



MONASH REPORTER

An unofficial bulletin for the information of members of staff of Monash University

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THIS CHANGING AUSTRALIA

The following excerpts are from an Occasional Address given at the April 2 Graduation Ceremony by Professor S. McCulloch, of the University of California, who has been visiting the Monash Department of History :

After being away from Australia for fifteen years, with the exception of a flying visit in 1964, I see enormous changes. In 1954-55, I spent nine months in Sydney, and observed Australia gaining economic and social momentum after adjusting to the aftermath of World War II. In 1970, I'm amazed at the progress that has been made. Disregarding the obvious changes, such as the new buildings, the swarming cars driven by a people who are obviously betting maniacs (I bet I'll just miss him or her), and the enormously efficient air service, I would like to concentrate on five areas - immigration, industry, agriculture, education, and the arts and culture generally.

What has changed Australia the most to one who was born here, but been away for a very long time, is the flood of immigrants who have reached these shores since the war. Doubtless a number of you graduating this evening are proud to call yourselves "New Australians". Everywhere I go I see the effects of the influx of new immigrants, particularly non-British immigrants, from the menus in restaurants to the names in the symphony orchestras. But sociological problems of absorption are everywhere, particularly in the cities. It will not be long before there are severe ghetto problems. What is Australia going to do about this? Indeed, what of the White Australia Policy, and racial intolerance generally? We

made a great many mistakes in the United States which we are now painfully trying to rectify by giving ethnic minorities fair and equal opportunities. I hope Australia can avoid our mistakes and our pain.

Rapid industrialization is literally changing the face of Australia. Holden cars are excellent. Even the taxi drivers tell me this, and they are the most sceptical of all human beings. But one encounters a host of different cars. The highway system is fighting a losing battle to keep up. Industrialization has filled the markets with every kind of consumer goods. But pollution is filling the air and water at the same time.

Youth in America is adamantly dedicating itself to a bitter struggle to preserve her natural resources. In the past few months the younger generation there has begun to mobilize in order to prevent further despoilation. Will Australia make our mistakes?

The economy here is roughly equivalent to the United States in 1905. A real boom is about to begin. Can Australia prevent real pollution, the appearance of real slums, and a tawdry kind of urbanization? This calls for real master planning each city. It also calls for the government to use better the brains of its universities. Is the present government of Victoria willing to call seriously on the expertise of Monash University and the other two universities in Melbourne?

Mining, of course, is part of the exploitation of natural resources, and I must confess that of late I've been reminded more than once of Mark Twain's definition of a mine: "A hole in the ground owned by a liar".

Turning now to changes in agriculture, and primary industries in general, I have been most impressed with mechanization and the application of new techniques. There may have been a march down Bourke Street last week dramatizing the plight of the man on the land, and I see nothing wrong with a subsidy system; but in general the country looks very well indeed. Last weekend I was visiting a property that is running more sheep on four thousand acres than it did fifteen years ago on nine thousand acres. New and bigger tractors were in evidence; better machinery; especially one that could build a dam quickly and easily, better fencing equipment, and so on. Most important, better fertilization. One could see the difference by the shade of greenness in the different paddocks. But will Australia keep moving with all the new findings in research? Complacency can ruin a farmer. I've already heard the expression: "Oh, he's just not in the race" of a property-owner who is not keeping abreast of the latest developments. In America we refer to complacency as "Manana". Here it's "She'll be right".

When I turn to education, I realize that everyone in the hall is an expert, so I shall tread lightly and quickly; but whatever you may think, the rise of the new universities, and the changes in the elementary, secondary and technical schools have been quite dramatic. Now you are facing a very stiff hurdle - the problem of numbers. How do you take care of more students and still maintain your standards? Clark Kerr, who was my president at the University of California for a number of years, wrote about the problems of the multi-versity, and understood them better than anyone. Yet in the end they were a factor in his dismissal. Fortunately, he continues as professor at Berkeley, and is heading a Carnegie Foundation study of higher education throughout the country.

Tertiary education here is also facing the need to innovate in curriculum development. It's almost a cliché that the members of our faculties are liberal politically; but frightfully conservative educationally. A master plan of higher education is also needed of the type we have in California. Clark Kerr played a decisive role in its conception and application in the early 1960s. Your Vice-Chancellor, and La Trobe University's too, have visited us at Irvine to see how the plan is operating. Australia could lead the free world if it could agree upon a master plan of education, not only for each state, but also for all the states together.

Our federal government in America has lost interest at the moment in anything like this. Finally, more money is needed for education in Australia. I hardly need to mention this; but if you want quality, the price comes high. Salaries in the universities are just not competitive.

As for the arts and culture generally, I have to admit that Australia has not gone ahead in the past fifteen years as much as I would have thought possible. The twin monsters of anti-intellectualism and the cult of mediocrity, which are preying on America today, are also in evidence here too.

The arts must have subsidy. Libraries must have money. Again, you can't have quality and high standards unless you are willing to pay for them. Every day I work in the La Trobe Library in the center of Melbourne and the staff could not be more cooperative or efficient. Miss Pat Reynolds is a superb librarian; but she is woefully understaffed.

In 1954-5 I worked in the Mitchell Library for nine months, and I would say that their staff is almost five times as large as the La Trobe's.

