



MONASH REPORTER

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MOVEMENT OF GLACIERS, pages 5-7

STUDIES IN TIME AND SPACE



THE MONASH OBSERVATORY, page 3

Monash medicos are 'not alone'

Monash medical students are not alone in challenging the curriculum of medical schools and the basis of community health care, the Deau of Medicine, Professor R. R. Andrew says in a recent conference leave report.

Prof. Andrew attended the Fourth World Conference on Medical Education held in Copenhagen late last year. His report was tabled at a recent meeting of Council.

"The students at Copenhagen represented the view that they were not content to be, as they alleged, the passive vessels of pedagogical inaptitude" Prof. Andrew said.

"They disputed vehemently the idea that the medical course existed in a vacuum and insisted on all occasions that understanding of not only the cognitive aspects, but also relevance to the application of their knowledge and skills to the community in the delivery of health care, must be considered.

"Challenges more radical, less well received, but more insidious came from another direction — those representing the cult of the de-schoolers.

"They reject the need for assessment, other than the satisfactory attainment (for the student) of his own stated goal, and resist the notion of statutory standards for registration.

Breaking the lock-step

"Mixed into both these views is a strong feeling which is being studied carefully in many medical schools of the need to break the almost universal lock-step curriculum of medical schools, and to allow for more flexibility in the direction of multitrack courses, different speeds of graduation, and more electives.

"We are not alone at Monash in the challenges coming from medical students, not just about the curriculum but the whole basis of health care in the community."

These views represented a remarkable change in the challenges for medical schools since the Third World Conference on Medical Education in New Delhi in 1966.

Prof. Andrew said conclusions reached in the various conference workshops included the claim that the organisation of present-day medical schools and universities throughout the world tended to hinder rather than help change in medical education.



● Professor Andrew

Non-medical personnel should be introduced to help change the system, the conference suggested. Although there were disadvantages in having medical schools as part of the universities, most participants agreed that these were outweighed by the advantages, because universities sometimes represented the last bastion of freedom and liberal thought.

At government level, there should be decisions on the changes required in medical schools as the objectives of medical education change, and medical schools should be regarded simply as participants in a total health service.

Further, the workshops concluded that the attitudes of the physician of the future must include a willingness to be self-critical, to show interest in broad general medical problems, abandonment of the specialist hierarchy, greater receptivity to advances in other sciences and a willingness to work in a team.

Towards 'personal' medicine

Professor K. H. McLean, associate professor of clinical medicine at Prince Henry's Hospital, believes that medical courses are an intellectual strait-jacket of seven to nine years.

Prof. McLean was speaking in the Alexander Theatre at a recent seminar on medical care sponsored by the Helen Vale Foundation.

He said it was only through extra curricular activities that students learnt about the world in which they lived.

By learning the basic sciences first, students developed an approach to patients which tended to depersonalise their approach to patients when they made contact with them in the clinical years.

Prof. McLean said students should be in contact with patients from the start. At present it was not until fourth year that students contacted patients, and not until fifth year that they got to know patients as people.

Council study is 'a welcome sign'

Mrs. Margaret Bowman, lecturer in politics and a student of local government, comments on Carol Fox's report (above right):

Carol Fox's exploratory probing of Melbourne's local government is a welcome sign of renewed academic interest in an area which for too long has been the Cinderella of Australian political studies. It is particularly appropriate that the current revival of interest in the local community and the local environment should be associated with a long-overdue investigation into the functioning of existing institutions for the government of our cities.

It is often claimed that locally-elected representative bodies are the cornerstone of democracy, providing the opportunity for citizens to acquire appropriate skills and values by managing for themselves those matters which most intimately affect their homes and daily lives.

As one councillor put it, 'local government is closest to the people': but as these findings suggest, propinquity is not sufficient to ensure either widespread citizen involvement and interest or open government. Nor does the existing structure give all adult residents a vote — or votes of equal value. Healesville, for example, has one representative for 321 voters while in Waverley the ratio is 1:4811.

Student's survey shows . . .

LOCAL COUNCILS 'LACK BALANCE'

A lot is heard these days about 'open government' and the possibility of influencing decisions.

Pressure groups have been formed on a wide range of Federal and State matters — education, abortion, pollution, to name a few of the obvious and current ones.

Some would claim the actual influence on decisions is minimal; others say that it can be done. Perhaps it all depends on the issue and the people pushing. At least on State and Federal matters, the potential and the desire to organise and to influence decisions are there.

But what about local government? . . . the nitty-gritty where the everyday quality of life problems are raised — the local street, the local shops, the local buildings, the local pool.

How democratic are local councils? How representative of the general population are they? Do people care about what happens in the council and about the decisions made?

A Master of Administration student at Monash, Carol Fox, has a negative answer to each question. According to Ms. Fox's research, councils take heed of the views of a tiny minority and their membership is disproportionately drawn from the middle-aged bracket.

For her study Ms. Fox looked at 12 councils and sent questionnaires to the various town clerks. The councils she examined were Keilor, South Melbourne, Croydon, Waverley, Box Hill, Essendon, Frankston, Altona, Kew, Heidelberg, Sandringham and Footscray.

In Waverley, for example, Ms. Fox said that 65% (11 of a possible 17) of the seats that had become vacant during the past five years were not contested. And in Essendon 85% of seats were not contested during the period 1968-72, she said.

Better record at Kew

Kew, on the other hand, had a more favourable record as 65% of the seats were contested.

Ms. Fox said that in compulsory voting municipalities about 60%-70% of those eligible voted — in the two non-compulsory areas she studied, Waverley and Frankston, the percentage was down to about 20%-30%.

"This sort of record makes one wonder if the public is interested in choosing the decision-makers," Ms. Fox said.

"If there is no contest, then there is no public forum, no debate, and no justification of views — it makes a mockery of our democratic values.

"Perhaps the community wishes to delegate routine responsibility to councillors and is not interested in finding the best administrators. If this is the case, then they get the representatives they deserve."

Ms. Fox claimed a feature which local government shared with some

of its State government counterparts was distortion of the one-vote one-value ideal. Each ward in a municipality elected three councillors but there could be substantial differences in the numbers of electors per ward, she said.

In South Melbourne, Ms. Fox said, two wards had 700 and 900 voters and the three others had 2000, 4500 and 5000 — in other words one ward had seven times as many voters as another.

In Moorabbin, Kew and Heidelberg, on the other hand, electors were fairly evenly distributed between wards.

Using Waverley as an example, Ms. Fox said that its 12 councillors did not represent the age range and occupational interest of the residents of the city. Six of the councillors belonged to the 40-50 age bracket, which represented only 12 per cent of the population. On the other hand, the 20-30 age group, which accounted for another 12 per cent of the population, had no representative in the council.

In occupational interest, two-thirds of the council, or eight of the 12 councillors, qualified as professional people, which also was not representative of Waverley residents, Ms. Fox claimed.

"Of course, age and occupational representativeness are neither necessary nor sufficient conditions for democracy," she said. "But to the extent that these categories have unique interests and priorities, absence of their representatives from council reduces the chances of such interests competing successfully for resources."

Ms. Fox went on to strike a blow for women's lib. — very few women were on councils and yet women were probably the main consumers of local government services, for example, social welfare, (Kew fared best here with three of 15 councillors being women).

Wealthy are favored

At the moment, with councillors working honorarily, there was a bias in favor of three main groups, the self employed (for example, builders), the relatively wealthy and the professionally trained public servant. These men had the time and money for council activity.

Ms. Fox claimed that councillors could put personal preference or need before community needs; further, given the apathetic public, community needs might not be well articulated.

