



MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

NUMBER 40

JUNE 4, 1975

The Dons' party... student style



THE first few scenes of the latest production by the Monash University Musical Theatre Company are set in a university. The musical is "Salad Days" and part of the fun is the "Dons' party" based on the traditions of the British academy. A glimpse of what's in store is shown above.

The play opens tonight in the Alexander Theatre. The season will run from June 4 to June 8 and from June 11 to June 14.

The "god professor" is alive and well in Germany

DESPITE strenuous efforts to change the situation, the old image the "god-professor" still persists in Germany, reports Dr. Guenter Arndt from mechanical engineering.

"... and perhaps rightly so," he adds. "A professorship is an extremely powerful position. For example, only

professors, as a rule, are permitted to give lectures."

These are usually prepared in great detail by "a wake of assistants" who then follow up with assignments, tutorials and the like.

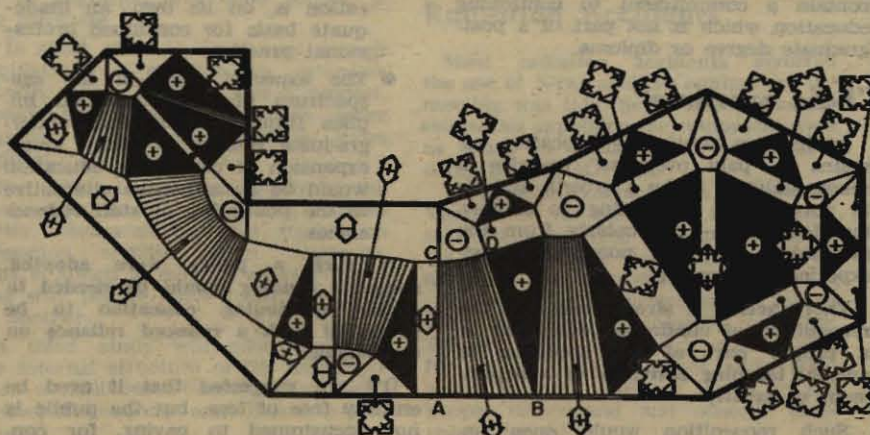
"Although this system has definite pedagogical advantages, it does not promote good student-professor relationships," observes Dr. Arndt.

• More observations from his recent study leave report are on page 11.

ANY IDEA WHAT THE DIAGRAM AT RIGHT IS ALL ABOUT?

IT BEMUSED THE BORDER GUARDS OF A EUROPEAN COUNTRY ABOUT THIS TIME LAST YEAR AND LED TO A MONASH ACADEMIC SPENDING SOME TIME IN A MILITARY PRISON.

THE MYSTERY IS UNRAVELLED ON PAGE 5.



Flats for staff and students near completion

The University's non-collegiate housing project is nearing the handing over stage and will be occupied by the end of the year.

The project, which will house at least 100 students, is on the corner of Wellington and Blackburn Roads.

Up to another 18 places will be for academic staff.



The flats as seen from Wellington Road

A display flat will be opened as soon as fitting out is completed. A series of ballots is planned to determine who will occupy the flats.

It is proposed that students will occupy the six five-bedroom flats, the 16 four-bedroom flats and two of the six three-bedroom flats. The three two-bedroom flats plus four three-bedroom flats are expected to be available to staff.

There is a total of 31 units in the first stage of the project — 10 of them are in the form of terrace flats. If the project proves popular funds will be sought to build more units for a further 200 people.

Weekly rental

It is proposed that the weekly rental will range from about \$15 per person in the five-bedroom flats to about \$18 per person in the two-bedroom flats.

The flats are carpeted throughout. Furniture and fittings provided include beds, desks, chairs, stools, refrigerator, electric stove, and fan heater. There will be two communal laundries with washing machines and driers.

It is proposed that the flats will be offered on a 52-week lease from December 1 to November 30. A bond of one month's rent will be required.

The occupants will be encouraged to form a users' committee and a member of this group will be invited to attend meetings of the University's Housing and Transport Committee.

The committee has put forward a series of proposals to Council on how the non-collegiate project should be organised. They will be considered at the June meeting of Council.

Inquiries about the flats should be addressed to the Monash Student Housing Officer, Miss Mary Baldwin, first floor, Union, ext. 3106.

Separate ballots

It is planned to conduct a separate ballot among students for each size of flat — i.e., a ballot will probably be held for the 64 places in the four-bedroom flats, then for the 30 places in the five-bedroom flats, and finally for the six places in the three-bedroom flats.

Details of when applications open and when the ballots will be held will be advertised around the University and in future issues of The Reporter.

The flats have been built at a cost of about \$850,000 and have been financed by a grant from the Australian Universities Commission and from University loans. Rents will meet payments on the loan and cover maintenance, rates, and insurance.

OPEN TERTIARY EDUCATION — WHAT'S IN STORE?

On February 20 this year the final report of the Committee on Open University was tabled in Federal Parliament. The report's recommendations are still being considered by the Government.

No indications have come as yet from Canberra on what's in store BUT . . .

● Will we have an independent statutory National Institute of Open Tertiary Education "to expand opportunities in tertiary education for all sections of the community," as the report suggests?

● Flowing from this, will we have a network of university and college off-campus courses, study centres and libraries?

● Will facilities for part-time and external study get the financial boost through the Universities Commission and the Commission on Advanced Education as is suggested?

● Will the idea of a single institution like the British Open University be rejected by the government as it has been by the committee?

● On the other side of the coin, will the existing tertiary institutions establish and develop the external courses that the report envisages? To quote from page 80: "Quite apart from the conservatism of academic institutions (which the Committee believes can be exaggerated), some of the implications of a more open system of higher education may well conflict with the objectives of particular institutions."

The first sign of things to come may be in the August budget when financial backing for the project could be announced. The National Institute would require funds of about \$4.4 million in the 1976-78 triennium, the report says.

And the committee definitely sees 1976 as the starting point — "in order to make a quick contribution to the development of off-campus courses . . . a limited number of universities and colleges should provide significant increases in external enrolments from 1976 onwards"

The 114-page report specifically names some institutions which, through their experience in external courses and their willingness to develop them further, are likely to become part of the "network".

