste of human resources.

Instead, according to Mr. Nader, students should work in a self-driving manner and explore beyond the formal requirements of their course. They could even work for PIRG and get credit for their courses, he suggested.

Changing the tack to specific organisation of PIRG in the US, he said that it worked by a vast number of students devoting a few dollars a year to the organisation—about 2% of the money students spent annually on "cigarettes, soft drinks, candies and other miscellaneous items."

With these funds, lawyers, scientists, organisers, investigators were hired.

A "discriminate, selective effort" by a small number of hard working students was how the movement started in Minnesota. They were supported by a larger number of students who pitched in whenever they could. The movement had since spread to a dozen other centres in the US.

In his lecture Nader's basic aim was to promote "a full-time citizen endeavour." In his words his

organisation was trying to show how skilled citizens could "root out abuses, mobilise citizen action and get things changed."

This, to Mr. Nader, was how to achieve democracy in this age of giant public and private corporation government.

A student organiser of PIRG at Monash, Paul Mulvany, from the Law Students' Society, told the Reporter it was hoped that the organisation would become "a very professional, non-political pressure group."

He envisaged full-time officers who would co-ordinate a Victorian effort and link it with interstate organisations.

A basic role of PIRG would be to research and report on issues of public interest. A committee would draw up a list of priorities, Mr. Mulvany said.

MORE TEACH-INS

THE second series of university teach-ins will be held in the Alexander Theatre in coming weeks.

The first, on Political Intrusion in the University, will be on Wednesday, August 9 from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Speakers will include Ken Newcombe from the Australian Union of Students; chairman will be Professor F. H. G. Gruen, professor of agricultural economics at Monash.

The second, on the topic of Urban Renewal, will be on Tuesday evening, September 5 from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Speakers are still being arranged, and it is hoped to have representatives from the Housing Commission, citizen groups and the architectural profession.

The first series of teach-ins—following a recommendation of the Commission of University Affairs—was held late last year.



JAPANESE EDITORS VISIT MONASH



THE Department of Japanese played host last month to nine Japanese senior journalists who were touring Australia as guests of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Four first and second year Japanese language students escorted the journalists around the campus. The favorite spot was the collection of 2000 Japanese language books in the Main Library.

The students (pictured from left to right above with the Japanese journalists) were Keith Shiell, Janis Hobbs, Ellen Parbo and Amanda Crothers.

At left, in the Japanese Department the journalists had a round-table discussion with students and Professor J. V. Neustupny, head of the department. Later they talked for an hour with Prof. Neustupny, senior lecturer, Taro Takahashi and lecturer, Hiromi Hata.

The journalists said they were surprised to find Australian students able to converse with them in Japanese, which they regarded as a hard language to learn.

Other topics they raised with the Japanese staff included Australian living conditions, especially the cost of living, the Australian education system and the local newspaper coverage of Japanese affairs. (Photos: Herve Alleaume.)

ASIANS FIND IT HARD TO GET JOBS

ASIAN graduate students who would like to have work experience in Australia are finding it extremely difficult to get jobs, according to the Monash Careers and Appointments Office.

A survey by the office has shown that of 53 Asian graduates from Monash last year only two have been successful in obtaining employment.

Twenty-three of the students were known to have left the country, 22 were doing further studies and six were unemployed.

Another six Asian students could not be contacted and it was assumed they had returned to their own country without any work experience in Australia.

Commenting on the survey, the Careers and Appointments Officer, Warren Mann, said about two-thirds of those surveyed would have liked some Australian work experience before returning home.

He said there was a clear case for a review by the Federal Government of the many problems arising from the tertiary education of Asian students in Australia.

The survey, which was reported in the June 2 edition of "Careers Weekly," says that the current situation is not a result of racial prejudice among Australian employers. There appears, in fact, to be "surprisingly little" of this.

"The employment of a graduate is in the nature of an investment," the survey says.

"And few new graduates, irrespective of their disciplines, will contribute enough during their first year or so of work to cover their cost.

"If a potential employee is obviously not in a position to remain in the organisation more than a year, he will represent loss to that organisation of a considerable amount of money.

"Whilst some employers may feel a moral obligation to assist in the training of people for our developing neighbours, it is not surprising that this feeling is less common in times of financial stringency."

The survey concluded by saying that "few if any Asian graduates on visas that do not provide for permanent residence will find work experience in Australia—at least until the general employment situation for graduates improves considerably."

ALL SET FOR A RECORD OPEN DAY

On Saturday, August 12, the University will hold its 1972 Open Day—and a record 45 departments and sections will take an active part.

In addition, several off-campus medical departments are combining to mount a static display illustrating aspects of their work, and more than a dozen students' clubs and societies have already drawn up plans for their participation.

Among the highlights of this year's Open Day will be:

- * The first public showing of mechanical engineering's new wind tunnel and anechoic chamber.

- * An impressive working display of the chemistry department's work in "galactochemistry" and a talk—"Life in Space"—by Professor R. D. Brown, co-discoverer of new molecules in space.

- * A parachute jump by members of the Monash Skydiving Club (weather permitting).

- * A full program of entertainment in the Alexander Theatre—drama, music, modern dance and a performance by the University's new Indonesian gamelan orchestra.

- * A full-scale display on metrication and measurement in physics.

- * A palaeontology display of 350 million-year-old fossil fish in zoology.

- * A computer-controlled "speak-your-weight" machine and musical computer in information science.

Beginning July 30 . . .

BLACKWOOD HALL TO HOLD SUNDAY CONCERT SERIES

In a further step to promote Monash as an important Melbourne cultural centre the university is planning a series of five Sunday afternoon concerts.

The concerts—free and open to the public—will begin on July 30 and will be held in Robert Blackwood Hall.

To help conduct the concerts the organising committee is currently seeking support of the Australian Council for the Arts.

Regular crowd

The committee plans to make the concerts an annual event. It is hoped to draw a regular crowd of about 1000.

The head of the Monash Music Department, Professor Trevor Jones, said the planned programs would provide good "middle-of-the-road" music which he believed would have wide audience appeal.

The 1972 concert program is:

July 30: Violinists, Silvano Minella and Jo Beaumont from the Michelangelo Chamber Orchestra, Florence. Associate artist will be Melbourne Symphony Orchestra harpist, Huw Jones. The program includes work for violin by Haydn and Telemann; Huw Jones will present Glinka's variation on a theme by Mozart and pieces by Tournier and Ibert.

August 6: Five artists from the Soiree Musicales Chamber Music Society will perform works by Brahms, Prokofiev and Schubert. The artists will be Paul McDermott (violin), Mischa Kogan (viola), Henry Wenig (cello), John Mowson (bass) and Margaret Schofield (piano).

September 24: A quintet from the

Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestra with works by Schubert, Brahms and Bach. The quintet will be Reginald Stead (violin), Beverley Goldstein (viola), Kenneth Jepson (cello), Graeme Evans (horn) and Margaret Schofield (piano).

October 22: The 30-voice choir and orchestra of the Astra Chamber Music Society will present requiems by Faure and Cherubini.

December 3: The National Boys' Choir and the Chamber Orchestra Group with Christmas works including the Bach Cantata, "Unto Us A Child Is Born." Soloists will be Lynette Casey and mezzo soprano Phillipa Rogers.

More program details are available from Miss Adrienne Holzer, ext. 2002.

Lucky Dr. Wilson

Dr. M. G. A. Wilson of Geography wishes us to moderate the extravagant claims made on his behalf on page 2 in the last issue, about his secondment to the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

He is to become professor in the geography section for two or three years. However, he will not be the foundation professor of geography nor the first in the School of Social Economic Development as implied in the report.

Our respects and best wishes are undiminished.

A Geography lecturer who studies population movement believes . . .

PEOPLE "BEWILDERED" BY THE 2,000,000+ AUSTRALIAN CITY

Melbourne's underground rail loop — the soaring cost of which is starting to resemble that of Sydney's Opera House — is based on city efficiency prior to the advent of high personal mobility with the automobile, according to Monash geography senior lecturer, Dr. J. S. Whitelaw.

Dr. Whitelaw, who has made a two-year study of intra-city migratory habits in Melbourne, Brisbane, Sydney and Newcastle, thinks it's more than time Australia thought in terms of cities with populations of half a million instead of two or more millions.

This is the only way in which people will not only be aware of the total environment of "their" city, but use and enjoy it.

As it is, urban planners are making it more and more difficult for the city dweller by failing to understand his needs.

These are for familiarity with his environment and comfort in it.

His study showed that the average urban working man is born, lives and dies in his city and though he may move eight or nine times during that life, it will rarely be more than two miles from his previous residence.

The reason, he believes, is not fear of the unknown, not really even a lack of the spirit of adventure, but plain necessity if he's not to feel in a constant state of bewilderment.

"Major cities are just too big for a man to know," Dr. Whitelaw said. "His own part of it is based on well-known nodes of home, the central city or place of work and home again.

"Each has a mental map of it and has a type of shorthand way of getting around.

"Because he can't cope with all the information about a big city, or comprehend it because of its complexities, he doesn't avail himself of the full range of opportunities and amenities."

Even on days off, he succumbs to this "tunnel vision", taking day trips to beaches or countryside in "his" sector.

Three questions

In Melbourne, employment in the central city is static, so why the loop? It might have been useful when people travelled by train and worked there.

Why, too, have all Government offices in the central area when they could be just as accessible scattered in small satellite cities because of the increased contact across space?

And why do you need to have a city of 2½ million people before you can have a Cultural Centre?

Dr. Whitelaw says every metropolitan transport survey for every medium to large city shows people on average don't commute further than from three to five miles.

If Melbourne continued to follow the present approach of concentration on the development of inner-city areas, there would be massive congestion.

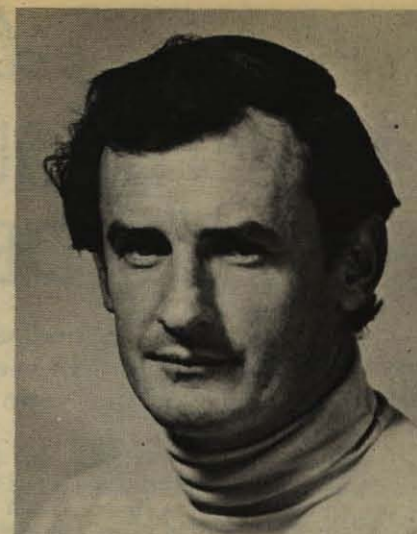
"Total environment"

Because of the car, accessibility to place of employment was continuing to lose significance in choice of residential area.