And they are air-conditioned there - not for the comfort of my fellow research workers but for the preservation of the valuable manuscripts and rare books. But the La Trobe Library opened in 1965 is not air-conditioned. As one born and brought up in Melbourne I'm ashamed that Sydney is so far ahead!

Admittedly country libraries are growing up rapidly; but are there enough properly trained librarians to staff them? The new Art Gallery in Melbourne is outstanding, at least inside, yet are Australia's artists being subsidized to any degree?

The same question can be asked for authors and writers. I recently read a report of the Australian Society of Authors that quite shocked me. It spoke for seven hundred members, and its survey of earnings was an eye opener. In the two years under review, 74 per cent of those who had published books reported a gross income from those books of less than 20 dollars a week. The report was issued in September of last year. Some form of subsidy is necessary.

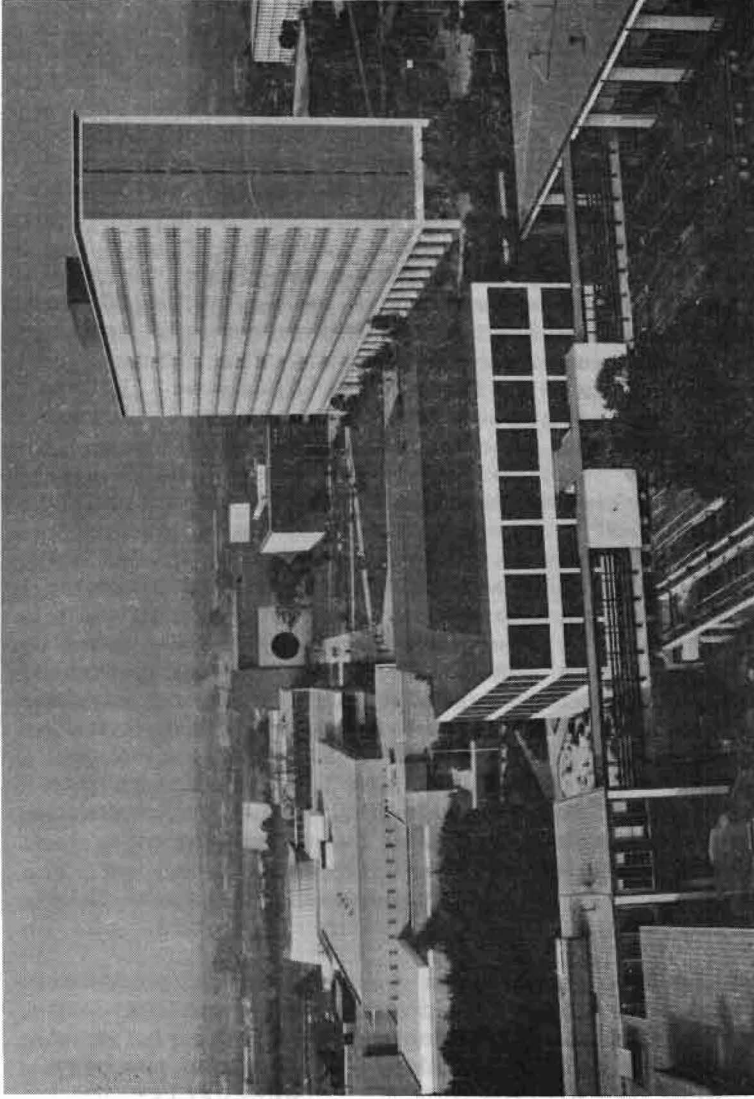
At the same time the Society feels justified in quoting from The Society of Authors (in Britain) study of 1965 "The Book Writers - Who are They?" by Richard Findlater: "Better conditions for writers do not inevitably elicit better books. Of course. Great literature has flowered out of great hardship. Agreed. And, in a general social context, authors are not ends but means: the ultimate aim of attempting to give them a fairer deal is to make life, not writers, richer."

To conclude this occasional address: I have refrained from commenting on political developments in the last fifteen years, mainly because I can discern very little change. But Aristotle

was right that man is a political animal, and we have our Albert Langers on every campus, and you have some George Wallaces on your national scene. Some of you graduates are feeling disillusioned with the so-called establishment. Yet I do hope as adults you will not become "drop outs" in the nitty-gritty, tedious long haul that brings about orderly, enlightened change that can properly be called progress. In brief, I do hope you will continue to be concerned with the health and beauty of your environment and with the vitality and flexibility of your institutions.

I also leave you with one request. I hope you think enough of education in general and Monash University in particular to support it in the future. One lesson the University of California has taught the world is that a tax-supported institution needs a very substantial private endowment given by grateful alumni and members of the public in general. I wish you all and Monash University well.

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picture by Vladimir Kohout, Department
of Psychology

LOUSY TEACHERS . . . AND ALL THAT

by Mr. Gordon Troup, Reader in Physics

In the current welter of criticism directed against Universities there is a balance which is becoming thoroughly overweighted in one direction: namely, the N.U.A.U.S. complaint that "some professors are lousy teachers", and that "teachers should be assessed every three years by staff and students to make sure they are doing their jobs properly". If we are not careful, the "What I say three times is true" effect will operate. I should say at the outset that the views I express are personal ones.

