

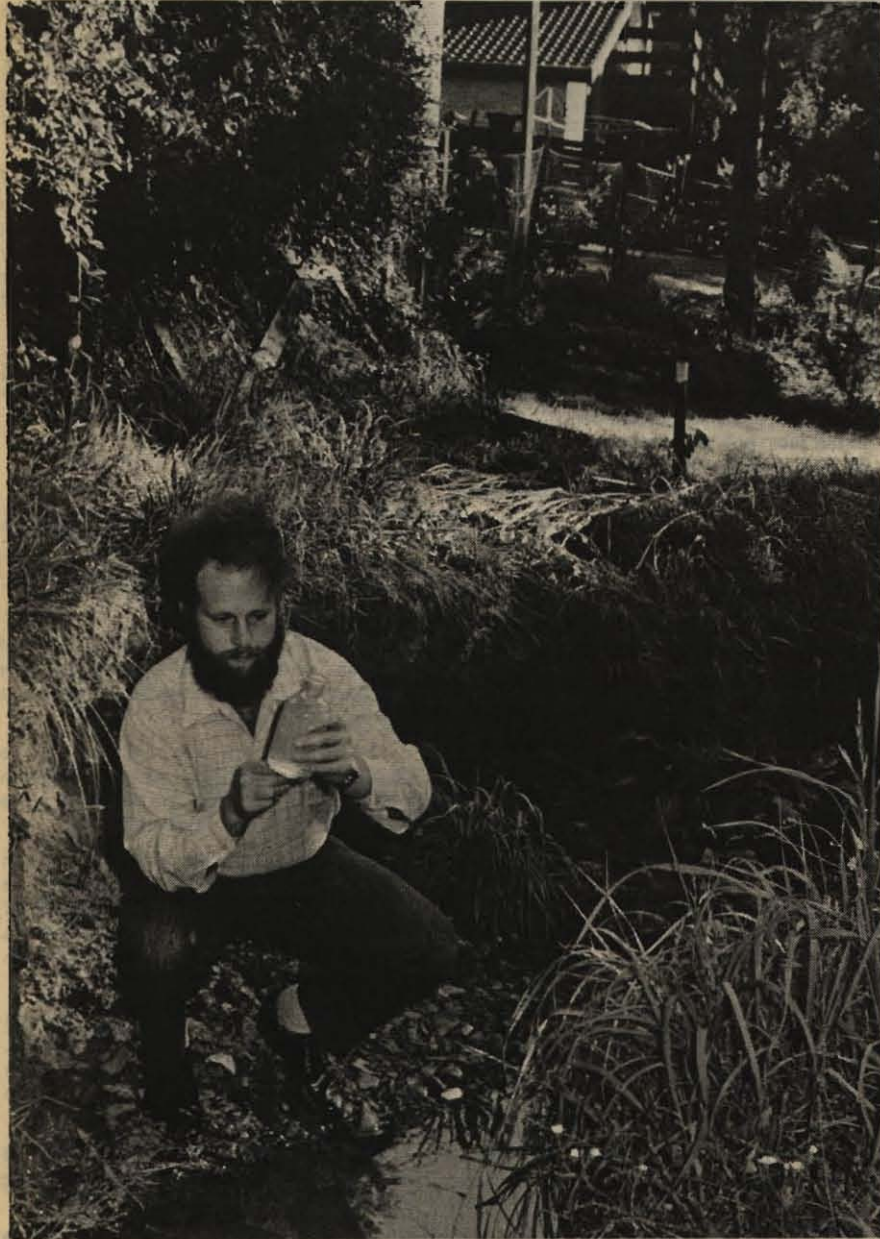


MONASH REPORTER

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Student on vacation job finds . . . High pollution levels in suburban water

A third-year Monash chemical engineering student has done a three-month survey for a local council and come up with data indicating high levels of pollution in suburban streams.

The council, Nunawading Council, has acted on the report and has already called a meeting of all local industries to show them samples of pollution.

"Management cannot plead ignorance now," the Nunawading City Engineer, Mr. W. Sewart, told The Reporter.

The Board of Works has also stepped in and is now taking measurements of its own to verify the student's findings.

The student is Harry Grynberg. The Council advertised late last year for a student to undertake a survey of local water courses as a vacation job and Mr. Grynberg was selected from the applicants.

He made his analysis under the supervision of Dr. G. A. Holder, senior lecturer in chemical engineering.

Basically Mr. Grynberg found that both industrial and domestic waste were causing high pollution levels and he suggests the most desirable solution would be the connection of all industrial premises and all houses to the sewerage system.

The survey was carried out in an area in Blackburn bounded by Whitehorse Rd., Canterbury Rd., Middleborough Rd. and Springvale Rd. According to Mr. Grynberg's research the main area for concern is Blackburn Lake, an eight-acre lake in the centre of a 35-acre sanctuary.

Much industrial waste enters the lake and readings indicated that the water had higher pollution levels than allowable by Health Department standards for industrial effluent.

Nine test points

Mr. Grynberg made his tests at nine different spots—three spots each week over a three-week period and he made one test each day.

He chemically tested for suspended solids, phosphate, ammonia-nitrogen, nitrate-nitrogen, acidity and chloride. All samples were taken to Monash and analysed within 24 hours.

Analysis was also made for Biochemical Oxygen Demand levels—B.O.D. is the amount of oxygen needed to stabilise organic material and high B.O.D. levels indicate that the water could become oxygen-depleted and affect plant and animal life.

At several points the B.O.D. levels exceeded accepted standards for effluent from an efficient sewerage treatment works.

In his recommendations to the council, Mr. Grynberg said that regular inspections of industrial premises were needed. Penalties for industrial

pollution should be such that it was a better economic proposition for the industry to clean up its waste and/or connect to the sewer rather than risk being found guilty of polluting.

Mr. Grynberg believes other outer suburban councils should follow Nunawading's example and undertake surveys. He says, for example, that pollution in the Yarra River is caused, in part by pollution in suburban tributaries.

He also praised the chemical engineering department for making its facilities available and for the technical advice from staff. "I only hope now the council does as much as possible with the report," he said.

The Nunawading City Engineer, Mr. Sewart, said further action would depend on future council meetings. But a meeting with industrial managements had been held and they had been shown pollution examples without the responsible companies being named.

"They were invited to call me back and find out if it was their company actually causing the pollution. Many have done so.

"People don't seem to realise they are causing pollution. Ignorance is the main cause, but local industries won't have that excuse in the future."

MONASH TALKS ON ABORIGINALS

A series of seminars and public lectures is being organised by the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. They began this month and will be held right throughout the year, normally on Wednesdays.

The first seminar was on April 12 when psychology PhD student, Peter Rogers, spoke on "Aborigines in Industrial Society."

The next activity is scheduled for Thursday, May 11 when the Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of New South Wales, Prof. Hal Wootton, will give a public lecture at 8 p.m. in the Rotunda.

The centre is planning to alternate the series between afternoon seminars for Monash staff and students and evening lectures for the general public and Monash people.

Any postgraduate student or member of staff who would like to volunteer to give a paper in the seminar should phone extension 3348.

STUDENT, Harry Grynberg, takes a sample from an outlet of Blackburn Lake, a major pollution area, his study shows.

During the three-month survey some of the findings included:

- At one place the faecal coliform count was 1500 times the proposed MMBW standards for body contact (e.g., swimming). Faecal coliform comes from human excreta.

- At one point at a regular time each day, considerable waste oil gushed into a drain.

- Industrial effluent eroded a concrete lane. Analysis showed a high sulphate concentration (sulphate is recognised as a cause of concrete erosion).

A BITTER PILL

This is the story about mismanagement which has so far prevented the birth of a vital Australian industry. The industry is the making of contraceptive pills.

The story was told on the ABC radio program, "Prospect", by Dr. Ian Rae, senior lecturer in chemistry.

Dr. Rae said that recently two Melbourne chemists had a bright idea about making drug components for contraceptive pills.

The chemists, said Dr. Rae, had noticed that certain Australian plants contained the compounds that could be fairly simply converted into the necessary drugs.

They followed up their idea and found that Indians and Russians were obtaining plant material from Australia and growing plants in their own countries in order to make the pill.

Dr. Rae said: "This doesn't mean we have to drop the idea . . . so far production in these other countries isn't enough to have threatened the Australian market . . ."

"We are still buying all ours in the US and England!"

On the program two Monash people—Dr. Rae and Gordon Troup, reader in physics—were critical of Australia's failure to use its local expertise. Turn to "300 PhDs Have Been Wasted" on page 2.

