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World premiere at Alexander

THIS MONTH the Alexander Theatre will stage the world premiere of its prize-winning play, "Cass Butcher Bunting," by Adelaide writer Bill Reed. On Page 2, the play's director, Peter Williams, gives his view of it.

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Survey findings:

Blackwood Hall now knows where its friends are

Robert Blackwood Hall has been learning a few things about itself in recent weeks.

Things such as where its patrons come from . . . what they like and dislike about the hall . . . what they think of some of the performances there . . .

For a long time now there's been little doubt about the hall's growing popularity with concertgoers and entrepreneurs alike. Many recent performances — particularly events like the ABC's Gold Series concerts and performances by the Melbourne Chorale — have been solidly booked out.

But the RBH management decided it should have a clearer picture of the type of person who comes (or can be persuaded to come) to Blackwood Hall concerts and what their needs and preferences are.

So for the past few weeks, audience surveys have been carried out at a number of performances, ranging from

a Gold Series concert to a night of Graeme Bell jazz.

Simple questionnaires distributed among the audiences have drawn a heavy response — as many as 333 completed forms were returned at one concert (representing, the management believes, the views of twice as many concertgoers because invariably they attend in parties of two, three or more).

One aim of the project has been to devise more effective ways of introducing the University's cultural activities (and, incidentally, the University itself) to people who might not otherwise have much contact with, or interest in, Monash.

A bonus result has been an appreciation of the sorts of things that concertgoers look for as aids to their enjoyment of a performance.

Not surprisingly, the surveys have revealed that the great majority of people attending Robert Blackwood Hall concerts live in the south-eastern suburbs.

But there is a surprising and encouraging number who are prepared to travel quite long distances to hear particular concerts.

Averaging out the attendances at three recent concerts, it has been found that 40 per cent of patrons live within 10 km of Monash. Thirty-five per cent live between 10 and 15 km away and a further 12 per cent between 15 and 20 km.

More than 12 per cent travel more than 20 km (the approximate distance between Monash and the centre of Melbourne).

By far, the greatest number travelled to the University by car — of necessity. (The lack of public transport was the subject of some of the most persistent complaints).



ADRIENNE HAY, secretary to the manager of Robert Blackwood Hall, indicates on a map of Melbourne "where it's at". The clusters of pins show where the majority of the hall's patrons come from.

Here are some of the points made by respondents to the survey:

★ The lack of a restaurant for a meal beforehand and, especially, refreshments after represents a "considerable inconvenience."

★ A bus service should be provided to Huntingdale or Clayton after a performance.

★ On locking doors after a concert has begun:

"... I felt 10-15 minutes was a justified punishment for lateness. However, I feel it was unpardonable to deprive me of my \$5 seat until after 9 p.m."

On the other hand:

"I was pleased to see that latecomers were not allowed to disturb the audience ..."

★ "... most comfortable concert

hall in Melbourne for long-legged people."

★ "Lighting too bright ..."

★ "Well worth the \$61.50 plane ticket" (from Huonville, Tasmania).

★ "Why can't we stand up in the Hallelujah Chorus?"

★ "It's a long way ..." (from Mildura).

★ "Please remove that ... mechanical clock from the back of the hall." (The "... clock" has been removed).

★ "There is a draught in the back row ... CC21 — but a jolly enjoyable performance."

★ "More (road) exits needed — and entrances."

★ "More! More!"

★ "Good to see university facilities being used for community activities. Should be more of it. Hall is one of finest in Australia."

40 is the limit

The legal speed limit on all campus roads is now 40 kph.

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority recently approved the change from 60 kph because of the large and continual flow of pedestrians across all roads.

The university engineer, Mr Kevin Grace, said new speed limit signs would be erected on campus in the next two to three weeks.

The new speed limit is part of the university's plan to bring all aspects of traffic under the State Government's Road Traffic Act. Parking has already been placed under this Act.

Motorists are now legally obliged to obey all road signs on campus.

The University has also requested permission from ROSTA for pedestrian crossings on the East and South ring roads.

"Too late" for 'flu jabs

The Director of the University Health Service, Dr John Green, believes it is now too late to have 'flu vaccination.

"In my opinion, the injection of the vaccine temporarily drops one's immunity," he says. "Therefore, if anyone is incubating influenza, the result is likely to be a more severe attack."

"Towards the end of first term several cases which were almost cer-

tainly 'Victoria' flu were seen at the Health Service.

"In the first few weeks of second term I would expect most people to have contact with the virus."

"I no longer consider it to be in a person's best interests to have the inoculation."

However, Dr Green adds: "Since medical opinions do vary on this matter, if someone wishes to have the vaccine, we are prepared to give it."

World premiere at the Alexander

Prize play gives director his 'biggest challenge'



PETER WILLIAMS, in Melbourne to produce two plays for the Alexander Theatre, is seen here with Mrs Mary Lord, convener of the Theatre's \$1000 play competition.

Director Peter Williams regards production of the Alexander Theatre's prize-winning play "Cass Butcher Bunting" as one of the biggest challenges of his career.

Williams says the play, by South Australian playwright Bill Reed, gripped him from the first page.

"Cass Butcher Bunting" won the \$1,000 first prize from more than 200 entries in the Alexander Theatre Play Competition.

Part of the prize was to have been a performance of the play for a week, but the Theatre is sure it has a winner and the play will have a three week season, with the world premiere on June 15.

The play deals with the developing relationships between three men trapped in a coal mine.

Hamish Hughes, who appeared in the Melbourne Theatre Company's production of Bill Reed's "You Want It Don't You Billy" will play Cass. Burt Cooper who had roles in "Hair" and "Jesus Christ Superstar" will play Butcher.

The older miner, Bunting, will be played by Tom Lake who has worked with the Alexander Theatre Company in a number of productions.

Williams describes the play as a thriller.

"I have never attempted something quite like this.

"It's a pretty high order to try to create something as intense as a coal mine disaster and make the audience believe it."

The play is essentially about mateship and how it can quickly be destroyed when people are thrown into a life and death situation.

"It really shows that when all the stops are out we do revert back to almost animal instincts for survival."

Williams says the play will be performed without an interval and latecomers will not be admitted.

"The greatest difficulty is to make the audience believe — I want everyone in the theatre to experience the claustrophobic atmosphere.

"When they are in that mine they are in — to have an interval would destroy that."

Williams says that he will rely heavily on sound and lighting effects to create the atmosphere and draw the audience into the "mine" with the men.

He says the play succeeds because of its "marvellous realism" — both in dialogue and effects (the cast will be naked for about half the play because of the intense heat in the mine).

Williams, who has been highly acclaimed for his recent production of Athol Fugard's "Boesman and Lena," will also produce "Look Back in Anger" for the Alexander Theatre.

This will open on July 5.

'Treasures for the chosen'

After four years of university education the student of Japanese has about the same competence in the language as students of French develop at HSC level.

But even with the improving standards of teaching the language, such students, are among the very few hundred foreigners throughout the world who know so much.

"And they are the 'chosen ones' to whom the treasures of Japan are open," says the head of the Monash department of Japanese, Professor Jiri Neustupny.

"The whole process of teaching of Japanese is usually divided into three parts — introductory, intermediate and advanced.

"With languages such as French students get to the intermediate stage at HSC; with Japanese, HSC students are at the introductory stage.

"They reach the intermediate stage at the end of the fourth year of university. This is the level from which they can develop independently, without attending further courses.

"If they want to go on to an advanced stage they must either undertake post-graduate courses in Australia or go to Japan for further study."

In order to produce good honors graduates who could proceed to the advanced level, the department in 1970 established the Monash Japanese Centre in Tokyo under the direction of Professor Fumiko Koide. Some other Australian universities have since modelled their programs on this idea.

Most fourth-year students go to Tokyo for six months intensive language training and course work.

The seventh group of five students will return in July.

Professor Neustupny is proud that the department has produced 30 honors graduates in the six years since 1970.

They are all working in jobs in or related to Japan, many in teaching.

"It's quite something when you consider that when we started teaching Japanese at Monash in 1967 there were only a couple of people in Australia who could really communicate in Japanese efficiently.

"There were people who could speak at the 'kitchen' level but they weren't really able to read and write."

But just going to Japan is not the end of story, according to Professor Neustupny.

He says there is an enormous wastage of time and money by people who go to Japan without adequate preparation thinking they will improve their knowledge of the language simply by being there.

"If someone who has not completed the intermediate stage goes to Japan to study Japanese, unless he attends formal intensive courses in Japan, then it's a complete waste of time because he is not able to develop independently.

"This is of course what happens with people who think they will go to Japan after one or two years of study and improve.

"Their speaking may improve a little initially but very often these people become frustrated and join the foreign community in Japan and as speakers of Japanese they are lost.

"Serious students of Japanese must proceed within some educational system in Japan or they are absorbed into the foreign community and end up as teachers of English.

"I think there is a lot of money which is simply lost in this way, especially in Australia in the past. There are scholarships for teachers without previous knowledge of Japanese to go to Japan as English teachers.

"Without formal education in Japan, in one year these people would reach some very basic competence in simple conversation, but on the whole they would not get beyond the level of two or three weeks of the first-year university course."

The course and living conditions for students at the Monash Centre have been carefully organised to avoid these pitfalls.

There are no introductions to members of the foreign community in Japan — "it's surprising how little and how false the information of people who have lived in the country for even 10 years can be" — the students live with Japanese families and undertake not to teach English.