The universities mentioned include the University of New England, Macquarie, the University of Queensland, Flinders and Murdoch. From the late 1970s, the committee sees open tertiary education as being a major concern of the new university at Albury/Wodonga and Deakin University at Geelong specifically mentions external teaching in its charter.

Economics graduate in fine voice

A Monash economics graduate, Ian Cousins, 27, last week won the vocal section of the Victorian State final of the ABC Instrumental and Vocal Competition.

Ian, a baritone, sang arias from Tannhauser by Wagner and from the Barber of Seville by Rossini. The State final was held in Robert Blackwood Hall; it was recorded and will be broadcast over 3AR in the near future.

The Australian final will be held in Sydney on August 31, but, owing to the way the competition is run, Ian has no guarantee of being in the final. It depends on the standard in other States; the runner-up in another State may be judged of higher standard than the Victorian section winners.

The keyboard section final will be held in the Melbourne Town Hall on September 3. Elizabeth Glab, 20, a fourth year music student at the University of Melbourne, won the Victorian final.

● More ABC concerts, page 9.

However, the report asserts that at present opportunities for tertiary off-campus studies at university level are less than satisfactory — "the range of courses available externally is limited; and there is general agreement that the quality of many of the courses and the learning methods involved leave room for improvement."

The term open education is not specifically defined or debated in the report. Underlying the report is the notion that it means the opening up of tertiary education for a wider range of people with a diversity of career, study and personal needs.

The report claims that "while the Australian tertiary system is more open than the system in many other countries, there are still barriers to access to tertiary education in such areas as entry, accessibility, diversity of courses, modes of learning, the nature of tertiary institutions, transferability between institutions and courses, the flow of information and student finance".

It is this list which the report sets out to overcome in its recommendations. It calls for an agency (the National Institute) "to survey the practices of universities and colleges, with special regard to entry arrangements, the provision of opportunities for part-time and external study, the nature and range of their courses, and their teaching and learning methods". The agency "would assess the need of the community generally and of special client-

teles and would take steps to encourage existing institutions to fill gaps, without unnecessary duplications, and to pursue openness and innovation in all aspects of their work".

Next step, the committee says, is to develop "a network of opportunities for off-campus study based on some existing and some new institutions". It emphasises that it does not favor "the growth of a network to the extent of every university and college becoming involved in off-campus teaching, although it would wish all institutions to contribute in their own ways to the opening up of tertiary educational opportunities". It believes "that no pressure should be put on an institution to offer external studies if it does not wish to do so".

The network concept is, of course, contrary to a single institution being responsible for open university as is the case in Britain.

[The British Open University started teaching in 1971 with its headquarters at Milton Keynes, about 50 miles north of London. Its methods include correspondence, radio, television tutoring and counselling, self-teaching groups, assignment writing, telephone link-ups between students and teachers and summer schools, or as a visiting OU professor remarked at Monash last year "by any means we think might work". (Reporter No. 30).]

At various points through the report the British example is discarded. Some of the arguments for this are as follows:

● The British OU has not resulted in a general opening up of traditional universities, although it has had some effect on teaching methods. "There is also a danger that if one institution is given a major responsibility for open education, other institutions may feel themselves absolved from concern with the problems of barriers to access", the report comments.

● The committee believes there is no lack of academics within many existing institutions who are willing to undertake non-traditional teaching, whether for younger or older students.

● Continued on Page 10

Two leave Buildings

TWO senior members of the Buildings Branch will retire in coming weeks.

The Buildings Officer, Geoff Wildman, will leave Monash on June 20 after 10 years' service. He was appointed to the University as Works Officer and became Buildings Officer in late 1972 on the retirement of George Boycott.

Mr. Wildman, who has qualifications in electrical and mechanical engineering, has been especially involved with the development and maintenance of the technical installations on campus, especially the master heating system and the high tension electrical system.

The Building Clerk of Works, Reg Harris, will retire on July 11 after 14 years' at Monash.

Over the years Mr. Harris has been involved in the supervision of many projects including senior physics, the Halls of Residence, chemical engineering, the Main Library, Bio-Medical Library, Law School, engineering buildings 4 & 6 and non-collegiate housing.

Continuing education should be part of normal teaching

By Dr. J. A. McDONELL,

Director of the Centre for Continuing Education.

The majority of continuing education activities which the Centre for Continuing Education helps to promote are refresher courses, seminars and conferences which draw heavily upon contributions from academic staff in faculties and departments.

The payoffs from departmental involvement in these activities may be quite significant. A few of the more common are:

- Satisfaction — from a non-routine venture.
- Stimulation — from a motivated, adult audience.
- Kudos—for individuals and departments.
- Personal income.
- Departmental income outside recurrent funds.

Although these payoffs provide incentives, such involvement remains beyond the normal range of teaching and research for which staff are employed and recurrent funds provided. No academic's terms of appointment contain a commitment to continuing education which is not part of a post-graduate degree or diploma.

"Paid overtime"

As long as continuing education remains a "paid overtime" exercise it seems unlikely to be a growth activity in universities, responding to increasing demands — particularly from the professions — for non-credit post-experience education.

There seems a strong case for the recognition of continuing education as a proper part of the spectrum of normal teaching activities of a department or faculty.

Such recognition would open up, for a department, the option of de-

ploying its academic manpower across a full range of undergraduate, post-graduate and continuing education. Then continuing education could be a regular feature of its program (although not necessarily the same in content) from year to year.

Some of the arguments in favor of such an arrangement are these:

- Continuing education calls for the same resources and levels of expertise as other forms of university teaching.
- The payoffs, described above, often contribute to departmental liveliness.
- It would be consistent with the growing realisation that once-off pre-employment experience education is, on its own, an inadequate basis for continued professional practice.
- The expected shift in the age-spectrum of the population implies future reduction of undergraduate intakes in many areas: expansion of continuing education would be an attractive alternative to the possibility of staff redundancies.

If such a policy were adopted, adequate funding would be needed to enable continuing education to be promoted with a reduced reliance on fee income.

It's not suggested that it need be entirely free of fees, but the public is not accustomed to paying, for continuing education activities, the kind

of fees which would be needed to make them fully self-supporting. The cost of running the University's "Academic Activities" and "Academic Services" in 1975 is \$24.8m. — which can be translated into a figure of about \$100 per contact hour by the average academic staff member. Compare this with the present rate of \$31 per hour for part-time lecturing, the figure commonly used in continuing education as the reference point for costing of the academic input.