TRYING TO FIND A JOB

SURVEY FINDS 33 GRADUATES OUT OF WORK

By Warren Mann

Because of the amount of publicity being given to the employment difficulties faced by the 1971 group of new graduates, the Careers and Appointments Office has made an attempt to assess as precisely as possible the extent of the problem.

This is not easy to do, and we cannot be sure that our figures are completely accurate.

However the method we have used should, we believe, give us a reasonably clear picture of the magnitude of the difficulties being encountered, the types of people most affected, and the factors which may have exacerbated the problem.

We asked each new graduate on our register - just over 900 of them - to complete a questionnaire which asked whether he (or she) had found a job; if so, whether he was satisfied with it; if not, whether he was actively seeking one, and what difficulties had been encountered.

Although only about half of these questionnaires were returned, we thought it reasonable to assume that if someone was desperately seeking a job, he would have responded as quickly as possible. We then followed up as many as we could contact of those who did not have jobs, offering further assistance and clarifying the details of their various cases.

As a result of this work, we believe that the total number of Monash graduates who finished in 1971, who have not been able to find employment other than that of a stop-gap nature, and who are still actively seeking it (excluding, that is, those who have decided to undertake further study, travel overseas or otherwise put off the evil hour) is 33.

Of these several have only just begun to seek work, and a few others are almost certain to be offered jobs within the next few days.

While this figure is rather lower than we had thought it might be, it still represents a deal of suffering and frustration.

We propose to look more closely at the people who have not found jobs, and to give some impressions we have gained as to the main reasons for their difficulties.

Everyone will expect that the graduates most affected by the unemployment problem will be those from the Arts Faculty, and so they are. Twelve girls and three men are either still idle or are working in temporary positions or doing 'crash' courses in typing in the hope that this will improve their prospects for employment.

There are seven men and three girls who have finished economics degrees and have not yet found work, although several have just started to seek it. Almost all have taken courses without accounting or statistics.

Amongst those who completed science degrees there are three men and three girls who are still unemployed. All have majors in the biological sciences or in chemistry. We had expected the problems here to be greater, but it appears that teacher-training has exerted more appeal to science graduates this year.

Engineers seem to have found jobs, although there are one or two civil engineers who have not yet finally settled. We know of no law graduates from last year still looking for articles or other employment.

We have talked to most of the people who are still unplaced, with the twofold purpose of helping them to overcome their problem and of estimating the reasons for it. It is apparent the greatest single difficulty arises from inflexible thinking.

There are those who, without having experienced it in any direct way, are against the 'profit motive' of industry, others (even one or two of the same ones) who cannot stand the thought of the 'bureaucracy' of public service. There are quite a number, especially those whose majors include sociology or anthropology, who must have work which has social relevance, although few if any can give examples of actual jobs in which this desirable factor is present.

There are science, economics and even some arts graduates who cannot envisage themselves doing anything not directly concerned with their disciplines, and who go on making applications for jobs at lower and lower levels in such work.

On the other hand, there are some people whose problems arise from their own personal qualities, who are so lacking in personality or in confidence that there is always someone available who gives a better impression available for any job they seek. Such people have always had difficulties, and the hardening economic situation had added to them.

To sum up then, there are still some graduates from last year who have not found jobs, but the number is not as great as we had thought it could be, and not much greater than it has been at the same stage in recent years.

Special problems

Not very many of those still seeking work are normal cases; most have special problems, inflexible attitudes, personality defects, or combinations of these, that place them under special handicaps. Some can be expected to find jobs quite soon; others may well be unemployed for several months to come.

New graduates are not the only ones affected by unemployment.

Our enquiries have revealed that there are some graduates from previous years who have been retrenched or who are out of work for some other reason.

There are several industries that are in special difficulties, and retrenchments from these are still going on. If you work for an industry that is not profitable, it is wise to assume that your job is not secure.

Other groups of concern to us in which unemployment exists include those who have discontinued their courses at various levels, and those who are finishing their degrees part-time. Those who are leaving without completing have had some problems, as girls in particular have found

employers looking for skills rather than education. The position for those seeking part-time work has always been difficult, and is only marginally more so this year.

The general impression that we have gained from the job-seeking period of 1971-72 has been that there are still many graduates whose career thinking is rigidly tied to well-established patterns, who are not prepared to venture out of these patterns into less conventional careers and jobs.

Often the attitudes that show through are those of their parents and others of a generation that is not willing to face the fact of a changing world.

The person who can hope for a successful and satisfying career is the one who can mould his attitudes and his prejudices to his experience, who can look for opportunity with imagination, who can seek his career satisfactions privately and not in the eyes of a limited circle of relations and friends.

• Reprinted from Careers Weekly (March 17), a publication of the Monash Careers and Appointments Office.

Weekly meetings of unemployed

The Careers and Appointments Offices at Monash and LaTrobe Universities have organised a weekly get together of graduates who cannot find jobs.

The meetings are held on Fridays in the Monash Careers and Appointments Office in the Union and the first one on April 7 was attended by 7 out of work graduates.

The aim of the discussion is to review the employment situation in relation to each individual's needs, to discuss methods of presentation to employers and to provide a chance to each participant to benefit by the experiences of others.

Any graduates who would like to take part should contact Lionel Parrott on ext. 3151. Former Monash identity, John Waterhouse, is representing LaTrobe at the discussions.

Mr. Parrott says that the two offices are planning to continue these meetings during the year.



● Gordon Troup, physics



● Ian Rae, chemistry

"300 PhDs HAVE BEEN WASTED"

MORE than 300 PhDs in physics and chemistry are either out of work, in unsatisfactory jobs or overseas with little prospect of returning.

This was the conclusion made by Dr. Ian Rae, senior lecturer in chemistry and Gordon Troup, reader in physics, when they appeared on the ABC radio program, "Prospect".

Dr. Rae, quoting from figures of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, said this year it was expected that 150 PhDs in chemistry would graduate.

And there would be roughly 100 job positions available for them Australia-wide.

"This sort of thing has been going on for about five or six years so there is a fairly large army of these people holding temporary jobs in and out of Australia", Dr. Rae said.

"Eventually the ones outside Australia marry, settle down and begin to enjoy American salary and they find

it difficult to return. They are often interested in returning but for financial and social reasons they just can't.

"In other words over the last few years a third of our chemistry PhDs have been lost".

Mr. Troup said the problem hit physics about two years ago in similar proportions to chemistry.

Mr. Troup was asked if the simplest solution would be for the education system to be modified so that it produced the graduates industry wanted.

He said: "The whole point of producing somebody like a PhD is to produce a fellow who is capable of creative thinking, original work and a critical dispassionate attitude. Industry for its part would want vocational training and a university should not be in the business of vocational training."

Dr. Rae claimed that too much stress could be placed on the word "creativity" and this could turn off an employer.

He said PhDs were trained at compiling facts and near facts whether they were derived from the literature they were taught to understand and read or whether they were derived from their own experiments. Then they were taught to make a fairly dispassionate judgement based on those facts.

"At times this degree of dispassion or detachment can approach cynicism and we are careful to guard against this; we are not trying to produce a race of young knockers who want to tear everything apart."

"We are also not particularly interested in producing people who have their hands wet with the company products—we are not turning out PhDs and MSc who have vast experience in the mechanics of making polymers or of doing some other specific task."

Mr. Troup said the lack of job opportunities for graduates and post-graduates was symptomatic of Australia's lack of independence. He knew of two local electronic industries which had to close down because they could not compete with Japanese imports.

"We are going to have to start competing with the people who are buying us out and starting to own most of the country. If we don't stop this trend we will never be able to get out of this hole".

Important Australian industries that employed a lot of Australians—whether they be university products or not—should be protected by quotas or tariffs, Mr. Troup said.



A LIFE SAVER

In its time the foyer of the University Offices has had its fair share of demonstrations . . . never one quite like the demonstration just before Easter when preservation of human life was the main aim.

The safety officer, Bill Barker, with a machine from the Health Service, demonstrated rescue by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a group of administration employees. In the photo Julie Brown, secretary, Vice-Chancellor's Department, learns to apply heart massage while Mr. Barker performs the resuscitation.

Mr. Barker says patients are dying because people do not know the method and he would like departments to contact him on ext. 2059 for a demonstration.

"WE'RE FORCED TO DRINK HEAVILY"—HETZEL

THREE members of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at the Alfred Hospital, Professor B.S. Hetzel, Dr. G. A. Ryan and Dr. Peter Clark, spoke at the National Road Safety Symposium in Canberra last month.