Professor Neustupny says the Victorian Education Department should consider the introduction of a scheme to supply native-speaking Japanese assistants for all school teachers of Japanese.

The assistants, who need not have formal teaching qualifications, would visit schools regularly for conversation sessions with students.

There is already one native Japanese speaker working as an assistant at two Melbourne high schools on an experimental basis.

"The idea is feasible and there are a number of people in the Melbourne community who could do this job," he says.

Third 'Rutherford' for Monash

For the second year running, Monash has taken out the Royal Society's most important scientific research award — the Rutherford Scholarship.

This year's winner is 22-year-old Stephen Burke, a Ph.D. student in physics.

He follows hard on the heels of chemistry graduate, David Cookson, who won the Scholarship in 1975 and is now at Oxford.

Stephen's success means that the last three Rutherford Scholarships awarded in Australia have been won by Monash graduates. Only one Scholarship is awarded each year, and it is open to competition among all universities in the British Commonwealth.

The previous Australian award, in 1970, went to another Monash physics graduate, John Lumley.

Stephen Burke's win also completes a double for the department of physics. In 1975, he finished equal top of the honors year with David Gruen, who gained the Australian award of the Shell Postgraduate Scholarship in Science and Engineering, enabling him to continue his graduate work in the United Kingdom.



PROFESSOR W. A. RACHINGER, left, with Monash's latest Rutherford Scholar, 22-year-old Stephen Burke.

A double for Physics

Stephen spent his honors year working with Professor W. A. Rachinger on a project aimed at modifying the structure of alloys through the application of magnetic force during the solidification process. By manipulating the structure of the alloys in this way, they hope eventually to enhance some of their useful properties.

This year Stephen has been continuing his Ph.D. work on "neutron scattering from magnetic alloys" principally at the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's Research Establishment

at Lucas Heights, NSW. When he leaves for England in September, he hopes to continue his work in a university that has links with the Institute Laue-Langevin's neutron diffraction facilities at Grenoble, France. (Coincidentally, Stephen's Ph.D. supervisor, Dr T. J. Hicks, is at present spending his sabbatical leave at Grenoble.)

The Rutherford Scholarship was first awarded in 1953. It goes to scholars chosen from among the top applicants for the Royal Society's 1851 Science Research Scholarships. So far, Australian graduates have won 11 of the Rutherford Scholarships.

Computer aid for schools

An educational computer system developed at Monash University is now being used by a number of secondary schools and universities throughout Australia.

About 20 MONECS — the Monash University Educational Computing System — have been leased by institutions including Melbourne University, the University of New South Wales, the University of Newcastle, Scotch College and the Victorian Education Department.

The system is designed to familiarise large numbers of students with elementary computer programming and use of computers.

Each student feeds his own program into the computer and up to 500 students can use the one system.

MONECS accepts programs written in the FORTRAN, COBOL and BASIC languages and provides a range of library programs for statistical analysis, marking objective tests and performing scientific and engineering calculations.

The acting director of the Computer Centre, Dr Len Whitehouse, says the system was initially developed in the early '70s for Monash's own students.

In peak periods students were having to wait up to three days for results of programs fed into the computers then available.

Four systems

There are now four MONEC systems on campus — one in the Department of Economics, two in the Computer Centre and one in the Department of Computer Science.

As well as being available to students, the systems are used by about 100 schools who send a student or teacher to Monash to feed through cards prepared by students.

Distribution of the system overseas has been organised through the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, who have a world-wide reputation for distributing computing systems for students.

Dr Whitehouse says: "The main advantage of the system is that the teacher can wheel it into the classroom and conduct a class in the students' own environment."

"In a one-hour session all the class can run two or three programs."

"People see that computers are not much more complicated to use than typewriters or washing machines."

"It allows a large number of student programs to be run quickly and efficiently."

Improve knowledge

"There are no staff overheads because students can operate the equipment themselves."

Dr Whitehouse believes the introduction of a computing option into the HSC general maths course this year will help to improve public knowledge about, and attitudes to, computers.

"Even if the student doesn't continue his study past HSC he will no doubt interact with computers all his life."

"It's helpful if some attempt has been made to make this interaction more understandable."

"It will reinforce the idea that a computer is just a machine."

"The course will also reinforce logical thinking — because you have to tell the computer how to solve a problem and that's much harder than intuitively solving it yourself."

The day they broke the rules

They broke the rules at the Arts graduation on May 19.

The audience is always specifically asked to reserve its applause "until the last graduand in each group has been presented."

But this time, graduand number five (of 232 B.A. candidates) had barely stepped on stage when spontaneous applause broke out . . . and, after conferring the degree, the Chancellor himself joined in.

The reason: Graduand number five was Elsie Fedora Anderson — at 75, Monash's oldest graduate.

Mrs Anderson (Fedora to all who've come to know her over the past few years at Monash) began her university studies in 1972, after taking out her HSC the year before.

She completed her degree in two part-time and two full-time years. For most of that time she travelled to the University almost daily, by bus and in the cars of friends and neighbors, from her home in Northcote (a round trip of about 65 kilometres).

For Fedora, her B.A. is by no means the end of the educational road. She hopes to pursue further studies (her motto, and the title of a book she's



● Mrs Fedora Anderson

writing, is "No Retirement from Learning") — but she's had to call a temporary halt to care for her husband, David, 77, who fell ill earlier this year. Until then, Mr Anderson has been studying history at RMIT.

Meanwhile, she's adding further chapters to her book, editing a small literary journal, and tossing off the odd poem . . .

● Graduation speeches—pp 6-7



Spirituality is not an Eastern monopoly

A remarkable - religious phenomenon of our time is the widespread interest in spirituality — that is, in meditation, prayer, and transcendental experiences.

One obvious reason for this is a reaction against the pressures and materialism of Western society.

It is also an indictment of the churches, since the interest is in spirituality from Eastern traditions rather than Judaeo-Christian ones.

The University's Chaplains have arranged a series of lectures for second term called "Patterns in Spirituality", drawing on the rich resources in our own tradition of which many people are entirely unaware. Speakers will include an Anglican nun, and a Greek Orthodox bishop, besides Dr Alan Unterman and Father Knowles from the Chaplaincy.

The lectures begin on Wednesday June 16, at 1.10 p.m. in R.6, and run for six weeks.

J. R. Gaden,
Chaplain

WE'VE WAIVED THE RULES

Your item in the issue May 4, 1976 concerning the trivia prize . . . what worries me is that no information seems to be available about the nature of that prize, the conditions under which it is to be competed for and the adjudicators, and the actual prize itself.

So far as the latter item is concerned, my information from impeccable sources indicates that it is quite a valuable one.

The fact that for this year it has been awarded to Professor Brown is a matter which disturbs me as I can think immediately of other rightful claimants to that honor.

The matter of my concern is compounded by the fact that details of the Monash University prize for poetry is juxtaposed immediately by the side of the item on the trivia prize.

Since you, Mr Editor, must surely have some knowledge of this matter it would be most useful if you could come out into the open now and tell your readers what it is all about.

Peter Boss,
Professor of Social Work.

Editor's note: The Reporter accepts without reservation the assurance of the chairman of adjudicators, Professor Brown, that the rules of the competition (Rule 1 of the Monash Reporter Trivia Prize Competition reads: "To avoid giving unfair advantage to persons who seek to play according to the rules, the rules of this competition shall not be made public.") were strictly observed — with one minor exception: we did not publish the obligatory warning that "no correspondence will be entered into". That requirement now having been breached, however, we take leave to record the chairman's typically generous comment: "Professor Boss was a most worthy runner-up. He's a first-class trivialist down on his luck."

Former V-C's report:

UNSOLVED HSC ROW THREATENS FUTURE CHAOS

The development of an alternative to the Higher School Certificate examinations seemed "to be sliding gently into chaos," the former Vice-Chancellor, Dr J. A. L. Matheson, says in his 1975 report to the University Council.

Dr Matheson described moves to change the assessment system for entrance to tertiary institutions as "the long-running serial."

"It was thought a year ago that the State Government was ready to legislate to establish an Institute of Secondary Education which would take over the duties of VUSEB.

"It was hoped that by virtue of its wider membership VISE would avoid the accusation of university domination which bedevils VUSEB although everyone knew that the hard-liners in VSTA and elsewhere would not lightly give up their opposition to assessment in any shape or form.

"When the Bill was finally published it appeared that the governing body of VISE had been reduced from the very widely representative body of some 60 persons advocated by the Committee on Secondary Courses and Assessment to 15 persons, undesignated as to affiliation, interest or experience, to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

"This admirable plan, which depended upon the community being ready to trust the Minister of the day picking the right team, drew howls of protest from all sides and the Minister

Dr. Matheson:
"An admirable plan brought howls of protest."



thought it expedient not to push on with legislation."

Dr Matheson said an advisory committee was to be set up and the VUSEB would be retained to run the HSC examination in 1977 "for which the VSTA says its members will not prepare pupils."

"This segment of the Victorian educational system seems to me to be sliding gently into chaos."

(On April 28 the Education Minister, Mr Thompson, announced that he had accepted a recommendation of the interim planning committee of the proposed VISE to retain the HSC for another three years and to dissolve the VUSEB after 1978, the expected last year of the HSC.

The VSTA reiterated its members' refusal to teach the HSC course next year.)