The necessary finance would need to be applied to two main areas — the Centre for Continuing Education itself and those departments which opt for a significant commitment to a continuing education program.

Recurrent funds

If this finance is to come from the University's recurrent funds, it thus appears necessary to find a way of quantifying these departmental commitments, compatible with the devices used to quantify their undergraduate and postgraduate teaching commitments.

There is available a "measuring device" which, it seems, might sensibly be applied to this situation; but this article is not the place to elaborate on it. The present intention is to seek reactions to this concept of continuing education as a component of normal departmental teaching, funded in much the same way as is undergraduate and postgraduate teaching.

It is none too early to start thinking about policy matters which could be reflected in our submission to the Universities' Commission for the 1979-81 triennium. The question raised here would need to be developed in more detail and discussed at faculty and departmental levels before any explicit statement of policy could be proposed for adoption.

Therefore any comments on the degree of acceptability of the principles suggested in this article would be much appreciated by the writer at this early stage.

Survey shows poverty areas

ABOUT 80 per cent of Australia in terms of land area suffers from poverty or social deprivation, according to a study just completed by four Monash geographers.

Their findings destroy the myth of Australia being a land of equal opportunity and reinforces arguments for Federal action to redress the balance, they claim.

But they warn that Canberra should reconsider its plans for creating new growth centres of the Albury-Wodonga type.

And they suggest the eventual setting up of regional governments with powers taken from both States and local authorities.

The results of the six-month study were published last month in book form, titled "Urban and Regional Australia: Analysis and Policy Issues". It was compiled by the deputy chairman of the Monash Department of Geography, Professor Mal Logan, lecturers Chris Maher and John McKay, and Ph.D. student John Humphreys, who is now doing post-doctoral studies at Ohio State University.

The 150-page book is an expansion of a project they were asked to undertake in 1973 by the Department of Urban and Regional Development: to advise on the most suitable boundaries to facilitate regional planning and the grouping of local government areas.

This was a preliminary to amended Grants Commission legislation.

The geographers analysed Australia region by region and the six capital cities suburb by suburb.

In designating 80 per cent of the country as poverty-stricken or deprived, the four men used three guidelines: lack of schooling, low car ownership, and a high percentage of dwellings without a bathroom, electricity and gas.

"Something of a surprise"

"The extent of rural poverty in Australia, especially in Queensland, comes as something of a surprise and suggests strongly that the egalitarian society notion needs to be thoroughly re-examined," the book states.

"Obviously large numbers of the Aboriginal community, and whites as well, live in socially deprived circumstances."

The considerable range in social well-being pointed to an urgent need for resource distribution on a local government basis, the men suggest.

They used a total of 22 variables to fully analyse the status of people from area to area. As well as education standards, car ownership and housing facilities, these variables covered length of time living in Australia, age, and employment.

Statistics used came from the 1971 Census.

New date for dinner

The reunion dinner of the Monash Halls of Residence Association will now be held in Howitt Hall on Saturday, August 16.

It was to have been held last month but was cancelled due to the strike by industrial unions on campus.

Those who paid for the first dinner will be sent tickets for the second occasion — they will get a refund if they can not attend.

Others who are interested in attending should write to the association's secretary, Russ Monson, 12 Charles St., Drouin; 3818, or phone the treasurer, Alan Sage, on 543 2451.

"During the course of this work we have reached several conclusions," the book states. "The most important is that the large scale involvement of the national government is absolutely essential if the social and economic problems of our cities and regions are to be solved.

"Admittedly, completely satisfactory working relationships with lower levels of government and with citizen groups have not yet been established, but any suggestion of a retreat from the area by the national government must be strongly opposed."

Professor Logan and his colleagues offer the national government a number of policy options for future planning.

They suggest location of government activities in designated regional centres could be more effective in promoting decentralisation and regional growth than the decentralisation of manufacturing industry.

The general past lack of success in promoting regional development can partly be blamed on the lack of strong regional organisations, they say. State initiatives in the field have led to various bodies subservient to local authorities and with only advisory powers.

What was needed were elected, regional governments with powers taken from both state and local governments.

"But this can be seen only as a very long term goal and it would be most unfortunate if the immediate opportunities for promoting regional development in Australia were ignored because of disagreement on the question of regional government," they add.

The geographers suggest, however, that the Labor Government's growth centre program needs to be carefully reviewed in the light of future resources, including population and the government's social and economic objectives.

Creation of a new city such as Albury-Wodonga involved a huge investment of public money as well as private.

"The viability of more than one such centre in Australia must be seriously questioned," the academics argue.

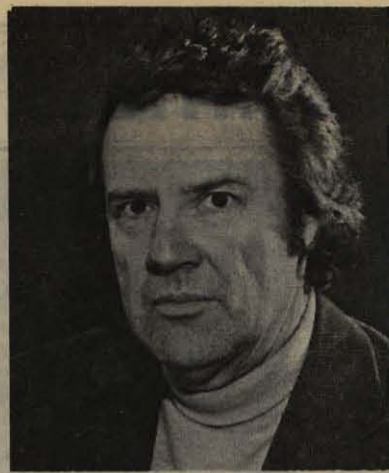
The government should instead rationalise its plans and, instead of planning more new cities, encourage workers in small urban places to move to larger existing centres where there are more job opportunities.

Growth centre planning was based on a 1972 report using a projected Australian population of 22 millions by the year 2000. That figure now seemed grossly exaggerated because of the fall off in migration and rapid decline in the birthrate.

"In short, there is simply not enough population to support an extensive growth centre program and a modest, steady development of lower order regional centres should receive more support," the book says.