In his paper Prof. Hetzel urged the Federal Government to finance a major education program to reduce excessive drinking. Australians, he said, must face up to the relationship between alcoholism and the road toll.

"To be able to drink heavily without falling on one's face is still a much admired Australian virtue.

"The fact that the man performing this feat may go out and drive his car into a telegraph pole, a pedestrian or another car is not generally appreciated."

Prof. Hetzel said the Federal Government received about \$600 million a year in excise on alcohol. Some of this massive revenue should be used to finance an education campaign to reduce drinking.

The government should set up a national alcoholism and drug foundation, modelled on the successful National Heart Foundation, he said.

Dr. Ryan spoke of the human factors and features of car design that were important in causing injury. He emphasised the need for continuing studies of the effectiveness of safety measures such as seat belts and soft dashboards.

Dr. Clark suggested the need for some reorganisation of casualty departments in hospitals. In a brief study of emergency services, he found that by and large an efficient ambulance service was offset by delays in the casualty departments.

Visit by squid, octopus expert

An eminent senior neurobiologist, Professor J. Z. Young, Professor of Anatomy, at University College, London, will be visiting Monash for a week beginning on April 18.

Professor Young is well known for his discovery of the giant nerve fibres of squids, which made it possible for biophysicists like Hodgkin, Katz and Cole to work out the major details of how nerve fibres signal information.

He is also eminent for his still continuing work on memory mechanisms in the octopus brain, on which he has written widely, including two books.

A major reason for his visit is to discuss matters of mutual concern relating to memory mechanisms and the means whereby nerve cells establish their synaptic contacts with other cells during growth and development, with workers in the Monash Department of Physiology who are engaged in similar studies, especially the work of Dr. R. F. Mark and Dr. B. G. Cragg.

Professor Young, who is a lucid and provocative speaker, will be giving a public lecture in R1 Lecture Theatre on Monday, April 24 at 8 p.m. His title is "Some Facts about the Problems of Mind and Brain."

Monash Medical Centre to provide . . .

MAJOR LINK IN HOSPITAL "SATELLITE" SYSTEM

New plans for the Monash Medical Centre will make the proposed on-campus teaching hospital a key component in one of the most advanced and imaginative community health complexes in Australia.

The Monash hospital will be one of two major institutions linked with a network of "satellite" centres serving the Clayton-Oakleigh-Moorabbin area. The other will be at Centre Rd., Moorabbin. Initially, both hospitals will have about 200 beds.

Plans for the new-style "medical services complex" were announced by the Minister of Health, Mr. Rossiter, on March 23. He said that construction of the Monash Medical Centre would begin as soon as possible and no later than the completion date for the existing Alfred Hospital building program. This was expected to finish in 1977.

Policy points laid down by the government, after discussions with the university and the Hospitals and Charities Commission, included:

- Economy, and increased emphasis on positive health measures, required a restriction on the size of sophisticated teaching hospitals (early plans for the Monash hospital envisaged an institution of up to 1000 beds).
- Each teaching hospital would constitute the centre of a medical complex including also satellite hospitals and health centres.
- Health centres would be strategically placed to best cover the communities they served; domiciliary services would flow out from these centres.
- Satellite hospitals covering the range of general medical and surgical needs, together with a few specialities, would be less sophisticated than the teaching hospitals.

Mr. Rossiter said that the health centres would provide diagnostic and therapeutic facilities and staff to serve ambulant patients, together with domiciliary supportive services—that is, visiting nursing and paramedical services.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Matheson, said the University welcomed the Victorian Government's decision to go ahead with the planning of the medical services complex.

"The proposed complex is important in that it represents a practical, planned approach to the problems of community health and, particularly, of medical teaching," he said.

"It will be the first time in Australia that a teaching hospital is built on a university campus, adjacent to and linked with the medical school."

Dr. Matheson said the new concept of a complex built around the hospitals at Monash and Moorabbin was agreed upon after a series of discussions between the university, the Minister of Health and the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

The University Council had already approved a broad outline of the proposals and adopted a recommendation that the Moorabbin and Monash hospitals should be planned and developed simultaneously.

Dr. Matheson said that since the decision was taken, in 1958, to establish Victoria's second university as a general, rather than a technical, institution, the plans had included a medical school which was eventually to possess clinical teaching facilities on the campus, adjacent and linked to the pre-clinical departments.

"The reason for this was the strongly held belief that the segregation of clinical students, for all their clinical years, and their teachers in remote hospitals was unsatisfactory; that clinical teaching and practice would be immensely strengthened by association with the many relevant non-medical departments of the University (biological science, psychology, the computer, etc.); and that the existence of a hospital on campus would be an important link between Monash and its neighbouring community.

"The development of clinical schools in downtown hospitals, although successful in many ways, has always been regarded as supplementary to the preferred scheme of having the core of the clinical teaching centred on campus. It is clearly realised that especially if there is a move to expand the medical student intake, our links with Alfred, Prince Henry's and Queen Victoria hospitals will be permanent and cannot be set aside even when a campus hospital is functioning. We are already short of beds for teaching."

Modest size

It was not to be expected, naturally, that thinking about the details of the campus hospital's nature and functions had stood still over this period. Nor did the University, which was becoming increasingly conscious of the pressure of buildings, people and cars on a limited area, unequivocally welcome the prospect of a huge hospital of 1000 beds or more on the campus.

"For many reasons, opinion now favors a hospital of modest size, no more than 200 beds in the first instance, associated with a health centre which would provide comprehensive, continuing family care at a neighborhood level and would make use of domiciliary nurses, social workers, counselling services, and others, as well as general practitioners, with the object of keeping people out of hospital while still providing satisfactory diagnosis and treatment.

"The hospital component of the campus facility is now visualised as a centre for high quality diagnostic and intensive care making use of all the University's expertise in medicine and the associated sciences. This hospital could form the focal point of reference for somewhat less comprehensively equipped and staffed hospitals in the surrounding area."

JAZZ CONCERT

A modern jazz trio will give a concert in Robert Blackwood at 1.10 p.m. this coming Wednesday, April 19. The repertoire includes Bach, Charlie Parker, Fats Waller, Lennon and McCartney, Strauss and Tchaikovsky.

The trio, the Daphne Hellman Trio, features Miss Hellman on the harp, Jack Lesberg on bass and Edward Berg on guitar. Lesberg will be playing with Oscar Peterson during Peterson's current Australian tour.

Miss Hellman and Berg are from America and Lesberg is resident in Sydney. They have recently given concerts on campuses in New South Wales.

Admission is 50 cents.

In the Mail

JUST HOW GOOD IS THE BLACKWOOD HALL?

Sir,—I am writing to you in respect of the paragraph about the Robert Blackwood Hall in No. 71 of "Sound."

I was present at the concert in the Robert Blackwood Hall on March 10, and I would respectfully beg to differ from John Sinclair (Herald, March 13) in his favourable opinion of the acoustics of the Hall.

I sat in the centre of the stalls and found the sound disappointingly unclear: slightly over-resonant and probably most succinctly described as muddy.

Others agreed

The same opinion, expressed in various ways, was shared by friends and colleagues sitting in different parts of the Hall.

By way of direct comparison, I had heard the same orchestra earlier in the week at its concert in the Dallas Brooks Hall.

I might mention as a qualification to my opinion that between 1967 and 1970 I studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and during those years I became well acquainted with Concert Halls and Opera Houses there and in parts of Europe.

I share the opinion that the Robert Blackwood Hall has great potential, and wish to see this realized.

I understand that it is equipped with acoustic blinds for adjusting resonance, and was most disappointed that there was not some experimentation with these. I imagine a less resonant acoustic could have been achieved had the blinds been properly deployed.

I note that Neville Marriner has commented favourably on the acoustics. This is encouraging because it is most important for performers to be able to hear each other.

However, comments of the performer are not relevant to the impression gained by the listener sitting in the body of the Hall; no matter how comfortable the performer may feel in an environment, he has no clear indication of what his listeners may be experiencing.

Seven suggestions

With respect to the comfort of the Hall, I should like to make a number of practical suggestions on the basis particularly of comments made by friends not acquainted with Monash.



(a) When the Hall is in use for a public concert, there should be some clear signposting at the main entrance to show its location.

(b) The name on the outside of the Hall should be properly illuminated; at the present time, the Hall does not identify itself.

(c) If the Hall is to be used for public concerts, there should be some provision for a box office. On March 10th, tickets were sold in confusion from a card table, the money being put into a shoe box.