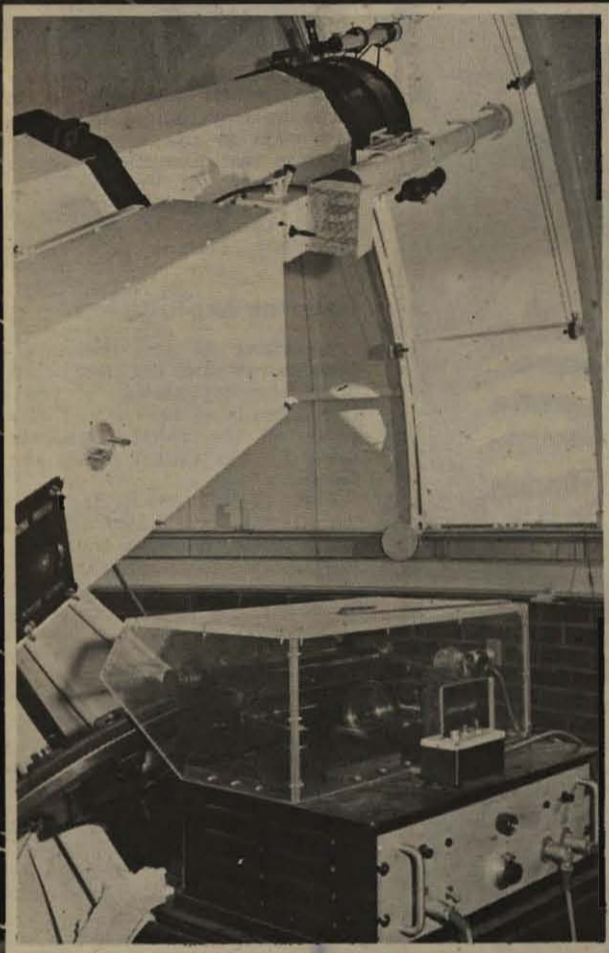
Ms. Fox suggested that councillors be paid, or given an allowance for expenses, as one step towards improving local government.

Further, more of the dealings of council should be open as this would encourage people to take a more active part in local government.

Kew had set a worthwhile precedent here because it issued personal invitations to a number of ratepayers to attend each council meeting.

"As a long-term improvement, people should be educated to appreciate the fact that decisions made by obscure agencies do affect them and they in turn have the right and ability to participate in a working democracy. The community should at least exercise its right to choose decision-makers. It is certainly in the electors' objective interest to do so."

THE JEFFREE TELESCOPE IN OPERATION



THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Above is the interior of the Monash observatory photographed by Bob Bryant of the physics photographic laboratory.

The two photographs of star trails were taken by Denis Coates, senior lecturer in physics. Both time exposures were taken at the observatory site.

The photo on page 1 was made between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. on November 28 last year. It is looking towards the south pole; the continuous straight line is a satellite.

The photograph on this page was a two hour exposure, also looking south. The observatory was lit by electronic flash.

ASTRONOMY, the oldest science, is still very much alive, though universities tend to neglect it, and to leave it to a few big institutions.

But Monash has a proper optical telescope, and an observatory, a going research program, and hopes of undergraduate courses in second and third years.

The telescope was originally built, though not finished, by Mr. L. Jeffree, an amateur astronomer in Bendigo. Monash acquired it in 1968, physics and mechanical engineering restored it over the next two or three years.

The Jeffree telescope now sits in the Monash observatory built on leased land near Gembrook, about 40 km east of the campus where viewing conditions are good.

The telescope, about three metres long and 45 cm in diameter, is of the type known as a Newtonian reflector: the parallel rays entering the open front are reflected back by a parabolic mirror to a focus near the open end; to bring the image out of the tube, a small mirror near the focus reflects the rays at right angles through an aperture in the side of the tube.

The field may be viewed by eye, or by camera, or by optical measuring instruments.

The telescope is mechanically driven and electronically controlled to move in what is called right ascension, that is to match the apparent motion of the sky, in effect trained on the south celestial pole.

When the telescope follows the sky's apparent motion in this way, the star images remain fixed in the field of view.

On the other hand, a time exposure with a stationary camera shows the circular tracks of the stars around the pole as centre, as shown in the pictures on this page and on the cover.

Research men in Monash's physics department David Herald and John Robinson, have built two instruments for use with the Jeffree telescope — a photometer for measuring light intensity, and a spectrometer for analysing the color spectrum of the light from a star.

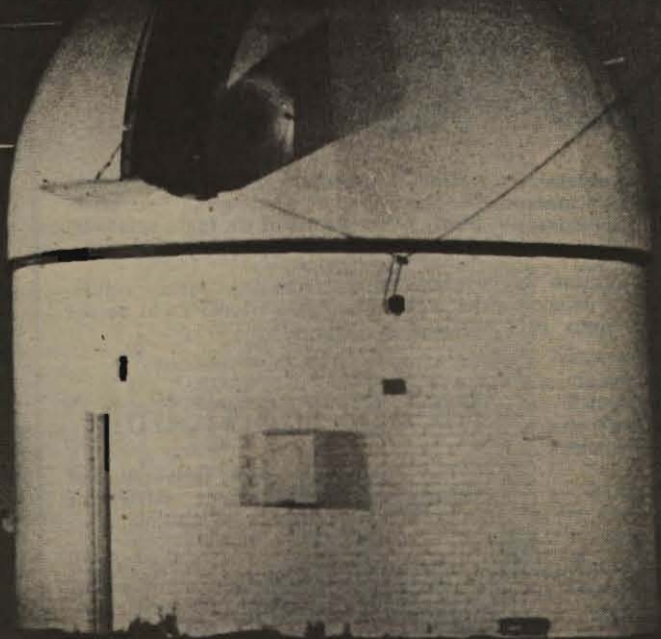
These instruments will be used to carry out preselection of stars for research projects planned for the 120 cm telescope of the University of Tasmania.

This year Russell Palmer is using the photometer in an honors project to study the properties of known and suspected flare stars. These stars suddenly increase in brightness and then gradually return to their steady state.

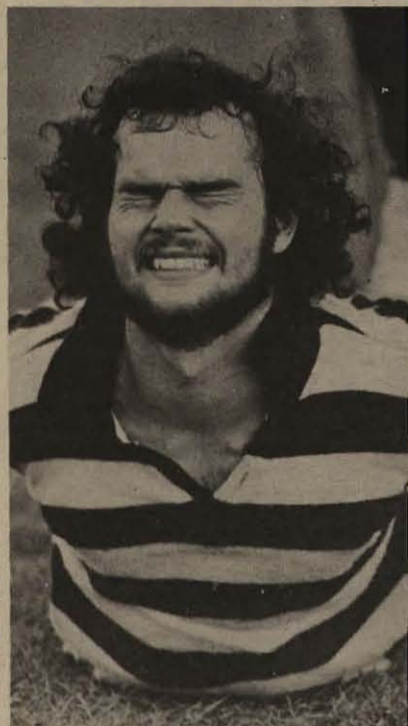
Next year it is hoped to continue this work in collaboration with the CSIRO division of radio physics which is interested in studying the mechanism of flare stars by searching for simultaneous outbursts at optical and radio wave lengths.

Physics staff envisage projects for third and fourth-year students, to introduce them to precision astronomy, optics and photographic techniques. Daytime use by interested people, involving optical studies of the sun, will be encouraged.

Apart from physics, other departments interested in either the research projects or in the proposed undergraduate courses are chemistry, mathematics, engineering and education.



**All the effort—
is it for the
team or for
the individual?**



NEWS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES



—Photos: The Sun

According to a Melbourne University survey League footballers have a different temperament and personality depending on whether they are a forward or defender.

In academic language the full-forward is "self-oriented" and the backman is "task oriented".

A survey into the personality and performance of Australian Rules footballers has been done by Eric Sandstrom and Brian Nettleton, members of the university physical education department. It is reported briefly in the latest issue of the University of Melbourne Gazette.

Sandstrom and Nettleton used a personality questionnaire to classify VFL footballers and coaches into three main personality types.

● "Task-orientation" is the extent to which a person is concerned about achieving an end, working persistently and doing the best job possible. In his team the task oriented member tends to work hard within the group to make it as productive as possible.

● "Self-orientation" is the extent to which a person desires direct personal rewards regardless of the job he is doing. His concern is for

himself, not with the needs of team colleagues or the job to be done.

● "Interaction — orientation" is defined as the extent of the concern with maintaining happy harmonious relationships among the group or team.

The survey material processed indicates that team success requires a balance between a task-oriented co-operative element and a self-oriented element in the game for personal glory.

Intriguing differences

Intriguing differences were found between the attacking and defending players. For example, full-forwards were found to be significantly more self-oriented and less task-oriented than defenders. This finding tends to support the widely held belief that players occupying primarily attacking positions are of a different temperament or personality from those in defence.

The coaches were found to be much higher on task-orientation than the players and significantly lower on interaction-orientation.

Nettleton, in the "Gazette" comments that viewed in this light statements from coaches such as; 'League football is 70% guts; split-up the other 30% any way you like', are somewhat predictable.

He says that scholars have tended to ignore the tremendously interesting material that may be obtained from investigations of talented sportsmen and sports-women.

Apart from sheer technical skill and physique these groups or teams make 'great demands upon their members' individual motivations and interpersonal skills'. They are therefore of great interest to the sociologist and the social psychologist, Nettleton said.

Brown coal char helps to purify polluted water

Research workers in the Institute of Materials Research Department of Metallurgy, University of Melbourne, have discovered that char produced from brown coal can be used to purify water polluted by bacteria.