How slashed spending hurts

Most faculties have reported some problems during 1975 because of forced cuts in spending.

The comments of the Dean of each faculty are contained in the report for 1975 of the University Council.

The then Dean of Science, Professor K. C. Westfold, said tutorial sizes for first-year biology had been increased to 20 because of lack of finance for part-time teaching staff.

"Such unfavorable class sizes seriously hinder learning through participatory group discussion, which is the role tutorial classes are intended to serve.

"An increasing number of Biology 101 students have studied HSC Biology in small classes with well-equipped laboratories, which leads to some understandable dissatisfaction with the quality of first-year Biology teaching which the faculty is constrained to provide."

The then Dean of Engineering, Professor K. H. Hunt, reported that forced cut-backs in staff had meant great difficulties in holding continuing education courses "even though the importance of these is recognised right across the faculty."

Undergraduate enrolment in



Westfold . . . hindered.



Hunt . . . difficulties.



Cochrane . . . revamping.

Engineering fell from 1112 students in 1974 to 988 last year.

This fall-off represents the effects of lower 1974 pass-rates and higher exclusion rates at the end of first, second and third years, factors which themselves reflect the lower average standard of students admitted in the last two or three years.

Honors concern

"One hundred and thirty-five students were enrolled for higher degrees (141 in 1974)."

Falls in enrolment for honors and masters courses also caused concern in Economics and Politics.

The Dean, Professor D. Cochrane, said that although there was an in-

crease in enrolments for the Master of Administration course — from 155 in 1974 to 164 — there was a sharp decline in Master of Economics students.

Their numbers fell from 69 to 48.

"The faculty is currently examining the structure and content of the Master of Economics course by course work and minor thesis to ascertain if the course can be made more attractive to students."

Professor Cochrane said the number of students enrolled for fourth-year honors remained constant at 33.

Before 1974 about 50 students had enrolled each year and the decline was causing "great concern."

NEAT TRICK!

"The Provincial Office wishes to identify a man who wears a beard and drives a brown Landrover. Apparently this fellow has been sighted on Gabensis Plantation taking water samples from the lake. The local villagers are convinced that he has stolen their water spirits and there is a possibility that on his next unauthorised visit he may run into an ambush." — Advertisement in a recent issue of "The Reporter", the official campus newspaper of the Papua New Guinea University of Technology.

Union first aid course

Union Tuition this month starts a course in first aid leading to a St. John Ambulance Association first aid certificate.

Cost is \$17.50 (\$12.50 for students) which includes books, bandages and qualifying examination at the completion of the course.

Classes commence on June 9, from 7-10 p.m., in the Union Conference Room, continuing every Wednesday until mid-September.

Further information is available on ext. 3144.



Was it ballet . . . ?



Tag-wrestling . . . ?



Ring-a-ring-a-rosy?

NO — It was Australian Rules football!

... and in the pictures below, the opposing captains, Bev. Odgers (Finance) and Bill Cunningham (Central Services) display the ball to prove it.

It was billed as the match of the year between "Odgers' Dodgers" and "Cunningham's Cuties", with teams drawn from various departments in Administration.

Spectators, crowded one deep along 15 metres of the southern boundary of No. 2 oval, were treated to a fast entertaining display of . . . well . . . football.

After a confused start (many of the players were puffed by the long walk from the dressing rooms and the umpire — a renegade soccer ref. — wasn't

sure what shaped ball was to be used) the game soon settled down.

Occasionally it was marred by fumbling (behind the) play and sometimes the umpire seemed unable to distinguish between "off-side" and "round the neck", but there were few reportable incidents and a planned meeting of the University's Discipline Committee was called off.

The saddest tale of the match concerned one — er — middle-aged gallant who tried to throw himself on top of a prostrate opponent (to protect

her from flying boots, he says) — and MISSED.

A return match is now being considered — probably about October, when it's expected that most of the players will have recovered.

The result was reported thus:

Cunningham's version: Cuties 3.2.20 def. Dodgers 1.5.11 **Odgers' version:** Dodgers 2.8.20 drew with Cuties 3.2.20.

(Administration tea lady Joyce Weldon has a film of the match which she's prepared to make available, for coaching purposes, to the Monash Football Club).



The Dodgers



The Cuties

LIBRARY FINES TO RISE?

The General Library Committee is considering increasing fines from 20 cents a day to 50 cents.

The 20 cent fine was fixed in 1961 in consultation with library users.

But the assistant Librarian, Mr Doug May, said it seemed this was no longer high enough to prevent some users from buying the exclusive use of books in demand or even to stimulate people to return books on time.

Mr May said that in 1961 the 20 cent fine had been considered a severe deterrent but statistics showed this was no longer so.

In August 1975 there were 58 per cent more loans overdue than at the same time in 1974 and in October 1975 there were 70 per cent more overdue.

In 1975, 52 per cent of all staff loans were overdue when returned as were 45 per cent of overnight loans and 31 per cent of student weekly loans.

The situation in 1976 seemed to be worse.

The committee discussed increasing the fines, in line with a sub-committee recommendation, at a recent meeting but decided there had not been enough time for public discussion. It will be considered again at a later meeting.

Mr May said: "The function of a library fining system is not punitive and as a fund raiser it is inefficient, since it costs more to administer than it earns.

"The Library is not in the business of hiring books, but rather concerned

with the administration of a resource common to all members of the university, for the maximum benefit of all.

"It is unfortunate that the imposition of fines is necessary to achieve this object.

"It is expensive to the users — or some of them — and to the Library, and it involves a lot of work and argument that both parties would rather avoid, but no-one has come up with a better solution.

"There is great reluctance on the part of the Library and the General Library Committee to increase fining rates, and this has led to our failure to keep up with inflation over the years.

"The increase seems steep, but may be the price we have to pay to keep the system turning over."

Marxist to visit

Professor Henri Lefebvre, the world-famous French marxist, will visit Monash this month.

Professor Lefebvre, who was Director of Urban Studies at the prestigious Centre national de la recherche scientifique and later professor of sociology at the University of Paris, is renowned for his work in philosophy, sociology, literary criticism and urban studies. More than 40 books written by him have appeared, many in English.

While at Monash he will give seminars in the politics, French and History departments and for the Centre for General and Comparative Literature.

Anybody interested in obtaining a list of topics and venues for his talks should contact Dr Alastair Davidson, politics dept. (ex.2415 or 2429).

GRADUATIONS: WHAT

At a Monash Arts graduation ceremony on May 19, distinguished Australian poet Professor A. D. Hope, was presented with an honorary Doctorate of Letters. Professor Hope, Emeritus Professor of English at ANU, later gave the Occasional Address to his fellow graduates. He had some harsh things to say about the attitude of many modern poets to their craft. This condensed version of his remarks reveals the depth of his concern...

It's the age of assembly-line poetry

"I must of course begin with my thanks to Monash University for the great honor they have conferred on me and, if I may say so, the even greater privilege, which the degree confers, of becoming a member of that body corporate and that body intellectual and mystical which a university essentially is.

"The degree just conferred on me is not a professional qualification.

"As a poet I think this right and proper, since poetry, while it is a way of life, is not a profession at all.

"What I should like to reflect on in the time left to me is a growing and, I think, an unfortunate effort of recent generations to turn poetry into a profession.

"This is very different from being professional about poetry.

'Career' poets

"In this sense I have no quarrel with poetry that is professional, that is, which shows the mastery and ease in this difficult craft only acquired by hard practice and long study.

"What I do quarrel with is the sight of so many poets trying to make a career in poetry in much the same way as they might expect to make a career in medicine, engineering, business or scholarship.

"This in itself is a curious state of affairs. Poetry in our society has a high



Professor Hope (right) after the graduation ceremony with the chairman of the department of English, Professor David Bradley, who presented him for the honorary degree.

level of prestige — almost equal with that of religion; but like religion it does not attract material rewards and, not being organised, as religion is, anyone who hoped, in this age, to live by writing poetry would simply starve to death — I except of course the prostitutes of the profession, the verse-writers who produce the words for sung commercials, who no doubt make an honest crust and a fat rake-off for the Income Tax Commissioners.

"The plain fact is that poetry is not popular with the public and it does not pay.

"Yet another plain, and very surprising fact is that in spite of this it is enormously popular with the producers of poetry and they do not seem to care whether it pays or not.

"At least this was the state of things a few years ago.

"Nowadays, as far as my observation goes, all this is in the process of change.

"Poetry is increasingly becoming a profession.

"Not long ago, for example, I called on a young and, by now, a very well-known Australian poet. It was a Saturday morning and his wife greeted me at the door. 'Selwyn', she said (we shall call him Selwyn) 'Selwyn, I am afraid, is not available'. 'Oh, I'm sorry,' I said, 'is he sick?' 'No', she said, 'he's reading the papers'. 'Is that all?' I said, 'Look everyone reads the papers, Tell him I've come to see him.' 'Oh, you don't understand,' said his loyal wife, 'You see every week Selwyn sends a poem to every paper in Australia that has a literary page, and on Saturday morning he goes through them all to see how many have been published. You see he really is busy and he hates to be disturbed.'

"I cite the case simply as indicative of a change of attitude and of practice

in many of the younger poets of today: a tendency to produce goods for a market rather than the proper tendency: to wait for poems to grow spontaneously as fruit grows on trees.