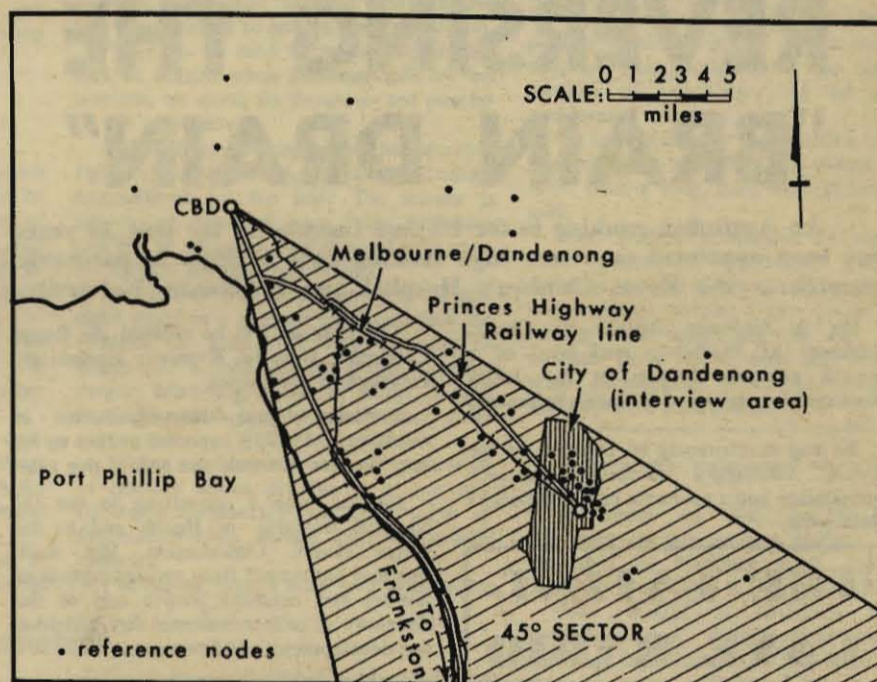
So what the planners should have done was concentrate on satellite cities supplying a "total environment" for those areas.

Living in one of these, the average man could replace his anxious "shorthand system", with its near-negative results, by a comfortable long-hand type ease in his environment and the rewards of enjoying all its facilities.

By DEBORAH GARLAND



The map below illustrates a pattern of origins for a sample of households who had recently moved to Dandenong (interview area). The dots indicate the location of the householders' residences immediately prior to their shift to Dandenong. Two points are apparent—a good number of the movers had their origin close to Dandenong, and most of the moves originated from a narrow sector focussed on the CBD.



EDUCATION: A CENTURY OF STATE CONTROL

A series of seven lectures by Faculty of Education staff will be given during the second semester to mark a century of State control of Victorian education.

The lectures, which are free and open to the public, will be held on Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in Lecture Theatre R2, near the Alexander Theatre.

In 1872 an Education Act placed administrative responsibility for education in the hands of a newly created Education Department under a Minister of the Crown, and ostensibly introduced free, secular, and compulsory education in State-provided elementary schools.

Some aspects of the educational scene in the hundred years since that Act was passed are examined in these lectures, but attention is also given to some contemporary issues.

Further information about the lectures may be obtained from Dr. J. R. Lawry, Monash Faculty of Education, ext. 2852 or 3280.

The lecture program under the title, *Victorian Education—A Century of State Control*, is as follows:

August 1: "Social factors involved in the growth of teachers' organizations 1872-1972." A. D. Spaul, senior teaching fellow.

August 29: "Recent developments in the application of psychology to classroom learning." Mr. Balson, senior lecturer.

September 5: "Schooling—and some alternatives." F. J. Hunt, senior lecturer.

September 12: "The 1872 Education Act—One hundred years later." R. J. W. Selleck, professor of education.

September 19: "One hundred years of mathematics education." T. H. MacDonald, senior lecturer.

September 26: "Current issues in measurement and evaluation." J. H. Theobald and J. A. Fyfield, both senior lecturers.

October 3: "Special Education—Its contribution to the alleviation of human suffering." M. S. Jackson, senior lecturer.

ABC FINALS AT MONASH

For the first time the Victorian state final of the ABC instrumental and vocal competition was held in Robert Blackwood Hall last Thursday night.

It was broadcast on Saturday by the ABC and was taped for showing on television next Sunday.

About 1200 people attended the final. The seven musicians performed with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leonard Dommett.

The competition is held on a national basis culminating in a Commonwealth final in August. Past winners have included Neil Warren-Smith and Ronald Farren-Price.

MONASH PUBLISHES NEW PhD WORK ON INDONESIA

A study of the Indonesian Communist Party before the 1965 coup is the subject of the first of a new series of monographs based on research in the Monash Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

The monograph, "The Indonesian Communist Party and Land Reform, 1959-65", is based on a PhD thesis by Dr. Rex Mortimer.

Dr. Mortimer was the first PhD graduate from the Monash Politics Department. He is now lecturer in the Department of Government at the University of Sydney.

His full thesis, "The Ideology of the Communist Party Under Guided Democracy", will be published as a book by Cornell in the United States.

The research director of the studies centre, Mr. J. A. C. Mackie, said the monograph threw new and illuminating light on the social background to the great outburst of violence which occurred after the attempted coup in Indonesia in October 1965.

"The social tensions which erupted into widespread killings in Central and East Java and Bali in 1965-66 had their roots in a series of conflicts which arose over attempts by the Communists and their supporters to hasten the implementation of land reform during the previous two years," Mr. Mackie said.

"Why and how far the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) leadership encouraged its members to stir up class conflict over the land reform issue has, however, been something of a mystery."

The monograph was designed and produced by the Monash Publications Section which also assisted with the editing. Copies priced at \$1.50, may be ordered from the Secretary, Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

• Turn to page 8 for a review of Dr. Mortimer's monograph.

In the Mail

ANONYMOUS ATTACK NOT DESERVED

Sir,—Marianne Wood's investigation of "E-type" students (Reporter, No. 13) certainly did not deserve the criticism it drew from your anonymous correspondent in the following issue.

Miss Wood undertook the project as part of her work in Australian History (which concerns itself, among other things, with the sociology of culture).

The kinds of questions she asked were

designed to throw light on two central questions: why some students delayed entry into a university until "mature age," and what the university experience meant to them—socially as well as intellectually.

These questions are obviously relevant to the sociology of culture, and throw some light on changing social conditions in Australia.

There was no indication in the responses which Miss Wood had to her survey questionnaire that her respondents found the questions "impertinent;" indeed, all showed a thoughtful interest.

When I read Miss Wood's report, it seemed to me that the answers it provided were of more than passing interest, and it was at my suggestion that she offered it for publication.

The point that M/s Broadbent makes about the special difficulties confronting people of the depression and war generation is of course perfectly valid (as I believe is her point that there is still an inbuilt class bias in our education system); but people of this generation comprise only one section of mature-age students.

—Ian Turner,
Associate Professor, History.

VUAC RELEASES 1972 STUDENT SELECTION FIGURES

The Victorian Universities Admissions Committee has released on behalf of the Vice-Chancellors of the three Victorian Universities and the Vice-President of the Victoria Institute of Colleges the following information on the selection of new students to institutions of tertiary education in 1972.

This year there was a common application form for entry to the three universities in Victoria and also, for the first time, for entry to four institutions of the VIC admitting students at the sixth form (HSC) level.

This enabled students to arrange their preferences for any of the various courses at the seven institutions in any order.

Highest preference

These applications were processed by the VUAC to allow offers to be made to students for the course of highest expressed preference available to them.

The total number of applicants was 18,881 (15,255 in 1971*) of whom 2653 (2901) failed to qualify or withdrew. Of the 16,228 (12,354) qualified applicants remaining 12,611 (9864) received offers of places at the various institutions. Of these 3502 (3170) offers were declined.

Those 9109 (6694) applicants who accepted offers were enrolled as follows:

La Trobe University	1810
Monash University	2598
Physiotherapy School of Victoria	61
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1419
Swinburne College of Technology	443
The University of Melbourne	2746
Victorian School of Speech Science	32

These figures do not include students enrolling for part-time study at RMIT or Swinburne, students entering colleges at the fifth form level or late enrolments.

3617 not offered

The number of students who did not receive an offer through the VUAC was 3617 (2490) but many of these were placed in other colleges of the VIC and the teachers' colleges.

There were 1702 applicants dealt with by VUAC who did not include a university amongst their preferences.

The total number of students accepted by the three universities in 1972 was 7154 (6694).

*All figures in brackets are the most nearly corresponding 1971 figures but these included only applicants for places at the three universities.

\$5 m. Sydney arts centre

Plans for a \$5 million arts centre at Sydney University, including an art gallery and a 780-seat theatre, have been announced by the university's vice-chancellor, Prof. B. Williams.

The centre, to be completed by August, 1974, will be financed by the Seymour bequest and the Power bequest.

Included in it will be the \$3 million Seymour Centre. The Seymour Centre will have a drama theatre seating 780 people, a recital hall seating 600, and an experimental theatre seating 200.

The rest of the arts centre will include accommodation for the university's department of music, the Power Gallery, and the Institute of Fine Arts.

Sydney University will administer the Seymour Centre, but it will be available for use by theatre groups outside the university.

NEWS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

REVERSING THE "BRAIN DRAIN"

An Australian working in the US and Canada for the past 20 years has been appointed to a new high ranking dual position in paediatric research at the Royal Children's Hospital and Melbourne University.

He is Professor Donald B. Cheek, Professor of Paediatrics and head of a growth research division at the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore, USA.

He will concurrently be Director of the Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation and a professor of paediatrics at Melbourne.

The position will be entitled the Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor of Paediatrics.

Professor Cheek, who graduated in Adelaide in 1947, is expected to take up his new position towards the end of this year.

He has been a consultant to the US National Institute of Health and to the World Health Organisation. His work overseas has ranged from various aspects of normal and retarded growth and of the chemistry of cells to maternal diet, nutrition and development, and hormones.

Melbourne University comments that his return to Australia is a notable example of the "brain drain" in reverse.

ANU students start legal referral service

The idea of a student legal referral service is catching on.

The June ANU Reporter states that ANU Law students have started a free legal referral service for Canberra residents.

Like the Monash students' service it acts as a sorting point for people with problems but does not itself give legal advice.

Commenting on the service the president of the ANU Law Society, Roger Hamilton, a final-year law student, said that many people were frightened by the ACT's legal aid scheme application form, and this was a reason for starting the service.

"The Scheme is run by the government and the ACT Law Society for people who cannot afford a solicitor but the form is 18 pages long," Mr Hamilton said. "Usually to get legal aid you have first to go to a solicitor to have the form explained to you."

"A lot of people are afraid to go to solicitors because they think it will cost them a lot of money. Many people are scared of having any contact with 'the law.' They shy away from anything to do with solicitors."

LA TROBE

Enrolment figures

La Trobe University has released details of its enrolment statistics as at April 30 this year. The university had a total of 265 postgraduates, and 4039 classified as other than postgraduate making a total of 4304.

QUEENSLAND

Mining money

Fifteen students in the mining and metallurgical department of Queensland University have been awarded scholarships and bursaries totalling \$11,000. The scholarships have been awarded by Australian companies with interests in the mining and metallurgical engineering fields.

MELBOURNE

The track and field

Bruce Field, 25, a PhD student in Melbourne University department of mechanical engineering, has been chosen to represent Australia at the Munich Olympic Games. He will compete in the 400 metres hurdles and the long jump. His research work is largely concerned with location diagnosis of faults in systems.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Peace course

The planning board of the new Murdoch University is considering a proposal to establish a chair in the science of peace.