Char can also be used to treat some chemical solutions and effluents associated with industrial processes, the researchers claim.

The research leading to these discoveries was sponsored by the Victorian Brown Coal Research Committee, which was set up by the Victorian Government in 1969 to find new ways to use brown coal, which exists in vast quantities in the Latrobe Valley region of Victoria. The Committee is jointly funded by the Victorian Government and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Greater exploitation

According to the university these possible new uses for char could result in greater exploitation of the extensive deposits of brown coal in various parts of the world, particularly in Australia, the United States and West Germany.

Part of this research has shown that brown coal char, which is already produced on an industrial scale in Victoria, can be used to remove coliform bacteria from water polluted by sewage. If the polluted water is passed over or through beds of the char the bacteria are quickly adsorbed by the char. (Adsorption is a phenomenon by which atoms, molecules and micro-organisms are physically or chemically held by the surfaces of solids.) After adsorption the bacteria can be destroyed by heating the loaded char, which can then be re-used.

In early experiments on samples of water taken from the Yarra River near Princes Bridge, during a drought period, 250,000 E. Coli organisms per litre were found, which is about 200 times the number considered safe for swimming, but after treatment for two hours with brown coal char it was found that 99.9% of the organisms had been removed from the water.

The chemical oxygen demand (C. O. D.), which is another measure of pollution, was also reduced from 42ppm to 12ppm by this treatment.

In later work on samples taken from a large open drain at Croydon in 1971 the water was found to contain 10 million E. Coli per litre and these were reduced by 99.6% in five minutes by treatment with brown coal char.

Patent applications

The University of Melbourne has applied for patents in several countries for this use of brown coal char.

Brown coal char was also found to be suitable for purifying electroplating solutions, but had only limited value in extracting protein and lactose from cheese whey and buttermilk.

It has also been found that raw brown coal, which is much cheaper than the char, is generally as effective as the char in these applications but some practical problems would have to be overcome before it could be used satisfactorily.

Industrial solutions are commonly purified by activated carbon, and other workers have developed feasible systems for its use in large scale water treatment.

Experiments in the Institute of Materials Research have shown that brown coal char has only slightly less capacity for purification than activated carbon and the locally produced char is very much cheaper than the activated carbon at present imported into Australia.

In practice it is expected that the char could be applied by the methods already developed for activated carbon, but some further work would be needed to provide the basis for design of specific treatment plants for water purification.

DE FACTOS RECOGNISED AT ADELAIDE

De factos of University of Adelaide staff will be entitled to pensions under an agreement approved by the university's council.

The council approved an addition to the university's supplementary pension plan which recognises de facto relationships.

De facto wives and husbands of staff members and any children of the relationship will be entitled to a pension if the staff member dies without a legal widow or widower.

Must be recorded

However, the staff member will have to record the relationship with the university's bursar.

And the de facto relationship will have to begin "on a permanent bona fide domestic basis," three years before the staff member's death.

One professor told the council that the university was being selective. Many other forms of de facto relationships deserved compassion.

Because of changing social values, he believed the provision should be reviewed in 12 months.

No age restriction

The Council of the University of Tasmania has removed age restrictions from the Rules of Matriculation.

Under present rules, students had to be 17 to be admitted to the university, unless the Professorial Board permitted a candidate to enter.

The motion which the council adopted said that "maturity is not necessarily a reflection of age."

Blank expression

The blank walls of medical lecture theatres have prompted an academic at the University of Western Australia to give 18 paintings and prints valued at \$20,000 to the University.

He is Dr. J. C. Bremner, a clinical lecturer in surgery in the medical faculty.

Dr. Bremner said he provided the paintings after remembering his days as a medical student, when all that he had to look at in lecture theatres were blank walls.

"There was nothing to stimulate one's interest in cultural activities, particularly art," he said.

"I thought that the paintings that I donated might be a way of stimulating some students to study art and broaden their horizons."

The collection includes a small etching by Rembrandt valued at \$3500 and works by several contemporary Australian artists, including Clifton Pugh, John Olsen, John Peart, and Gunter Christmann.



NEW GUINEA ICE

Last January and February a lecturer in geography at Monash, Dr. Jim Peterson, led a five-member team into the soaring 16,000 mountains of Irian Jaya, formerly Dutch West New Guinea.

The expedition's aim was scientific, one aim being to study the retreat of the Carstensz glaciers.

If the glaciers continue their retreat they will be gone in 100 years.

Jim Peterson's wife, Judy, a biologist and lecturer at Larnook Teachers' College, was a member of the team. She studied the minute plant growth on the ice.

Other members were: Ian Allison, 27, of Melbourne, a glaciologist with the Antarctic Division of the Department of Science; Ted Anderson, 28, a surveyor from the University of NSW; and Richard Muggleton, the expedition photographer, who is clinical photographer at the Preston and Northcote Community Hospital's plastic surgery unit.

The seven expedition photographs published in this month's Reporter were taken by Muggleton. A pictorial account of the expedition is presented on pages 6 and 7.

The Carstensz Glacier Expedition was financed through the Australian Research Grants Committee and the University of Melbourne Department of Meteorology, which is studying links between glaciers and the world's weather.

It was the second five-member expedition to Carstensz — Muggleton and Peterson were members of a team which went at the end of 1971.

This time, as last, each team member had a special interest.

For Anderson it was surveying, for Allison it was glaciology and meteorology, for Peterson it was the geomorphological record of the ice advances and retreats over the last 12,000 years. And for Muggleton it was, of course, a photographic record. Each expedition member is preparing results for publication in appropriate journals.

First stop in Irian Jaya was at Jayapura on the north coast of the island. They then flew to Ilaga, a mountain village at 7000 ft. From there it was a tough 60 mile hike to the glaciers.

At Ilaga the expedition was joined by Samuel Mustamou, a law student at Unchen University, Jayapura, and Max Katau, a local policeman.

As a result of the rigorous two-month expedition Ian Allison lost 1½ stone, Jim Peterson 10 lb., and his wife half a stone.

The most spectacular achievement of the expedition came when Peterson and Anderson climbed the 16,022 ft. peak of the Carstensz Pyramid, the highest peak in the South Pacific.

The peak, with Peterson in the foreground, is on page one of this issue. They climbed the formidable slope on the right of the picture.

The interesting first outcome of Jim Peterson's investigation is that about 10,000 years ago, the Carstensz glacier had advanced down the valley to a level of about 1700 metres — far lower than it is today, about 4200 metres. That makes this probably the lowest of tropical glaciers in the world at that time or since.

Cairns left by previous observers in 1936 and in 1962 are now well ahead of the glacial terminals. In the 35 years from 1936 to 1971 the Meren glacier has retreated about 1500 metres and the Carstensz about 700 metres.

The retreat of the Carstensz glaciers is in general accord with the recession of tropical glaciers during this century; according to Peterson, that is probably due to a warming of the earth's climate rather than to reduced snowfall.

A major concern to atmospheric scientists is whether and to what extent the general warming is linked with the man-made increase of carbon dioxide and dust in the air.



LEFT: Meltwater from the retreating glaciers has formed lakes and given expedition members a chance for a cold bath. Dr. Jim Peterson braves the water with a bar of soap.

NEW GUINEA ICE

RICHARD MUGGLETON, a clinical photographer from the Preston and Northcote Community Hospital, was the photographer for the Carstensz Glacier Expedition. The Reporter publishes a selection of his work...