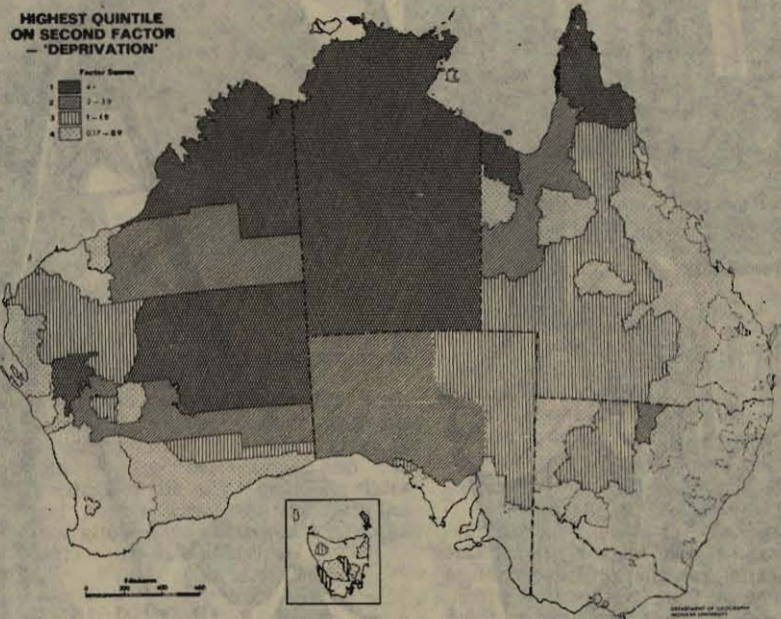
The urban and regional study by the four academics is the first in a planned series. Research has now started on migration trends within Australia. This is aimed at defining exactly where and why people move from one place to another.

A third study will concentrate on the internal structure of the megalopolises of Melbourne-Geelong, Newcastle-Sydney-Wollongong and Brisbane-Gold Coast.



LEFT: Professor Mal Logan, who headed the four-man Monash survey on urban and regional Australia.

BELOW: This map from the new book indicates living standards in Australia. The darker the shading the poorer the socio-economic status of the citizen.



Monash man to serve on new radiation body

Radiation protection officer at Monash, Mr. T. N. Tan, has been elected honorary treasurer of a newly-formed Australian Radiation Protection Society.

Some 40 RPOs from tertiary institutions, hospitals and research laboratories met at the University of Melbourne last month to launch the new organisation.

By pooling information, members will more effectively keep abreast of developments in the wide field of technology using ionising radiations.

Each new development represents a potential radiation hazard and it is impossible for radiation protection officers to show equal expertise in dealing with every radiation problem, said Mr. Tan.

The inaugural meeting heard nine papers on subjects such as the design of radio-chemical laboratories, types of radiation accidents, and the social responsibility of radiation protection officers.

Proceedings will be published in a newsletter to be started by the new society.

Radiation accidents

Most radiation accidents involved the use of X-ray analysis equipment, the meeting was told. Servicemen from the companies supplying the equipment were as prone to accidents as the workers using it, said Mr. Tan.

Three accidents had been reported in Victoria so far this year. In all cases, servicemen received radiation burns to the fingers. These had healed with no apparent long-term effects.

Monash had a perfect safety record with radiation equipment, said Mr. Tan. "A code of practice applies here for using X-ray machines and radioactive material and my job is to see people understand and observe these rules," he said.

At the start of each year Mr. Tan holds a series of safety lectures and demonstrations for departments using ionising radiations, concentrating on research students and staff using X-ray equipment or radio-active materials for the first time.

President of the new Australian Radiation Protection Society is Dr. R. Rosen, RPO at the University of N.S.W. The controller of the safety section of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's research establishment at Lucas Heights, Mr. J. C. E. Button, is vice-president. Honorary secretary is Mr. F. P. J. Robotham, RPO at the University of Melbourne.

Host families wanted

Monash families are urgently needed to offer hospitality as host families to overseas students studying at the University.

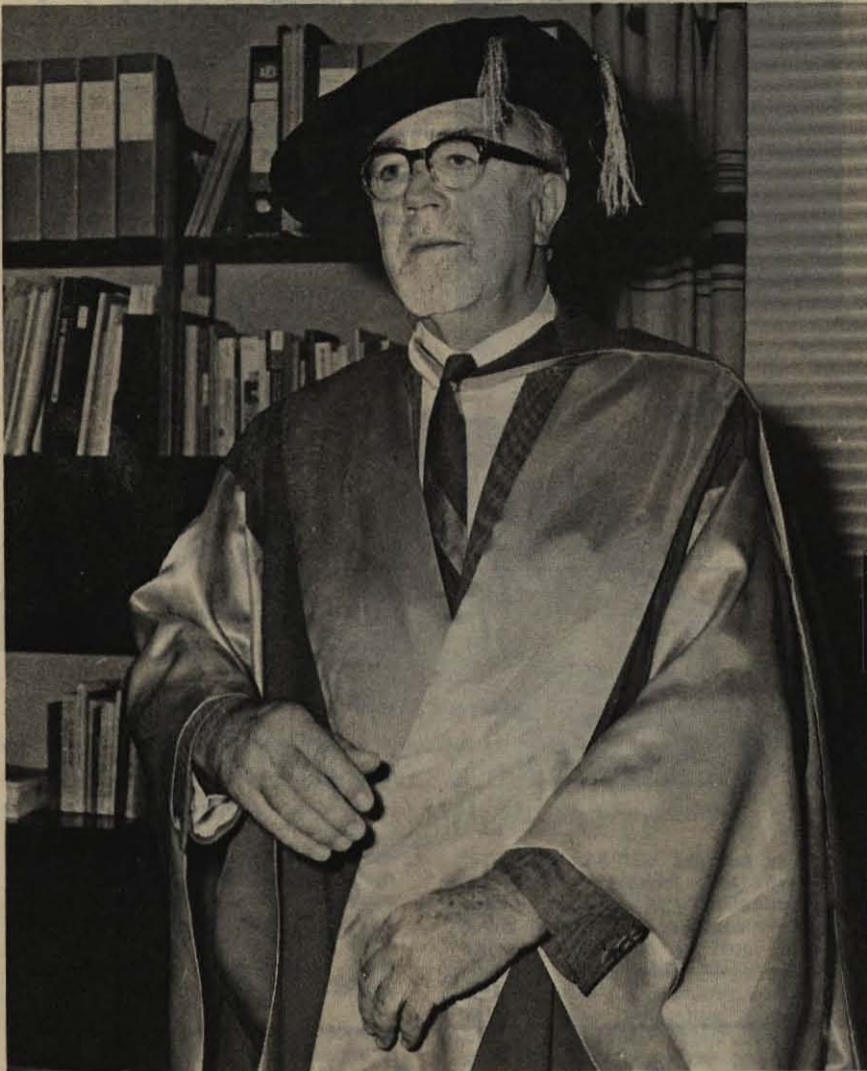
At the end of last month 12 Asian students were waiting for host families. It is expected that there will be more applications in second term.