"One result, and I think an unfortunate one has been a rash of what I would call poetic journalism in recent years, the production of poems not intended to last, to be as interesting or as enchanting in a hundred years time as they are today, but to produce a momentary attention and an ephemeral excitement which next year's fashion in verse will dispel and extinguish.

"Why is this commercial and careerist attitude a bad thing?

"There are at least two reasons:

"One is that good poets have always been rare and they still are. They are not produced as lawyers and doctors are by selecting bright people and training them. They come up in the oddest places, like mushrooms, and like mushrooms their arrival and their numbers are quite unpredictable.

"But when they do appear they declare themselves by their quality; the host of false or mediocre poets who are always with us attract brief notice and are properly forgotten.

"Now what the modern organised poetry industry tends to do is to give everyone a go and to stop natural selection taking its course.

"By advertising and reinforcing feeble

'BEWARE THE CULTURE'

People should beware of the threat of "information pollution," says the chairman of the Monash department of psychology, Professor Ross Day.

"It takes the form of claims, exhortations, directives and sheer cant, delivered quite often by people of standing — or so they choose to believe — but little real learning or real knowledge," he explained.

Professor Day delivered his warning in an Occasional Address to a recent graduation ceremony for Science and Biological Sciences students at the University of N.S.W.

Professor Day said he did not refer to the genuine scientists, commentators or reporters, of whom there were many, but rather to those who aped them.

The new form of pollution had become "all-pervasive, insidious and rather frightening" but one which

society had grown to accept, he claimed.

Those responsible engaged in a form of "mindbashing." Their motives were many and varied but their voices were loud, strident and insistent and because of this their messages appeared to carry conviction and authority.

Votes and vitamins

"They try to sell things to us, they try to warn us of impending physical, biological and social disasters, they try to get us to record our votes in their favor, they tell us about the future (or lack of it)," said Professor Day.

"They tell us how and how not to bring up our children, which foods to eat and not to eat, how to learn and not to learn, and they often make claims to

verse a through awards, preferences forcing creative workshop for making ear; one force of imagination holding able to providing publicity "The r and creat ion in th "You r is indeed "Excell a few wit "They Nature d

Catch

is n of criticism same tir organised "The c real argu basis: it propagand corporati mediocrit "Like r relations wed with "The s It has to itself. If, represent conscious and bring into being of nature is only ha careerism "As th under B was disc "Poe have des

THEY'VE BEEN SAYING

and lack of inspiration organised poetry societies, prizes, poetry festivals, and other cultural orgies; by mediocre talent through the writing schools and poetry and other hopeless devices a silk purse out of a sow's becomes a poet not by the aborn energy and force of imbut by becoming a ticket-member of a group activity along the life of the inept by outlets for publication and supported by cultural grants. result is to confuse standards e a state of severe constipate body of literature. may say this is elitist talk. It

ence in the arts is limited to h great natural gifts. do not choose to be an elite. pes it for them.

catch-cry

o ag... that the catch-cry has become popular at the ne as poetry becomes an industry. utery against elitism has no ment and no intellectual is simply the protective da of a multinational poetry on whose interest is to boost y. most multinationals its public operations need to be view-scepticism.

second objection goes deeper. do with the nature of poetry as I believe, like all the arts, it s the growing edge of human ness and is always exploring ng new treasures of the spirit g, always adding to the order t, it needs no promotion and it mpermed by involving poets in t.

he great Russian poet Alexok remarked when someone assing his 'career' as a poet: ts do not have careers; they tinies'."

In honor of both a man and his gift ...

In his presentation address, Professor David Bradley described Alec Hope as "the foremost poet of our country".

"The aim of university departments of English must be to transmit the inner possession of a necessarily small number of the best works of imaginative literature," he said. "If we do not succeed in that, all our tasks of criticism and scholarship are in vain.

"But of that omnivorous faculty of the mind, the creative imagination, in whose service we labor, we neither have, nor are likely to have, any clear explanation.

"How then, can we understand what we are doing? Those who can do, those who can't teach, said Bernard Shaw. But with half truth, for those who have no notion of what it is to do cannot teach either, and their students learn nothing that is worth the carrying away.

"Are we then perhaps in the situation of that curious amphibian, the South American axolotl, which spawns and breeds beneath the surface of its stream and lives for generations in the larval state; and which cannot respond to the call of the clearer light or emerge to breathe the air as an adult salamander except in the controlled conditions of the laboratory?"

"A drop of iodine, it seems, is all the salamander needs to perform its metamorphosis. I do not know that any such a solution exists for a department of English, but at least for us, as for the larval axolotl, there is — hope.

"It is to Alec Hope and a very few like him, living happily as amphibians both in the purer creative air and in the destructive element immersed that we owe our faith that, whatever it is that we are doing, it can be done supremely well.

"His essays on Australian themes are among the first that placed writing in this country quite naturally in the context of the traditional models of our European inheritance and he has been a potent influence in moving writers away from the parochialism of the '30s and '40s.

"His vision has helped Australian writing simply to be itself."

Civility under attack

The assumption that universities had some "magic formula" to offer society was a dangerous illusion, Professor Hugh Emy said recently.

"There is no panacea for our problems — social, political, economic," Professor Emy, Professor of Politics at Monash, told students at the Economics and Politics graduation.

"Experimental techniques can help to clarify the nature of a problem, but they cannot tell us what decision should be made.

"That is a choice which must remain a political one.

"It must be made by people who are responsible to popular majorities, who understand the limitations imposed by their sphere of action.

"The academic's experimental knowledge only retains its reliability and, in the long run, its integrity by keeping clear of the kind of compromises and qualifications imposed by action.

"I think that the assumption that the university has some magic formula to offer society, that if only academics could be brought more into contact with society then problems could be solved, is a dangerous illusion.

"The university's service to society is indirect.

"It tries to make the individual a more responsible and sensitized individual than he might otherwise have been.

"It also tries to exemplify a certain tradition of behaviour, a tradition of civility.

"The idea of what a university stands for is directly related to our idea of what a civilised or an open society should look like.

"These days, the tradition of civility seems very much to be on the defensive.

"Sir Paul Hasluck has decried the social influences which militate against civility in Australia.

"The university suffers for example from the cult of a false individuality which encourages the individual to ex-

loit rather than develop the resources of his personality.

"This cult which glorifies both sensuality and opinion, in fact destroys the very values which its purveyors claim to respect.

"Or civility may be assailed by the philosophy of the Ocker — a philosophy which disparages excellence and creates a society of the second best.

"It is indeed distressing how many students we have whose only ambition is just to pass.

"More widely, it is assailed by the appeal to violence as a legitimate tactic in politics whether by the PLO or the extravagant symbolism of modern films.

"It is assailed by the formlessness of a pop culture which elevates impulse and feeling above reflection and criticism; it is assailed by various philosophies which teach that it is an affront to the individual's delicate ego to actually criticise him.

"To expect the individual to state his ideas or opinions precisely is too much.

"It would make him insecure: today the kindergarten, tomorrow the womb.

"Civility is assailed by all those moralists who say that it is impossible to avoid making a commitment. If you are not for us, you are against us.

Sign of naivety

"To such as these, to be civil, to act dispassionately, is to be naive, or it is actually to commit a political act.

"People must be destroyed along with their views.

"This is rather like the ancient practice of killing the messenger who brought bad news: the extreme example of guilt by association.

"To all these views it is anathema that there exist universities which do self-consciously try to uphold criteria for testing claims to knowledge and assessing intellectual merit, and which use these criteria as the standards of civil behaviour.

"Therefore the greatest service the university can do for the wider society is to defend its own particular sense of education, to maintain a sense of what civility and rationality should mean.

"And if our opponents say that this is a political act because it is acting in the interests of an existing society, so be it."

Professor Emy told students that the university was an institution peculiar in our society.

"It is the only institution in our society which values the process of inquiry above the practical results which the inquiry may produce.

"Its function is to preserve something called exhaustive inquiry or disinterested inquiry because we think this particular aspect of rationality has an independent significance in maintaining our kind of society."

Three hundred and twenty-eight students, including 26 Masters of Administration and four Masters of Economics, graduated at the ceremony.

LET OF THE MIND BASHERS'

special abilities, powers and capacities.

"They shout and they rave as they bash our minds with their views, warnings and claims."

Their messages were carried by the media and, for the most part, the public believed them, said Professor Day.

"What binds these pundits or pollutionists together into a closely-knit brotherhood and, indeed, constitutes the main grounds for membership, is the use of either facts which are insufficient and largely irrelevant or, as often happens, a clear decision to overlook them altogether," he added.

"Whether it be the crown of thorns enthusiastically eating up or not eating up the Great Barrier Reef, the adverse effect of physical chastisement on children, the efficacy of progressive or traditional education, or any other

Professor Day: He says the answer is to fight back.



matter, they present their facts and make their conclusions as if there are no others.

"They speak with sonorous conviction (and) it is only when one goes back to the original research and reads the original reports and papers does one begin to recognise that the data are often questionable and the conclusions frequently overstated and, at the worst, unjustified or simply wrong."

He told his audience that as science graduates they were among the

relatively few people able to skilfully and competently examine the facts and generalisations of "information pollution."

"Think scientifically as a member of the community all the time — not merely when you are in the lab or at your paid scientific work but whenever your mind is assailed by dubious information," he urged.

"When your mind is being bashed, fight back.