(d) Some clear indication should be placed over the doors leading into the Hall from the foyers to show which doors are appropriate to which seat numbers.

(e) Some clear signposting of toilets is essential - nobody seemed to know where they were.

(f) At a public concert of this nature it is customary for some sort of refreshments to be available in the interval. I appreciate that on this occasion the University did not have responsibility, but complaints on this score were heard everywhere during the interval.

Whether or not the University has responsibility in any of the matters I have raised, failure in organization reflects upon it.

(g) The main exit gates should be opened before a concert ends to allow egress of cars. On this occasion, cars were forced to queue in order to go out in single file.

I trust that these comments will be taken as constructive and found to be helpful.

Ian M. Cameron,
Lecturer in Law.

Ed. note: The comments of the Herald music critic, John Sinclair, were:

"Just three simple things must be said about the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Field's farewell concert in Robert Blackwood Hall, Monash University, on Friday night.

"The playing was superb. The hall in terms of both comfort and acoustics is the finest in Melbourne. And the large audience that was present on Friday showed that if the music is good enough then the public will go to Monash to hear it."

"Please clean up the university"

Sirs, — This year we sent to you our first child, healthy in mind and body. We were very proud he had been accepted and expected the years at Monash to be the happiest and most impressive of his life. Now, we are not so sure.

In the short time since the Uni. opened an incredible amount of filth and pornography has reached our home in the form of various Uni. newspapers, orientation week publications and leaflets.

Whereas we think the contraception forum might have been useful and necessary, we ask, why do the powers-that-be allow such filth (as Lot's Wife etc.) to be printed in the Uni's name?

Do you seriously believe that over-exposure to pornography and all kinds of sex literature will make the students become disinterested and bored with it all? Does it really work that way? Or will it make them compete in inventing even filthier and more sadistic forms of self-expression?

Why cannot their minds be influenced, so that they occupy themselves with the most serious tasks ahead of them — to come to terms with modern technology gone wrong, pollution and road toll etc?

Why do you not emphasise the importance of a healthy mind in a healthy body and steer their energies into participation in sport, games, bush-walking, climbing, etc.?

Why can they not be taught to use gentle humour and intelligent satire without resorting to such juvenile jokes as in M.E.S.S. Mag. Page 5?

Why are they not taught that in the past all civilisations and great cultures that emphasised and practised bodily excesses were doomed in the end?

We wonder, why are the Communist Governments setting such high moral standards and are prude compared to western standards?

Yes, we live in a Democracy, but at what a price!

Please sirs, we are sending our child to University by making great sacrifices and working like slaves.

Shall he return to us a sexual maniac, with four-letter-words obscuring every sentence he utters? Please clean up the world and first of all the University. Some discipline never harmed anyone.

Help fight moral pollution!

— From a deeply concerned Country Parent.

(Ed. note: The above letter was received by the Careers and Appointments Office and forwarded to The Reporter.)

Competition for young photographers

The National Gallery of Victoria is organising an exhibition for young photographers to be held in August 1973.

It is open to photographers not more than 25 years old on January 1, 1973. Entries should be submitted by April 30, 1973, and should be addressed to The Department of Photography, National Gallery of Victoria, 180 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, 3004, Attention: Mr. L. Parr, Art School. More information can be obtained from this address.

Discussing the aim of the exhibition the entry conditions say: "It is important that outstanding creative work of young photographers be available to the widest possible critical view. The National Gallery of Victoria through its Department of Photography, believes a major exhibition of work will reflect trends and perhaps indicate points of departure of artistic significance."

QUOTE

Some random opinions on last month's Fourth University report:

"The proposal to establish a fourth university in Melbourne is a threat to the credibility of the State Government's decentralisation policy." Mr. J. A. Chisholm, Mayor of Ballarat.

* * *

"It would appear initially that the Fourth University Report is a baseless exercise, already involving time and money and arriving at a decision which tells those interested persons basically nothing." Ballarat Courier editorial.

* * *

"We get the feeling that we in the country are second-class citizens." Mr. H. J. Goss, Mayor of St. Arnaud.

* * *

"The report spells disaster for country areas . . . the erection of another university in the metropolitan area will simply compound the problems of metropolitan Melbourne." State Opposition Leader, Mr. Holding.

* * *

"The Government should complete development of colleges of advanced education before diverting funds to a fourth university." Council president, Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, Mr. E. Johnson.

"No Australian university should accept female students until all male applications have filled. The female was brought on to this earth for bearing and rearing and looking after the needs of the stronger sex—washing, ironing, cooking, mending, etc. You don't need a degree for this. There will certainly be a lot less juvenile bandits about." A letter in the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

* * *

"There was a wholehearted feeling that the course was very successful, most students regretting the absence of an appropriate follow up course". From the report of the intensive English course held by the Monash Faculty of Arts for 60 professional migrants during the vacation.

* * *

"Students are at least as law abiding as the rest of the population of the same age." Dr. H. W. Thiele, counselling services director at Queensland University, to parents at a day for prospective students.

UNQUOTE

300 accidents at Monash

More than 300 accidents occurred in Monash last year, leading to over 100 classified injuries.

These figures are shown in the recently released 1971 report of the University's Safety Committee.

About 40 per cent of accidents involved hands and fingers.

A breakdown of where the accidents occurred is: arts 6; education 3; law 1; medicine 57; Ecops Nil; engineering 22;

science 50; central services 42; union 8; library 10; North-East Halls 18; administration 4; maintenance 72 and grounds 12.

• Mr R. K. Tan has been appointed the University's radiation protection officer, as from February 1972. He has had wide experience with radio-isotopes and radiation apparatus in the NSW Department of Public Health, and in the animal research laboratories of CSIRO at Prospect, NSW.

British reports:

DROP IN STUDENT APPLICATIONS

SHARP falls in student applications to study sociology, economics, physics and chemistry have occurred in Britain.

This is reported in a recent issue of The Times Higher Education Supplement.

The report is based on a comparison of student applications in mid-November 1970 and mid-November 1971.

It says there was a four per cent drop at that stage in total applications - 289,086 compared with 300,168 the year before.

It continued: "Since each candidate is allowed to apply to up to five universities about 57,400 candidates are in the field compared with 60,000 at the same time last year.

"Although it is still too early to draw any firm conclusions, it seems likely that a fall in the number of students seeking entry to university may occur this year for the first time in 25 years.

"Several points nevertheless stand out at present: the drop is still only marginal in areas of English, history, philosophy and music, although even they are below the level of last year at the same date," The Times said.

"Sociology and economics, the vogue subjects of the sixties, are clearly losing their popularity, perhaps because it has been realised that they are not an easy, glamorous option or because of the prejudices of headteachers or student disenchantment."

The Times said the drop in applications could be explained in part simply by the fall in the number of 18 year olds in the population, which had dropped from 950,000 in 1965 to 755,000 in January 1971. It could also have occurred because students were applying later.

Other suggestions put forward by admissions officers were that more students were opting for a year between school and university, that some candidates had been discouraged by reports of graduate unemployment, and that some could be opting for the polytechnics.

The highest percentage falls in applications were: chemistry (17.9%), economics (15.4%), sociology (14.9%), physics (11.3%) and languages (10.6%).

Of the 14 disciplines listed only two had percentage increases: biochemistry (2.7%) and philosophy (4.1%).

A quote from the 1969-70 report of the Vice Chancellor at the University of Essex:

"Over the last year a number of British universities have had disturbances, and important areas of their work have been brought to a standstill.

"Essex, fortunately, has been spared such disruption.

"But since last year we have had two serious incidents.

"In February three students were arrested in an attempt to set fire to Barclays Bank. In March a number of students occupied my own office for 24 hours."

Caulfield Open Day

The Caulfield Institute of Technology will hold a three-day "Open Day" this year from Thursday, May 4 to Saturday, May 6. It is the first time for some years that the C.I.T. has been on display to the public.

Swinburne Appointment

Geoffrey Williamson, former secretary of the medical faculty at Monash, has been appointed as the first registrar at Swinburne College of Technology.

Good results at Open University

Three out of four registered students gained credits in Open University courses in Britain last year.

The university's undergraduate teaching programme began in January 1971 and the first academic year ended with examinations in November when 15,823 students sat a total of 17,664 foundation course examinations in arts, mathematics, science and social sciences, with 1,841 students taking two foundation course examinations.

A total of 92.5% of those students who sat the examination were successful in gaining either a credit or a credit with distinction.