The Monash Host Family Scheme is sponsored by the Monash University Parents' Group.

The scheme does not involve providing accommodation. The idea is to offer a home that the student can visit and be assured of a welcome and the possibility to participate in family activities.

All those who could help should contact the Convener, Monash Host Family Scheme, Mrs. Meredith McComas, 42 Sunnyside Ave., Camberwell, 3124, phone (after 5 p.m.) 82-4884.

FROM THE GRADUATIONS



C. B. CHRISTESEN, the man who founded the literary magazine "Maenjin" in the early 1940s, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at the May 16 graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Mr. Christesen is pictured above after the ceremony.

In his citation, Professor Guy Mantou, Dean of Arts, said that Mr. Christesen was regarded as one of Australia's most distinguished literary editors.

Professor Mantou said that Mr. Christesen waged a constant campaign for more substantial government support for the arts.

"He deserves much of the credit for the establishment both of the Australian Arts Council and the State Ministries of the Arts," Professor Mantou said.

"Another campaign successfully waged was for the firm recognition of Australian literature in the curricula of our universities."

Doctor no. 4 in Matheson house

THERE ARE now four Drs. Matheson in the Matheson family.

The Vice-Chancellor's son, Colin, received a Ph.D. from La Trobe University on April 29. At right Dr. Matheson congratulates Dr. Matheson.

Colin's doctorate, "A genetical analysis of resistance to carbon dioxide in drosophila," was awarded by the Department of Genetics and Human Variation in the School of Biological Sciences.

Colin's wife, Virginia, received a Ph.D. in arts from Monash in December 1973. The eldest son in the family, Dr. Stephen Matheson, is a lecturer in electrical engineering at the University of Essex.



British Council grant

The British Council has awarded a study leave travel grant to Mr. Richard G. Fox, reader in law at Monash, under the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme.

He leaves in mid-June for six months to take up an appointment as visiting professor of law at the University of Toronto Law School, teaching advanced criminal law, with a cross appointment to the university's Centre of Criminology.

Australian born Mr. Fox was appointed to the Monash Law School from the Toronto Centre of Criminology, where he was an associate professor for four years.

At Monash, he has been conducting seminars on sentencing as part of the law school's recently-introduced Master of Laws by coursework program.

During his study leave in Toronto, he will be researching various aspects of sentencing.

While he is away from Monash, Mr. Fox will also visit other law schools and centres of criminology, including the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge, the Penal Research Unit at Oxford and the School of Criminal Justice at the State University of New York at Albany.

A major reason for his stay in Toronto is that it will enable him to attend the 5th United Nations conference on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, which will be held there from September 1-12.

Mainstream economics suffers unjust criticism, says Professor Snape



Many criticisms of mainstream economic teaching in recent years were unjustified, according to Monash professor of economics Richard H. Snape.

Giving the occasional address at the May 2 graduation ceremony for 366 economics and administration graduates, he said the graduates had received a basic training useful in whatever occupation they entered and in life generally.

Economics could not necessarily be validly criticised simply because widely differing views were put forward by various economists, he said.

"Any science is advanced by disagreement . . . a science that speaks with one voice is stagnant," he told the new graduates and their families.

But such differences of opinion were inevitably exaggerated both within the discipline and particularly in the public mind. They attracted attention and required effort and argument for their defence. They became identified with people and this encouraged polarisation.

Agreement, however, passed unheeded.

One attack on mainstream economics was connected with the view that economists had no answer for the inflation and unemployment afflicting Australia.

"Can economics be validly criticised if in fact there IS no politically feasible solution at the moment?" Professor Snape asked. "I don't think so. If criticism is warranted, it should be directed elsewhere."

"However I hazard the view that political feasibility will be changed BY the process of inflation."

Radical criticism

Radical criticism was that much of the economics training provided by Australian universities was conservative in impact, said Professor Snape. But the sometimes stirring words of such radicals did not convince him that mainstream economics was irrelevant, even if one shared the aims of the radicals.

"If you are leading a revolution, the same problem remains of allocating scarce resources among alternative ends. Even if you are contemplating large changes — larger than can be handled within the economist's concept of marginal adjustments — the basic economic problem of choice remains," Professor Snape said.

Those most enthused with a cause were just as likely to set constraints on their thinking as were those whom the converted regard as being stuck in a swamp.

The important distinction between economists was not between radical and mainstream, nor between neo-Keynesian and neo-classical, nor between Marxist and non-Marxist. The crucial distinction was between those who know their economic tools and concepts, and know how to use them in a logical and scientific manner, and those who do not.

"Economics has a tool kit, like engineering — Joan Robinson uses it, Milton Friedman uses it," said Professor Snape. "The competent use it logically in whatever framework they are operating."

"When logic is relaxed by prejudice and emotion, competence disappears."

Economics faculties should teach the use of these tools and concepts but should not encourage the preservation OR the overthrow of the current order.

Professor Snape told the graduates he hoped they would not find themselves "sacrificed on the altar of heroic ventures."

Heroic elements in the conservation and environmental movement were probably the key to many of the attacks on economists from that quarter, he added.

Preservation of this or that, at any cost, was bound to call forth sobering comments from the economist. Conservationists also criticised economists for encouraging the pursuit of growth.

But while many economists admittedly did concentrate on the analysis of growth, they were largely responding to a revealed preference of communities.

"What major political party in the world would not include growth, or something that implies it, in its platform?" he asked.

Greatest output

But it was more important to realise that the same economic tools applied to problems of getting the greatest output out of a given quantity of inputs, or getting the maximum growth, were also used for working out the lowest quantity of inputs that could produce a given output — or a given rate of growth, or a given rate of contraction.

"How can one be more conservationist than that?" asked Professor Snape.

To suggest further that economists had ignored pollution was to declare that one's reading of economics terminated before 1920. It was akin to saying astronomers had ignored pulsars.

"The economist's tool bag is precisely the tool bag required by conservationists and environmentalists. Indeed one would be amazed if economising and conserving were not related," he added.

Adelaide scheme — a letterbox for all

EVERY student at the University of Adelaide is to have his or her own letterbox. The aim is to overcome the high cost of posting letters to the university's 9000 students.