"The only way to cope with the mind basher is to assess calmly and considerately what he claims and then, with equal calmness, to accept it or reject it as your analysis dictates.

"Do not be fooled or cowed by the apparent authority or status of those who make the claims, be they a professor, a politician, a journalist, philosopher or divine."

Big cities lose their attraction for many

Smaller country cities are becoming more popular with people born in the metropolitan crush of Sydney and Melbourne, according to the head of the Monash department of geography, Professor Mal Logan.

Internal migration patterns indicate that country centres are now absorbing much of the population growth of these two state capitals, he said last week.

Professor Logan was opening a Monash seminar on internal migration and policy issues attended by academics and government representatives from New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Canberra.

While the migration trend was reversed for the smaller capitals, the shift away from Melbourne and

Sydney had vital implications for future growth planning, Professor Logan said.

Even if the total Australian population growth rate fell as some forecasts suggested, it was possible that some regional centres would experience rapid growth because of the internal migration flows.

"The focus needs to shift away from a macro-approach to population to a consideration of the economic and social processes at work within society which are promoting certain patterns of migration — notably a relative shift away from the large cities, a trend now clearly in evidence in the United States and Canada," he said.

"There are perhaps some signs of changing social values and attitudes towards work which may be influencing the choice of place of residence and population mobility.

"In the 1950-70 period, when the nation experienced a relatively high rate of growth both in economic and population terms, the large cities and their job opportunities came to dominate the geography of the nation even more strongly.

"In recent years, perhaps larger numbers — especially of younger people — see their lives more in terms of more space, more mobility, shorter working hours, more consumption of consumer durables and leisure services, the preservation of the environment, and a better provision of services from the public sector.

"It may be that some of these

aspirations can be met more easily in non-metropolitan locations."

The relationship between internal migration and the labor market was of critical importance and warranted very close study, Professor Logan said.

One of the original purposes of the seminar was to explore that relationship and to develop joint spatial and economic policies.

It was clear that policies on growth centre development had to be closely integrated with policies affecting the location of government employment and certain types of private sector employment, and with general manpower training policies.

The fact that much of the internal migration flow was on an inter-urban or inter-metropolitan basis, despite the noticeable move away from the two largest cities, suggested a need for a constant monitoring of the urban system.

But this plea had been made before, he added. Policymakers generally had too often pretended to knowledge that they did not possess.

"There is always a danger of caricaturing the real, enormously complex urban system by reducing it to a set of repetitive, orderly arrangements," he said.

While there was a need for more research to gain understanding of the internal migration process, evidence was slowly emerging to suggest a stronger demand for alternative living places and the need for an increase rather than decrease in public commitment in this area.

Campus 'Mosquad' declares war on malaria

Life at Monash may have its hazards but, it seems, they're nothing in comparison to some of the problems of on-campus life at our sister university in Papua New Guinea, the University of Technology in Lae.

Staff and students there have recently formed a Mosquad — and declared war on the university's mosquito population.

The University is very concerned that malaria, virtually eradicated from the Lae area after World War 2, is again increasing sharply.

Recently eight to 10 cases a week have been diagnosed on campus and 50 per cent of the children at a nearby primary school have enlarged spleens because of repeated attacks of the disease.

Several cases of the more serious cerebral malaria have also been diagnosed on campus. Normal anti-malarial drugs do not protect against cerebral malaria.

The Government's Malaria Control Department can no longer afford to carry out regular sprayings with DDT, so a large group of volunteers has taken over the job.

The Mosquad will be "de-mossing" university buildings and residences and ditches and nearby bush.

Funding advice for maths dept.

Chairman of mathematics, Professor Bruce Morton, has urged members of his department to consider making greater efforts to obtain external research funding.

It seemed likely that some of the research funds available within Monash might in future be directed especially to those departments holding substantial external grants, he says in a recent departmental newsletter.

"Few members of our department have been applying for ARGC and other research grants, although these are the normal vehicle for the support of university research," he points out.

Here's some (Union) food for thought...

Catering is one of the most controversial issues in the Union because the facilities take up the largest amount of public space, and the majority of Union members make no other use of the Union than this service.

- The importance of the service lies in:
- its potential in the social welfare field,
 - most Union members depend on catering facilities for their social contact while at the University,
 - more than a quarter of Union members depend on the catering service for at least one meal while at the University, and
 - Monash is relatively isolated and there are few convenient, alternative venues where food can be bought.

As at all tertiary institutions the catering operation is complicated by the varied population, the poor financial situation of students, and the fact that the University is not a 9-5 institution.

Therefore operating times need to be extensive, prices must be kept to a minimum, and a wide range of food items must be available, preferably in a wide range of environments and locations.

Further, there are stringent building, health and council regulations which must be complied with, usually meaning further expenses.

The problems that cause the bellyaching

Prices are determined to cover full cost of production, generally without a profit margin.

To subsidise prices through Union fees would need a large injection of funds, so large as to be impractical.

Labor costs represent 49 per cent of prices — because of the irregular nature of the service, staff are casual, which implies higher than normal wages. Also, the staff needs to be extensive to cope with the many features of a catering service. Volunteer labor is not allowed under Union regulations.

Because the Union was developed as a branch of the University Administration and not as a co-operative, the staff of all departments is controlled (and protected to some extent) by trade union, University and government regulations.

Because of the large population,

bulk cooking methods must be used in preparing food; the deterioration in quality is therefore unavoidable. Long queues also seem to be an unavoidable feature of Union services because of the peak-hour rushes.

Policy is formed by the Catering Committee, comprising the Warden, the Union Finance Officer, two student representatives, the Catering Manager and the Catering Information Officer.

Policies must be approved by the Union Board before they can be implemented. Applications to the Finance Committee must be made for money to replace equipment or to embark upon projects and experiments.

The catering department provides an essential and extensive service to the campus population, but the Union Board (and Finance Committee) will allow only a minimal financial loss.

• by INGE MELGAARD Union Catering Liaison Officer

This is an apparent contradiction as it has been found at most tertiary institutions in Australia that a genuine service of high standard cannot be provided under a break-even mandate (when there are no substantial, alternative sources of income and overhead costs are high as at Monash).

In 1975 an inquiry into catering at nine other tertiary institutions was financed by Monash C.R.A.C. It showed that Monash:

- has one of the best patronised services;
- makes only an average overall loss,
- keeps costs of goods and labor down to a reasonable level,
- provides a good service with respect to seating capacity, number of venues, variety of food, prices and opening hours, and
- makes some effort to avoid pollution whereas many other institutions do not.

Union members expect, and deserve, a service which under the present social system has become increasingly difficult to provide.

Just as Australia is affected by the political and economic situation of the rest of the world, so too is the Monash Union affected by the situation in the rest of Australia.

The problems here are much more basic and far-reaching than such things as "queues being longer than I can remember."

Visitor delights in discovering . . .



● Professor Cahn

'The things that unite . . .'

Since arriving in Australia from England a little more than seven weeks ago Professor Robert Cahn has been struck — not by the differences — but by the "astonishing similarities" between the two countries.

These, he says, extend to the fields of education, politics and trade unionism.

Professor Cahn, 51, Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at the University of Sussex, is the Commonwealth Fellowship and Scholarship Plan Visiting Professor to Monash for 1976.

Under the plan Monash receives a visiting professor once every three years.

Professor Cahn will work in the materials engineering department in the Engineering Faculty for six months.

As well as lecturing to professional bodies and undergraduates Professor Cahn has two research projects in hand.

He is giving an experimental lecture course in materials and energy aimed at finding the cost of raw industrial materials, not in dollars, but in terms of energy used in their manufacture; a project with Dr Richard Jago to determine what happens to the structure of meteorites when they are heated and an undergraduate project to design a

solar engine which could be used for pumping water in the desert.

He will also lecture to staff and postgraduates on aspects of ordered alloys.

A fairly heavy program to work on between now and September — but, says Professor Cahn, it seems like a holiday after his dual role at Sussex University as Professor of Materials Science and Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

Professor Cahn established the department of materials science at Sussex in 1965, the first in England, and is particularly interested in the Monash department of materials engineering, the only one at an Australian university.

The Monash department was established in 1970 under the chairmanship of Professor Ian Polmear.

"Professor Polmear has one of the real pioneering departments in the world.

"I am particularly studying how this department brings together the study of plastics and metals. It's most difficult to balance the teaching in these

two fields and my first impression is that it's being done very skilfully here," Professor Cahn says.

Professor Cahn says engineering faculties in Britain have suffered the same problems as those in Australia with a fall-off in high quality students entering engineering and an unemployment problem for some kinds of engineering graduates.

"In fact what's astonished me is the extraordinary parallelism in politics, education, trade unionism between the two countries. There are far more similarities than differences."

He says a major problem is that engineering and science graduates consider school teaching as "the end of the line and the very last thing to do."

The poor image and dissatisfaction of many school teachers rubs off on students and produces a "self-perpetuating and self-enlarging problem", he says.

A total misunderstanding among the general public of what scientists did could be another reason for the fall-off of interest in engineering and science.

"Dumpy women"

In fact a survey of English schoolboys showed that one of the minuses for science as a career was the belief that scientists married "dumpy, uninteresting" women whilst Arts graduates could take their pick of the "witty, attractive" women.

Professor Cahn describes himself as a "convicted internationalist" and "an unashamed proponent of nuclear power."