Salary submission

The staff association at the University of Western Australia has applied for a 15 per cent increase in academic salaries, to be backdated to January 1.

A 19-page submission supporting the application has been presented to the university's senate.

The submission said that the last review of academic salaries was in May, 1970, when an increase of 20 per cent was recommended by Mr. Justice Eggleston.

Since then the salaries of Government positions previously comparable with academic salaries had risen by between 20 per cent and 30 per cent, the submission said.

SYDNEY

Lecturing in Darwin

A recent issue of the University of Sydney News contains an item of interest for all university staff.

The News says that the principal of the Darwin Adult Education Centre, Mr. H. H. Garner, would like to hear from university staff travelling overseas by air via Asia who might be interested in giving a public lecture in Darwin.

If their proposed subject is likely to be of public interest, Mr. Garner is prepared to pay their stop-over expenses for this purpose.

Apparently a number of staff members from various universities have already taken up the offer and the News reports that the offer is still open.

THE LATEST-GAYE RADIO

A Monash arts graduate is working for Adelaide University's new radio station, VL 5UV.

She is Gaye McLeod, 23, who majored in English and politics at Monash.

The station is operated by the University's department of Adult education. It was established with the aid of a \$100,000 gift from an un-named graduate from Adelaide University.

It began its courses on July 3 and transmits from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday to Thursday and from 11 a.m. to noon on Tuesdays. Its frequency is 1630 KH.

Most courses contain eight to twelve 30-minute lessons. Texts for the courses cost from \$5 to \$12.

Planned courses include: the role of women in society, major Australian poets, the future of the Flinders Ranges, Shakespeare's tragedies and conversational German.

VL 5UV is the first new station in South Australia for 34 years. It was officially opened on June 28 by South Australia's Governor, Sir Mark Oliphant.

There has been some controversy in South Australia about the station because under the restrictive clauses of its licence no music can be played on VL 5UV. Many people feel this is a mistake.

The station's producer-manager is Keith Conlon, a former morning radio announcer in Adelaide and a former member of the folk group, the Wesley Three.

Gaye McLeod will be the assistant producer and will do some of the announcing. After leaving Monash she worked as a journalist with ABC radio in Melbourne.

Migrants pose special problems for doctors

The chairman of the Monash department of surgery, Professor H. A. F. Dudley, has made a strong plea for a better understanding — especially by the medical profession — of the problems facing migrants.

People tended to regard migration as happening to others and not to them, Professor Dudley said.

But mass migration, like war, was the normal condition of modern man, he said.

"By neglecting the problem of migration and its effect upon societies and on individuals, most of us are missing the essential element of mankind's mean, brutal, and ignorant life on this planet," he said.

Prof. Dudley made his remarks at a public lecture last month organised by the Monash Graduates Association in Robert Blackwood Hall. His address was titled "Reflections of a Migrant Medical Man."

It was particularly important for doctors to understand that migration both altered the pattern of illness in a community and influenced the way existing diseases were expressed, he told the audience.

In the field of health care, the body of migrants in this country provided a model for what the country needs as a whole: for crisis in health care was not confined to migrants, though to them it was a crisis indeed.

Prof. Dudley, himself a migrant from Great Britain, wanted to make the point—and he made it with some strength and color—that migration was a two-way affair. It also had special lessons for the medical profession.

Missing: Social concern

No one could or would deny the competence of doctors and surgeons to deliver the technical goods: what was absent said Prof. Dudley, was the infrastructure of social concern both by the community in general and the medical profession in particular.

The profession followed the pattern of the country—a group of rugged individualists, organised to achieve maximum return for themselves. Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to earn the sky.

The younger generation of migrants adapted well to the new situation, so well that Prof. Dudley sees the likelihood of conflict between parent and child as the habits of the new world replaced the traditions of the old.

Australians tended to identify the migrant with trouble and looked for instances to support this view.

It was not uncommon in a big hospital to hear the remark "he was a migrant and therefore he was bound to get into trouble;" Or "silly fool, he has not got the sense to be in hospital benefits." Such an attitude could be devastating on the migrant.

Newcomers were also made to feel that they had failed if they needed to go to a public hospital, let alone be looked after by a University academic, Prof. Dudley said.

Their sense of failure may be intensified

by the alien and uncharitable attitude of doctors working in such institutions, who consciously or unconsciously believed that, because the patient did not enter into a direct financial contract, he could be treated with less care, respect and dignity than if the cash register was ringing loud and clear. The migrant may then, as client of the public hospital, find himself in an even more alien environment.

The migrants' past lives had affected them in two ways, Prof. Dudley said. First, they were more prone to the diseases that ageing man is heir to; second, they got frightened and upset at illness and at being taken off to hospital.

"Aura of doom"

"We must not forget that hospitals are institutions, and institutions that may be punitive—loaded with heavy overtones of the calculated dispensation of charity and also hope for the worthy—as well as carrying, inevitably, an aura of doom," Prof. Dudley said.

"They can readily conjure up in the patient's mind memories of the concentration camp that he would rather forget.

"The general conclusion is that such people bring more anxiety into any illness situation, and are less able to cope with the psychologically and physically stressful situation of illness," he said.

"I have been impressed by the number of such people I have seen for whom the onset

of a cancer is characterised by a giving up situation, and in whom as a consequence the growth seems to run a wildfire course."

Naturally illness was a crisis for everyone, Prof. Dudley said, but it may be an even bigger crisis for the migrant who lacked anchor points in the society.

"I think we would do well to remember that, by comparison with many European cultures, Australia is a harsh society, notwithstanding the warmth and informality of the Australian people," he said.

First, more than in older communities, you are expected to paddle your own canoe.

"Second, we tend to be fatalistic in the face of failure; when someone falls by the wayside, we shrug the shoulders and pass by on the other side.

"Why should I emphasise the minority failures and point up the difficulties encountered by the few? The answer is simple—we must all learn from migration and try to recognise how it might help us to re-examine our own way of life.

"What I seem to have learnt over the past eight years as a migrant medico is that the system of medicine and support of health-care is insufficiently geared to giving people what they need in terms of just that—care and support as distinct from technical service," Prof. Dudley said.

"There are few of the current generation of doctors whose practice is in any way founded primarily on that myth of self-sacrificing service that the public expects.

"In saying that, I shall no doubt arouse

The migrant impact on suburbia . . .



Photos: Rick Croker



. . . how does suburbia affect the migrant?



the ire of many of my colleagues in this country, but the degree to which they react indicates their unease at the current situation."

The migrant wave should mould our social shore, Prof. Dudley continued, reminding us that we needed a generation of doctors whose philosophy was less that of the entrepreneur in the market place, and more of the protector of the individual from disaster.

"The profession argues that under the present system of health care it cannot do this; but the profession is also singularly devoid of solutions for the pressing problems of our time.

"It is far too ready to apportion blame to migrants, drug addicts, social values, than it is to take a long, hard look at itself," he said.

Prof. Dudley concluded by suggesting that Australia was herself a migrant, wandering down the unmapped pathways of social change, forging a new social pattern rather than replicating the old. In the process, those of us who had lived here either permanently or for but a time, owed her a debt for her influence.

Health report soon

A report on the recent Monash Aboriginal health services seminar will be presented by Professor B. S. Hetzel on Thursday, July 20 at 8.15 p.m. in R6.

Prof. Hetzel is chairman of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine and chairman of the board of the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

The seminar report will be followed by discussion with a panel comprising: Professor Hetzel, Sister Jean Jans from the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, and Dr. Malcolm Dobbin, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine.

Anyone interested is invited to attend.

The three-day seminar was held in the Halls of Residence and was attended by teachers, social workers and medical people from throughout Australia.

As reported in Reporter No. 14 the main recommendation of the seminar was that a national advisory board should be set up to advise Federal and State governments on aboriginal health programs.

PLAY DISCUSSION

To coincide with the Monash Players production of Brecht's "Mother Courage" (see page 7), an open forum is being planned by Dr. David Roberts, senior lecturer in the German Department.

Speakers will include Max Teichmann, senior lecturer in politics, Rick Billingham, a Melbourne theatre producer and Dr. Roberts and Dr. Parvell Petr from the German Department.

Full details of the forum, which will probably be held in the first week of August, will be announced in "Sound" and the Daily News sheet.

The five lectures presented at the recent forum on Buechner's "Danton's Death" will be published in the next issue of Komos, a theatre journal edited by Miss Margery Morgan, reader in the English Department.

OMEGA FORUM

A forum will be held on Wednesday, July 26, to discuss the proposed installation in Australia of the US navigation station, Omega.

Those taking part will include Gordon Troup, reader in physics, and Dr. Don Hutton, lecturer in science. The organisers also plan to have representatives from government departments and university political scientists.

The forum will be held from 1 p.m. in lecture theatre RL.

SOME CURRENT STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Environmental Research Information Centre . . .

DEVELOPING A NEW ANT SPRAY IS ONLY PART OF THE STORY

Among many other activities the Monash student-based ecology group, ERIC, has declared war on ants.

ERIC, the Environmental Research information Centre, is currently investigating a chemical which it hopes will provide the elusive combination — a deadly effect on ants and complete safety for the user and the environment.

ERIC's war against ants is really a war against that controversial insecticide, dieldrin.

ERIC became active in the ant war when it joined a local action committee formed following Caulfield Council's decision to prosecute 23 ratepayers who allegedly refused to allow dieldrin to be sprayed on their properties.

While work on the new chemical—an insecticide which will dehydrate ants—is underway, the group has produced an interim substitute called 'baygon'.

Baygon is an aerosol spray and ERIC has already conducted trials of the spray in the Caulfield area. It is only for domestic use and should not be applied in large quantities, according to ERIC.

The new insecticide, which uses the same active ingredient as is present in 'baygon,' is being investigated jointly by senior lecturer in zoology, Dr. George Ettershank and Charles Welker, a masters student in the Monash science faculty.

Mr. Welker, a committee member of ERIC, said various baits which could prove useful in the campaign against Argentine ants were also being investigated.

Animal danger

Ant spraying, although not a direct danger to human health, was known to be harmful to birds and animals through accumulation of the insecticide through the food chain, Mr. Welker said.

The solubility characteristics of dieldrin favored transfer of the chemical from water to living tissue. The result was that residues, were not "lost" by dilution in the inorganic components of the environment but instead were accumulated by living things and retained within the food chain.

Food pyramids

Many organisms not in direct contact with a contaminated environment received residues in their food supply, so that entire food pyramids became contaminated, Mr. Welker said.

At present ERIC is having discussions with Monash law students to determine if the law students can research the cases of people prosecuted by Caulfield Council.

ERIC, which was formed about two years ago, is not only concerned with the dieldrin issue. It is currently involved in a number of ventures ranging from a clean-up Monash campaign to demonstrations against the French nuclear tests.

The students hope the Monash clean-up will show results in the second semester.

"The principal aim is to make Monash an ideal place," Mr. Welker said. "Our program, which has the support of the Union, includes re-cycling paper and composting food scraps."