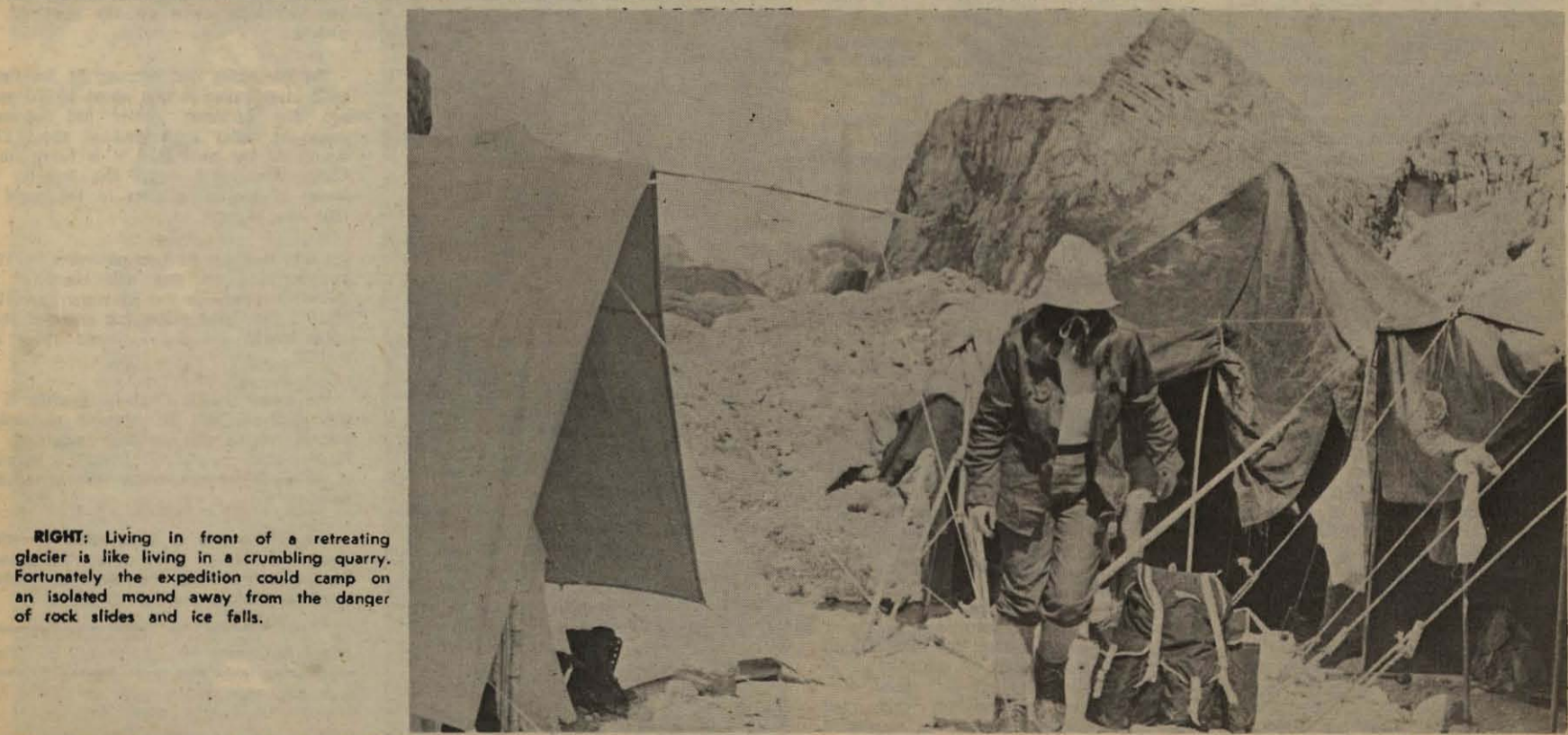


LEFT: Iqbal Rahimjah, leader of an expedition from University of Indonesia, which joined the Australian team, discusses the climb up the Carstensz Pyramid with Dr. Jim Peterson.

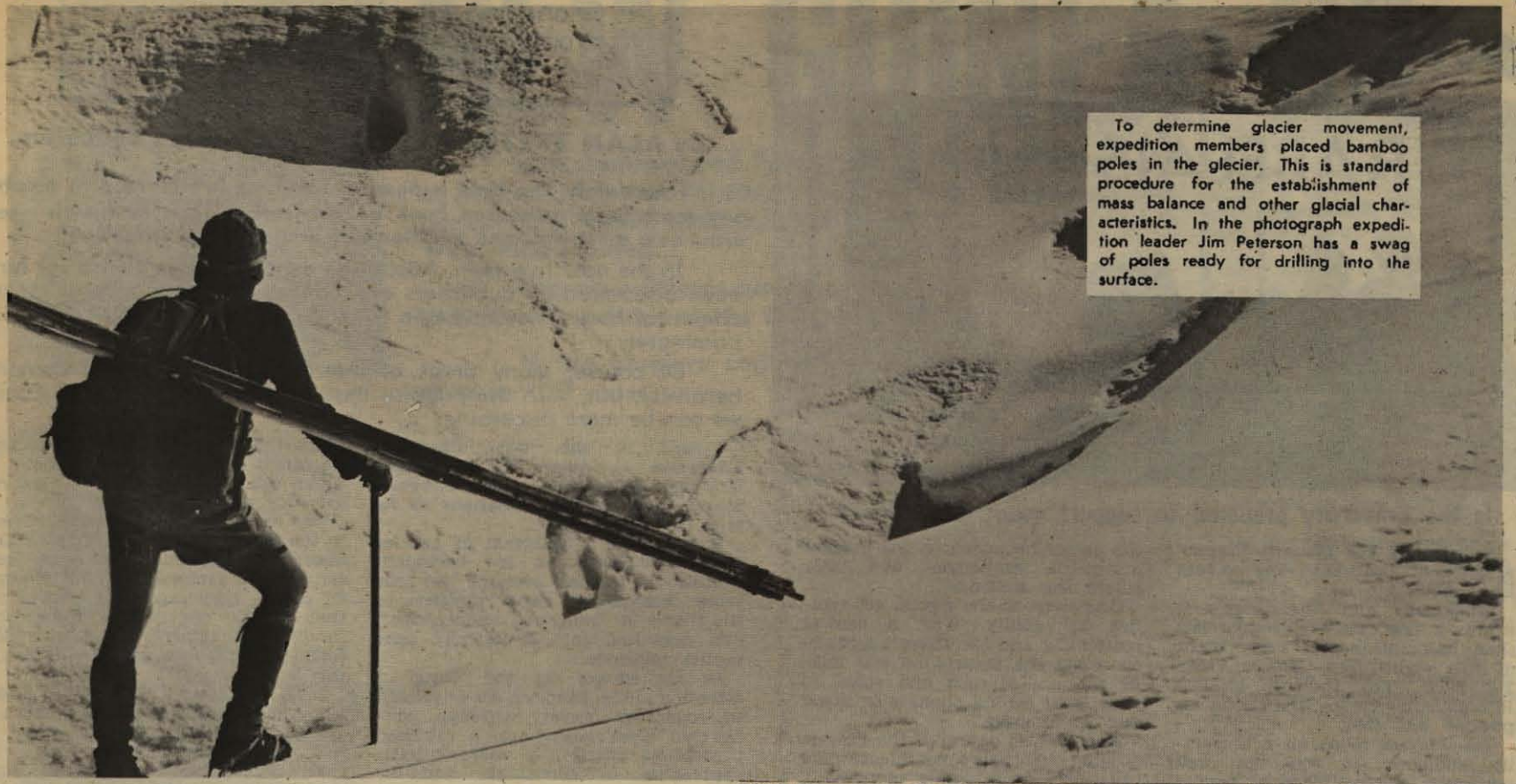
ABOVE: The location of Carstensz. It is at latitude 4° south about 700 miles from Darwin.



LEFT: The expedition members mixed with local highlanders as they waited on the mission airstrips for small planes to get them in and out of the Carstensz area. Judy Peterson is at left.



RIGHT: Living in front of a retreating glacier is like living in a crumbling quarry. Fortunately the expedition could camp on an isolated mound away from the danger of rock slides and ice falls.



To determine glacier movement, expedition members placed bamboo poles in the glacier. This is standard procedure for the establishment of mass balance and other glacial characteristics. In the photograph expedition leader Jim Peterson has a swag of poles ready for drilling into the surface.



ABOVE: The expedition climbed through this pass to reach high valleys near Carstensz Pyramid.

University exam board to be questioned

The Victorian Universities Committee, which consists of representatives of the three Victorian Universities and the Victoria Institute of Colleges, has set up a committee to review the role of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board (V.U.S.E.B.)

The new body will be known as the Committee on Arrangements for Secondary Courses and Assessment (C.A.S.C.A.).

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, will be the chairman of C.A.S.C.A.

The chairman of the Victorian Universities Committee, Dr. D. M. Myers, said that V.U.S.E.B. was established some years ago by the universities to conduct examinations used for university entrance.

Over the years V.U.S.E.B. had been under pressure to undertake other important functions. These include the prescription of school syllabuses and the conduct of examinations in subjects not used for university entrance.

Moreover, the Higher School Certificate examination was being used increasingly for other purposes than university entrance — it was used, for example, by other tertiary institutions for their own selection purposes, and by employers as evidence of applicants' performance.

Dr. Myers said these circumstances had led to the realisation that the special requirements of the universities which V.U.S.E.B. was set up to handle were unduly influencing the whole school system, which catered for the education of the great majority of

students who did not go on to university studies.

C.A.S.C.A. includes representatives of a number of bodies concerned with secondary and tertiary education. It will recommend the broad principles of legislation on the basis of which a new authority, more appropriate to present circumstances, could in due course, be set up to replace V.U.S.E.B.