He is, he says, "intrigued" by the current discussion in Australia of uranium mining.

"I think where nuclear power is concerned all the arguments that are going on now will seem like a distant dream in 20 years when the imperative need has come to be accepted by all."

He sees one of his other fields of interest — solar energy — as having only limited and specific uses.

"The amount of electricity that would have to be used in the next 20 or 30 years to make the equipment that's necessary to harness the solar energy is enormous.

"You can't use solar energy by just putting up your arms and worshipping the sun.

Thirty years off

"It would take the next 30 years to get to the point where we can produce any substantial fraction of our power needs by solar energy, even if everything else were subordinated to this."

Professor Cahn says that Melbourne is an ideal place to study metals engineering in Australia because of the high concentration of professional bodies and research laboratories such as BHP and CSIRO here.

And, apart from the "more determined" driving of Victorians, Professor Cahn says he and his wife, Pat, a magistrate, and the youngest of their four children, Alison, have plunged happily into Victorian life.

They are "vigorously experimenting" with Australian wines — one of the differences between the two countries that Professor Cahn finds especially pleasing.

\$2000 QUEST FOR POEMS

"The Herald" newspaper, in conjunction with the Victorian Government, is running a \$2,000 poetry competition.

It commemorates the 100th anniversary on September 7 of the birth of the Australian poet C. J. Dennis.

The competition is open to all residents of Australia and to Australian residents temporarily abroad.

Any form of poetry is eligible and a writer may submit up to three entries.

Poems must be in English.

There will be an "open" prize of \$1,000 plus ones of \$250 for the best poem by a writer under 18 and for the best by a previously unpublished poet.

Five poems (from any section) will be awarded commendations of \$100 each.

Judges for the competition will be Dr Stephen Murray-Smith, editor of the literary journal "Overland"; Mrs Judith Rodrigues, lecturer in English at La Trobe University; and Mr Ronald Simpson, poet and critic.

Entries, which close July 16, should be addressed to

The Herald C. J. Dennis Memorial Poetry Competition, Box 5023Y, G.P.O. Melbourne, 3001.

They must be accompanied by a signed statement giving the name, age and address of the author and whether he or she has previously published any poetry.

Results will be announced by the Premier, Mr R. J. Hamer, and published in "The Herald" on September 7.

Travel opportunity for Monash German students

The Monash Department of German has recently introduced an overseas study program for advanced students.

In 1975 eight fourth-year honors students studied in Germany for a semester and following the success of this pioneer venture the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) offered 10 scholarships for Australian undergraduates in 1976.

Six of these scholarships went to Monash students, and one other student is studying in Germany with the help of the Faculty of Arts.

The chairman of the Department of German, Professor Leslie Bodi, says it has been a long-established procedure in English and American universities for foreign language students to spend part of their study time in the relevant country.

He said the first group of students in 1975 had on their own initiative said they were interested in studying at a

German university even if they could not obtain financial backing.

In 1975 five students went to Trier (German Linguistics) and three to Frankfurt (Literature).

They received financial help from the Arts Faculty and the Department of German.

"Then, on the basis of earlier discussions, the DAAD stepped in and provided the students with a reasonable living allowance."

Professor Bodi spent part of his study leave last year in Germany and had discussions on the scholarships to be awarded in 1976.

It was decided to use the Monash experiment as the basis for the whole project.

The seven students at Frankfurt and Trier this year are working with German students of the same standard. Their work is assessed by German academics and counts towards completion of their fourth year.

Prizes to rival Nobel awards

Australian universities are to be invited to nominate candidates for a number of prizes, valued at an estimated \$U.S. 100,000 each, to be awarded annually by a new Israeli foundation.

The body, known as the Wolf Foundation, was established last year with funding from an anonymous donor.

Initially there will be five awards a year in the fields of medicine, agriculture, physics, mathematics and (other) science.

An additional award in art is expected to be added later.

Nominating procedures are not yet known, according to the Australian

Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

The Wolf Foundation awards are planned as an international accolade in the style of the Nobel Prizes.

The new foundation aims to promote the advancement of science, agriculture and art and foster international understanding.

As well as the annual prizes, it intends awarding scholarships and research grants.

The supervisory council of the federation will have 15 members, with the Israeli Minister of Education and Culture as chairman, and will include senior academics from Israeli universities.

Selection of annual prizewinners will be made on merit by a judging committee made up of some council and some non-council members.

Anyone requiring further information should write to The Wolf Foundation, Herzlia Bet, Israel.

ASIA EXPERTS FORM GROUP

About 550 people attended the first national conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia at Melbourne University recently.

The association was formally established at the conference with adoption of the Constitution and nominations for the executive called.

The director of Monash's Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Mr Jamie Mackie, has been appointed chairman of the interim working committee which will hand over to an elected council in October.

An association for people in Australia involved in the study of Asia was first suggested at a meeting of Orientalists in Canberra in January, 1971.

In January, 1975, a working committee

was established after Professor John Legge, of the Monash department of history, presented a draft constitution.

A member of the conference organising committee, Dr Barbara Harvey, of the Monash Department of Politics, said the large numbers of people from all parts of Australia who attended the conference showed the extent of interest in Australia in Asian studies and in establishing a national body.

"The general view at the conference was that it was more than time that people who are involved in Asian studies were organised," she said.

Dr S. T. Leong, of the Melbourne University Department of History, has been appointed secretary of the interim working committee.

In modern India

The swing in India to a Western-style economic system has brought insecurity to the nation's poor and turned those individuals with money and power into ruthless exploiters, says a Monash sociologist.

Capitalism had destroyed the old hierarchical order, under which the elite assumed social responsibility for all those under their domain.

And those at the bottom of the social ladder are no longer assured that no matter how lowly their status, they at least have a permanent place in their community.

Instead there had emerged the cult of the individual, concerned only with personal gain, in which the lowly had become simply labor units, to be used or discarded as required.

This view of modern Indian society comes from Dr. Don Miller, lecturer in the Monash department of anthropology and sociology.

He presented it in a paper to the first national conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, held at Melbourne University on May 14-16.

Dr. Miller's observations were based largely on a two-year study of a village 50 miles west of Delhi, in Haryana, north India.

He said the revolutionary changes in the lifestyle of Indian villages had occurred since the start of British rule — and increasingly since Independence.

They had resulted in the emergence of an "individual consciousness freed from the mantle of hierarchy". This individualism had been enhanced by "an ideology of equality, promoting a decay of social identity . . ."

Those without ownership of the means of production had been left "floundering in an anomic limbo, ripe for exploitation by the manipulators of their ambivalent moral environment," said Dr. Miller.

Where the responsibilities of hierarchy were still occasionally espoused, this was usually so that old loyalties could be manipulated in the interest of capital gain, he said.

But when hierarchical demands threatened individual interests, they were treated with scorn.

"The British laid the seeds of capitalism in India. The establishment of alienable rights to land gave the in-

dividual a new measure of value," Dr. Miller declared.

"The bonds between the individual and kin, caste and community began to fray as it became less and less necessary for the individual to cloak his interests in the mantle of hierarchy."

As India's "emerging entrepreneurs" hastened the development of a capitalist rural economy, villagers had become mere labor-power to be used and not people whose relationships in their work resulted from a specific social identity.

Suharto's decade

Poorer villagers in Indonesia have suffered under the 10-year Suharto regime, according to a Monash political scientist at the conference.

Dr Herbert Feith, reader in politics, says there is a bewildering array of contrary trends to assess when looking at the gains and losses the Suharto decade has brought to rural Indonesia.

"The rehabilitation of roads, shipping services and irrigation has probably served to improve the overall position of rural people.

"But how is that improvement to be measured against the trend for more and more rural land to fall into the hands of absentee urban owners?"

"The rapid increases in bicycles, transistor radios, cassette recorders and watches in villages can be seen as a significant gain.

"But how does one measure that against the diminished vitality of regional cultures which has been engendered by commercialisation, by the displacement of puppeteers and traditional musicians by cassette recorders, and by the diminished prestige of all things traditional in an age of the fast and the slick?"

Dr Feith says it is clear that inequalities within village society have grown in "leaps and bounds" in the Suharto period, indicating that a minority of landlords, rich peasants and village officials have been the major beneficiaries.



PAINTING, 1976, by Peter Booth. Acrylic on pulpboard. This painting is on display in the current Gallery exhibition.

Gallery books two art shows

The department of visual arts has two exhibitions of paintings scheduled for the Exhibition Gallery this month.

Currently on display is a collection of Peter Booth Paintings and Drawings, 1968-1976.

Later in the month, the department will mount an exhibition of Alun Leach-Jones Paintings, 1964-1976.

Grazia Gunn, Curator of the Monash Collection, writes:

Peter Booth (born 1940, Sheffield, England) started painting at the age of 15 in Sheffield. He came to Australia in 1958. Between 1962 and 1965 he studied at the National Gallery Art School under John Brack, Marc Clark and Ian Armstrong.

The selected exhibition represents eight years of work — from the early 1968 quasi-hard-edge paintings to his recent 1976 multi-directional paintings. The dynamism and emotional intensity of his later work is overwhelming.

His work is represented in the National Collection, Canberra, the National Gallery of Victoria and the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

(The Booth exhibition closes on June 9).