Firstly, I do not regard myself as a "university teacher". I regard myself as a professional man who chooses to practise at a University, because it gives me certain freedoms and advantages. Freedom to pursue my research (within financial reason), the advantages of colleagues to discuss matters with, of access to first-rate libraries, of contact with young inquiring minds. Any position brings with it certain duties, and one of my duties is to teach. This I try to do to the best of my ability, and I enjoy it enormously, but the fact that I do it does not make me a professional teacher. Nor is teaching at a University the same as teaching at primary or secondary school - thank goodness! Because this I would not enjoy.

The teaching responsibilities of an academic do not end simply with undergraduates at the pass level. He must also interact with honours, graduate and postgraduate students, and with members of his department. He has a responsibility to keep himself up to date with developments in his own field of research, and, if these warrant it,

to pass them on to the whole of his department at a colloquium or a series of seminars. It is obvious that the "classes" diminish in size as the level rises, and that the motivation to learn increases, as does the capacity of the audience to absorb complex knowledge. It is therefore entirely possible that an academic who communicates poorly with undergraduates nevertheless performs a very valuable function by communicating efficiently at the higher, perhaps the highest, levels. Just how is this going to be taken into account in assessing an academic's "teaching ability" - and has N.U.A.U.S. considered this aspect at all? I doubt it.

N.U.A.U.S. also appears to be operating on the current myth that "the lectures are the course". They are not - and hence, are not compulsory in most Universities. The syllabus plus the textbook plus references plus preliminary and related reading, supplemented by lectures, are the course. It is quite possible to pass, and pass well, without attending a single lecture, provided one maintains a personal contact with the lecturer or a tutor. Here is the crux of the problem. Oxford and Cambridge allot a student to a tutor, who directs his work, and helps him with his difficulties, and the student need never attend a lecture. Here, because of lack of finance, such a system is not possible, and indeed we are going further away from it as the University finances are not growing as fast as the student numbers.

Further, a student will obtain as much from a lecture as he is prepared to receive. If he has done his preliminary reading, and has his syllabus, and reads ahead, he will gain more than if he has done none of these things. This is a truism, but we have plenty of evidence that students do not do these things.

I regard University "teaching" as helping people to learn how to teach themselves. I regard an undergraduate lecture as a means of treating difficult or important parts of a course, to clarify or emphasise them; as a means of correcting errors in textbooks, or updating the ideas; as a means of bringing the very latest development in a field to a class, almost as soon as one learns of them oneself. The chances of clarifying a difficult point for everyone in a class of 200 are pretty slim if one can give only one or two (instead of 200) points of view; but if one only makes them think about it, half the battle is won. Provided always that the student is motivated, and not taking the course simply as some kind of a "pot boiler" imposed on him by someone else.

The acquisition of knowledge is difficult, and must be worked at. It would be delightful if knowledge could be poured into a student's brain like beer into a glass, but this is not yet possible.

However impassioned the rhetoric above may sound, I would suggest that the complaints of N.U.A.U.S. show a singular ignorance of the function and modus operandi of lectures and of the University. The N.U.A.U.S. would be better employed pressing for more University finance from the Commonwealth Government than pressing to clear up some lack of expertise in undergraduate lecturing. Many Universities, anyhow, have already set about correcting this by establishment of special education units.

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WHAT THE READER IS WRITING

The next Reader to be interviewed in our series is Dr. G.I.N. Rozvany who is the first and, as yet, the only Reader in Engineering.

Question: Why are you an engineer?

Answer: I prefer the term 'technologist'. Car repair men, boiler makers, engine drivers and turners are all called 'engineers'.

Q: Why did you decide to study technology then?

A: It was not by choice. I wanted to become a theoretical physicist.

Q: What went wrong?

A: I was born of the wrong parents. In some socialist countries, only working class kids were allowed to enrol for certain courses at the time of my matriculation. Fortunately, the class struggle did not affect the civil engineering enrolment.



Dr. G. I. N. Rozvany

Q: Do you regret that circumstances have forced you to become a technologist?

A: Not really. Civil engineers, on the whole, are perhaps less theoretically inclined than physicists which makes this field less competitive for a theoretician. In any case, I am gradually becoming a systems engineer.

Q: What are your research interests?

A: I am more and more interested in optimization theory and its applications in a variety of fields.

Q: Is this what you write about normally?

A: Yes; on an average, I write one research paper a month, partly on the mathematical aspects of optimal design and partly on applications. Most of my papers appear in the U.K. and the U.S.A., since one does not get much response if one publishes in Australia. I have also started writing a book on optimization.

Q: How is optimization related to technology?

A: The primary objective of technology is to optimize our material environment.

Q: Could you elaborate on this point?

A: Optimization consists of finding the best solution out of a number of alternative possibilities. The term 'best' or 'optimal' has a rigorous meaning once we define our objective quantitatively.

Q: What are the quantitative objectives of the technologist in changing our environment?

A: Unfortunately, relatively few technologists could answer this question because we are too much preoccupied with the materialistic aspects of our narrow field of interest. But it is obvious that the interaction between the material world and society is not receiving enough attention. Apart from this, too many arbitrary constraints are imposed on technological decisions.

Q: Such as?

A: Take, for example, a simple system like a reinforced concrete slab for a house. My research has shown that by doing away with certain traditional constraints we can save up to five-sixths of the reinforcement. But the design of the slab is usually restricted by some non-optimal architectural layout; moreover, the architect's design of the house is likely to be based on traditional social constraints such as the family system and private ownership which might be just as unoptimal as a conventional slab design.