Education plays a big part in ERIC's activities. It works in with such organisations as INSPECT—a secondary schools group active in environmental matters—by giving talks, suggesting plans of action and providing technical assistance.

As part of its education program the group intends to issue a booklet on Westernport Bay contributed to by experts from Monash and elsewhere. Some of the likely contributors will be botanist, Dr. Peter Bridgewater, and mechanical engineer, Ian Wallis.

Imaginative grant

ERIC hopes to make the book as freely available as possible and has applied for assistance from the Union's Imaginative Grants Committee. The book should be published within two months.

ERIC is represented on the steering committee of the Environment Alert organisation—a new group which will co-ordinate the various environment groups in Victoria in much the same way as Ecology Action does in N.S.W.

Two zoological surveys are being conducted by ERIC.

Student, Jenny Powell, has organised a survey of a temperate forest near Cape Schank for the Rosebud Apex Club, which wants to develop the area as a reserve. The area is relatively unspoiled and abounds with various marsupials and mammals.

Also ERIC is surveying mangrove swamps of Westernport Bay. Lists of zoological species are being compiled from different spots on the western side of the bay.

Add the work on car exhaust pollution and ERIC is one of the busiest organisations at Monash.

RAILWAY CLUB STEAM TRIP

The Monash Railway Club has a steam train trip to Daylesford planned for next Sunday, July 23.

At the moment the club is looking for passengers for the train.

It has set up a table in the Union to sell tickets. The fares are students: \$2.50, adults: \$4 and children under 16: \$2.20. Bookings can also be made with Andrew McLean, 89-6764.

The students have arranged for buses to meet the train; a conducted tour of the district, including a visit to Hepburn Springs for lunch, will be held.

Students want new scheme

The Australian Union of Students has criticised the present system of scholarships for tertiary students in Australia, and called for its replacement by a totally different scholarships scheme.

The 150,000 member union is calling for every tertiary student to be given a means-tested scholarship.

The Education Vice-President of A.U.S., Mr. Andrew Bain, said: "The present Commonwealth Scholarships schemes fail to meet the real needs of students and of the community.

"They are awarded on merit rather than need, and thus subsidise some students who do not need the money, while ignoring the real needs of others. Many students are being priced out of tertiary education as fees and living costs go up.

"At the same time, trainee teachers are on bonded scholarships," Mr. Bain said. "These scholarships need to be replaced by a uniform, national scholarships scheme in order that bonding may be abandoned by State Governments."

The Union of Students is therefore calling on the Commonwealth Government to establish a single national tertiary scholarships scheme.

This scheme would involve a system of universal, uniform scholarships. Every student in a college of advanced education, teachers' college or university would receive a scholarship. The value of it would depend on a means test. The means test would need to be a liberal one and subject to automatic annual readjustments.

"HELP" CENTRE—NEW LOCATION

The Union has decided to change the location of the "help" centre for students which will start operating this semester.

The centre was to be located in "Doug's Folly," the old house in Blackburn Rd., opposite Deakin Hall.

It will now be held in meeting rooms 1 and 2, opposite the Medley Library, on the first floor of the Union.

Doug Ellis, the deputy Warden of the Union, said the service was to "provide" a sympathetic "ear" and to help students with problems. A similar service called "Contact" operates at Melbourne University.

Student volunteers to man the Monash centre have been undergoing training during the semester break.

Times for the service will be advertised in the Daily News sheet.

"HAND ME THE WATER IRON"

They breed a dedicated brand of golfer at Macquarie University. The Monash University Golf Club reports in its newsletter that it played Macquarie in the final of Australian University Golf Teams Championship held in Sydney during the May vacation.

At a crucial stage of his match with Monash team member, Frank Haddy, a Macquarie player hit his ball into a water hazard. He stripped off and marched into the water. The newsletter comments that for his trouble all he got was wet, as he failed to extricate the golf ball.

MONASH DOES WELL IN I-V

The Sports and Recreations Association has compiled a list of how Monash fared in inter-varsity during the May semester break.

Monash came first, second or third in the following events:

Mens: First—basketball, badminton, golf, rowing, table tennis and water-skiing; third—athletics, Australian rules, gymnastics, soccer and tennis.

Womens: First—table tennis and water-skiing; second—tennis; third—gymnastics and judo.

On the subject of sport, a Monash diploma of education student, Ian Watson, has been named in the Olympic basketball team for Musich.

Former students who have been named in the Olympic team are: Bob Menzies, a 1970 Diploma of Education student in the water polo team; John Bertrand, engineering graduate in the sailing team and Mal Baird, an economics graduate in the athletics team.

A COMBINED CHORAL FESTIVAL

The choral societies from Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe universities will hold a week-long festival during the August vacation.

The festival will culminate on August 25 with a public evening concert at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Students will be coming from universities in Sydney, Canberra, Adelaide, Hobart and Brisbane to take part in the festival.

The combined choir is expected to have at least 80 members, and possibly as many as 120.

From August 18 all students will spend four days in a rehearsal camp at Queenscliff. During this time they will learn works for the St. Paul's concert.

The concert will include "Nelson Mass" by Haydn, "Five Mystical Songs" by Vaughn-Williams, and four motets by Giovanni Gabrieli.

The festival's patron will be the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Matheson.

Douglas Lawrence, who conducts the Monash University Choral Society, will conduct the Haydn and the Gabrieli; Melvyn Cann, conductor of La Trobe University Music Society, will conduct the Vaughn-Williams. The soloists for the concert will be Barbara Sambell, Geraldine Rose, David Skewes and Bryan Dowling.

MA wins scholarship

Leslie Howard, 23, an MA student in the Music Department, has won the Dandenong Festival Australian Youth Pianoforte Scholarship for 1972. He has also jointly won the piano and violin sonata scholarship.

Mr. Howard, who has just submitted his thesis, has left for Italy where he will study under pianist Guido Ajosti and composer Franco Donatoni. He will be away for a year.

MORE STUDENT ACTIVITIES

IN the second of three major productions this year, the Monash Players will stage Brecht's "Mother Courage" in the Alexander Theatre from August 8 to 12.

The director is professional theatre man, JOHN WREGG a law graduate from Melbourne University. In the following article he discusses what the Brecht play means to him...

What is a performance of *Mother Courage and Her Children* meant to show? It would suggest three things...

That in wartime big business is not conducted by small people. That war is a continuation of business by other means, making the human virtues fatal even to those who exercise them. That no sacrifice is too great for the struggle against war.

Is it the continuing need for the struggle against war that has kept this play one of the most popular written this century?

Brecht's techniques have certainly contributed to his continued popularity. And though they have piecemeal all been accepted into the forms of drama they are almost exclusively applied in their entirety to the works of their inventor.

Thus not only does he have something significant to say, he has a mode (beware 'method') of saying it that is entirely his own. This has been grossly misrepresented.

He does not interrupt the action to annoy the audience but to awaken them.

Brecht says: "Those who look out on catastrophes wrongly expect those involved to learn something."

"They learn as little from catastrophe as a scientist's rabbit learns from biology," he says.

"We cannot invite the audience to fling itself into the story as if it were a river and let itself be vaguely carried hither and thither. The episodes must give us a chance to interpose our judgement."

Brecht insists that it was not his intention to arouse sympathy for the tragedy of a mother.

Object lesson

Instead the drama was designed as an object lesson demonstrating the effect of war on the masses (represented by *Mother Courage*) - a striking instance of the discrepancy between the playwrights' theoretical reflections and his dramatic intuition.

Here as in so many other instances his sheer poetic power seems to burst through the straight-jacket of his Marxist dogmatism. As a theoretician like all revolutionaries he went too far.

Brecht's structure is noticeably influenced by Greek drama, though he is at odds with Aristotelean form. He wants no audience pre-occupation with the story line and so tells us the story in the first scene - using a hocus-pocus prophecy reminiscent of the sooth-sayer. Further he precedes each scene with a summary.

All this to thwart that great enemy to intellectual response - empathy.

He was greatly impressed by the muscular economic poetry of the Greeks and his own dialogue is rich but tough and unembroidered.

Brecht is one of the most important writers, innovators and directors of the theatre of this century.

His plays are universally acclaimed as great and *Mother Courage* commonly accepted as his best.

Monash Players are presenting a great play, and the techniques of 'Epic Theatre' and the 'Alienation Effect.' These seem more than adequate reasons to present or be present at "Mother Courage and Her Children."

SURVEY OF TEENAGE SOCIETY MADE BY EDUCATION STUDENTS

Today's "adolescent" society — in Victoria at least — is not completely cut off from adult values, nor does it generally recognise the existence of a "leading crowd" in its society.

Contrary to the findings of some overseas surveys and the inferences of some commentators, Victoria's teenage "scene" does not have a preponderance of fixed, socially inclined and sexually mixed groups.

Concerned by the lack of information about the Victorian adolescent, which forced teachers-in-training to seek information from overseas sources that might not be applicable, a Monash research team has just published a survey of its own.

Its results have appeared in both "The Teachers' Journal", a publication of the Victorian Teachers Union and the Victorian Secondary Teachers Association magazine, "The Secondary Teacher."

Co-ordinated by senior lecturer in Education, Dr. Terry Hore, the data was gathered by 11 students of the Alternate Course, Diploma in Education, last year.

A sample of 2,730 school children aged between 13 and 15 answered a questionnaire. Of these, 91% were in Form 3, 5% in Form 2 and 3% in Form 4, the 1% having failed to answer.

Of the 13% born overseas, half were born in an English-speaking environment.

The questionnaire was an adaptation of two administered by J. S. Coleman in 1957 and 1958 as part of his study of high school social climates in Northern Illinois.

Coleman concentrated on 10 schools in varying types of communities and with apparent differences in their status systems. The Monash team questioned about 30 students in each of 75 Victorian high schools.

Monash contrast

In his book, *The Adolescent Society*, Coleman wrote that changes in society had taken not only job-training out of the parents' hands, but had "quite effectively taken away the whole adolescent himself." The adolescent was "dumped into a society of his peers" and the non-occupational training once given by parents had been taken over "by those very social changes that segregated adolescents into a society of their own."

By contrast, the Monash team believes its survey shows that while adolescent sub-culture mores may be strong in some areas, it is also apparent that many adolescents are capable of independent decisions, which may be influenced either 'by parents or peers.

Anti-academic

It suggests that what is important now is not so much the influence of an anti-academic peer group but an orientation to the future or the present.

Almost all the pupils questioned lived in a house with both parents, 50% of the mothers worked full or part-time and the average family size was 3.6 children.

Nearly two-thirds stated they were Protestants and 10% gave no religious preference.

The father's occupation was almost evenly divided between skilled and unskilled.

One ability "definitely not" rated as highly as the American studies indicated, was sport.

Most children (89% of boys and 83% of girls) preferred to date the best looking student before the one top in sport. And only 6% of those asked in which direction they would like to change, wanted to be better at sport—lower than being "more popular", "a better mixer", "more conscientious at school", and "better looking".

Study attitudes

Academic achievement did not rate exceptionally highly, yet 52% said their attitude to study was good—the two main reasons being because they wanted to study (25%) and because their parents encouraged them (18%).