The results of these examinations, coupled with the continuous assessment grades achieved during the year, showed that 14,667 students satisfied the Examination and Assessment Boards (which include external examiners) for the award of a total of 16,341 credits, including 936 credits with distinction. The number of students who successfully completed two foundation courses was 1,608, and 14 were awarded distinctions in two courses.

By May 7, 1971, final registration fees were received from 19,033 students for a total of 21,715 courses available. Of these courses an overall pass rate of 75.3% was achieved. Faculty pass rates were: arts 85.6%, mathematics 59.9%, science 70.7%, and social sciences 80.5%.

Before teaching began in January, provisional registration fees of 10 pounds were paid for 28,329 courses by just over 24,000 students.

Dr. Walter Perry, the vice-chancellor, said that "it was apparent long before our academic year started that this total included many who had no idea what to expect from us and were biting off more than they could chew.

"I stressed this in August 1970 when I emphasised that the initial intake was an inflated figure.

"Our planning for the year was based on the final registration figure and students were asked to attempt three months' study before being asked to pay this final fee at the beginning of April. The number who paid it, therefore, constitutes our baseline for measuring results of the university system, and will remain the baseline for subsequent statistics in the years ahead."

The Open University's examinations are not competitive, i.e. students do not compete for an agreed proportion of passes.

The above report is from a bulletin of Current Documentation (Association of Commonwealth Universities, March 3, 1972).

Mentally handicapped

Dr Simon Haskell, English specialist in the training of the mentally retarded is coming to Monash for a seminar in August.

Dr Haskell, senior lecturer in special education at the University of London Institute, is being brought out by the E. W. Tipping Foundation for Mentally Retarded Children and Adults.

Local reports:

QUEENSLAND

Armed by DCA

The Department of Civil Aviation has granted \$12,000 to Mrs Margaret Bullock, a physiotherapy research officer at Queensland University, for her to study the length of pilots' arms.

The grant is to measure pilots' functional arm reach while sitting in seats and restrained by their harness.

One major impetus for the study is the increasing number of female pilots who use aircraft designed for men and who can not always easily reach the controls.

WEST AUSTRALIA

Nun appointed.

A nun, Sister Veronica Brady of the Loreto Convent, Claremont, has been appointed to the English department at the W. A. University as a senior tutor.

MELBOURNE

New Chancellor

Leonard William Weickhardt has been elected 14th Chancellor of the University of Melbourne to succeed Sir Robert Menzies who has resigned after serving as Chancellor since 1967.

A degree in bed

Senior members of the university went to the Canberra Community Hospital last month to present an honorary Doctor of Laws to Sir Kenneth Bailey, a former Dean of the Faculty of Law.

It is believed to be the first time that an honorary degree ceremony has been performed outside the university campus.

Sir Kenneth, a former Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and a former High Commissioner to Canada, is a patient in the Canberra hospital.

ANU GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

A conference designed to assist in an understanding of the changing nature of graduate employment will be held from August 9 to 11 at the Australian National University.

The conference - entitled "Graduates for What?" - is being arranged by the Graduate Careers Council of Australia with the assistance of the ANU Centre for Continuing Education and the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee. It will be attended by 100 participants invited from industry, government, universities, colleges and professional organisations. Some 20 students will also be invited to the discussions.

A spokesman for the Graduate Careers Council said that the Council had been concerned for some time at the lack of understanding of the factors governing the effectiveness of graduates.

"Very little co-ordinated information about the situation in Australia is available," he said.

"There has been no Australia-wide investigation, or even discussion, of the relationship between the output and use of graduates. The Graduate Careers Council fears that the current difficulties in placing graduates has created uncertainty in the minds of students and recent graduates about the value of tertiary education and the relevance of such an education to satisfactory employment."

The aim of the August conference is to bring together as much information as possible for discussion by those most interested, concerned and affected - universities and colleges, graduates and potential graduates, employers, and those concerned with the future planning of tertiary education and the use of the graduate workforce.

A summary of some of the matters dealt with at Meeting No. 1/72 of the University Council, held on March 20, 1972.

New members

Two new co-opted women members of Council, Mrs. K. B. Myer and Dr. P. F. Hutson, were attending their first meeting and were officially welcomed. Dr. Hutson was appointed a member of the Students' Loan Fund Committee in the place vacated by Miss Alice Hoy, who retired from Council last year.

Sir Michael Chamberlin

Council recorded its sorrow at the death of Sir Michael Chamberlin on March 17, 1972. Sir Michael had been a foundation member of the Interim Council and, when the Council was constituted in 1961, became Deputy Chancellor, a position he held until 1968.

Gifts to Monash

Gifts and grants totalling more than \$120,000 were reported. They included \$18,000 from Sigma (Pharmaceuticals) Pty. Ltd. to support research by Professor Linnane into the development of new antibiotics; \$17,850 from the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria; \$10,500 from the George Hicks Foundation; \$8383 from the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund of Australia & N.Z.; \$8000 from the Clive and Vera Ramaciotti Foundations.

Professor Gruen

Council received with regret the resignation of Professor F. H. G. Gruen from the Chair of Agricultural Economics. Prof. Gruen, who joined Monash in February, 1964, has accepted a professorship in the department of economics at the Research School of the Social Sciences, Institute of Advanced Studies, ANU.

Chairmanships

Council noted that Professor S. R. Davis had assumed the chairmanship of the department of politics for two years from January 1, 1972. Professor W. H. Scott will continue as chairman of the department of anthropology and sociology until December 31, 1972.

Student matters

Following receipt of a letter from the group "Friends of the University Regiment", Council agreed to ask the Clubs and Societies Council to state the reasons for its refusal of an application for affiliation by the group.

Council discussed a Supreme Court writ issued on behalf of two students making a number of claims in relation to the payment of funds by the University to the Monash Association of Students.

Council agreed to instruct the university's solicitors to undertake the defence of the university and the defence of those of its co-defendants who so wished. It was also agreed that, until there is any order to the contrary by the Court, funds should continue to be made available to MAS in accordance with existing procedures.

A motion proposing that the university meet the legal costs of the plaintiffs failed for want of a seconder.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor informed Council, at the request of the Union Board, of a ruling of the Health Department that the maximum number of persons to be accommodated in the Union Dining Room and Foyer should be 678.

Academic salaries

Council decided to ask the Staff Committee to advise it on what policy it should adopt in relation to academic salaries and, in particular, on the following matters: 1. Whether an obvious case now existed for an adjustment of academic salaries; 2. Whether Council should urge the government to reconvene the Eggleston Committee; 3. Whether Council should support a full inquiry into the conditions of employment of academics, including the establishment of recognised negotiating or arbitrating machinery.

THE kinds of incentives used to 'motivate' students reflect an unhealthy set of social values, claims the author of this article — PROFESSOR G. N. SEAGRIM, associate professor in psychology at the Australian National University.

The article under the heading of "I Passed! or Carrots for Blind Donkeys" is reproduced from the ANU News.

Professor Seagrim argues that, in our widespread use of carrots (marks, grades and degrees) and goads (examination failure), we have lost sight of the central purpose of university education. Although he has hinted at some reforms, his first aim with the article, he says, is to make staff and students think about the problem.

A UNIVERSITY: WHAT'S IT ALL FOR ANYWAY?

If you ask the average student (this article is mainly about him) what of intellectual worth, professional qualifications apart, he hopes to get out of three or four years of privileged university life, you will find that the majority will reply: a degree!

The same student before he started university work might have said that he hoped to improve his mind. If you happen to ask him near examination time, his answer will probably be that the only significant aim is to get a pass in his examinations.

If you ask the teaching staff what they want these students to get out of university work, not one of them will mention the degree or the examinations. They will probably prefer some loftier formula which (professional qualifications apart again) amounts to something like a love of, or obsession for learning; a readiness to tackle, and a skill in tackling difficult intellectual problems. They do not really care if the student obtains a degree or not.

And yet all our teaching is geared to the requirements of the degree and its satellite grades.

We seem, in fact, to be caught up in an unhealthy set of social values which have resulted in the degree and its associated examinations becoming ends in themselves, ends which are recognised by us and accepted by the employers who take our word for it that they represent valid estimates of the students' worth.

We do our best to make this so, but I would think that very few of us in our more realistic moments believe that the average pass degree closely represents anything of the sort, and would not be too sure about some honours degrees.

The situation is surely not a healthy one and yet we seem to be doing everything we can to perpetuate it.