Q: Could methods of systems engineering be extended to social factors?

A: Not in the immediate future; but there is an urgent need for a lot more basic research into this problem. The objective functions used by systems engineers at present are either production-oriented or market-oriented. In the case of weapon-research, the quantitative objective is the amount of destruction caused by a certain class of weapons. For a change, technology could try to serve the real needs of society.

Q: How would you go about achieving this objective?

A: Naturally, the first step would be to define the needs of society. I think few academics would deny that one of our basic objectives is to make people happier. The difficulty, from a systems engineering point of view, is that human happiness is not an easily measurable and even less predictable quantity. However, we have measurable quantities such as suicide-rate, the frequency of ulcers, neuroses, riots etc.

The next step would be the adoption of a rational ethical system. This is obviously necessary in decisions where a minority must suffer in order to make the majority happy, as in the case of property acquisition for a freeway. One could set up a sufficiently sophisticated mathematical model representing social justice which would be certainly more flexible than a set of rigid and dogmatic rules.

The third problem in exploring the limits of optimization is that both the objective criteria for happiness and our ethical system are dependent on the conditioning we have been subjected to during our childhood and possibly later. To be entirely rational, one would have to assess the optimal amount and type of conditioning. Here we come up against all sorts of political and religious prejudices handed down from the distant past. To find the true optimum, one would have to test a large number of unorthodox human systems outside the bounds of traditional social conventions and morality by studying the behaviour of small communities of volunteers over long periods. Interpolation and stochastic methods could be used in planning further experiments on human systems.

One rather extreme example of an experimental community would be a sort of super-hippie group because this would represent the aspirations of a fairly large section of our younger generation.

Previous attempts of communal living, such as the hippie communities I visited around Berkeley, suffered from bad organization, poverty and shortage of living space which resulted in the curtailment of both privacy and personal freedom. These shortcomings should be eliminated in a properly planned experimental environment and the test group could be compared with a 'normal' suburban control group. I am not suggesting that the communal system is better but I do believe that one should use the accepted principles of scientific inquiry in deciding important issues. Here I am referring to major technological decisions and not suggesting that personal freedom should be curtailed in any way by some computerized central authority.

Q: Are we not getting too far away from technology?

A: This depends on your definition of technology. Once the optimization of our material environment is taken over by highly automated computer programs, the technologist will have more time for considering the effects of technology on the human race and vice versa. I hope that my research into automatic design processes will contribute in a small way to achieving this ultimate objective.

Q: How would this affect engineering education?

A: When Computers can handle trivial problems like structural design, technologists will be able to concentrate on learning more about the ecological, sociological, economic, psychological, genetic and aesthetic implications of technological decision. A broader curriculum might also improve the image of 'engineers' in academic communities.

Q: Do you like teaching and administrative work?

A: I enjoy both, particularly teaching. But let us consider our practical constraints. If one spent say, thirty hours a week doing teaching and administrative duties, one could only work an additional forty to forty-five hours on research and even that would result in too much restriction on one's private life. Furthermore, it takes more than forty-five hours a week to keep up with a complex research field and to supervise up to six research students.

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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

The next monthly meeting of the Administrative Management Group of the A.I.M. is at 6.30 p.m. on July 21.

Future meetings will be on August 18, September 15, and October 20 when it is hoped to discuss subjects as varied as the Apollo moon shot to Counselling in Industry.

Visitors are welcome to all meetings. A telephone call to the Institute (26 3645) to let them know of your attendance will suffice.

Further details can be obtained from Mr. J. C. Brierley extension 2045.

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A TRIP TO LESOTHO

The Sub-Dean of the Faculty of Law, Mr. H. B. Connell, was in the African Kingdom of Lesotho from the end of 1968 until early this year.

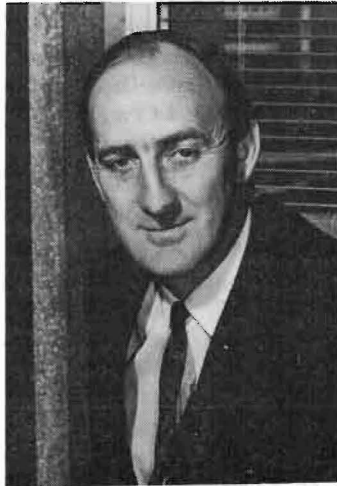
This is his report to Council :

The University generously granted me leave of absence between December 1968 and mid-February 1970 to serve as Treaties Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho. The agency of recruitment was the United Nations but on taking up my position I became a contract officer in the civil service of Lesotho.

A few words about Lesotho may not be amiss. It is a small, mountainous state in Southern Africa of some 12,000 square miles, its population is nearly one million. Important features, having political consequences, are that it is a land-locked state completely surrounded by one other state, the Republic of South Africa, and that the people are nearly all Basotho - there are pockets of Xhosa, Swazi and Zulu but the Basotho are dominant. The political divisions are therefore not on "tribal" lines but are policy-oriented, and the two major parties, unusual in Black Africa, each command about 50% of the electorate.