It will not itself set out to resolve the problems of secondary education or of terminal school assessments of one kind or another; this will be the responsibility of the new body when appointed.

German award to Monash lecturer

A senior lecturer in mechanical engineering, Dr. Guenter Arndt, has been awarded a Humboldt fellowship to do 11 months research work at Stuttgart University in Germany.

Dr. Arndt will leave Monash in October. His research project will involve the theory of flexible manufacturing systems.

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation provides opportunities for young, highly qualified scholars from abroad to carry out research projects of their own choice in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Open Day - August 11

The Monash Open Day will be held on Saturday, August 11, the first day of the second semester two-week break.

This year's Open Day director, Keith Bennetts, would like suggestions on how the event might be improved in concept, content and organisation. He is available in the Information Office, 1st. floor, University Offices (ext. 2087).

"Aborigines are unaware of legal rights"

Professor Louis Waller, professor of law at Monash, believes Aborigines should be made more aware of their legal powers and privileges.

Prof. Waller is president of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service which is based in Gertrude St., Fitzroy.

Following a recent Federal Government grant, he hopes the service will

be able to mount a program of education, in respect to the law and its operations, among aborigines.

The government has set aside \$850,000 for legal aid to aborigines;

the Victorian service will receive a substantial proportion of this money.

Prof. Waller recently attended a meeting in Canberra of nine Aboriginal and 14 white legal aid workers. The Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr. Bryant, attended the afternoon session of the meeting.

The Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service was established in June last year with private funds and a \$10,000 grant from the State and Federal governments.

This service arranges for Aborigines to receive legal advice and to be represented in proceedings in the courts.

In Review

Changing Education — Australian Viewpoints, edited by W. S. Simpkins, and A. H. Miller, McGraw-Hill, 1972.

By ALAN TRETHERWEY, senior lecturer in education.



Is the University prepared to support avant garde theatre?

Judging by the Monash Players' production, "Rabelais", the answer is a resounding no.

Financially and attendance-wise it was a flop. They played to less than half full houses every night of the eight-night season (May 2-5, 9-12). The audience totalled 1026 including comps; the maximum possible was 4064.

The Players relied on a university audience. It was not well publicised outside Monash, despite the two or three minute nude finale.

And yet as far as this reviewer is concerned it was a good show, a very good show. Something refreshing and new for the Alexander Theatre and for the University.

The person responsible was the director and designer, Nigel Triffitt, the recently appointed director of student theatre. It was his first production for the Players.

Triffitt didn't just use the stage; he used the theatre.

In fact he blocked off half the stage and by using a catwalk attempted to bring the production into the audience. He also found the theatre had a movable pit; by continually lowering and raising

the actors he added to the general movement, excitement and color before the audience.

One scene in the second act typified his ability. With a central scaffolding and the Players scattered round the theatre he was able, by the use of rope and voice, to make split second changes in mood and atmosphere.

And he also improved the Players — they had more confidence and evenness than in earlier, more staid, traditional productions, "Mother Courage" for example.

There were faults — lines were lost because some of the actors hurried, the sound system needed better co-ordination and the plot was hard to follow. These should have been overcome by opening night.

It would be a pity if the production is only remembered for the Alexander Theatre's introduction to nudity — let's hope in the future that it might come to represent a turning point in the direction and acceptance of theatre at Monash; a successful attempt at something different.

The harsh language, the nudity, the dazzling color, the raucous music, and the set could not be labelled gimmicks unless Triffitt comes to rely on them in productions. The task he has set himself for the next production is to come up with something entirely different; — perhaps that might draw a university audience — who knows?

Ian Anderson

PHOTOS: STEWART LEE



Fortunately, the time is passing when we felt obliged to receive any reasonably presented book on Australian education with open arms as a most welcome addition to a limited local literature.

In the past five years Australian education and its market have been discovered by publishers and confronted by an almost steady stream of books, we can begin to pick and choose a little more discriminately.

Of course, many areas of interest are not covered comprehensively; but, with the promise that the best may be yet to come, we can be more discerning.

Viewed in this way, *Changing Education — Australian Viewpoints* is a very useful book, which, however, shares some of the limitations of its type.

It is largely a collection of articles that have appeared in Australian educational journals over the last four years, selected for their relevance to the theme of "education and change", and organised into a logically connected sequence.

As the editors say the "focus of attention moves from schools as related to Australian society, through educational development as a planned process of change, to more specific approaches to curriculum and instruction in selected teaching fields".

More specifically, Part A includes articles on educational responses to social change, particularly noting the strength of inherited traditions; Part B focusses on planned educational change, including its theoretical bases and examples in curriculum organisation, school architecture and educational technology; Part C presents articles on changes in the teaching of science, mathematics, social science, and modern languages, and discusses the teaching of children with special learning difficulties.

The collection is potentially very useful indeed for its stated purpose of "providing students with insights into current educational problems in Australia," and in giving examples of ideas and practices in curriculum and instruction.

Its strengths are that:

(I) It focusses on a contemporary theme of considerable importance, and not only demonstrates that far-reaching changes are taking place, but raises questions about them.

(II) It brings together in one volume a variety of articles that are scattered through the literature, and that might otherwise have been lost to most readers.

(III) It draws together a number of apparently disparate developments, and, by linking them in a coherent framework and providing helpful introductory commentaries, enables the reader to see connections and patterns he might otherwise miss in the particularities of his own experience or interests.

(IV) It appears to have sampled the available literature sensibly, keeping a balance between theoretical analyses and reports of actual projects, and drawing on contributions from all States.

(V) In its selected articles, bibliographies and questions it provides a stimulus to discussion and further study.

In all, 38 articles have been incorporated in the text. While this basically composite or "cut and paste" character contributes to the book's purposes, it also introduces some problems.

Despite skilful selection, arrangement and linking commentaries, books of readings can only be as good as the articles available to the editors.

One nagging question is whether the available journal articles illustrate or elucidate the chosen theme adequately or appropriately. In Parts B and C the question can be answered largely in the affirmative, but Part A is lacking at this point.

Neither the introductory commentary nor the articles chosen really attempt to describe and analyse social change in Australia at any depth;

Thus the book lacks a satisfactory statement of the phenomenon to which education is said to be responding and contributing.

The article by Hughes comes closest to the mark, but those of Connell and Shears, for example, are more concerned with factors that limit change. Of course, they cannot be blamed for that, for they were writing or speaking to different audiences and with different purposes in mind — not for this book.

In such a case, it would seem desirable for the editors to commission a special essay-review rather than to rely on published articles alone. To their credit, the editors have done this in the chapter on children with special learning difficulties.

A further problem already suggested is that of developing unifying links between articles written at different times and for different purposes.

Some of the pieces in Parts B and C in particular vary widely in subject matter, and in level of analysis and length; this may be disconcerting to a reader expecting a coherent and developed treatment of issues.

On the other hand, the linking commentaries are consistently helpful; after all, the purpose of the compilation is to introduce students to ideas and issues in the literature.

On balance, then, we still await a more comprehensive and unified account of the relationships between changing educational theories and practices on the one hand and changes in Australian society on the other; but in the meantime Simpkins and Miller have provided us with a most acceptable resource book.

Pens and nibs versus Valves and tubes

The scientist writes his papers on his theories and his experiments.

The literateur has no such close-to-hand apparatus; he has no choice but to work yet again over the whole world of literature or that part of it that he can reasonably encompass.

So Dennis Davison, senior lecturer in English, has compiled — and published through Penguin — his anthology "The Penguin Book of Eighteenth Century English Verse".

In his introduction Davison makes the point that, though so much 18th century satirical verse is delightful and formally ingenious, the limited range of its topics and targets is in sharp contrast to the social conscience shown by the artists and novelists of the period.

Davison's Penguin anthology provides over 320 pages of poems, in a number of groupings including such variety as love poems and religious verse.

And Philip Martin, also senior lecturer in English, through Cambridge University Press has published his study "Shakespeare's sonnets", carrying the sub-title "Self, Love and Art".

Martin, who himself writes poetry, claims to have written his slim volume of 160 pages of text for the general reader, though at least one reviewer considers it to be designed for the specialist or advanced university student.

FIVE-POINT 'BILL OF RIGHTS' TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER

Although the consumer has the ultimate right not to buy, the complexity of modern products tilts the balance distinctly towards the seller, says Professor Irwin Gross.

To redress this balance, Professor Gross, professor of marketing at Monash, has proposed a five-point Consumers' Bill of Rights.