Hard work

For some reason that I have never understood (unless it resides in our own experiences as students) we university teachers see it as part of our duty to motivate students to work hard. We seem to have a collective conscience about this: we are highly privileged persons, we seem to believe, who have a special duty to the community which pays us and which supports the student, and that duty is to see to it that the student gets what he should out of university (or that the community, through us, gets its pound of flesh out of the student!).

But this problem really has nothing to do with us. We are paid to teach, not to cajole. We are even less trained in techniques of motivation than we are in techniques of teaching. In fact, it is very difficult to inculcate the kind of motivation required into anyone. It is really endemic in everyone, but has to be brought on by infection. Unfortunately our amateur efforts in this regard have turned out very badly.

The student, we suppose, cannot be trusted to look after himself but, like a blind donkey, needs goads or carrots.

We search around for suitable ones. We lose sight of the central purpose of university education, the improvement of the mind, and satisfy ourselves instead with hard work as the criterion; we lose sight of the basic requirement of intrinsic motivation without which the real purpose of university education cannot develop, and substitute for it the goad of examinations and the rewards of marks, grades and degrees.

Of course our students come to us pre-conditioned in this respect, and it would indeed require a massive program of de-conditioning to recover their lost minds and to free their psyches of anxiety at the very mention of the word 'study'.

Subservient schools

It is somewhat chastening to realise that the pre-conditioning they have received at secondary school, the increasing crescendo of examinations, the overwhelming importance of curricula, of having a teacher at all times, of gaining enough anxiety-ridden marks, are symptoms of a grave social disease which has been brought on by the subservience of secondary education to the supposed requirements of universities.

Fortunately it is now becoming clear that the results of this process provide poor criteria for the selection of our students, so perhaps schools will be able to shake off the shackles and return to serving the community at large. But as universities are unlikely to suggest this, let us look further into our own disordered home and see what we should do about it at this end.

Someone once said that it concentrates the mind marvellously to be told that you are to be executed the next day.

Similarly, we find that examinations make students concentrate. So we multiply the frequency of examinations and soon we shall reach the situation in which all students will concentrate all of the time. On examinations. They become anxious, but we tell them that only a smallish proportion of them will eventually collect the real bullets. We do not tell them which ones, of course. Surely this represents an unhealthy intellectual situation, if a useful political one?

It carries many symptoms. One is the demand for 'good' lecturing. This does not mean 'tell me what you know, that I may argue about it and decide for myself if it is worth knowing', but rather 'tell me clearly what I have got to know in order to pass the exam'. Another is the disgraceful personal competitiveness it engenders.

Examination-worthy knowledge comes to be guarded carefully and secreted away from prying eyes. And personal envies flourish: 'she got more marks than I did: I bet she got some help somewhere!' — as if getting help were wrong! Finally, public shame is added to personal failure.

What, in the true sense of learning, is it to do with you, or you, that I cannot cope with the concepts you find so easy? Why must my name be put up there, outside the gaol, in public, as one of the eliminated? Surely only for the greater glory of those who do succeed, which means, did not fail. For them, our carrots in this charade are varied but unbeautiful, if sometimes gilded.

We put up class lists; we give marks (50%!); we award grades; these reach the acme of absurdity in the honours year when we award carrots for life. Classes of carrot. But all carrots, like all accolades, become tasteless and limp after a few days on the shelf: reinforcement must be fresh and repeated to retain its effectiveness.

The motivational absurdities of the situation are too obvious to be worth listing, but a few examples may be singled out.

If reinforcement of success is to be maximally useful, not only must the performer do what you want him to do, but he must be able to recognise what it is he's doing that pleases you so much.

How many students leave the examination halls sure that they did not give you whatever it was that you wanted (if you knew)? And look at the examination lists shaking their heads in disbelief that they have passed?

Lucky matter

They know, far better than we are prepared to admit, how unprepared they are for the next stage. But it is all over now: no revision, no improvement needed there, we have finished with that part. It is largely a matter of luck, anyway.

But reinforcement, by definition, encourages the recipient to do it again. Do what again? Have luck? Work frantically in the last two weeks? Eat porridge for breakfast?

Reinforcement is transient in that its effectiveness wears off over time if it is not repeated. Take a student who has mastered a topic sufficiently to do well in an examination on it. He will probably feel terrific and be ready to tackle even harder aspects of that topic: 'Aha! this is what I am good at: lead me to more of it.' But what do we do? We send him on vacation. Or make him take up some completely unrelated topic. Not even a blind rat would function under such schedules.

Finally, punishment, or failure, is disruptive not integrative of behaviour. It fixes the mind all right. On failure. As a result of the regular and repeated use of failure as a motivator in our universities, nearly all our average students expect failure, and have developed defences in the form of a social acceptance of it as part of a student's life, something about which one can boast, like being caned at school.

What should be done about all this? Many will say that it is the best we can do, which is depressing. Others will say that it's a good preparation for life which, point for point, is absurd. Others yet, usually the ones who have been most successful and gained the most carrots, the ones who usually discuss and make decisions on these issues, say: 'Well, it was good enough for me'. Which is an example of the attitudes which make universities so conservative.

Perhaps we should ask the average student. He is far from being a blind donkey, but a very unhappy one.

He does not really enjoy his studies at university, they are too anxiety-provoking. And yet he is interested in the loftier ideals of the acquisition of knowledge in some direction. At first, anyway. Can we not cash in on this? I believe we can, but only if we can bear to forego the pleasure of examining and grading him.

Should we not make it our first priority to coach him and let assessment develop out of that, without fanfare, without stigma, but in such a way that he comes to the same conclusion about himself?

Everyone, as a senior public servant once said to me, has to find his level of incompetence. This, its possible cynicism apart, is true of every walk of life, why not at university?

Our role as teachers should be primarily to make sure that the student knows, as he works, not after it is all over, how he is doing. He should, for example, resubmit work if it is bad before being allowed to go on. This would overcome one of the principal complaints lying behind the demands for better teaching: students find it difficult to discover in time what it is we want of them.

"Winning post"

Surely this information should be given to him independently of assessment and in such a way that he can try to improve? If he cannot improve then he has reached his level of incompetence and should not go on, in that subject anyway. Those who can improve should go on at their own pace.

The notion introduced some years ago by Professor Hanna Neumann for accelerated progress for outstanding students should perhaps be re-examined, for as all good soldiers know, it is very demoralising to have to walk up a hill and down again. The battle should be joined while the blood is hot.

We have to assess students, of course, but the essential criterion in assessment should be intra-net inter-personal: the student should compete with himself, and continuous improvement, both within levels and by taking on harder work, should be his goal and our criterion. This is motivationally much sounder and much more like life.

A degree, if necessary at all, would then mark the attainment of a level of competence (and the old joke about being a failed BA might be turned to positive advantage: surely it is more important to have studied, and not have obtained a degree, than not to have studied, at all?) and not, to quote the late Sir William Slim at a Conferring of Degrees ceremony at the old Canberra University College, 'the winning post'.

We smiled at the cliché then, as many will smile at the clichés now being repeated, and just continued on our wicked way.

STUDENTS at ANU have suggested buying Ballarat's old trams to provide transport around the 400 acre plus campus.

The idea came from the ANU Union and had the SRC support. Officialdom is considering the suggestion.

In Review

BOOKS

British Imperialism and Australia 1783 - 1833: An Economic History of Australasia, by Brian Fitzpatrick. Sydney University Press, 1971. Pp. 396. Price: \$7.50.

by PROFESSOR J. W. McCARTY

With this book Australian publishers have completed the reprinting of three major classics in Australian economic history. T. A. Coghlan's *Labour and Industry in Australia* (1918) was reprinted in 1969; and the present book, first published in 1939 and long out of print, now joins its companion volume, *The British Empire in Australia 1834-1939* (1941, 1969).

Of the three volumes, that under review has suffered most from the work of later historians, who have provided us with vastly more material than was available to Brian Fitzpatrick, and have criticised or rejected most of his main arguments.

The paradox is that, despite its obvious obsolescence in many respects, *British Imperialism and Australia* remains important, not only as a landmark in our historiography, but as an historical work whose overall achievement seems to transcend the faults of many of its parts.

Fitzpatrick's main concern was to interpret early Australian history as an extension of British history, and, in particular, to demonstrate the chain of causation that linked together changing economic conditions in Britain, changes in the British government's colonial policy, and, finally, the policies of the colonial governors from Phillip in 1788 to Darling in 1828.

The attempt to sustain this argument accounts for the large amount of space, amounting to nearly half the book, devoted to discussions of economic and social conditions and changing patterns of government in Britain. These parts of the book are dull and inadequate in the light of later scholarship.