Of the Leach-Jones Exhibition, Grazia Gunn writes:

Alun Leach-Jones was born in England in 1937. He moved to Australia in 1960, and within six years he became a significant force among the younger Australian painters who, like him, had come under the influence of the contemporary American styles. During the 1960s the general tendency of the younger Australian painters had been towards hard edge and colorfield painting.

While Alun Leach-Jones subscribed to the various common pictorial concerns of the sixties, his painting developed an individual style which he has retained. His more recent pictures reaffirm his direction and indicate a most precise and meticulous technical skill.

A selective exhibition representing the most important phases of his work will be opened by Roger Kemp on June 22.

It will be open Monday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Warren Mann surveys the graduate employment scene and finds . . .

There's little choice

Many university graduates may be faced with a choice between "underemployment or unemployment," according to the Monash Careers and Appointments Office.

The Careers and Appointments Officer, Warren Mann, in his report to the University Council for 1975 says the employment problems confronting many graduates "seem to derive from an underlying, quite fundamental and probably largely irreversible, change in the employment outlook."

"In retrospect, it is possible to distinguish 1971 as the year in which the growing output of university graduates and of other people with tertiary educational qualifications decisively exceeded the capacity of the economic system to meet their employment expectations.

"Since then there have been changes in the pattern of graduate employment which must be regarded with concern.

"Amongst these changes, and arising from them, is the disturbing increase in the proportion of some kinds of graduates returning directly to the education system through teacher training.

"This increase cannot continue because the requirement for teachers, especially in some disciplines, is no longer unlimited, even in the short term.

"Looking further ahead, demographic considerations and other factors suggest an actual contraction of the demand.

"On the other hand, there does not appear to be any area of employment in which a compensating increase in demand for graduates can be predicted.

"For many of them the future seems to hold a choice: either to accept work for which they would have been ade-

quately prepared intellectually without university education (which they, and the community at large, would see as underemployment) or unemployment.

"Similar problems face that other rapidly-growing segment of the youthful population, the products of other forms of tertiary education.

"This increasingly obvious disparity between educational opportunity and the availability of suitable jobs seems likely to bring with it grave social, economic and political problems.

"Among them may well be declining public support for education, especially tertiary education, and a reversal of the long-standing upward trend in tertiary participation rates."

In his report Mr Mann suggests the situation could be improved by short intensive vocational courses for new graduates and for older ones in need of retraining through obsolescence of skills.

"Further assistance could come from an informational program aimed at dispelling the illusory expectation that education necessarily has a direct economic return associated with it," he says.

In the April 30 edition of Careers Weekly, Mr Mann points out that graduates with higher degrees, especially Ph.D's, are particularly vulnerable to cuts in government spending because about 70 per cent of research in Australia is government-funded.

"All that we can suggest is that Ph.D's see themselves as generalist graduates who have had some special and often very good training in the art of identifying and seeking solutions to complex and intricate problems, and that they base their job-seeking on this attribute."

Alba Romano* reviews the Monash Players' latest production:

A "quality" effort

To undertake the production of "The House of Bernarda Alba" by Garcia Lorca is not an easy enterprise.

In this, his last play, the author got rid of the Andalusian exotic and surrealist elements that had marred some of his productions, though this had made them more attractive to the general public.

"The House of Bernarda Alba" is stark drama without local color or appealing props.

Within the austere walls of a house in an unidentified village, an intense drama of love and jealousy unfolds.

Five daughters and a domineering mother live in the oppression of unforgiving surroundings. Convention, social status and money are the parameters of their behaviour. The biting tongues of the village and the unseen lover, Pepe el Romano, loom relentlessly throughout the play.

Unconfessed passions break loose towards the end, but, in a world without room for hubris, they are suffocated and the household returns to the original peace and bleakness.

For those of us who have known Margarita Xirgu as an actress (Lorca's favorite) and as a director, certain apprehension was unavoidable when walking into the Alexander Theatre for the Monash Players' production of the play.

But our reservations were soon dispelled.

Maria Isabel Medina makes a powerful and convincing Bernarda Alba, a demanding job because of the sustained inflexibility of the character.

Although I would have preferred a dry and cutting authoritarian tone instead of the grand recitation full of ominous resonances, the character is imposing and dignified.

Angustias' frailty and fears are most aptly interpreted by Noelle Wengier.

Vicki Sarfaty, in the role of Martirio, acts with ease and certainty, even if the volume of her voice could have been toned down for a better expression of repressed envy and hatred.

Linnet Hunter and Maria Carew, in their minor roles, make a good background and fuse harmonically with the rest of the cast.

Adela, the rebel, found a good actress in Christine Saunders. The youthfulness of the character comes through very well in the first act and, when the truth is disclosed, she succeeds in expressing indomitable independence.

Janit Marshall, impersonating the grandmother, was successful in introducing insanity and unrestrained expression of emotion in the play.

Outstanding is the acting of Shirley Grange, totally immersed in the role of La Poncia. Her commonsense, her immediate touch with reality and her lucidity make a magnificent foil for that world of dissimulation where seething passions are threatening to surface.

The director, Andrew Ross, achieved a homogeneous and well-controlled production of professional standard.

One of my reservations — and they are very few — is the interpretation of the Spanish country people.

The third act suffers from excessive action, almost brutality.

Martirio and Adela rolling on the floor, when fighting, is most un-Spanish behaviour, no matter what the audience expects or what the current Australian folklore is on the matter.

Garcia Lorca stated that the play was a "photographic documentary" and in no respectable Spanish house would such behaviour be found. The pungency of the play resides to a great extent in the fact that the surface is, and should remain, unruffled.

The mise-en-scene is very good. The use of black and white in costumes and scenery (with the exception of the grandmother) helps to create the atmosphere of barren surroundings without nuances and softness.

A minor objection is the height of the arches in the first and third acts. They give the impression of elation and space in open contradiction to the oppression that mourning imposes on the women.

Brian Brophy and Bill Desailly, playing Spanish themes on the guitar, brought a pleasant addition. The music was unobtrusively integrated with the acting.

It would be fair to say that The Monash Players, under the direction of Andrew Ross, offered a high quality performance and did justice to an author whose name is better known than his work.

(*Alba Romano is a lecturer in the Department of Classical Studies).

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 the Graduate Scholarships Office, Ground Floor, University Offices, Extension 3055.

Humboldt Postdoctoral Research Fellowships
Available for six months to two years research in any discipline at a German institute. Stipend D.M. 1600 — D.M. 1900 monthly. Family and travel allowances. Applications may be submitted at any time.

A.F.U.W. — A.C.T. Bursary 1976-1977
Three to four weeks board and accommodation at Ursula College. Open to female final year honors students undertaking a short-term project at A.N.U. Applications close June 15.

French Government Professional & Technical Scholarships 1977/1978

To enable Australians working in diverse professional and technical fields three to six months in France to observe or participate in their field. Benefit \$A200 a month, air fare France to Australia. Applications close June 18.

N.H. & M.R.C. Medical and Dental Research Scholarships

Awarded to graduates in Medicine and Dentistry for one to three years full-time research at an Australian institution. Stipend: \$8836-\$10,144 p.a. Applications close at Graduate Scholarships Office at 1.00 p.m. June 25.

National Heart Foundation of Australia. Fellowships, Grants-in-aid for Research or Research Training, Overseas Travel Grants.

Financial assistance for research in cardiovascular and related fields. The work may be pursued in any of the basic medical sciences or as a clinical investigation. Each year applications close June 30.

N.H. & M.R.C. — Public Health Travelling Fellowships.

One year fellowship awarded to enable Fellows to make postgraduate study tours abroad relating to their speciality. Value: Up to \$10,000. Applications close at Graduate Scholarships Office on July 23.

Harkness Fellowships — 1977 Awards

Five fellowships offered annually to academic staff or postgraduate students for 12-21 months study and travel in the U.S.A. Value: \$360-\$410 a month, other allowances. Applications close with Graduate Scholarships Office on July 23.

Nestle Paediatric Travelling Fellowships 1976 Awards

To pay overseas travel expenses for a paediatrician temporarily taking up a hospital post, attending paediatric meetings or studying a problem at some overseas centre. Applications close August 15.

VISITORS TO MONASH

The following academics are expected to be at Monash during second term.

ARTS

Geography: Professor Peter Haggett, University of Bristol, England. July 1 — August 14, 1976.

German: Professor E. Allan McCormick, City University, U.S.A. July — August, 1976.

Centre of General and Comparative Literature: Professor Barbara Bennison Gray, Professor James Michael Gray, University of Hawaii, Hawaii. July — August, 1976.

Professor H. Lefebvre, Sorbonne, Paris, France. June — July, 1976.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Administrative Studies: Dr. Peter T. FitzRoy, Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, England. April 20 — December 31, 1976.

Economics: Professor J. L. Barr, University of Arizona, U.S.A. February — July, 1976.

Professor T. Havrilesky, Duke University, U.S.A. July — November, 1976.

Professor J. L. Stern, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. January — August, 1976.

Mr. M. Weisz, Social Affairs and Industrial Relations Division of Organisation for Economic Co-operation, France, September, 1975 — August, 1976.

EDUCATION

Professor George Fargo, Dr. Jean Fargo, University of Hawaii, Hawaii. August 1 — November 30, 1976.

Professor Robert M. Gagne, College of Education, Florida State University, U.S.A. June 15 — December, 1976.

Professor Philip J. Lawrence, Department of Education, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. June 21 — October 18, 1976.