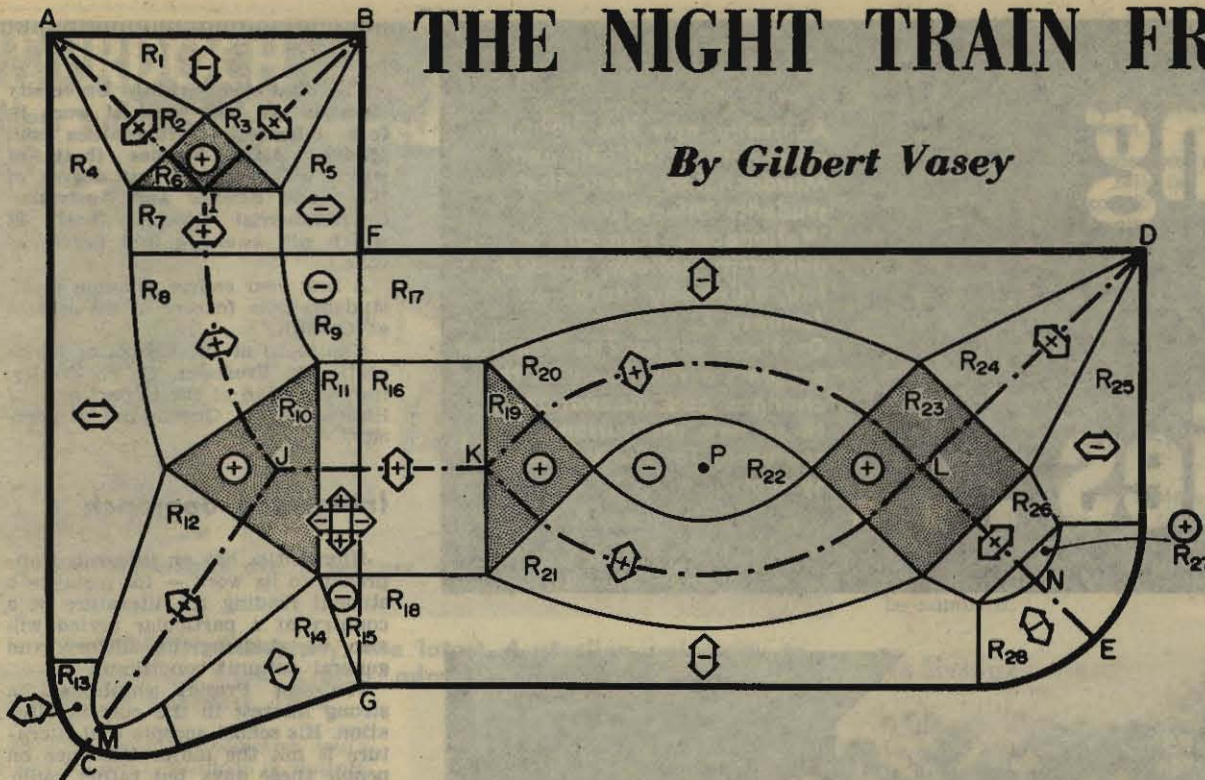
The installation of the letterboxes at various key areas around the campus will cost about \$2500.

A postman and a junior office assistant will be employed to deliver the mail to students. It is expected that this scheme will be cheaper than regular postage to students' homes.

The scheme, which will have a one year trial period, will start next month when all students' addresses will be placed on microfilm and computerised name tags will be affixed to each letterbox.

THE NIGHT TRAIN FROM RURITANIA

By Gilbert Vasey



● Dr. Rozvany

THE stories and films about the great European express trains have their continued air of mystery, magic and romance . . . "Murder on the Orient Express" is a current example.

But, as Dr. George Rozvany remarked on his recent return from study leave, why invent a story when truth can give it ready made? (In this story, the facts are true. Only the place names have been changed — to preserve international harmony.)

Dr. Rozvany is reader in civil engineering at Monash, a specialist in structural design theory.

His work is all to do with stresses and loads on structures. It is very erudite stuff, so erudite that George has more than once been invited half way round the world to explain his theories and their applications to real structures.

One such invitation came early last year from the Ruritanian Academy of Sciences as a visiting professor at the Institute of Fundamental Technological Problems in that country.

"In early May", he said, "I was leaving Ruritania temporarily by train . . . the border guards seemed to have some difficulty in understanding my lecture slides and research documents which were written in English."

George got the impression that the guards thought that his diagrams represented Ruritanian air fields marked off in zones — "suitable for blowing up from below, suitable for bombing from above, and suitable for strafing from the sides." (The "offending" diagrams were, of course, stress fields not air fields and are reproduced on this page and on page 1).

The material was confiscated; George was thrown into gaol, together with a Ruritanian female student, who, realising the fuss in the train, had volunteered to act as interpreter. (George's mother tongue is Hungarian).

George and the student were locked in adjacent cells in a military prison in Uppermost. Then, after being warned that they would be shot if they tried to escape, they were transferred to Lowermost.

By this time George was wondering what would beset him next. But unlike many stories of mystery and intrigue this one had a happy ending.

At the police headquarters in

Lowermost he was looked after by a "very courteous" police major in civilian clothes.

Without explanation, but with profuse apologies, George and his voluntary interpreter were given a suite in the best hotel, and the freedom of the city. Later, his slides and papers were returned and he was allowed to continue his journey.

Taxi journey

But his visa was to expire at midnight that day; the train from Innermost to Budapest would reach the border at 0030, half an hour after midnight. George feared he would go into gaol again for travelling on an expired visa.

The only alternative way out of Ruritania was to get from Lowermost to Innermost and then a plane to Vienna. So he sought a taxi for the journey of 300 km. Only one was willing to do the breakneck speed required to make it in time, and he required a fare of \$US100.

Further routine — but lengthy — checks were made at the airport in Innermost and George missed his plane. George believes that he could have been detained even longer if a Ruritanian woman had not pretended to the authorities that she

was from the Australian embassy. She brought George food, sat by him during his detention, and finally threatened the customs officers that the Australian ambassador would come to the airport personally if George was not released.

Despite the procrastination the authorities were polite and he was allowed to stay overnight with an expired visa.

He had research work to finish in Ruritania and went back later in May for four weeks — this time no hassles with border guards, no time in the gaol, and no hair-raising taxi trips to catch planes. And he returned for a further four months last summer.