Prof. Gross outlined his ideas at a lecture at the Caulfield Institute of Technology. His lecture, "The New Consumerism", was subsequently published in the Australian Journal of Marketing Research (February 1973).

His Consumers' Bill of Rights provided that:

● First, consumers have the right to minimum performance and safety standards in the goods and services they buy;

● Second, they have a right to choose — a choice of goods, a choice of shops, and a choice of prices and services;

● Third, they should have easy access to relevant information about the goods and services they buy — quantities, ingredients, freshness, comparative performance, interest charges and the like;

● Fourth, they should have protection from seriously misleading information and shady selling techniques; and

● Fifth, they should have easy access to mechanisms for redress of legitimate complaints against sellers who seek to deny them or any of the above rights.

Examining these five points, Professor Gross pinpointed the areas he believed needed the most immediate attention in Australia.

On the first point, minimum performance and safety standards, he said that a fair amount of protection existed, particularly on food and drugs. He thought the automobile industry, was wanting in the way of safety and reparability, with the consumer at the mercy of often poorly trained, poorly supervised and sometime unscrupulous service shops. Problems existed also in the flammability of certain fabrics, particularly those used in children's clothing.

Right to choose

The second point, the right to choose, had been aided significantly by the outlawing of resale price maintenance, although there were problems in some industries where a de facto detente existed among a very small number of dominant competitors with protection from foreign competition.

He emphasised that Australian consumers lose much more purchasing power through protection from imports than from all direct forms of business malpractices combined.

The third point, easy access to relevant information, was an area where much could be done at relatively little cost. Prof. Gross urged that such information as quantities, ingredients and nutritional content (in foods), prices, interest and service charges should be readily available, and preferably printed on the package as well.

The fourth point, protection from seriously misleading information and shady selling techniques, had been the largest single source of complaints to the Victorian Consumers' Protection Council, he observed. The most common targets of these complaints

had been certain door-to-door selling techniques and misleading advertising.

The fifth point, easy access to mechanisms for redress of complaints, had been answered in Victoria with the creation of the Consumers' Protection Council, he said, although the council needed a larger budget and access to legal aid to do a thorough job. The possibility of adopting the American practice of instituting class action suits should be explored, he suggested.

To implement the Consumers' Bill of Rights, Professor Gross outlined three basic mechanisms, namely: (1) voluntary positive action by manufacturers and merchants, (2) imposed legal requirements and constraints, and (3) a modification of the demands of people in the marketplace.

Most are honest

Professor Gross said he did not share the opinion of "some cynics who view business people as malevolent and totally self-seeking." In the vast majority of cases, he said, "businessmen are attempting to run profitable business by ethical and honest means."

In particular, Professor Gross believed that there were "some unique opportunities for retailers to assert themselves to become the most important consumer protection agencies."

For example, the major supermarket chains which control the bulk of grocery distribution in each Australian state "if the chains repositioned themselves as purchasing agents for the consumer, they could have an enormous influence on the manufacturers," he said.

Professor Gross noted that although the chains put great pressure on the manufacturers to hold or cut prices, they did not apply corresponding pressure to maintain quantity or quality. Thus a few grocery manufacturers tended to keep their prices low by slightly degrading the quantity and quality of their products.

"The large supermarket chains have the resources to maintain quality-checking facilities to make sure the products they distribute meet stand-

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard..."

Though no sluggard, Dr. George Ettershank, senior lecturer in Zoology, did just that on his recent overseas leave.

He studied harvester ants in the deserts of New Mexico; he was interested in the role of ants in the desert ecosystem.

Here was surveying at the micro level: measuring and mapping the location of nests of the same and different species, to get at the density of nest distribution.

And micro census-taking, trying to find the size of the populations, of the nests and the proportion of each nest that is out foraging.

And the harvesting system: the intensity of foraging as a function of



Professor Irwin Gross is a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, and Ph.D. in Operations Research.

He was an Operations Research Specialist in the Advertising Research Section of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and the Senior Scientist in Operations Research at Scott Paper Company. He held the position of Associate Professor Marketing, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He is at present Professor of Marketing at Monash University.

ards, thereby assuring their customers that the low prices they offer are not at the expense of quality or quantity," he said.

However, Professor Gross conceded that even with increased voluntary activity on the part of business organisations, there would always be those who operated on either side of the edge of the law, in which case there was a very definite role for law and government agencies to play.

He described as "shortsighted" the attitude of business people that any government activity which restricted their freedom of activity was "intervention" and had to be decried. A more responsible position would be to seek out those areas in which industry-wide restrictions would be in the public interest and would affect all competitors equally.

But the best mechanism for promoting consumer interests, Professor Gross said, was for the market itself to alter its demand structure. "If enough people refused to buy shoddy merchandise, if they systematically complained to the manufacturers and retailers when they were dissatisfied, they would find that such action will bring faster and more positive results than anything else.

"Australia needs more of the Nader-kind of activity to extract the few abscesses of the business world and to keep the majority of businesses on the straight and narrow."

distance from the nest, the size of the foraged area, and the degree of overlap of foraging areas between nests of the same and different species.

Interesting and painstaking, revealing and rewarding in the context of the desert balance, and mathematical enough to need programs and computers.

— G. H. Vasey.

The Halls of Residence have vacancies for the second semester. To apply for a place contact the halls admissions office, Roberts Hall, 544 9955.

Guide for conference organisers

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has asked the Reporter to publish the following guidelines for inter-university meetings.

Preamble

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee recognises the importance and value of inter-university meetings of members of the academic and non-academic staff of Australian universities, convened primarily to consider matters of an administrative or organisational nature. However, because of the number and variety of such meetings, the AVCC has (since 1968) attempted to apply a set of rules in order to protect the universities from undue financial embarrassment and to prevent the proliferation of meetings to the detriment of day-to-day operations. These rules have been reviewed in the light of experience, and are now promulgated in the form of guidelines for the holding of inter-university meetings.

Guidelines approved by AVCC (1973)

- There are three types of meetings:
 - Those which the AVCC initiates, controls and finances (e.g. Administrative Staff Conference);
 - Those which the AVCC has agreed in advance to sponsor using general university funds, and for which fares are pooled (e.g. Conference of Australian Universities);
 - Those arranged between university staff with common interests, using departmental rather than general university funds (e.g. Committee of Librarians, Heads of Physics Departments, Student Counsellors).
- Groups seeking to hold an inter-university meeting are asked to take the following steps:
 - Advise the Secretary, AVCC, of the intention to hold a meeting, the time and place, the nature of the meeting, the participants, and the type of meeting in terms of the AVCC guidelines;
 - Make a formal approach to the AVCC for support if the meeting is in categories 1 (a) or 1 (b) above;
 - Inform all those being invited that the AVCC has been advised, which type of meeting it is to be, and the precise financial arrangements (e.g. pooling of fares, individual departmental contributions).
- To assist organisers and universities, the Secretary AVCC will, from time to time, publish details of inter-university meetings planned, and the basis on which they will be held.
- Universities whose staff receive invitations should ensure that the meeting has been cleared with the AVCC and that the financial arrangements are clearly understood. If there is any doubt, the matter should be referred to the Secretary, AVCC.
- If the AVCC rejects an application for sponsorship of a meeting, the organisers may choose whether to proceed on a different basis, or defer meeting for a subsequent approach to the AVCC. The AVCC is unlikely to support the holding of a particular inter-university meeting more than once in three years.
- Organisers of inter-university meetings are asked to bear in mind that considerable expense may be saved by holding such meetings at the same time as meetings of related national learned bodies.
- Inter-university meetings are asked not to initiate communication with the Minister or the AUC, as this action may jeopardise the established relationship between the individual universities, the AVCC, the Minister and the AUC. The AVCC will be pleased to receive submissions from inter-university groups.

Notes from the graduations



Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Herring received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, at the degree-conferring ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall on May 25. Sir Edmund, 81, was Chief Justice of Victoria from 1944 until his retirement in 1964, and was Lieutenant Governor of the State from 1942 to 1972.

'Stop this destruction'

More effort should be made to co-ordinate public and private sources of historical documents, Mr. Samuel Merrifield, former Labor MLC and MLA, said at the May 16 graduation.

"Even to this day those who should know better destroy willy nilly valuable historic documents", Mr. Merrifield said.

Mr. Merrifield, who gave the occasional address, was awarded a Doctorate of Letters at the Faculty of Arts graduation ceremony.

"My participation in politics is an inherited virtue or vice and is spread over 57 years," Mr. Merrifield said. "In this period there must have been literally millions of items of political propaganda issued by the several parties. Add those issued in earlier years.