Lesotho gained independence in 1966. Until then the territory was a British colony, Basutoland, and was administered as one of the High Commission Territories of Southern Africa, the others being Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

As a colony, Basutoland had had extended or applied to it something in the nature of five hundred bilateral or multilateral international agreements. Upon independence, one of Lesotho's tasks was to evaluate and reach a policy decision about its continued adherence to each of these agreements. For this purpose, a two-year breathing space was instituted, later extended to four years, during which time Lesotho, it was hoped, would be able to carry out its task. The review of these agreements was, in fact, the prime purpose of my work in Lesotho. As could be imagined to evaluate an agreement and to reach a decision on the proper attitude to take as to its continuance, re-negotiation or abandonment, is a most time-consuming operation - the more so as action is dependent not only on the administrative procedures of Lesotho but also on those of the foreign government or governments who are parties to the agreements.



Mr. H. B. Connell

In addition, as the only international lawyer in the country, I was called upon for general legal advice on matters of international law and I acted frequently as a negotiator with other governments on matters current. Lesotho's position as a land-locked state threw up many involved questions of international law in its relations with its "neighbour", the Republic of South Africa. As a result, much of my time was spent, outside of day to day matters, in protracted negotiations with the Republic of South Africa on the regional Cus-

toms Agreement and on new arrangements with respect to Basotho workers in South Africa. At any one time, some 100,000 Basotho work on contract in South Africa, mainly in the mines.

In the event, it was not possible to finish in its entirety my work on the review of treaties. I was, however, able to set the wheels in motion on a wide range of agreements and to set up a Treaty List and procedure which, barring accident, should enable the administration to complete the review. Quite frankly, I was surprised at the tremendous amount of international legal work of a day to day nature involved and I have already advised the Government of the need to maintain constantly an international lawyer in its employ. I attribute this need basically to two factors - the geographical position of the country, and the involvement in matters arising from the country's United Nations membership. The work of the international lawyer in government generally continues to increase at an ever-pressing pace - even in the so-called mini-states.

The experience for me was instructive and rewarding. A year's fieldwork is as important for the international lawyer as it is for the anthropologist. It gave added strength to my firm view of the need and value of exchange for lawyers between private practice, business, university and government.

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MONASH TO STAGE A.U.L.L.A. CONGRESS

The Thirteenth Congress of the Australasian Universities Language and Literature Association is to be held at Monash University from Wednesday, August 12, to Wednesday, August 19. Members of A.U.L.L.A. and all scholars interested in its activities are invited.

About 400 delegates alone are expected to attend.

The Sections of the Congress are to be Asian Studies, Classics, English, French, Germanic Languages, Italian, Linguistics and Science Languages, Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Slavonic Studies and Spanish. Papers will also be given in the field of General and Comparative Literature.

The Opening Ceremony will be held in the Alexander Theatre on Wednesday, August 12 at 11 a.m. The Speaker will be Lord Casey.

There will be two symposia, with three or four speakers at each. The first entitled Teaching Literature in Universities, will be on Thursday, August 13 at 2 p.m.; the second, entitled Language Teaching and the Language Laboratory, will be on Wednesday, August 19 at 9.30 a.m.

Dr. Robert Shackleton, Librarian of the Bodleian Library and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, will speak on The Bodleian Library in the second half of the twentieth century at a Plenary Session held in the Alexander Theatre on Friday, August 14 at 8 p.m. The Session will be open to the General Public.

Professor Robert L. Politzer, Professor of Education and Romance Linguistics at Stanford University, will speak at the other Plenary Session, on Thursday, August 13 at 11 a.m. The title of his address will be Once More - Linguistics, Language Teaching and Pedagogy.

The A.U.L.L.A. Language Laboratory Workshop, the Australian and New Zealand Association for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, the Australian Society for Classical Studies, the Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand and the Linguistics Society of Australia will hold meetings during or immediately after the Congress.

Chairman of the A.U.L.L.A. Organising Committee is Professor I. Barko, of the Department of French.

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CONCERT IN RELIGIOUS CENTRE

A concert by the Monash A CAPPELLA CHOIR and CHAMBER ORCHESTRA will be presented in the RELIGIOUS CENTRE on MONDAY, JULY 6, at 8.15 pm.

The programme will include :

Gabrieli's *Sonata Piano' e forte* for brass choirs.

Monteverdi's *Hor che'l ciel e la terra* 1638.

J. S. Bach's motet for double choir: *Der Geist hilft unsrer Schwachheit auf.*

Byrd's *Mass for Four Voices.*

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RADIO INTERVIEW
BY NEW ZEALAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION

At the pre-arranged time of 5.00 p.m. Dr. H. Gelber, Department of Politics, entered the television studio of the Audio Visual Aids Section, sat down and placed a pair of headphones on his head and said into the microphone "To whom am I speaking?" The reply was from the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation studio in Auckland. Within 15 minutes the preliminary conversation and the interview had been recorded, and Dr. Gelber left the studio.



Dr. H. Gelber being interviewed by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation

The interview was the culmination of six hours hurried preparation of equipment, P.M.G. landlines

and international circuits as requested by the N.Z.B.C.. Normal notice is 24 hours, but priority trunk calls from New Zealand to the P.M.G. Sydney and Monash University made the interview possible.

It is planned to provide a service to university staff on-campus for radio interviews by the installation of permanent two-way high quality speech lines ready for connection to lines via Clayton and Oakleigh telephone exchanges and on to the P.M.G. program rooms in the City West exchange.