Dr. Margaret L. Somers Miller, Tompkins Cortland Community College, U.S.A. July 1 — December 31, 1976.

Professor Phillip Williams, Faculty of Educational Studies, The Open University, England. July 15 — December, 1976.

ENGINEERING

Materials Engineering: Professor Robert W. Cahn, Professor of Materials Science and Dean of

School of Applied Sciences, University of Sussex, England. Late March, 1976 for six months.

Mechanical Engineering: Dr. J. D. Fenton, Civil Engineering Department, Imperial College, London, England. As Queens Fellow, September, 1975 for two years.

Professor S. Ramalingam, Department of Mechanical Engineering, State University of New York, U.S.A. As visiting Professor, August, 1975 for 11 months.

Mr. G. Sved, Reader in Civil Engineering, University of Adelaide. March, 1976 for 6 months.

MEDICINE

Surgery: Dr. Malcolm Veidenheimer, Lahey Clinic, Boston, U.S.A. May 22 — 27, 1976.

Professor G. D. Tracey, Department of Surgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, University of New South Wales. July 26 — 28, 1976.

SCIENCE

Applied Mathematics: Professor S. Datta Majumdar, Visva-Bharati University, India. July, 1976.

Professor E. O. Holopainen, Meteorology Department, University of Helsinki, Finland. June — July, 1976.

Botany: Dr. D. G. Morgan, School of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, England. March 25 — late August, 1976.

Earth Sciences: Professor Charles T. Prewitt, State University of New York, U.S.A. February — September, 1976.

Genetics: Dr. Larry E. Bryan, Department of Medical Bacteriology, University of Alberta, Canada. July, 1976 — July 1977.

Pure Mathematics: Dr. J. W. Sanders, Department of Pure Mathematics, Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University. As visiting lecturer. All of 1976.

Professor Takayuki Tamura, University of California, U.S.A. June — October, 1976.

Psychology: Dr. Walter E. Avis, University of Brunswick, U.S.A. September, 1975 — July, 1976.

Dr. S. Shirley Feldman, Stanford University, U.S.A. End of term.

Zoology: Dr. D. Michael Stoddart, Zoology Department, University of London, King's College, England. July, 1976 — July, 1977.

"SWEET CHARITY" COMES TO THE ALEXANDER



MUMCO — the Monash University Musical Theatre Company — tomorrow launches its biggest and most ambitious production yet . . . the musical comedy "Sweet Charity".

This Broadway spectacular, also seen on the screen with Shirley Maclaine in the lead, tells the pathetic but comical story of a warmhearted dance hall hostess looking for "true love" to escape the sleazy life of the Fandango Ballroom.

The production features such well-known hit tunes as "The Rhythm of Life" and "Hey, Big Spender".

Avril Bell plays the lead role, Charity Hope Valentine. Avril has worked professionally in Melbourne for a number of years, and played in the original production of "Jesus Christ Superstar" here. At present she is studying drama at Rusden State College.

Playing opposite her in the role of Oscar, the man Charity finally believes will keep his promises and marry her, is James Reyne, a second year economics student.

The dance leads, Nickie and Helene, are played by Nora Spitzer and Jan Constable, while the other male lead, Vittorio Vidal, a fading B-grade picture Romeo, is portrayed by Erik Rinkel.

For MUMCO, "Sweet Charity" makes considerable demands on the company's resources. It involves:

- ★ A cast of 50 students.
- ★ A 30-piece orchestra, directed by Robert Gavin.
- ★ Full-scale sets, involving more than 20 scenery changes and 10 backstage crew. Set designer is Graham McGuffie.
- ★ Hundreds of costumes designed by first year student Bernadette



Goodon and made by a team of seamstresses.

Director-choreographer for the production is Marie Cumisky, who has produced many MUMCO shows in the past, as well as the traditional Alexander Theatre Christmas pantomimes and the recent season of Brer Rabbit. Ballet mistress is Barbara Calton, from the department of English.

"Sweet Charity" opens at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the Alexander Theatre

and will be performed nightly from June 2-5. In the following week it will be presented nightly from June 9-12 with a 2 p.m. matinee on Wednesday, June 9.

ABOVE: The dance hall hostesses, from left: Denise Dennis, Avril Bell ("Charity"), Jan Constable, Nora Spitzer, Chris Sanderson, Jenine Eity and Viv Turner. **BELOW:** "Daddy Brubeck" (John Rogers), centre, with his assistants, from left, Nick Atkins, Andrew Tucker, Tony Sutherland, Andrew Johnston, and company in the "Rhythm of Life" church.



MUSCLES + IQ = ?

Rick Bolshaw, Monash's recently-retired adviser to prospective students, is — as one might expect — a dedicated believer in student counselling and careers guidance.

But there must be times when even his faith is a little shaken.

As when he tells the story — which he swears is true — of a youngster whose mother took him to a very expensive vocational guidance expert.

The report on the boy recommended that he should "consider a career requiring outstanding physical strength."

He was, said the psychologist, "the only client of many subjected to a battery of aptitude tests who had succeeded in putting the square peg in the round hole" (and, incidentally, permanently damaging the apparatus).

That muscular youth, Rick says, grew up to become a head of

department in a well-regarded college of advanced education.

★ ★ ★

Rick also tells of a boy, clearly impressed by his own performance in an 'intelligence test', who was asked:

"What is your best subject?"
 "Intelligence!" said the lad.
 "And what career would you like to try for?"
 "Oh — journalism."

JUNE DIARY

- 1-9: ART EXHIBITION — Peter Booth Paintings 1968-1976, presented by Monash Department of Visual Arts, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday to Friday. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2115.
- 4: FILM — "Effi Briest" (G), presented by Monash Department of German, 7 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: \$1. Inquiries: ext. 2241.
- 5: CONCERT — Salvatinn Army Melbourne Staff Band presents "New Sounds". Robert Colman (conductor and vocalist), Steven Hengeveld (clarinet). 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$2, children \$1.
- 6: CONCERT — AMATI Trio; Reginald Larnier (violin), Andrew Thomas (viola), Phillip Green (cello), presenting works by Schubert, Brahms and Mozart, 2.30 p.m. RBH Admission free.
- 7: PARENTS GROUP — Morning coffee, 9.20 a.m. RBH. Speaker: Professor K.C. Westfold. Inquiries: Mrs G. Skea, ticket secretary, 232 6958.
- LUNCHTIME CONCERT — The Wednesday Consort presenting works by Praetorius, Vivaldi and Bach, 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 8: LECTURE — "Library Automation in California: a current view", by Dr Edward Kazlauskas, Assistant Professor in the School of Library Science, University of Southern California, 3 p.m. Main Library Conference Room. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2957.
- LECTURE — "Transcendental meditation technique" by Ross Curtis, 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R7. Admission free.
- 10: INDIAN DANCE SERIES (1) — Guru Banamali Sinha, a well-known exponent of the Manipuri dance style from East India, 8 p.m. Music Auditorium, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3230.
- 11: FILM — "Die Moral der Ruth Halbfass" (NRC), presented by Monash Department of German, 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre H1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.
- 11-13: OCEANS '76 — Underwater Congress and Film Festival, RBH. For further details contact P.O. Box 4604, GPO, Spencer St., Melbourne.
- 16: LECTURE — "Jewish Spirituality" by Dr Alan Untermyer, Hillel Director. First in Chaplaincy Lecture Series on "Patterns in Spirituality", 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free.
- 16-JULY 3: PLAY — "Cass Butcher Bunting", by Bill Reed, winner of Alexander Theatre National Playwriting Competition, directed by Peter Williams, 8.30 p.m. Intermediate sessions Friday, June 25 and July 2, Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$4.50, students \$2.50. Inquiries: 543 2828.
- 19: CONCERT — Melbourne Choral Occasional Choir presents "The Voices of Man" with guest artists and the Melbourne Brass Choir, 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5, \$4; students and pensioners \$3.
- 20: CONCERT — Ciampi String Quartet of Duke University with associate artist Brian Chapman (piano). Works by Beethoven, Dvorak and Shostakovich, 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$2, students and children 50c, pensioners free.
- 21: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Music for Double Bass and Piano, John Mowson (double bass), Margaret Schofield (piano), 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 22: LECTURE — Transcendental meditation technique" by Ross Curtis, 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R7. Admission free.
- 23: LECTURE — "New Testament Spirituality" by Sister Audrey, C.S.C. Second in Chaplaincy Lecture Series on "Patterns in Spirituality", 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free.
- 24: INDIAN DANCE SERIES (2) — Shivanan, a well-known exponent of the Kathakali dance tradition of Kerala, 8 p.m. Music Auditorium, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3230.
- 26: SATURDAY CLUB — San Angelico, Magician Extraordinaire. Classical mime and magic for children, 2.30 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$2.50, children \$1.75. Limited membership of Saturday Club available. Inquiries: 543 2828.
- 28: FILM — "Orpheus in der Unterwelt" (G), presented by Monash Department of German, 8 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: \$1. Inquiries: ext. 2241.
- 29: FILM — NASA space films presented by Monash Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre H1. Admission free.
- 30: LECTURE — "Mystical Spirituality" by Father Peter Knowles, O.P. Third in Chaplaincy Lecture Series on "Patterns in Spirituality", 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of July. Copy deadline is Thursday, June 24.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, (ext. 3087) c/- the Information Office, 1st floor, University Offices.