Turning to Fitzpatrick's account of the convict colony of New South Wales, one is struck by his almost exclusive concern with economic policy, and the conflicts that ensued between the governors and the officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Not systematic

Economic history as it is now understood appears only incidentally.

There are no systematic accounts of farming or grazing, of manufacturing or trade; or of the occupations of the convicts and free labourers, such as appear in the various chapters of the book *Economic Growth of Australia 1788-1821* (1969), edited by G. J. Abbott and N. B. Nairn.

Indeed the contributors to that book rarely refer to Fitzpatrick, and then only to criticise.

The authors of the chapters on 'government policy' and 'agriculture' reject Fitzpatrick's argument that the British government attempted, as a leading policy, to establish a free peasantry of ex-convicts.

It is now clear that the officers did not monopolise trade and the commissariat store, to the extent thought by Fitzpatrick. He gave too much credit to John Macarthur in the establishment of wool exports and failed to recognise the emergence of a free merchant class after 1800.

Fitzpatrick researched and wrote this book quickly and the Australian part reflects, in structure and detail, his heavy reliance on the Historical Records of Australia.

It reflects also the author's socialistic belief that governments should control economic forces in the interests of the community. His sympathies clearly lie with the governors of New South Wales whose policies were, in his view, subverted by the officers of the New South Wales Corps, and, after 1810, by the emerging capitalist class of pastoralists.

While this book cannot now be recommended to students of Australian history, its main theme - the relationship between government and economic forces - remains important and, for this period of Australian history, in urgent need of restatement in the light of later research.

MUCH TO REVIEW

The Halls of Residence Review 1972 is taking shape; that is, they have booked the Union Theatre; they have issued their advertising - to those extents they are committed.

Beyond that, nothing is clear. The men and women are madly writing their songs, and their scenes; Savvas Christodoulou (in second year law) is writing the music, a law group is working on a film.

In short, a typical student's review; worked on until the last moment; full of enthusiasm - and likely to rely a good deal on ad lib.

The theme, if such an event can have a theme, is social rather than political comment; wit and humour rather than bawd and sex - though no promises have been made.

But the point about the revue, or a review - and this is where the Halls should succeed - is in being topical and spontaneous. These are all achieved, by students and amateurs, by being done in a hurry, not too much contrived, and (as we see it at the moment) not too much rehearsal.

The expectations are that, at the Union Theatre from 25 to 29 April in the evenings, and on 28 April at lunch time, the Halls of Residence Review will embellish the reputation that Deakin Hall began in 1965, and that the combined Halls have continued since 1970.

Producer is Nigel Murray, a tutor in Roberts, and a demonstrator in Zoology.

At 60 cents a ticket, this should be good entertainment by the students for the students, and others if they care to go.

Gilbert Vasey

Parent's film

A Marty Feldman film, "Every Home Should Have One", will be the feature of a combined film - luncheon to be held by the Parents Group in the Alexander Theatre from 11 a.m. on Wednesday, May 3. Bookings should be made with Mrs. J. Westlau, 92-4129.

Monash University Bookshop

SHOPLIFTING IS THEFT

Persons caught stealing will be prosecuted in the courts

The above is inserted by the Bookshop for the information of those to whom it may apply.

THEATRE

Last month "Polonez", the Polish National Dance Group, gave two evening performances in the Alexander Theatre. The group consists of 45 young people aged from 16 to 23 years. Two student members of the Monash Modern Dance Club saw the show for The Reporter. Their reviews published here, will also appear in a local Polish language newspaper.



A message for (inhibited) Australians

The 'Polonez', the Polish National Dance Group, has a definite message for Australians.

I can only feel a little envious of the culture and tradition these people obviously enjoy - something we sadly lack in Australia.

The 'Polonez' showed me, and can show many inhibited Australians, that you don't have to be a competent ballet dancer to enjoy dancing, movement and self-expression.

I was particularly impressed with the variety and colour of the costumes. Having a front seat I had ample opportunity to note the work and intricate stitching involved in the many handsewn costumes.

The dances and the costumes complemented each other, in that the sombre dances saw more sophisticated outfits, whilst the bright, lively dances produced splashes of bold colour in the costumes. Another highlight of the show was the 'Dorotki', a group of young singers who were accompanied by the lead singer Danuta Walczko-Sinolucka.

I thought the dancers began a little hesitantly, they lacked attack, and didn't quite capture the spark of the opening number, nevertheless things certainly brightened up towards the end, and the

dancers obviously enjoyed what they were doing, naturally this was expressed facially, as well as physically.

A larger orchestra would have enhanced the performance; however, considering its size and limitations, its musical achievement was relatively successful.

For me, the compere was a blessing, he gave helpful summaries of the ideas and story behind much of the singing and dancing.

The success of this group lies in its simplicity and freshness.

It is worthwhile seeing the bright young faces of these performers, and it is interesting to find that almost all the members are Australian-born, attend Australian schools and Universities, and yet still maintain traditional links with the land of their parents. It is encouraging to find this attitude in the youth of Australia's migrants.

Thanks to our European communities such as the Polish community, Australians are able to glean some idea of the meaning of tradition and folklore - unknown words to most Australians. Congratulations to the 'Polonez' of Melbourne for an evening of entertainment, with a difference.

Gina McDermott,
Arts III

"Flashing exuberance, exhilaration"

You don't have to be Polish to appreciate the colorful antics of the Polish National Dance group (Polonez). Yet it seemed that this message didn't reach the general public because the audience was very much a partisan one.

I want to take this opportunity of conveying my commiserations to those who didn't go and see the Polonez. You missed an exciting colorful display of Polish song and dance culture.

The flashing exuberance and exhilaration of the performers stood out against superbly decorated and tailored costumes, the vivid hues of which enhanced the vigorous dancing. It was as though the whole Polonez company had taken pep pills before the performance!

Before each bracket an announcer sketched briefly what was to follow and not being over-familiar with the Polish language, such pampering I deeply appreciated.

The format of the program became slightly repetitive but this did little to dampen the overall natural gaiety. The blandness of the stage contrasted heavily with the fine costuming.

Further props such as the suspension of a chandelier during the polonaise could have made the visual effect less one of concentrating on the costuming and more one of appreciating the production as a whole. The stage was used to its fullest capacity by the sizeable company and the full impact would be best received from a vantage point a fair distance from the stage.

Still being so close I could admire the fine intricacy of the costuming, watch the beads of perspiration forming and sniff a pleasing assortment of 4711 and Old Spice.

The Polonez has grown entirely in detachment from its natural home Poland which is, to say the least, a remarkable achievement.

Patterned closely along the lines of the Mazowsze dance company but far less professional, most importantly the Polonez has the ability of capturing an audience's complete attention with its effervescent interpretation of its vast national heritage.

David Schulberg
Science IV

SKIING AND OTHER SPORTS



Students from the water ski clubs at Monash and Melbourne Universities were hosts of a three-day water ski tournament on the Yarra last month.

The tournament was held in conjunction with Moomba.

It featured 13 students—eight men and five women—and nine "visitors" from country and city water ski clubs. A special visitor was Christy Lyn-Weir from the US, world overall women's champion. Pictured above is one of the tournament's country entrants.

This is the first year Monash and Melbourne have combined to present the tournament—last year Monash was the sole host.

The Monash Water Ski Club is one of the largest clubs on the campus and has almost 200 members. The club would like to hear from people who are interested in competitive skiing.

All the sporting coaches available on campus

A number of experienced coaches are available to students in the following sports at the following place and time. All beginners are especially welcomed.

Baseball: Alby Price, B.D. & G.H. Thurs. 8-9.30 p.m. Sun. 9-12.

Basketball (Men): Harry Fowler, George Gamble, G.H. Tues. 5-7 p.m., Thurs. 5-7 p.m.; Sat. 9-1 p.m.

Basketball (Women): Rick Grimley, G.H. Mon. 5-7.30 p.m.

Fencing: John Fethers, G.H. Tues. 7-10 p.m.

Fitness (Women): Beverley Gray, Gymn. Mon. 12-2 p.m.

Football A: Clyde Laidlaw; Football A Res.: Bob Fitzsimmons; Football Junior: Lloyd Middleton; Football F: Roy Harper; Football F Res.: Steve Gibbs; Football Fitness: Ken Stephens; F.G. Tues. 4-8 p.m., Thurs. 4-8 p.m.

Golf: Brian Twite, R.A.2 Mon. 1-2 p.m.