The reply to the Coleman concept of a "leading crowd" was that half the students denied its existence, a quarter felt there was one and the rest believed there was more than one group.

This group size varied from three to six and no matter the sex or social class, 66% claimed they preferred to engage in activities with a small group, rather than by themselves or with a large group.

Indicating the weakness of peer group pressure, 78% said they made their own decisions



● DR. TERRY HORE, senior lecturer in education, and the man who co-ordinated the survey on adolescents. —Photo: VTU Journal

Boys strove more to please parents and to learn as much as possible (54% and 60%) than girls (46% and 40%) but, compared with boys, girls wanted to be accepted and liked by other students.

One question asked a rating of what would be hardest to take—parents' disapproval, teachers' disapproval, or breaking with a friend, and 44% checked parents' disapproval.

The survey found, too, that the more parent-oriented students wished to continue with education to a higher level than those who were peer-oriented.

Looking specifically at the relative effect parents, peers and teachers had upon the pupils' attitudes towards study, it was found that 49% felt they made up their own minds, 21% believed their attitudes were shaped by parents, 15% by teachers and 11% by friends.



● TOM HACKETT, a member of the student research team, transfers survey return information to punch card for survey analysis. —Photo: VTU Journal

A wrong idea of work

The professional employment columns of the week-end press are a rich source of imaginative expression, much of which derives indirectly from English. For the newcomer to them, confused as he will have been by his dictionary, here are some useful definitions:

'Officer'—Clerk, or clerical assistant

'Well-known company'—has an entry in the Pink Pages

'international company'—management receives instructions by teleprinter

'Interesting position'—needs high boredom tolerance

'Good command of English'—must have a limited vocabulary of popular clichés

'Able to use initiative'—able to read the boss's mind

'Security of employment'—you won't be sacked without approval or orders from overseas

'Salary to be negotiated'—we will pay the lowest salary we can get away with

'Should not be deterred from applying'—we may be able to pay you less for the same work

'Generous bonus scheme'—part of your salary which need not be paid when the company has a poor year

'Intelligent young lady'—good looking

'A new position'—an old position renamed

'Able to deal with the public'—willing to listen to complaints

'Excellent opportunities for promotion'—if you don't die or retire before the present management.

The above advice to the new employee is from "Careers Weekly," a publication of the Monash Careers and Appointments Office.

In Review

BOOKS

The Indonesian Communist Party and Land Reform, 1959-1960, by Rex Mortimer (Monash Papers on South-East Asia, Number One, 1972), \$1.50.

By HAROLD CROUCH

By 1965 the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) had become the most dynamic and powerful political party in Indonesia.

Compared with its main rival, the army, its influence on President Sukarno appeared to be growing.

In the field of foreign policy, Indonesia "confronted" Malaysia, withdrew from the UN and more or less aligned herself with China. In domestic politics, the President took action against those he accused of "communisto-phobia".

With some 3 million members and at least another 12 million supporters in affiliated organisations, the PKI's future seemed bright. Observers had begun to predict that the communists would soon take over the government.

Despite these grounds for optimism, the party leaders were well aware of a number of fundamental weaknesses in their position. They knew that their huge mass base was far from fully committed to the party's programme.

Especially among the peasantry the party's followers were recruited from the nominally-Muslim *abangan* community in Java which was less attracted by the PKI's revolutionary promises than by its anti-Islamic attitude.

Despite its impressive quantity, the quality of the party's mass base was such that it could never match the army if it ever came to the final analysis.

In these circumstances the party pursued a strategy of cultivating its alliance with Sukarno who not only protected it from the army but was increasingly receptive to its ideas.

Dr. Mortimer's monograph, *The Indonesian Communist Party and Land Reform, 1959-1965*, which is the first in a new series of Monash Papers on Southeast Asia emanating from the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, discusses the PKI's approach to the peasantry in this context.

The essence of the PKI's dilemma was that on the one hand it recognised the vital necessity of maintaining its alliance with Sukarno while on the other hand it realised that its long-term interests required it to create a mass base committed to its programme.

Militant line

By adopting a militant line designed to mobilise the masses, the party knew that it was running the risk of either alienating the President or putting him in a position where he could no longer protect it.

In the years before 1964 the PKI emphasized its alliance with the President and other "progressive" forces. It championed "national" causes such as the struggle for West Irian rather than "class" issues which would have brought it into conflict with other political forces.

Thus, although it supported the government's land reform and crop sharing laws in 1960, it only conducted a moderate campaign to have the laws implemented.

However, at the end of 1963 the party decided that in 1964 it would carry out a full-scale campaign to force the implementation of the laws. Where local landlords and officials obstructed the programme, the peasants would be encouraged to take "unilateral action" by simply occupying the land.

Why did the PKI adopt such a risky course?

Clearly the "unilateral actions" would lead to conflict with local authorities, political parties representing landlord interests, such as the National Party and the NU (a Muslim party), and the army.

Some writers have interpreted the PKI's new line as the beginning of a revolutionary upsurge which would culminate in the seizure of power. Others have seen it as a response to the spontaneous growth of class consciousness in the villages.

Dr. Mortimer rejects both these explanations. He finds neither evidence of increased rural unrest before 1964 nor indications that the PKI leaders really expected an early victory.

Peasant appeal

Rather "the object was to build up PKI following among the peasantry and demonstrate the intensity of peasant support as a lever to compel its allies to grant it a greater role in the central governing apparatus of the country and, conversely, to deter the Party's powerful opponents from organising a successful resistance to its claims." The party's new militancy was thus a calculated political move to strengthen its bargaining power.

Events soon showed that the move was a serious miscalculation.

The PKI's appeal was to the poor and landless peasantry who were urged to take "unilateral action" against the landlord class by occupying surplus land. However traditional deference and religious ties often proved stronger than class solidarity.

In *abangan* areas the landlords exploited traditional patron-client loyalties to resist the communist campaign while landlords from the strictly-Muslim *santri* community mobilised poor and landless *santris* to fight the communists. Particularly in East Java *santri* youth organised by the NU often retaliated more violently than they were attacked.

By the end of 1964 the PKI peasant front in East Java was reporting that "counter-revolutionaries" had brought chaos to the villages.

Thus the party leaders were willing to agree to the President's request in December 1964 that the campaign be called off.

Not pleased

In assessing the profits and losses of the "unilateral action" campaign, Mortimer makes the surprising judgement that "the PKI leaders may not have been too concerned by the partial failure of their peasant offensive." After reading his excellently-documented account one cannot help feeling that they were nevertheless not too pleased.

The violence that occurred during the "unilateral action" campaign embittered relations between the PKI and its opponents. Small-scale clashes continued to take place during the first nine months of 1965.



● President Sukarno . . . part of an uneasy balance with the army and Communist Party.

Thus social tensions in the Javanese countryside were still very high when the coup attempt took place in Djakarta on 1st October, 1965. When the army blamed the PKI leaders in Djakarta, the party's enemies in the rural areas were ready to exact retribution on the unknowing PKI masses.

Mortimer suggests that the massacres in late 1965 were particularly severe in areas where the "unilateral action" clashes had taken place in 1964.

While I would not discount the importance of the "unilateral actions" in preparing the ground for what followed, I would stress the role of the army as the crucial factor in determining the severity of the killings.

In Central Java and North Sumatra where the army had control, the massacres were certainly severe but nevertheless relatively limited, both in duration and numbers, compared with East Java and Bali where uncontrolled mobs ran wild.

Dr. Mortimer's monograph is not only an extremely valuable study of the way that the PKI faced up to the dilemma in which it found itself but also makes a fine contribution to our understanding of the politics of Guided Democracy in Indonesia.

● Mr. Crouch was a lecturer in political science at the University of Indonesia for three years and is now working on a Ph.D. in politics.

Seminar on school foreign languages

The Monash Department of German took part in a seminar held at Monash Teachers' College last month to discuss the teaching of foreign languages in primary schools.

Professor Leslie Bodi chaired the meeting which was attended by about 30 language teachers from university, teachers' colleges and schools.

The main topics raised were the advantages and implications of teaching any foreign languages in primary schools, and the possible commencement of a pilot project in German.

Associate Professor Michael Clyne gave four reasons for the introduction of languages—especially migrant languages—into primary schools:

● Between the ages of 8-12 most people lost the capacity to learn to speak a foreign language without an accent. In addition, older children were more reluctant to imitate. Therefore, the early introduction of foreign languages was necessary for monolingual Australian children.

● Primary school languages would avoid the wastage of potential bilingualism prevalent among many children of migrants. (Many children lost their advantage in the parents' language due to lack of motivation.)

● The introduction of foreign languages into primary schools would relieve tension between generations in migrant families as it would draw attention to the value of the parents' language as well as English.

● Migrants and old Australians would share their languages and cultures to their mutual benefit.

Pacific Islands Year-book, Eleventh Edition. Edited by Judy Tudor, Pacific Publications, Sydney, 1972. pp. 542, \$9.50.

By JOHN DALTON, Lecturer in Politics.

The *Pacific Islands Monthly*—or 'Pim' as it is affectionately called by its readers—was founded by R. W. Robson in 1930 and it has become an institution throughout the Pacific Islands.

In 1932, from the same stable, came the first edition of the *Pacific Islands Year Book* which, over ten editions and 40 years, has established itself as a standard reference work on the Pacific Islands. The Eleventh Edition, edited by Judy Tudor, adds to the already high reputation that the *Pacific Islands Year Book* rightly enjoys.

This edition contains a vast store of information covering in depth every island in the 68 million square miles of the world's largest ocean.

Topics on which information is provided include: People and Population; Geographical Description; Discovery, Ancient and Modern History; Method of Government; Primary and Secondary Industries, Public Finance; Trade, Commerce, Banking and Currency; Transport and Communications; Tourism. The work contains over 100 maps, a directory of Christian missions and missionaries; a history of the Pacific War, 1941-1945; Pacific shipping services, ports and air services.

Dull sermons

Most Year Books are as dull as sermons and it is true that there is a great deal in the *Pacific Islands Year Book* which will not excite the average reader.

But the Pacific is too great an ocean in its size and its history for its story ever to be dull.

If the statistics are dull, the people are not.

Improbable characters with improbable names abound and give the book life and colour:

Fabian von Bellingshausen, Russian navigator, discoverer of the Ono-i-lau Archipelago.

Charles Savage, a Swede, a survivor of the wreck of the American brig, 'Eliza,' became the protegee of the Chief of Bau in Fiji. When Savage was not with his harem he fought alongside the natives in battle and taught them the use of firearms.

And (Women's Libbers please note) 'Queen Emma,' Mrs. Emma Forsayth, the fabulous Samoan-American woman who founded a commercial empire in nineteenth century New Guinea, left Samoa (and her first husband, an Englishman who later drowned) with a de facto husband in tow and established trading posts first in the Duke of York Group and then the Gazelle Peninsula at that time inhabited by some of the fiercest cannibals in the South Seas.