Any broadcasting station in the world will then have the facility for direct connection to Monash University campus and the interview of staff at the Audio Visual Aids Section studio.

Details of the service may be obtained from Mr. E. C. Snell, Extension 3880.

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INFORMATION, PLEASE!

The editor of the University's publication "Monash" would appreciate members of the academic staff drawing his attention to major research, educational, or general achievements within their jurisdiction.

The task of keeping abreast of activities in 40 or so University Departments is a heavy one, and although there is no shortage of suitable subjects from more obvious sources, the editor is anxious to cover the full range of Monash activities.

Initial drafts are written by the editor after interviews and collation of reference material. These are then submitted to the staff member involved and/or to the head of his Department for checking for correctness of fact and implication.

Please ring the editor (85-6083) or the Information Officer (ext. 2087) if you have anything to suggest.

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THE REPORTER

Copy for the July issue will close on July 6. Copy should be addressed to the Editor, Monash Reporter, Vice-Chancellor's office.

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OBITUARY – Mr. N. J. FIELD

Noel Field, stores officer of the Botany department, and a former departmental correspondent of this magazine, was killed by a car while walking in Gardiner's Road on the evening of May 22.

Those in technical departments will appreciate how difficult the storeman's job is. To keep orderly shelves, full stocks completely accounted for, and the complete range of needed material, when plagued on the one hand by Australian supply-houses and on the other by academic and technical staff who have left their requests until the last minute, and at the same time to be always cheerful and helpful to both, is a task beyond most of us.

Noel Field managed it all to the admiration of all who knew him. He set up a system of his own that worked quickly and smoothly and gave no user cause for complaint.

Not the least part of this success sprang from the excellent liaison he established with the Melbourne suppliers. They have been profuse in their praise and regret at his passing.

His lively contributions to the Reporter were quoted by one editor as an example of what departmental correspondents should aim for. He leaves a widow and three young children.

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CONCERT FOR HALL APPEAL

The Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Matheson have kindly offered the use of their home for a series of concerts to be given in aid of the Monash Great Hall Appeal.

The third concert in this series will be held on Tuesday, July 7.

The programme will be :

Brian Hansford (Baritone) will sing songs by the following composers:

CALDARA
HANDEL
PURCELL
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
RICHARD STRAUSS

Margaret Schofield (Pianist) will give a group of piano solos by the following composers:

CHOPIN
FAURE'
DEBUSSY
RAVEL

Tickets

\$2.50 are available from the following:

Margaret Scott, 88 Sackville Street, Kew (80 1484)

Margaret Johnson, 5 Frogmore Rd., Murrumbeena
(56 3459)

Joan Street, 17 Howier St., Glen Iris (29 2396)

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LUNCH-HOUR CONCERT SERIES

The Monday lunch-hour concert series are held in the Alexander Theatre, 1.10 - 2.00 p.m. each Monday during terms (admission free).

Term II

- June 22 John Veale (Clarinet), Ian Donald (Flute), Brian Chapman (Piano). Programme includes works by Bach, Schumann, Poulenc, Hindemith.
- June 29 Brian Hansford (Baritone), Margaret Schofield (Piano). Programme includes songs of Beethoven.
- July 6 Nunique V, directed by Keith Humble.
- July 13 Paul McDermott Quartet. Paul McDermott (Violin), Alex Burlakod (Violin), Christopher Martin (Viola), John Kennedy ('Cello). Programme includes a late Beethoven quartet.
- July 20 Piano recital by Michael Brimer.
- July 27 Monash Chamber Orchestra, conductor Laughton Harris. Programme includes J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2.
- Aug. 3 Zaid Afiff introduces a programme of Ethnic Music.

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DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Civil Engineering

Refresher Course

A five day refresher course on "The Analysis and Design of Structural Frameworks" was held for more than 40 engineers during the first week in June.

The purpose of the course was to fill the gap between the undergraduate course in stress and structural analysis and the symposium at which special fields of interest are discussed. The course was designed to help the structural engineers of five or more years' standing who feel the need to be brought up-to-date.

The lectures and discussions were led by Professor Murray and the staff of the Civil Engineering Department assisted by Professor Rao, professor of Aeronautics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, who is visiting the department.

Classical Studies

Dr. P. Garsney of the University of California (Berkeley) visited the department in May and delivered an interesting lecture on 'Italian Canusium and the decline of the Urban Aristocracy in the Roman Empire'. The department took the opportunity to welcome members of the Melbourne University Department of Classical Studies to Dr. Garnsey's lecture.

Congratulations to Mr. P. Bicknell on his recent appointment to Reader; Mr. Bicknell has just returned from study leave which he spent

doing research at the Classical Institute in London and visiting ancient sites in Italy.

Mr. A. McDevitt has now gone on study leave which is to be spent in Ireland and Greece, where he will conduct research into Greek dialects.

Electrical Engineering

Last month was a sad one for the Electrical Engineering Department. Our first member of staff, Jack Phillips, has decided that 10 years is long enough in one job and has left to take up the position of Head of Electrical Engineering Department at Preston College of Technology.

His first major job at Preston will be similar to his first job here. It is that of designing a new building for his Department.

Jack's solid approach to problems will be missed around the Department and around the University where he was known as an active member of the Staff Association.