"The mind boggles at the arithmetical speculation but it is amazing how few of these have survived.

"The singleness of their purpose, flimsiness of paper, the voracity of silver fish and the lack of sense of value by the relatives of earlier participants have all played their part."

Mr. Merrifield said it was not always possible for libraries to gather everything pertinent to an issue nor was it practicable for private persons to accumulate records of any bulk or any great depth due to the limitations of residence and family needs.

"Therefore the benefit of co-ordination of public repository and private collections is worth consideration" he said.

"It seems to me important that libraries should record, where possible, a general outline of private holdings and the individual should be encouraged to give or bequeath these to public care. These should be twin

acts of public policy and private goodwill."

Mr. Merrifield said his own collection would pass to the La Trobe Library.

'No secrecy is defensible'

Monash history professor, Professor A. G. L. Shaw, introduced Samuel Merrifield to the May 16 Blackwood Hall audience by saying:

"The honorable Samuel Merrifield is a citizen of Moonee Ponds, and as such provides a devastating answer to Barry Humphries and Mrs. Everidge. He left school when only 15, but studied at night to matriculate, and later qualified as a licensed surveyor, of whose Institute he became Councillor, President and Fellow."

Prof. Shaw then spoke about Mr. Merrifield's contribution to the collection of historical records. He said a significant number of Monash staff and students were heavily indebted to the collection.

Prof. Shaw said in part:

"In 1640, a friend of John Milton, the London bookseller George Thomason, decided to try to collect every book and pamphlet then being published at a time of in-

We may be tagged a colonial power

— Dr. Gunther warns

At the first May graduation ceremony a former administrator of Papua-New Guinea outlined how he believed Australia should approach the country's coming independence.

Dr. John Gunther said Australia must give Papua New Guinea sympathetic help, but not paternal help, for as long as it was sought.

Dr. Gunther is a former Assistant Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and he was foundation Vice-Chancellor of the University of Papua and New Guinea. He retired earlier this year as vice-chancellor.

Dr. Gunther gave the occasional address at the economics and politics graduation in Robert Blackwood Hall on May 4. He was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. (He quipped in his introduction that he did not want to talk about law — "that profession frightens me, its followers frighten me, they are always so final," he said.)

Dr. Gunther made two suggestions on Australia's future attitude towards Papua New Guinea. The first was on aid, the second on how this aid should be used.

First, Australia should achieve grants-in-aid for Papua New Guinea of 1% of its GNP. He said succeeding Australian governments had given lip service to the "internationally accepted target" of 1% but it had never been reached.

Australia's excuse that no other nation had achieved the target either should not be allowed to stand, he said. A stable, prosperous neighbor would be in Australia's interest, he said, because it would make a stronger friend and ally.

Second, Australia should reject the theory that the whole economic future of Papua New Guinea was indubitably bound to agriculture.

Papua New Guinea, he said, needed secondary industries especially of the labor-intensive kind. It would remain a poor neighbor unless its assets — water power and human resources — were harnessed to the full.

He cautioned Australia against preventing Papua New Guinea from competing in food technology. If Australia,

as a string attached to future aid, prohibited meat canning or rice and sugar milling and refining there would be "charges of neo-colonialism, a word that can be more antagonising than colonialism itself."

Immigration was another area where Australia might have to change its attitude, Dr. Gunther said. In the past educated Papua New Guineans had suffered from immigration indignities.

"They will receive even greater hurt when, as a free, independent people, restrictive immigration is applied to them," he said.

"They will loudly question why quite dark-skinned, non-English-speaking, Mediterranean people are actively recruited as emigrants while the English-speaking Papua New Guineans with brown skin are rejected, particularly if the Papua New Guinean is prepared to work in hot, dirty occupations for the basic wage."

He suggested that there would be many other things that would test the Australian patience.

"There will be arguments about defence, its costs and who should bear them, about Torres Strait islands and their probable underwater minerals, and about loan interest when International Development Agency money is given interest-free."

Dr. Gunther said that Australia could be labelled a colonial power. "You won't be able to convince a great majority of the people that they were not exploited, or convince them that, in fact, Australia's financial generosity had known no equals."

Australians, in turn, he said, "will question any continuing munificence in the face of an apparent lack of gratitude, and the inability of the new Papua New Guinea government to prevent tribal killings and other extravagances." But please, said Dr. Gunther, be patient with the new country.

tense political excitement and controversy. In the next 20 years he accumulated nearly 22,000 pieces, many of which would have been ignored as radical rubbish, but which, to the intense gratification of scholars, were thus preserved, and are now in the library of the British Museum.

"It is not, I think, improper to compare Sam Merrifield's collection with that of Thomason, for Mr. Merrifield has devoted himself to gathering together all the publications and documents which he can lay his hands on relating to the history of the Australian Labor movement, and has reaped an extraordinarily large harvest to make a collection in this area, which is, in many respects, more comprehensive than that of any public institution.

"In doing this, he has spent much time and shown great initiative, and so has opened out a new area of study in Labor history. This is the most significant contribution to learning that a collector can make, and it is the achievement which distinguishes a great collector . . .

"But collecting is not all, for collections can be, and too often are, hidden from students and

scholars, either because these people are a nuisance, or because they might discover some skeleton lurking in the tightly locked cupboard.

"To Sam Merrifield, no investigator is a nuisance, and no secrecy is defensible in scholarship; his concern is only to help any one studying this most important aspect of Australian history by making available to them whatever they may wish to see from his remarkable store".

Michael — for the second time round

The University's first graduate graduated from Monash for the second time last month. Brother Michael Lynch graduated with a Bachelor of Education at the May 25 ceremony.

Brother Lynch, who is teaching at Salesian College, Chadstone, is president of the Monash Graduates Association. In 1964 economics was the first faculty to graduate; a ballot of the eleven economics students was held and Brother Lynch became the first person to receive a degree.

ASIANS WEATHER THE MELBOURNE COLD

IN April and May Monash had a number of visitors from Asian countries — from Indonesia, Japan and Bangladesh, for example.

An official of the government's Australian Information Service suggested that the spate of visitors might have something to do with the weather — not our weather but that of Europe.

He said it was still a little too early for the European summer so Asians were attracted to Australia. Each year at this time the AIS arranged tours for a number of Asian visitors.

One set of Monash visitors — the delegation from the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam — of course had nothing to do with the weather; only a change in the political climate.

Two journalists came — Dinesh Singh, editor-in-chief of the Indian journal, "Round Table", and Christianto Wobisino, managing editor of the Jakarta current affairs weekly, "Tempo". Mr. Singh met Herb Feith and Max Teichmann from the politics department and Mr. Wobisino had discussions with staff from the Centre for South East Asian Studies.

Other visitors included the parents of Crown Princess Michiko of Japan who was recently in Australia with her husband, Crown Prince Akihito.

The Reporter presents a pictorial record of some of the visitors . . .

JAPAN



ABOVE: On May 9 Japanese businessman Hidesaburo Shoda, and his wife, visited the Japanese department, and had informal morning tea with staff and students. Mr. and Mrs. Shoda are the parents of Crown Princess Michiko, who, by coincidence, was on an official government tour of Australia at the time. Mr. Shoda is managing director of Nishin Flour Milling Co. Ltd., and chairman of the exchange sub-committee of the Australia-Japan Business Corporation Committee.



INDONESIA



ABOVE: Professor Ida Bagus Mantra, director-general of culture in the Indonesian education department, and professor at Udayana University, Bali, lectured at a May seminar of the Centre of South East Asian Studies. He talks with students from left: John Ingleston, a PhD student in Indonesian history; Putu Kompiang, a Balinese engineering student, and Yuji Suzuki, a PhD student in politics from Tokyo.

BANGLADESH



RIGHT: Professor M. N. Huda, head of the economics department, and Mrs. Huda, senior lecturer in economics, Dacca University, Bangladesh, visited Monash in April, and were the guests of Professor W. A. G. Scott, Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Professor and Mrs. Huda visited Australia under a Department of Foreign Affairs overseas visitors program.

SAFE DRIVING IS REWARDED



Monash drivers are safe . . . official drivers, at least.

Last month eight University drivers were awarded certificates for safe driving by the Victorian division of the National Safety Council of Australia.

The eight drove for 10 months or more last year without a blameworthy accident. By the rules they had to

have driven at least 2000 miles — the Monash drivers averaged 15,000 miles last year.

The drivers are: Rodney Dickson, Kevin Grace, Russell Hall, Frederick Morgan, Kevin Perry, Frank Smith, Ernest Weybury and Robert Wright. In the picture above the Deputy Com-

troller presents an award to Mr. Dickson.