In 1893, at the peak of her commercial success, but without a consent to dignify her social position, "Queen Emma" selected Captain Paul Kolbe for his aristocratic German background as a husband. In return, she put up the money he needed to pay his many debts. When her favourite lover Agostino Stalio died, "Queen Emma" had a large stone monument erected to honor his memory.

Real frontier

The book serves to remind us of the extent to which Australia is a Pacific country.

In the early days of settlement, the Pacific was another Australian frontier—some would say the real frontier.

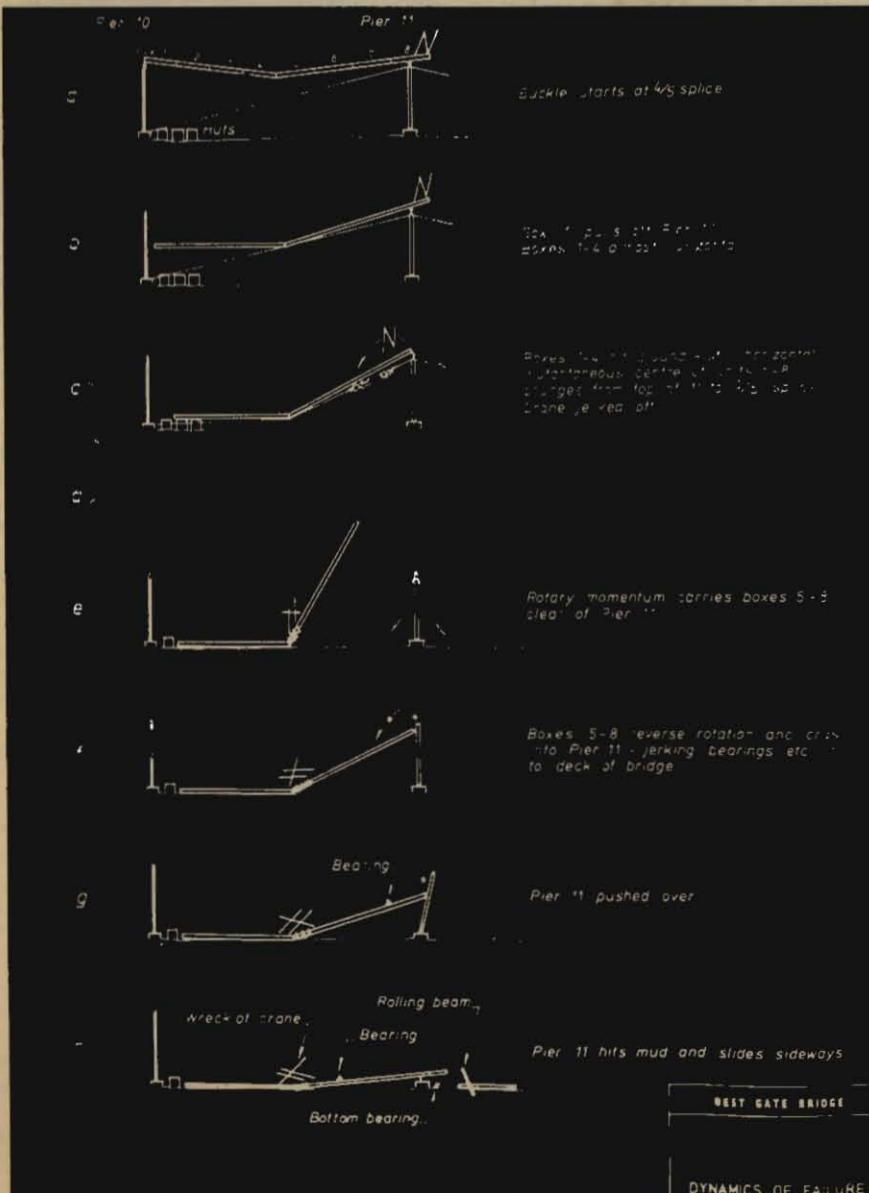
Restless and energetic spirits, such as Benjamin Boyd, saw the Pacific as the stage for national and personal 'manifest destiny,' a vision that cost Boyd his life in the Solomons in 1851.

Today, as the dust of Vietnam settles and Papua New Guinea moves rapidly towards independence, it should be obvious that, if we have any role at all to play, it is in the Pacific with our island neighbors, helping them to solve their problems.

THE WESTGATE MYSTERY



HOW DID IT HAPPEN?



Rarely in fact or fiction is a detective story resolved, or at any rate explained, in the non-forensic laboratories of an engineering school.

But, if you take first to the left, third to the right, go north through the Union, past the croquet greens (where the detectives, disguised as retired parsons, do much of their clairvoyance), and straight through Engineering 1, 2, 3 to 5, the long lab. at the far end, you will find the mystery solved.

Professor Noel Murray and his crew of civil engineers, expressed through the skill and craft of Mr. R. C. Runge, lab manager, have set up a public display on the collapse of the West Gate Bridge.

The display is in a manner that should satisfy not only the addicts to detective and science fiction, but the philosophers, classicists, historians, and the sociologists and, dare we say, the lawyers.

Centre piece, though coyly shrouded by its covers, is the report of the Royal Commission—unopened. The story is conveyed by line diagrams, extracts from the formal drawings, models of the span as it was, full size pieces from the bridge, and a great number of revealing photographs, and a few pages of sums by a couple of research men.

We warmly commend, as Civil Engineering would welcome, a pilgrimage to this display of not only a sad event, and a complex one, but a reminder of the difficulties to be overcome when engineers attempt (as they always have attempted, and always will) to cross the frontiers of science.

Meanwhile, in the back rooms, and in the vastness of the structures lab, analysis and testing of the structure, including sections salvaged from the collapse, still go on. Forces of up to 900 tons are applied to some of these pieces; when they fail, they do so suddenly and dramatically.

Lessons from the West Gate Bridge collapse are to be learnt in the labs for years to come.

—Gilbert Vasey

Swiss centre wants drugs, alcohol work

An international centre in Switzerland has written to the Academic Registrar saying it is collecting doctoral theses on drug addiction and alcoholology to form a systematic archive.

The centre is CIATO—Centre International D'Alcoolologie—Toxicomanies.

The theses will be analysed and become part of an annual bulletin. A consultation and information service is also being organised.

Next year 1000 Swiss francs (about \$A216) will be awarded to the most outstanding thesis received. Theses considered will be those presented before the faculties of law, medicine, science, economics and social science since January 1, 1966, and arriving at CIATO no later than December 31, 1972.

Correspondence should be addressed to CIATO, 3, Clochetons CH, 1004 Lausanne, Switzerland.

Sir John Crawford is new Chancellor

The Council of the University of Papua and New Guinea has appointed Sir John Crawford as the third Chancellor of the university.

Sir John replaces Sir Donald Cleland whose term of office expired in April.

Sir John is a member of the Papua New Guinea Development Bank, a member of the Council of New Guinea Affairs and the Papua New Guinea Society.

CONCORDE: GOOD OR BAD? ... OUR MAN'S NOT SURE

Monash acoustics lecturer, Dr. Robin Alfredson, is in two minds about the value of the Anglo-French Concorde.

He says the Concorde's sonic boom is not sufficiently serious to ban daytime flights across sparsely populated areas.

However, Dr. Alfredson believes the boom does produce some degradation of the environment and this should not be taken lightly.

These are the opinions he reached after monitoring the boom near Alice Springs during the Concorde's flight across Australia from Darwin and Sydney on June 17.

Dr. Alfredson was retained by the Australian Conservation Foundation as part of an independent scientific study of the environmental effects of the Concorde. He has presented his report to the foundation.

Although it was clearly hazardous to make positive statements after observing only one event, he believed the observations he obtained were fairly typical.

Startle effect

Dr. Alfredson said the effect of the boom on modern buildings in good repair would be "fairly slight" but "ancient" buildings in poor repair could possibly be damaged. There were few buildings in Australia which could be placed in the "ancient" category.

"The noise is not loud enough to cause any permanent harm to people . . . even if they are exposed to it frequently.

"There is, however, a startle effect which could possibly be serious in very special circumstances," he said.

Dr. Alfredson said only a person

constantly watching for the aircraft would be aware of the approach of the boom.

He said the Concorde flew at an altitude of 53,000 ft. and at a Mach number of 2.05 which was representative of the proposed flights.

"The boom sweeps out over a 'carpet' about 50 miles wide and if the Concorde goes into service only about 400 people would normally be able to hear it along its proposed flight path from Broome to Cobarr in NSW," he said.

Dr. Alfredson admitted that he considered the Concorde a superb example of engineering but he said he was not an enthusiastic supporter of the aircraft and that he was not qualified to say whether it should be put into service.

His personal opinion on the boom was that it was not in the same category as other more common noise sources, for example, road traffic noise, and industrial noise.

These more common sources constantly affected an enormous number of people, he said. In the case of industrial noise, permanent and irreversible damage to hearing was not at all uncommon.

Dr. Alfredson said that while there was some general concern about noise, there was very little financial support available for research into noise and its control.

"At Monash we have the facilities and the expertise to carry out such research but we are severely handicapped by lack of finance," he said.

ALL Australian universities have agreed to participate in a scheme to promote co-operation between Australian universities and universities in South-East Asia. The director of the Centre for South-East Asian Studies, Mr J. A. C. Mackie, has been appointed as the Monash liaison officer for the scheme.

In the following article, based on a report in "Education News", a publication of the Department of Education and Science, the executive officer of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Mr. C. W. STRUTT, explains the background to the scheme and its recent development.

Scheme to assist in Asian food production

The Australian-Asian Universities Co-operation Scheme is a scheme of co-operation between Australian universities and universities in South East Asia—Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in the first instance.

In broad terms, the scheme will enable the Australian universities, in consultation with their Asian associates, to provide assistance principally, but not necessarily exclusively, towards research and training associated with food production.

The Australian Government, through the Department of Foreign Affairs, provides the administrative machinery for procurement and finance.

Three senior members of Australian universities under Professor C. M. Donald of Adelaide University, visited Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore before the end of 1969 to determine the feasibility of the scheme and to make recommendations on the selection of recipient universities and the fields of assistance in order of priority.

Specific recommendations

The group discussed with possible recipient universities ways in which co-operation in extending teaching and research associated with food production might best be developed and their report to the Standing Committee for the AAUCS included the following specific recommendations:

- The provision of basic chemical equipment for the laboratories at eight universities in Indonesia to the value of \$10,000 each;
 - the supply of back numbers for five years of the technical journals published in Australia and the continuation of the subscriptions for these publications for a further three years. These publications were to be sent to the libraries of the same eight universities;
 - invitations to be sent to the Director-General of Education for Indonesia and for the Chairman of the Consortium for Agricultural Science to visit Australia to see the facilities here for post-graduate training;
 - award of Fellowships for postgraduate training at Australian universities for short-term Diploma courses of one year and for training to M Sc and Ph D levels;
 - the establishment of two units of Australian university staff, each of 2-3 men, at different universities in Indonesia to assist in the training of the university staff but not to engage in undergraduate teaching;
 - the major emphasis of the program should be directed to the universities in Indonesia.
- The recommendations of the Donald Mission were approved by the AVCC on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Crawford, that was established by the AVCC to deal with all aspects of the scheme.
- The AVCC has also established a Panel of Consultants to enable it to obtain expert advice on any particular matter that is brought forward for consideration.