Earlier in the year the Department had two interesting visitors from U.S.A. Professor D.H. Fender of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, gave a talk on his research into how the movement of the human eye is controlled, and Professor R.S. Mackay of the Boston University School of Medicine talked about the problems associated with "the bends" in deep sea diving.

Professor Mackay showed how he had developed a simple computer to calculate time optimum rates of ascents for divers based on the rates of diffusion of gases in blood tissues. He also let us see a film of a mouse breathing liquid for 1 hour. The liquid was not water but one which contains much more oxygen in solution.

This research, it is hoped, will eventually allow divers to discard oxygen tanks and allow them to stay underwater indefinitely.

English

Mr. Doug Muecke has been appointed Reader.

Mr. Francis King and Dr. Peter Sucksmith have returned from study leave. Mr. Richard Pannell left on leave, in May, for India and Europe.

Mr. Philip Martin's first volume of poems is shortly to be published by Angus and Robertson.

Dr. Dennis Davison's "Restoration Comedies", Oxford University Press, was published in March.

Visitors to the department have included Anthony Burgess and Professor William Walsh (of Leeds University).

Mr. Dennis Douglas is to produce Beckett's "Endgame" with Monash Players.

Mr. Iain Topliss and Dr. Dennis Davison have been appointed Readers for Melbourne Theatre Company.

Members of the department have appeared in "Antony and Cleopatra" (Alexander Theatre) and in Staff Drama Group presentations of Shaw's "Candida", and Coward's "Private Lives" and "Fallen Angels".

French

Professor R. Politzer, Professor of Education and Romance Linguistics at Stanford University, will be visiting scholar in the Department of French from June to August of this year.

Emeritus Professor A.R. Chisholm, of the University of Melbourne, will hold seminars during

second term on the poets Hugo and Mallarme.

Dr. Colin Nettelbeck, a graduate of the University of Adelaide and Assistant Professor at U.C.L.A. (Berkeley), has been appointed to a visiting Senior Lectureship from March, 1970, to February, 1971.

First term visitors to the department included Professor J.C. Davies (University of New England), Dr. B. Elkner (University of New South Wales), Mr. J. Grieve (Australian National University) and Professor R. Chambers (University of New South Wales).

Associate Professor Wilga Rivers is at present on leave as Visiting Professor at Columbia Teachers' College, New York. Mr. Terry Quinn is pursuing doctoral research at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Monash French Department, in association with the Alliance Francaise de Victoria, will stage Jean Anouilh's "Antigone", directed by Monsieur Jacques Baulande. Performances will be given at Wangaratta and Geelong (on July 18 and 24 respectively), and in the theatre of the Dental Hospital, Melbourne (from July 29 to August 1 inclusive). The dates for the Monash season will be announced as soon as possible.

German

Mr. Hans Bender, West German narrator, poet and literary editor, visited Monash in May, and delivered two stimulating public lectures and held a seminar with staff, and graduate and honours students of German.

Since 1968 Mr. Bender has been sole editor of the literary magazine "Akzente". He is a member of the German PEN Centre and has recently been admit-

ted to the Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

Mr. Bender's topics while at Monash included "Literary Life in the Federal Republic" and "On Political Poetry".

Russian

Professor N.A. Nilsson, Slaviska Institutionen, Stockholm University, presented three papers at the meetings of the Slavonic Research Seminar in May. The papers delivered were "Osip Mandelstam's Poetry"; "Russian and English Imagism"; and "Dostoevsky and the Language of Suspense".

Staff and students of the Russian Department were honoured to have such a distinguished visitor and appreciated this opportunity of hearing his papers on such diverse topics. Professor Nilsson is at present Visiting Professor at the A.N.U., Canberra.

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NEW GIFT OF BOOKS FROM THE U.S. CONSULATE

In March the Library received a gift of about 80 volumes from the Consulate General of the United States in Melbourne. (Monash Reporter, April). This has now been followed by a further gift, this time of some 168 volumes, mainly in the fields of American literature, history and social science.

It is one of the most felicitously chosen collections the Library has ever been given. Just how apt the selection is can be seen from a single bald fact: a third of the titles are on student required reading lists.

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Saionji-Hamersley Scholarship

Applications are invited for the Saionji-Hamersley Scholarship, tenable in Japan in 1971. Preference will be given to applicants who are single, who have a good knowledge of the Japanese language and who are graduates or of equivalent standing.

Applicants should be able to follow a course in a Japanese institution of higher learning, or should have specialised knowledge of Japanese affairs, e.g. politics, economics, art. The holder would be expected to leave for Japan in March 1971.

The scholarship provides for one person: fares, fees, and a monthly maintenance allowance of \$A225.

Applications close on July 3, 1970. Full particulars are available from Mr. D.K.R. Hodgkin, Registrar, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600.

Australia-Japan Business Co-operation Committee Scholarship

Applications are invited for two scholarships tenable in Japan in 1971, awarded by the Australia-Japan Business Co-operation Committee and the Commonwealth Government. Applicants should be single and should be graduates or of equivalent standing. They should have a good knowledge of Japanese and be able to follow a course in a Japanese institution of higher learning.

Preference will be given to those who propose to specialise in Japanese affairs, such as language, economics, commerce, politics, science or other subjects which will contribute to the improvement of Australian-Japanese understanding. The holders will be expected to leave for Japan in February 1971.