ANU awards study leave grants to non-academic staff

Three non-academic technical staff at the Australian National University have received study leave grants under a new scheme.

They will use them to make overseas study tours lasting about two months, according to the "ANU Reporter".

The university intends to award similar grants twice a year, with a limit of no more than five each year.

Main conditions governing the grants are that applicants must be under 50 years of age and their period of absence no more than three months.

The initial awards have gone to Mr. C. Steele, head workshop technician at the university's Research School of Physical Sciences, Mr. R. A. Cliff, head technician in the Department of Geology, and Mr. A. A. Argyle, head technician in the Department of Zoology.

Mr. Steele intends visiting Japan, Germany and England, primarily to look at new developments in numerical control machines, milling machines and lathes and general workshop equipment and design.

Mr. Cliff plans to tour England and Europe visiting universities, museums, geological institutions, and business houses. He will be studying new trends in geological teaching aids, techniques and instrumentation.

For Mr. Argyle, the grant means a chance to visit universities in England as well as manufacturers and distributors of scientific instruments in Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Denmark.

Through these contacts he hopes to establish direct purchasing arrangements for such equipment.

He says this should lead to considerable savings in ANU equipment costs.

Orientation Week report:

FIRST YEAR ENROLMENT UNDER REVIEW

ALL faculties have been asked to review their enrolment procedures for first year students.

This follows a report by the 1975 Joint Orientation Committee which expressed "concern and the distress and strain occasioned to many students by the present enrolment procedures in some faculties".

The report, including a series of recommendations, was discussed at the April meeting of the Professorial Board.

The Board said that the recommendations and comments on enrolment procedures should be referred to the faculties for consideration and report.

The JOC report said that for a number of new students their first impression of Monash University was essentially negative.

The initial response to Orientation activities was possibly handicapped by the impressions gained by students at enrolment, the report said. The committee felt it had an obligation to correct, or attempt to correct, these impressions.

The low response to the Host Scheme (33% of first years participated) was probably due to the fact that new students were invited to participate in the scheme at the end of the enrolment procedure, by which time they were too exhausted to commit themselves in any further way.

"We feel strongly that students should have more than 24 to 48 hours to decide which subjects they will take, although we do not consider it necessary to delay enrolment in a faculty," the committee said.

"Matter of urgency"

"We therefore recommend that enrolment procedures be reviewed as a matter of urgency, particularly in those faculties where students have a wide choice of subjects."

The Professorial Board approved a series of recommendations involving a timetable for organising Orientation, its financing, and the member-

ship of the Joint Orientation Committee. The committee suggested that it should have a more permanent membership with faculty members being encouraged to serve at least two years and one or two first or second-year students being added to the committee.

Professor Peter Boss, professor of social work, was appointed chairman of the Joint Orientation Committee for 1976.

The Board also agreed that the 1976 committee should examine comments by first year students on this year's Orientation Handbook. The Board said that it had been advised that many first year students had expressed doubts concerning the value of the handbook as a source of information on the way the University and the Union were organised and operated.

The JOC report said that the handbook provided a great deal of information for students on University facilities and on means of contacting appropriate people concerning their problems.

"It also contained a number of politically oriented articles," the report said. "There is some concern that the handbook tends to be written in the jargon of later-year students rather than the argot of school leavers."

Introducing the new universities . . .

Australia now has eighteen universities. Griffith and Murdoch took their first students this year. Wollongong, formerly a university college, gained full university status on January 1. On these pages The Reporter presents a run down on the changes and innovations these new institutions represent for the university system.

The first 450 Griffith University students are now hard at work in four schools — Humanities and Modern Asian Studies (both of which will award a first degree of B.A.) and Science and Australian Environmental Studies (both of which will award a first degree of B.Sc.).

A first year course common to all students is a feature of all schools at Griffith.

Chairman of the School of Humanities is Professor C. F. Presley, formerly head of the Department of Philosophy at Queensland University.

Integrated approach

Humanities has an integrated approach to its work — for instance a student reading the literature of a country at a particular period will also be studying its history and general cultural conditions.

Professor Presley emphasises a strong interest in the current situation. His school accepts that literature is not the major influence on people these days, but rather radio, television and film.

Professor Ho Peng-yoke is Chairman of the School of Modern Asian Studies, and came to Griffith from the University of Malaya where he was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Professor of Chinese Studies.

Modern Asian Studies will concentrate mainly on China, Japan and Indonesia, starting from about 1840.

Students will look at how changes have affected these three great societies, with the accent on what will happen today and tomorrow, rather than on what has happened in the past.

Chairman of the School of Science is Professor R. D. Guthrie, who came to Griffith from the University of Sussex, where he was a Reader in Chemistry.

The first year Foundation Course in Science gives students both a common grounding in the general terms of reference of sciences from biology to physics and, at the same time, a better chance to decide the areas in which they will choose to concentrate their own work.

The School of Science intends to produce graduates who are equipped to consider the general implications of science policies, and it offers a special course in Science, Technology and Society.

Environmental studies

Professor Calvin Rose is Chairman of the School of Australian Environmental Studies. Immediately before coming to Griffith he was working with an environmental biology group in the Land Use Research Division of the CSIRO.

For Australian Environmental Studies the forest site at Griffith will be one of a large number of "outdoor laboratories". Students have already spent time off campus in nearby coastal areas.

One of the first research studies undertaken by the School is the thorny subject of soil regulations on the Darling Downs, and the general reactions of the local community to them.

Australian Environmental Studies is also conducting research programs into problems of rural health services, and special urban health needs.

NOTE: The opening of Griffith University in 1975 marks the centenary of the introduction of the Education Act in 1875 by Sir Samuel Griffith to give Queensland primary school children free, secular and compulsory education. Sir Samuel was later Premier of Queensland, one of the group who planned the Federation of Australia and designed the Constitution, and first Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia.

GRIFFITH — Part of a forest



Above: Australian gums form the backdrop to the balcony at Griffith's University House.

Below: The Vice-Chancellor, Professor F. J. Willett, formerly of Melbourne.

Griffith University is built on a hill in part of the only area of forest left in south Brisbane.

It was built with such respect for the forest that many members of the public from the knock-down-the-trees-and-put-up-a-bit-of-marble school were starting to wonder what, if anything, was happening up there on the hill.