The Vice-Chancellor of each university has also nominated one person to act as liaison officer for the scheme at his university.

A Second Mission visited Indonesia in June, 1970 under Professor H. C. Forster, of Melbourne University, and made detailed recommendations for the 1970-71 program. These proposals were accepted by the Indonesian authorities and received the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Briefly, the Mission supported all the recommendations of the Donald Mission except that relating to the establishment of Australian units at specific universities in Indonesia.

The Forster Mission recommended that such residential units should not be established at this stage because of their high cost and because of the importance of bringing into contact with one another as soon as possible many more members of Indonesian and Australian university staffs than would be the case with residential units.

Therefore it was recommended, and approved by the AVCC, that a series of short intensive courses should be conducted, one or two in each year, by teams of 4-5 members of Australian university staffs at which some twenty participants from Indonesian university staffs would be present.

Indonesian suggestions

The Forster Mission also recommended at the suggestion of the Indonesian authorities that:

- the effort of the AAUCS should be concentrated on the eastern side of Indonesia where little finance from overseas had been expended in the past, where population pressures on land use were not so high as in Java and where it was considered that Australian expertise in the establishment and utilization of improved pastures for beef production would have particular value;
 - the provision of the laboratory equipment and technical journals should be expanded to embrace the University of Udayana in addition to the eight universities recommended in the Donald Report;
 - the universities of Brawidjaja at Malang in East Java, Udayana University at Denpasar in Bali and Hasanuddin University at Makassar in the Celebes should receive special emphasis.
- In May/June 1971, the first short intensive course of one month's duration was conducted on the subject of 'Tropical Pastures and Their Utilization by Animals'

at Udayana University and, at the same period this year, two such Courses have been mounted, one on 'Tropical Beef Cattle Production' at Hasanuddin University and one on 'The Agronomy of Annual Crops' at Brawidjaja University.

The Budget for 1970-71 was increased to \$200,000 and maintained at that level for 1971-72 and the program is now well under way.

Seven members of Indonesian University staff and two from Malaysia are now in Australia for postgraduate training.

The ambit of the scheme has been expanded to include postgraduate training in Forestry, Food Technology and Demography. Surveys have been carried out in each of these disciplines and also in the teaching of English, Veterinary Science and Agricultural Extension prior to the initiation of a program that will be likely to be of the greatest value to Indonesia.

Whilst the major effort has been and will continue to be directed by the AAUCS to universities in Indonesia, the problems of the universities in Malaysia and Singapore have been examined closely and gradually a program that it is hoped will be of great value in each case will be carried out.

UNION CLASSES: FEW VACANCIES

By VICKI MOLLOY, Activities Officer

MANY people on the campus are not aware of the range of courses available in the Union for staff and students. Perhaps that is fortunate as there is already competition to get a place in most of the courses.

At the end of last week we still had a few vacancies in some second semester classes.

The subjects were: sculpture, Sumi-E (Japanese painting), weaving on four-shaft looms, life drawing and painting and macrame (decorative knotting).

Nine of the 10 pottery classes have been filled but there were still three vacancies for staff in the last class. Jewellery and weaving and spinning have been filled.

An interesting class this semester should be sculpture, run by controversial Melbourne sculptor, Clive Murray-White (he did those aluminium domes over near the science lecture theatres).

His sculpture activities in the past have included "rubbing out landscapes." He blotted out—by the use of smoke bombs—areas in Sydney in 1970 and Brisbane in 1971, and was later banned from the Adelaide Arts Festival.

With that sort of background it is not surprising that Mr. Murray-White has expressed dissatisfaction with the prevalent

The V-C talks about tutorials

Monash University's original target of only eight students per tutorial group had come under considerable pressure, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, told a meeting of staff last month.

Dr. Matheson, who was speaking on "The role of the tutorial in university teaching", said in many courses student numbers forced the university to have young and relatively inexperienced staff as tutors.

This raised the whole question of in-service training, and also the question of the method of assessing the quality of tutorials and tutors, Dr. Matheson told the meeting.

So far Monash had tended to rely on assessment by the permanent staff of the department concerned, especially the chairman.

But in other universities there had been discussion of ways in which the tutor himself could apply for advancement, and produce evidence in support of his own case, rather than wait for a recommendation to be made, Dr. Matheson said.

A discussion followed Dr. Matheson's short introduction. Points raised included:—

- several tutors considered that their position in the university was not commensurate with their responsibilities.
 - the whole concept of tutorials was questioned, especially in large first year science classes with students who were not going to continue that subject into second year.
 - the difficulty of ensuring reasonable attendance by students was emphasised.
 - difficulty of integrating a tutorial group of widely different intrinsic abilities was discussed, and streaming of students in tutorial group allocation was mentioned as a possible remedy.
- The meeting, which was arranged at the request of the Monash Staff Association, was held in the Rotunda and attended by about 50 people.

Physiology staff in San Francisco

Three staff members of the Physiology Department will present papers at the Fifth International Congress on Pharmacology to be held in San Francisco, from July 23 to 28. They are Associate Professor G. A. Bentley, Dr. L. B. Geffen, and Dr. B. Jarrott.

attitude among university students to fine arts classes.

He believes that many students see indulgence in the arts as being mainly of therapeutic value. Their approach to "creative" work is often conservative and inhibited.

Mr. Murray-White is interested in extending the possibilities of art activities in the university. The university, he says, should be a place of experimentation in new forms of arts.

Through his sculpture classes Mr. Murray-White will be asking students to experiment in body art, earth works and situational art to confront them with new possibilities. The more conventional sculptural modes—stone carving, metal welding and plaster work, will still be included though.

Inquiries regarding fine arts courses, and others such as typing, first aid, Italian, and modern dance should be directed to the Activities Officer, Clubs & Societies Office, Union.

Make the waste dischargers pay, says Mr. Wallis

In 1968 Ian Wallis, now a Ph.D. student in mechanical engineering, was one of several Monash staff and students recommending a hydrological and ecological study of Westernport Bay to ensure that the Bay was not destroyed by development.

The team produced a 30-minute colour film which showed the delicate balance of nature and depicted areas in Australia which have been damaged by excessive discharges of domestic and industrial wastes.

The film had some initial success and copies have been sold to several educational Departments in Australia.

Today, after the sudden descent of industry, with the present and proposed complexes of Lynagh, BHP and others, followed by protests of the suddenly "awakened" conservationists—led by the local Hastings Shire Council—the film is having an even greater run.

Ian still has to catch up with all the details as he has just returned from nine months overseas. He has been studying the consequences of waste discharge into tidal areas in Japan, Britain and the United States with the help of a \$2000 grant from the Sir Alexander Stewart Memorial Fund and a \$500 scholarship from the English-Speaking Union.

Hydraulic study

In 1968 when the team began working on Westernport they were using it purely as a hydraulic study area.

Later when plans for large scale industrialisation and development of Westernport were announced, they began to work on the problems of safe effluent discharge. They felt that development decisions should not be made unless a complete study of Westernport were made so that the consequences of alternative uses of the Bay could be assessed.

The study will be starting soon. Some decisions about development have been taken but "it's still not too late."

From what he has seen overseas, Ian believes that the solution of water pollution—in which he is mainly interested—is to make all waste dischargers pay the value of the adverse changes in the environment to the community.

Reorganise production

Therefore it will become very expensive to discharge those wastes which cause the greatest damage to the environment, and hopefully this will provide sufficient incentive for us to reorganise our production processes.

He found that there was a lot more research on water quality going on in America than in Europe at present. But as 90% of America's rivers were polluted in some way they "really had a problem."

Water quality in Japan was also quite bad in many estuaries and they were now starting to do something about it, although as Japan's waste production was going to double in the next 10 years it was difficult to see how they could retrieve the situation in the most damaged streams.

So far, Australia had been relatively free of the enormous problems of other countries. "We should make the most of the chance to tackle our problems before the streams become too damaged," Ian said. "But whether we will put enough effort into it before it is too late is something I worry about."

"Problems are becoming more obvious now in Victoria, and we must start correcting them soon. The Gippsland Lakes have quite big water quality problems and Port Phillip Bay has minor ones. Then take the streams of urban Melbourne and try to think of a single clean one."

Governments must recognize that part of what they call public emotion for environmental quality is really a shift in public opinion.

He said that because of the currents and the slow downstream transport of wastes in the area where rivers meet the sea, estuaries are the most polluted areas in the world.

This confirmed his belief in the need for all waste dischargers to pay for the damage they caused.

"It comes down to the preferences of the people dollars versus health versus environment," he said. "Once people thought of dollar benefits but now they're thinking more in terms of health and environment."

Water, air and land quality must be considered as one inter related problem.

Positive planning

"I've seen a lot of examples of people cleaning up air by dirtying water and the other way around," he said.

"What is needed is positive planning to control wastes.

"With today's technology, it's possible to produce anything to satisfy any consumer demand without also producing waste which will be a problem.

"Consumers must therefore pay the total cost for production including the cost of using natural resources as a waste discharge facility.

"This will almost certainly lead to a change in production techniques to reduce or even eliminate waste by products," he said.

"Eventually we must set up a work body to control wastes. But before that we need a method by which individual citizens can express their preferences for environmental quality.

"Perhaps we could set up a system under which groups of citizens could sue," Ian suggested.

Asian kaleidoscope

Students from Asia and the Pacific region will present a program of songs, dances and fashions from their homelands in the Alexander Theatre at 8 p.m. on July 28 and July 30.

The aim of the evening, which will also include Asian refreshments, is to show Australians something of the culture of Australia's neighbours. The night is being called "Asian Kaleidoscope."

Proceeds will be sent to Asian countries through Community Aid Abroad and the Malaysian Association for the Blind.

The students have also organised a display and sale of Asian handicrafts in the Union Building from July 26 to 28, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.



● IAN WALLIS, just back from overseas with some new ideas on pollution.

Research fellow wins US award

A research fellow in the Department of Medicine at the Alfred Hospital, Dr. Martin Van Der Weyden, has been awarded an international fellowship in clinical pharmacology for two years' study in the United States.

Dr. Van Der Weyden, 29, will continue a research program with Dr. William M. Kelley of the Department of Medicine at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Other winners of 1972 fellowships—sponsored by Merck Sharp & Dohme Pty. Ltd.—come from Israel, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Poland.

The fellowship is designed to help contribute to the world-wide development of clinical pharmacology by physicians who have attained expert knowledge through specialised study and who devote themselves to the evaluation of the usefulness and safety of new drugs before they are generally available to physicians.

EXPLOITATION REDUCTION MEANS OTHER CHANGES

Reducing the exploitation of the earth's resources will require tremendous changes in our social, economic, political and technological practices, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, said last month.

Society will be forced to choose between having further development, for example, to improve water and electricity supplies, and preserving the countryside in its present state, Dr. Matheson said.

Engineers were certainly going to be faced with a conflict of loyalties in trying to reconcile their duty to their employer and their duty to the community which their code of ethics enjoined them to give preference to, he said.