Each Scholarship is for approximately \$A3,000 and provides for one return sea fare, a contribution towards fees and a monthly maintenance allowance of \$A200.

Applications close on July 3, 1970. Full particulars are available from Mr. D.K.R.Hodgkin, Registrar, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600.

**United States Public Health Service International
Postdoctoral Research Fellowships**

Up to six awards may be made each year to Australians for training for research in "health-related" fields (broadly interpreted) in any medical or biological laboratory in the U.S.A. Each award will be made for six months to one year. Under exceptional circumstances an extension of up to twelve months may be considered.

Conditions :

The candidate must have -

- * Obtained a doctoral degree or its equivalent in one of the medical or related sciences and also have demonstrated outstanding research promise.
- * Made satisfactory arrangements with a laboratory in the United States at which he proposes to train. Documentary evidence of acceptance by a sponsor in the U.S.A. must be provided.

- * Demonstrated proficiency in research, with indication that he will pursue a research and/or academic career for a reasonable period after training.
- * A declaration must be obtained to the effect that a research position will be available in Australia on completion of the Fellowship.
- * Fellows in clinical research which will require professional responsibility for care and treatment of human patients should be certified by the U.S. Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates prior to their departure.

Stipend and Allowances :

A stipend of \$6,000 to \$7,000 is provided according to relevant post-doctoral experience. In addition, \$500 is provided for spouse and each dependant child, whether or not the dependants accompany the Fellow to the United States.

Travel for the Fellow only (not for dependants) is provided at the rate of eight cents per air mile from home to laboratory in the United States and return.

Applications :

Applications must be on the approved form, and close on October 1 each year. The results will be announced in the following April.

Applications should be made to the Executive Secretary, Australian Academy of Science, Gordon Street, CANBERRA CITY. 2600.

A.I.N.S.E. Research Fellowships

Research Fellowships are offered by the Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering for suitably qualified persons wishing to undertake research projects within the Institute's field of interest. Candidates for these awards must be nominated by an Australian University or the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. The closing dates are FEBRUARY 28 and AUGUST 31 each year.

Research Fellowships are intended for scientists and engineers who have qualifications equivalent to the Degree of Ph.D., and are at a relatively early stage of an independent research career. Minimum tenure is two years, and the award may be extended for a third year. Emolument will be within the range of \$5,000 per annum to \$7,000 per annum.

Further information may be obtained from the Executive Officer, Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering, Private Mail Bag, P.O., SUTHERLAND 2232. N.S.W.

The Institute has also announced the availability of AINSE Senior Fellowships which are intended for scientists and engineers of established high reputation; a proposal for such an award will be considered by the Institute Council and the terms and conditions of any offer will be separately determined in each case. No standing rules govern these senior awards, and initial enquiries should be directed to the representative of Monash University on the Institute Council (Professor R. Street, Chairman, Department of Physics).

Churchill Fellowships for 1971

Churchill Fellowships are normally tenable in any part of the world outside Australia for periods of from three to twelve months. Awards are open both to young people who show promise of future achievement and to those whose achievements are already substantial, in every occupation or field of interest.

Awards offer :

- * An Overseas Allowance for personal maintenance (adjusted according to living costs in the country of tenure)
- * Return Economy Air Fare for Fellow only
- * Incidental Travel Expenses - \$100
- * An Allowance for Dependants' maintenance (if income from salary or personal exertion is not received during the Fellowship)

In addition some assistance may be given with tuition fees, expenses of internal travel, books and equipment.

Applications may be obtained from:

The Regional Secretary,
The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust,
146 West Toorak Road,
SOUTH YARRA. 3141.

Closing date for applications is July 20, 1970.

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BOOKS FOR SALE

The Monash representative on the Women of the University Fund has the following books for sale in aid of the Fund's charities. Anyone interested should telephone Netta McLaren on 25.3424.

Barrie, J.M.	The Collected Plays. Pub. Hodder & Stoughton 1926-29. Tooled leather bindings. 3 Vols.	\$ 4.0
Birkenhead, Lord	Points of View. Papers, Essays & Criticisms. Pub. H. & S. 1922. 2nd Edition Two Vols.	\$ 2.0
Migot, Andre Trans.R. Graves	The Loney South - mission in Antarctica. Pub.Hart-Davis 1958. With illustrations and maps.	\$ 2.
Colvin, Ian	Life of Lord Carson. Vol. 2 only. Pub. Gollancz 1934.	\$ 1.
Fawcett, Lt. Col. P. arr. Brian Fawcett	Exploration Fawcett. Pub. Hutchinson 1953. Illus.	\$ 1.
Johnston, George	My Brother Jack. Pub. Collins 1964.	\$ 1.
France, Anatole	Thais. Pub. Windsor Press. U.S.A. 1931.	\$ 0.
Windle, B.C.A.	Shakespeare's Country. Illus. Edmund New. Pub. Methuen 1911. 4th Edition	\$ 0.
Carlyle, Thos.	The French Revolution. 3 Vols. in 1. Pub. Chapman & Hall 1905	\$ 0.
Douglas, Alan	An Electronic Organ for the Home Constructor. Pub. Pitman 1958.	\$ 0.

We also have a quantity of well bound Readers Digest Condensed Books. Prices on Application.