Judo: Arthur Moorshead, Gymn. Mon. 6-7.30 p.m., Wed. 2.30-4.30 p.m.

Tei Kwon Do: Malcolm Brown, G.H. Mon. 1-2 p.m., Wed. 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Kei Shin Kan: M. Takasaka, Gymn. Tues. 1-2 p.m.

Rugby: Bill Bertram, R.A.1 Tues. 6-8 p.m., Wed. 6-8 p.m., Thurs. 6-8 p.m.

Soccer: Eric Lindberg, S.G. Mon. 6-8 p.m., Thurs. 6-8 p.m.

Tennis: Ian Barclay, T.C. Wed. 1.30-4.30 p.m.

Weight Lifting: Max Ryan, W.R. Mon. 4.30-6.30 p.m., Wed. 4.30-6.30 p.m., Fri. 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Key

B.D. Baseball Diamond

G.H. Games Hall

Gymn. Gymnasium

F.G. Football Ground

R.A.2 Rugby Athletics 2

R.A.1 Rugby Athletics 1

S.G. Soccer Ground

T.C. Tennis Courts

W.R. Weight Room.

The Monash Sports and Recreations Association is starting an intra-mural sports program for all members of the Union.

The aim of intra-mural sport is to allow people of all abilities to compete in organised sport. The only prerequisite is a desire to participate.

The program is the idea of the new sports and recreations supervisor, Paul Jenes. Paul is on ext. 2099 and anybody interested in forming a team should contact him.

Paul says that teams can be organised within any group in the University, for example work groups, the Halls of Residence, a group of friends, a club or a society.

Scholarships

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

University of Adelaide, Research Studentship in Cereal Agronomy
Awarded to graduates in Science or Agricultural Science, tenable in Dept. of Agronomy, Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

Value \$2600-\$2800 a year plus fees.
Applications close: April 30, 1972.

The Freda Page Bursary

Open to women graduates who are members of the Australian Federation of University Women for postgraduate studies in any field.

Applications close: May 15, 1972.

Royal Society of New Zealand,

The Captain James Cook Fellowship

Applications are invited from persons of senior status who wish to carry out research in New Zealand or the South West Pacific in any appropriate field such as the following: Anthropology, Biology, Geography, Geology, Geophysics, History, Medicine, Oceanography.

The salary will be at the rate of the maximum for an Associate Professor. A travel grant equivalent to economy air fare to and from New Zealand, plus an allowance for personal effects, will be paid to a Fellow appointed from overseas.

Applications close: May 31, 1972.

Australian School of Nuclear Technology, Lucas Heights, NSW

Radioisotope course for non-graduates No. 12 will be held from August 21 to September 8, 1972.

Applications close: July 17, 1972.

Postgraduate Scholarships at University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Tenable during the academic year of 1973.
Applications close: August 31, 1972.

The Georgina Sweet Fellowship

Open to any woman graduate who does not habitually reside in Australia and who is a member of a National Federation/Association of University Women. The value of the Fellowship is \$2000 for tenure in the academic year of 1973.

Applications close: July 31, 1972.

New Zealand National Research Advisory Council

Applications are invited for senior and post-doctoral Fellowships in 1973. The awards will be for research at the branches of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Education, New Zealand Forest Service, Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Justice, Department of Labour, Marine Department, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Works.

Applications close: September 30, 1972.

Diary of events

APRIL

April 18: Meredith lectures, 8.15 p.m., Glenn College, LaTrobe. Speaker: Mr. R. T. Fitzgerald, Australian Council for Educational Research, on education in Victoria.

21: German Department film, H.I., 8 p.m. "Der Golem," 72 minutes.

21-24 and 27-29: Cheltenham Light Opera Company, "Desert Song," Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m.

24: Lunchtime concert, Robert Blackwood Hall, 1.10 p.m. Wind quintet from the Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestra.

26: Meredith lectures, 8.15 p.m., Glenn College, LaTrobe. Speaker: Professor Jean Martin on migrants: equality and ideology.

MAY

May 1: Lunchtime concert, Robert Blackwood Hall, 1.10 p.m. Phillip Michel (clarinet), Henry Wenig (cello), Margaret Schofield (piano).

2: Meredith lectures, 8.15 p.m., Glenn College, LaTrobe. Speaker: Professor J. S. Burke, Melbourne University, on the Arts.

5: German Department film, H.I., 8 p.m. "Nathan der Weise," 1967, 148 minutes.

8: Lunchtime concert, Robert Blackwood Hall, 1.10 p.m. The Melbourne Chamber Group.

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.

Holden, W. Sprague. Australia Goes to Press. M.U.P., 1961. \$2.50.

Truman, Tom. Catholic Action & Politics. Georgian House, 1959. \$2.

C.S.R. Co. Ltd. South Pacific Enterprise. A. & R. 1956. \$2.

Hampden, John. An 18th C. Journal. Illus. Macmillan, 1940. \$2.

Cattaul, Georges. T. S. Eliot. A Study. Merlin Press, 1966. \$1.50.

Belloc, Hilaire. Charles the First. Cassell, 1933. \$1.50.

Wallace, Vic. H. (ed.). Paths to Peace. A Study of War. M.U.P., 1957. \$1.50.

Ward Price, G. I Know These Dictators (Hitler & Mussolini). Illus. Harrap, 1937. \$1.50.

A. Inst. Pol. Sci. Australia's Transport Crisis. A. & R., 1956. \$1.

Osborn, Andrew R. Christian Ethics. O.U.P., 1940. \$1.

Winterbotham, J. S. L. A Key to Maps. Blackie, 1943. \$1.

Hadfield & McCall. British Local Govt. Hutchisons Uni. Library. \$1.

Who's where?

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

MONASH

Arts — German: Professor Gerhard Kaiser, Professor of German, University of Freiburg, from April 8 to April 12.

Professor F. von Polenz, Professor of German, University of Heidelberg, from April 29 to May 2.

Medicine — Physiology: Professor J. Z. Young, Department of Anatomy, University College, London, from April 18 to April 24.

QUEENSLAND

Chemical Engineering: Professor J. M. Beer, Sheffield University, as Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Visiting Fellow from April 26 to April 28.

Zoology: Dr. J. R. Karr, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Balboa, for study leave in April.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Applied Mathematics: Dr. B. Langbein, Battelle-Institut, Germany, as Honorary Fellow from April 1 to May 31.

Economics: Dr. Elizabeth Whitcombe, University of Sussex, as Visiting Fellow from April 10 to June.

Professor I. Brecher, McGill University, as Visiting Fellow from April to September.

Education Research Unit: Professor G. W. Miller, University of London, as Visiting Fellow from April for six weeks.

Chemistry: Dr. G. S. R. Subba Rao, Indian Institute of Science, as Visiting Fellow from April 3 to July.

SYDNEY

Mechanical: Dr. M. J. Short, Imperial College, London, from April to May.

Professor S. S. Penner, University of California, San Diego, from April to May.

Dr. H. B. Jassin, Head of the Literary Section of the Institute of National Language, and Lecturer in Modern Indonesian Literature at the Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, is visiting Australia under the sponsorship of the Department of Foreign Affairs and will be at Monash on May 9, 10 and 11.

Dr. H. B. Jassin is a prominent literary critic in Indonesia and Monash people interested in meeting Dr. Jassin should contact Mr. J. G. A. Parrot, senior lecturer in the Department of Indonesian and Malay, ext. 2233.

Host family scheme growing

The host family scheme, run by the Monash Parents Group is now in its third year and growing in popularity.

"Students were a bit suspicious of us at first", Mrs R. E. Z. Nankivell, the convenor of the scheme said.

Under the scheme Melbourne families act as host families to students from South-East Asia, interstate and the country.

The host families try to alleviate the homesickness and loneliness from these students, many of whom are living away from home for the first time.

Mrs Nankivell said the idea of the scheme was to incorporate the student into the normal activities of their host family - meals, outings, listening to music or just sitting around the fire talking.

"We provide a home where the student can visit and be assured of a welcome", she said. "In this way a mutual understanding will be developed and often very strong bonds are formed."

About 70 or 80 students join the scheme each year. It was originally sponsored by the Department of External Affairs.

Anyone interested in the scheme should phone Mrs Nankivell at 25-2593, Mrs Andrews 211-1481 or Mrs Sandow 50-5752.

The numbers game

The number of students enrolled in first-year courses at the W. A. University has dropped this year compared with last year. Figures are 2900 compared with 3067.

Copy deadline for the next issue of Monash Reporter is Wednesday, April 26. Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, in the Information Office, first floor, University Offices (phone 3087).