Laudable aims

Dr. Matheson, who was speaking at a Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology diploma-conferring ceremony, said that the old idea that all development was to the benefit of mankind was being challenged by the proposition that all development was harmful.

"The very laudable aims of conservationists sometimes led them into contradictory situations," he said.

Second Monash civil engineering chair

Professor Eric Marwick Laurensen has been appointed to a second chair of civil engineering at Monash. He is expected to take up the position in January, 1973.

Since 1970, Professor Laurensen has been professor of civil engineering at the Papua and New Guinea Institute of Technology. Previously he had been an associate professor in the University of New South Wales.

Professor Laurensen has taught mainly in the fields of hydraulics, ground water hydrology, water resources development, design of water resource systems and systems engineering.

His more recent research has been connected with flood estimation, and with the modification of flood frequency curves caused by construction of dams, modifications which can have important effects on both water use and the economics of water projects.

Professor Laurensen, 40, is married, with two children.



"Glass bottles are often advocated in preference to plastic containers because glass can be re-cycled. But broken glass on beaches is not very pleasant; also glass is made from sand and sand-mining is an activity which is often opposed by conservationists.

"Finding a satisfactory answer to something as simple as milk containers shows how complex the conservation issue is," he said.

A VISIT BY AN EXPERT ON NERVES

PROFESSOR Arthur Buller, professor of physiology at the University of Bristol, will visit the Monash Department of Physiology between July and September under the auspices of the Nuffield Foundation.

Professor Buller is best known for his experiments on surgical transposition of the nerve supplies of different limb muscles.

He has shown that the speed at which a particular muscle contracts depends upon the particular motor nerve fibres which supply it, and that changing the nerve supply can alter this speed of contraction.

These experiments have opened up an important field of research in three areas:

- The nature of so-called "tropic" influences of nerves upon muscles.

- The factors determining the establishment of appropriate synaptic connections between nerve cells and between nerve and muscle cells during development.

- And the nature of the "recognition" processes responsible for establishing the specificity of such intracellular connections.

Professor Buller's present research relates to the nature of changes occurring within a muscle's contractile system when cross-innervated by a different motor nerve; this work involves the use of both biochemical and biophysical approaches.

At Monash Professor A. K. McIntyre, plus a number of staff and students, are conducting research on aspects of the control of muscle by the brain, and on the factors which determine the establishment of proper connections during growth and repair.

FIRST SOUNDS OF INDONESIA

The first Australian concert performance of a Javanese orchestra is being held at Monash this week . . . and the musicians are mainly Monash music department students.

Under the guidance of Mr. Poedijono, lecturer at Denpasar Conservatory, Bali, the orchestra is presenting nine pieces of West Javanese music at concerts in the Alexander Theatre.

Dr. Margaret Kartomi, a lecturer in music, who arranged for Mr. Poedijono to teach in Australia and for a loan of the orchestra, claims the concert is the first of its kind held in Australia.

Mr. Poedijono, who is also a dancer and a puppeteer, will present an exhibition of Javanese dancing and shadow puppetry during the concerts.

The orchestra, which is on loan from the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, consists mainly of percussion-type instruments such as drums, gongs and xylophones.

The remaining concerts will be held at 8 p.m. on July 19, 20 and 21 and at 1 p.m. on July 27.

Proceeds from the concert will aid the purchase of a complete 80 piece gamelan orchestra by the Monash Music Department.

In the picture (right) Mr. Poedijono performs the *Topeng Tua*, a Balinese mask dance. (Photo: Vladimir Kohout).



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.

US Public Health Service Postdoctoral Research Fellowships

Six awards are available for research in "health-related" fields in any medical or biological laboratory in the USA.

Value: \$6000-\$7000 plus travel allowance. Applications close 1 October, 1972.

Rhodes Scholarship 1973
Open to unmarried male British subjects between 19 and 25 years of age who have completed at least two years study at an Australian university for study at Oxford University.

Value: £1500 per annum. Applications close 1 September, 1972.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering Research Fellowships

Intended for scientists and engineers who have qualifications equivalent to the Degree of Ph.D.

Tenure: 2-3 years. Value: \$6304-\$8984 per annum.

Location: Institute at Lucas Heights, N.S.W. or at any Australian university.

Closing dates: 28 February and 31 August each year.

International Federation of University Women

The following fellowships and grants are available for tenure in 1973-74:

The I.F.U.W. Ida Smedley MacLean International Fellowship. Value: £1000.

The C.F.U.W. A. Vibert Douglas International Fellowship. Value: £3000.

A number of grants from the Winifred Cullis Fund. Value — Value £300 and the Dorothy Leet Fund — Value £300.

The Royal Society Commonwealth Bursaries Scheme

Provides a means by which scientists of proven ability can work with scientists of a Commonwealth country other than their own in universities and other institutions.

Field of study: Agriculture, fisheries, forestry and the development of natural resources.

Value: about £80 per month and travel allowance.

Applications close 15 March and 15 September each year.

Diary of events

JULY

July 19-21: "An Indonesian Adventure — the Performing Arts of Indonesia," 8 p.m. Alexander Theatre.

20-21: "The Lower Depths," by Maxim Gorky with the Monash Players, 1.10 p.m. Union Theatre.

21: German Department film, "Train 349 From Berlin," 98 min., cast: Jose Ferrer, Sean Flynn, H.2. 8 p.m.

24: Luncheon concert, Robert Blackwood Hall, Professor J. Liebner, barytone authority.

25: "Tuscany in the Age of Dante," lecture by Mr. L. F. Green, senior lecturer, Monash History Department, Italian Cultural Institute, 947 Punt Rd., South Yarra, 8.15 p.m., details phone 26 5931.

26: Omega forum, 1 p.m. R.I. Speakers: Gordon Troup, Don Hutton.

27: "An Indonesian Adventure," Alexander Theatre, 1 p.m.

28: Monash Players, "Who" by Jack Hibberd, 1.10 p.m., Union Theatre.

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 July. It is not an exhaustive guide as it depends on the information that comes from other universities.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Classics: Professor Homer A. Thompson, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, as Australian-American Education Foundation Scholar from July 16-19.

Education Research Unit: Professor W. H. Maw, University of Delaware, as Visiting Fellow, for six weeks.

Geophysics and Geochemistry: Dr. N. Gay, University of the Witwatersrand, for six weeks.

Immunology: Professor A. K. Lascelles, University of Sydney, as Visiting Fellow, for six months.

History of Ideas Unit: Professor John Plamenatz, University of Oxford, as Visiting Fellow, July to September.

Professor Shlomo Avineri, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, as Visiting Fellow, July to October.

Political Science, I.A.S.: Dr. D. E. Butler, University of Oxford, as Visiting Fellow, July 1 to December.

SYDNEY
Mechanical Engineering: Professor R. J. Tanner, Brown University, Rhode Island, for one year.

Science: Pharmacy—Professor J. Swarbrick, University of Connecticut, July to February, 1973.

Social Work—Professor Elizabeth Govan, University of Toronto, July to December.

Veterinary Science—Animal Husbandry: Dr. A. D. L. Gorrill, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B., for one year.

MACQUARIE
School of Behavioural Sciences, and School of Education: Professor R. Rosenthal, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University, July 24 to August 11.

MONASH
Arts: Professor H. J. Habakkuk, Principal, Jesus College, Oxford, Monash Visiting Professorship, July to September.

Civil Engineering: Professor B. Rawlinson, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, University of Sheffield, July to September.

Biochemistry: Professor J. D. Klineman, School of Medicine, State University of New York at Buffalo, as Australian-American Education Foundation Visitor, July to August for one year.

28: German Department film, H.I., 8 p.m.

30: First Sunday afternoon concert, RBH, 2.30 p.m. Duo violinist and MSO harpist.

31: Luncheon concert, RBH, "What's Their Name," pop-folk group.

AUGUST

August 4: German Department film, "Das Madonnen Marion," H.I., 8 p.m.

6: Sunday afternoon concert, RBH, 2.30 p.m. Solrees Musicales Chamber Music Society.

7: Luncheon concert, RBH, program of ethnic music.

8-12: Monash Players, "Mother Courage," Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m.

12: OPEN DAY.

23-26: Book Fair, RBH. Details ext. 2002.

Copy deadline for the next issue of Monash Reporter is Wednesday, July 26.

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).

Wide musical variety in Monday concerts

A wide variety of music and musical styles will be featured in the Monday lunchtime concerts in Robert Blackwood Hall this semester.

Included is a pop-folk group, an Indonesian orchestra, a string ensemble from the Elizabethan Theatre Trust and a barytone player from Austria.

The barytone player, Professor J. Liebner, from Linz, Austria, will be on next Monday, July 24. The concert organisers do not know a great deal about Prof. Liebner or his music but they say he is a world authority on the barytone.

Stringed instrument

For the uninformed—and we presume that includes most people—the barytone is a stringed instrument.

According to Jacobs' "New Dictionary of Music", it is an "obsolete stringed instrument resembling viola da gamba but having sympathetic strings like the viola d'amore". Jacobs says that Haydn wrote extensively for the barytone because his patron, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, played it.



"WHAT'S Their Name", the pop-folk group appearing in Blackwood Hall, on July 31 (see below).

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.

Seaver, Geo. Albt. Schweltzer, *The Man & His Mind*. Illus. Pub. Black 1959. \$3.

Seaver, Geo. Edward Wilson of the Antarctic. Pub. Murray 1939. \$2.50.

Shakespeare, Wm. *Histories & Poems*. O.U.P. 1912. Leather Bound. \$2.

Shakespeare, Wm. *Complete Works* of. Leather Bound. \$2.

Grundy, G. B. *55 Years at Oxford*. An Autobiography. Methuen 1945. \$1.

Olliphant, Mrs. *The Life & Times of G. Victoria*. Cassell. Illus. \$1.

Bunyan, John. *Pilgrim's Progress*. Pantheon pre 1900. \$1.

Holtby, Winifred. *Letters to a Friend*. Collins 1941. \$1.

Astor, Michael. *Tribal Feeling*. Memoirs. R.U. 1963. \$1.

Snyin, Han. *A Many-Splendoured Thing*. J. Cape 1956. \$1.

Hollis, G. *Our Wonderful Cathedrals*. Illus. SPCK. 1919. 80c.

Wong, Jade S. *Pilth Chinese Daughter*. Hurst & Blackett 1953. 80c.

The following concert on July 31 will feature a folk group currently called, "What's Their Name" because a permanent name has not been determined.

The group, pictured above, is from left: Colin Stephen, 20, Roger Corbett, 19, David Maddick, 23 and Sandy Watford, 20, who is seated at the organ. The four people met as members of the "Young Australians" singing group.

A program of ethnic music by members of the music department will be held on August 7. The Indonesian gamelan orchestra and teacher, Mr. Poedijono, will be featured.

The Elizabethan Theatre Trust String Ensemble will present the next concert on September 4, after the mid-semester break. Programs on September 11 and 18 will feature the Trust's orchestra.

The series will end on October 16 and further concert details will be given in future issues of the Reporter.