The certificates were awarded under the council's annual "Freedom From Accidents Campaign".

The campaign is open to all persons who have been continuously employed as drivers by commercial or other organisations for 12 months from the date of entry each year. The drivers must be nominated by their employers.

DIARY OF EVENTS

JUNE

6: Lecture — "Mental and physical health of university students", by Dr. G. Oliver, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine. Sponsored by Monash Parents Group. 10.30 a.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: \$1. Reservations, inquiries — telephone 50 6035.

Lecture — "The practical person's approach to the cultivation of native plants", by Mr. Allan Gardiner, superintendent Botanical Gardens. Sponsored by Monash Native Plant Society. 1 p.m., H2. Admission free.

Lecture — "The role of color in the art of cinema", by Professor Jerzy Toeplitz, foundation director National School of Film and Television. 1.10 p.m., R1. Admission free.

Lecture — "Behaviourism and Education", by Miss J. L. Thompson — No. 4 in Philosophy of Education series. 2.15 p.m., R6. Admission free. Inquiries: extn. 3200.

Talk by the operation director of the Environment Protection Authority, E. I. 12 — 1 p.m. Organised by Monash Engineering Students Society.

6-12: Photographic Exhibition — The Life and Times of Sigmund Freud. Sponsored by the Departments of German and Psychology, Monash University, and the Goethe Institute, RBH. Official opening 6 p.m. June 6. Open 9 a.m. — 5 p.m., except Sunday (2.30 p.m. — 4.30 p.m.). Admission free.

7: Seminar, Department of Materials Engineering — "Mechanical properties of biological materials", by Professor J.D.C. Crisp. 4.15 p.m. Room G30/1, Building 1. Engineering. Admission free. Inquiries: extn. 3915.

Meeting of all interested in Indonesian gamelan lessons. Room 1103, music department, Menzies Building. 1.10 p.m.

8: Film — "Faust", arranged by Department of German. 8 p.m., H1. Admission free.

8-9: Puppetry — Richard Bradshaw and his shadow puppets. Two performances daily — 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission 40c. Reservations: extn. 3992.

8-16: Musical — "Brigadoon", by Lerner and Lowe. Presented by Springvale South Light Opera Company. 8 p.m. nightly. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$1.60, children 80c. Reservations: 546 9616.

10: Sunday Afternoon Concert — Phillip Michel Quartet playing music by C.P.E. Bach, Schubert, Messiaen and Busch. 2.30 p.m., R.B.H. Admission free.

11: Illustrated Lecture — by Mr. Fujiwara Yu, visiting Japanese bizen potter. Sponsored by Victorian Ceramic Group and Faculty of Arts. 8 p.m., R1. Admission free.

11: Lunctime Concert — Professor Wallace Hornbrook and Dr. Charles Webb, duo pianists from Indiana, U.S.A., playing works by Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Ravel, Poulenc, Chopin, Bizet and Bach-Samaroff. 1.15 p.m., R.B.H. Admission free.

13: Lecture — "Equality and Education", by Mr. A. J. Watt, Faculty of Education. No. 5 in Philosophy of Education series. 2.15 p.m., R7. Admission free. Inquiries: extn. 3200.

Exhibition — "Paris Sketchbook". Drawings of Paris in the 1920s by Gladys Reynell. Open daily in Mannix College Library until June 23. Admission free. Inquiries: extn. 3385.

Piano recital — Richard Goode, U.S.A. Sponsored by The Australian Society for Keyboard Music. 8.15 p.m., RBH. Admission: adults \$2.50, students \$1, children 50c.

Distribution of sabin oral vaccine. 12-2 p.m., Union. Inquiries: Union reception desk.

18: Lunctime Concert — Otti Veit, cello, and May Clifford, piano, playing works by Vivaldi and Beethoven. 1.15 p.m., RBH. Admission free.

19: Monash Parents Group — Card luncheon, 11 a.m., \$2. Inquiries: Mrs. A. A. Payne 857 8689.

Monash Womens Society — AGM. 10 a.m., Vice-chancellor's house. Inquiries: Mrs. Coates 232 7540.

20: Seminar: "Aboriginal education — some new thoughts", by Tom Roper MLA. Sponsored by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 2.30 p.m., R6. Admission free. Inquiries: extn. 3358.

21-22: Comic Opera — "Pirates of Penzance", by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by students and staff of Yarra Valley C of E Grammar School. 8 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Inquiries — 870 5486.

22: Film — "Berlin Alexanderplatz". Arranged by Department of German. 8 p.m., R1. Admission free. Inquiries: extn. 2241.

27: Seminar — "Conservation of heat and energy in the chemical and process industries". Opening speaker, John A. Blanch. Australian Conservation Foundation. Org. by Institution of Chemical Engineers. 2 p.m., S10. Registration fee (non-members) \$12, incl. buffet dinner. Inquiries: extn. 3425.

"DON'T!"

"When asked 'How should parents react to first year university students?' I always reply 'Not at all.'" — The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Matheson), to first year parents, May 26.

MUSIC

Indonesian gamelan

Monash's gamelan teacher, Mr. Poedijono, from Bali, will be returning to the University early this month. This year he will be teaching staff and students on the music department's new 62-piece gamelan.

The gamelan was purchased with the help of proceeds raised at concerts given by last year's classes. Last year about 110 people learnt to play the various percussion, bowed and wind instruments.

Classes will cater for both beginners and advanced level people. Times will be arranged at a meeting this Thursday, June 7, at 1.10 p.m., in room 1103 of the music department, Menzies Building.

US pianist in RBH

American pianist Richard Goode, will give two performances in Robert Blackwood Hall this month.

On Tuesday, June 5, at 8.15 p.m., Goode will take part in a chamber music concert, including works by Mozart, Schumann and Faure. On Wednesday, June 13, at 8.15 p.m., he will give a piano recital, including works by Bach and Beethoven.

Both performances are by the Australian Society for Keyboard Music. Admission is \$2.50 adults, \$1 students, and 50c children.

Chamber orchestra

The Monash Chamber Orchestra has been re-formed.

Any staff member or student interested in joining should contact Leslie Howard or Laughton Harris of the music department on ext. 3232. The orchestra conducts rehearsals at 7 p.m. on Thursday in room 1103 of the Menzies Building.

Here's a money-saver...

Staff and students can save money — and ease the pressure on the parking areas — by taking out shared car-parking permits.

These allow a group of driver-passengers to take turns in driving to the University, each using the one parking permit, which is transferable from one car to another. All that is required is the payment of one parking fee and a list of the cars to which the permit may be attached.

In this way, groups can save money

on parking fees, petrol and car maintenance. Many students have already taken advantage of the system, but it is felt that it could be more widely used.

In another move to relieve congestion, the Parking Committee has appealed to staff to park their cars in areas as close as possible to the buildings in which they work.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Australian National University/Research School of Biological Sciences. Applications are invited for a Ph. D. Scholarship in the taxonomy unit. Specialist training in plant taxonomy is not essential but applicants should have a good honours (or Masters) degree and wide general botanical interests. National Health and Medical Research Council.

Medical and dental postgraduate research scholarships are open to Australian citizens to gain full time research experience including studies approved for higher degrees. Value: \$5200 per annum — \$6000 per annum. Applications close 30 June.

Flinders University. Research fellowship in the School of Biological Sciences open to applicants who have completed a Ph. D. Value: \$5933 p.a. — \$6948 p.a. Applications close 30 June.

German Government scholarships, 1974-75. Scholarships for Australian graduates made available by the German Academic Exchange Service. Open to students between 18 and 32 years of age in all subjects except pharmacy and chemical engineering. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Education (German Government Scholarships), P.O. Box 826, Woden, A.C.T. 2606. Closing date is 30 June.

Copy deadline for the next issue of Monash Reporter is Friday, June 22. 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).

US study program booklet is now available

An information booklet on the objectives and programs of the Australian-American Educational Foundation has been distributed throughout the University.

The booklet includes application and selection procedures for both the foundation's Australian program of travel grants for senior scholars, post doctoral fellows and post-graduate students, and its American program which provides fellowships or scholarships in Australia for Americans.

It also lists the conditions of award and significant application dates.

Copies have been sent to the following: Deans, Chairmen of Departments, Professors in the Faculties of Economics and Politics, Education and Law, Acting Librarian, Director Computer Centre, Director H.E.R.U., Graduate Scholarships Officer, Information Officer, and the Finance Development Officer. Inquiries can be directed to the offices listed.

A few copies are still available from Mrs. J. Dawson, Academic Registrar's Office (ext. 2091).