Then on March 5, with the Prime Minister, Mr. Whitlam, and the Premier of Queensland, Mr. Bjelke-Peterson, in attendance, Griffith was officially opened by the Governor of Queensland, Air Marshall Sir Colin Hannah.

About 10,000 people came along full of confidence that there was something there to see when the university had its first Open Days on March 8 and 9.

They seemed rather keen on the philosophy of preserving the forest, and siting the university buildings, sport facilities, and future ornamental details (such as a lake) around a pedestrian spine. They admired the three handsome original buildings — Science, the Library-Humanities Complex, and University House.

And there was sincere enthusiasm for the idea that the University Library and some of the campus commercial enterprises, such as the bookshop, would be open to the public. People from quite a large area of Brisbane have already become regular visitors to the library . . . but there are a lot of people, who don't actually want to come along and read abstruse books, who just like the idea of closer contact between university and community.

Community concern is one of the major ideas behind the planning of Griffith University. Another is problem-solving as a focus of study, rather than isolated subject study. And another is the aim of producing graduates with a background that enables them to plan and work with teams covering a number of specialised areas of competence, rather than having their approach to a question restricted to one particular aspect.



The Vice-Chancellor, Professor F. J. Willett, said at the official opening of Griffith University that it is the duty of a university to predict change, and by education, to cause change.

It is hoped, he said, that the proud legend at the gateway of the University of Peking, "Serve the People", may be true of Griffith — but not in a sense of being a slavish handmaid of the status quo; a factory fitting out men and women to serve the community within present values and organisations.

Professor Willett came to Griffith from Melbourne University, where he was pro-vice-chancellor and chairman of the Professorial Board.

MURDOCH — New university in the west



Wide verandahs are a feature of Murdoch's architecture.

MURDOCH University, the latest Australian university to begin operations from scratch, admitted its first undergraduate students in February 1975.

Situated some 15 kilometres south of central Perth, Murdoch is Western Australia's second university and Australia's 17th.

Murdoch dates its establishment from July 1, 1973 when its existence was proclaimed by an Act of the Western Australian Parliament. The university gained its name from the distinguished Australian/Scottish essayist and biographer, Sir Walter Murdoch, who was foundation professor of English at the University of Western Australia, and who contributed to Australian newspapers up to the time of his death in 1970 at the age of 96.

Sir Walter, when asked if he would approve of the University being named in his honor is said to have remarked, "Well, it had better be a good one."

In its courses Murdoch plans to focus on important contemporary themes and build around them programs of study that bring together related disciplines.

The University is organised on the basis of schools of study with both academic and administrative responsibilities. The following six initial schools have been established: Education, Environmental & Life Sciences, Human Communication, Mathematical & Physical Sciences, Social Inquiry, Veterinary Studies.

The programs being offered at Murdoch include: Biology, Chemistry, Chinese Studies, Communication Studies, Economics, Environmental Science, History, Human Development, Mathematics, Mineral Science, Peace & Conflict Studies, Physics, Population and World Resources, Primary Teacher Education, Secondary Teacher Education, South-east Asian Studies, Veterinary Studies, World Literature.

Murdoch's aim is to provide flexibility in the choice of courses open to students and this has led to the organisation of the university around multidisciplinary schools and to the division of the undergraduate program into Part I and Part II Studies.

Each student must include in Part I one of three trunk courses constructed around the following themes:

- Perception, Symbol and Myth;
- World in Transition; and
- Energy and Life Systems.

Part I occupies the first two semesters, i.e. the first year of the full-time degree program. It has the important task of helping students to adjust to university life and to prepare for later, more advanced studies at Part II level. It also gives the opportunity to develop interests and to broaden intellectual horizons before making a final choice of program.

The structure of Murdoch first degrees is based on a points system.

A full-time student will usually enrol in courses totalling 24 points over an academic year, or 12 points in any one semester. In Part I each trunk course is worth six points and other courses are worth three points each. In Part II, most courses are worth three points.

To obtain a B.A. or B.Sc. pass degree, a student must normally gain 72 points, including a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 30 in Part I courses. Both in Part I and in Part II, a student's overall performance in his various courses is taken into account in determining whether he has successfully completed the Part concerned, so that a student with an outstanding performance in some of his courses might be judged to have completed a Part even though he has obtained slightly fewer than the requisite number of points overall. An honors degree will require an additional year's work.

Students will not have to decide which program to follow until the end of Part I. However, if they decide, there will be early opportunities to pursue their interests. Students will also be able, in consultation with staff, to develop personal programs of study.

Studies in appropriate programs will lead to pass or honors degrees in Arts, Education, Science and Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

The higher degrees offered by the university are the degrees of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). A one-year graduate Diploma in Education is also offered for a restricted intake.



Murdoch University from the air, showing the Amenities Building and West

Academic Wing, foreground, and Veterinary school under construction, centre.

Murdoch's primary objective is to give students the best possible preparation for their future.

The university is conscious of the job problems that fall on some graduates and it expects by course structure and community liaison to overcome these difficulties. Whether they are preparing for a specific career or seeking to broaden their education — or both — the university expects that students will leave Murdoch not only knowing more, but also with the ability to think critically, creatively and independently and with a deeper understanding of themselves and the world in which they live.

Students who are certain that Murdoch offers the type of tertiary education experience they desire and need will have every opportunity to convince the university they should be admitted.

Individual merit

Murdoch does not require students to have achieved any specific level in school leaving or any other examinations as a general condition of entry, but will assess each applicant on individual merit. The main question the university asks about prospective students is simply this: Does the applicant have the ability to undertake and benefit from a Murdoch program of study?

In 1976 Murdoch plans to expand to 1100 undergraduates and 100 post-graduate students. In addition, the university will assume responsibility for more than 200 external students from the University of Western Australia, when it takes over the administration of external university studies in Western Australia in 1976.

Building program

Murdoch's building program is expected to provide for residential accommodation in the mid-seventies, and it is not likely that a college system based on religious denominations will be introduced. The Murdoch ethos strongly favors a sense of community, and the collegiate system is thought by some to be too divisive.

Currently, the buildings on campus are: 1. The Library and Lecture Block; 2. The East Academic Building — physical sciences; 3. The West Academic Building — humanities; 4. The Student and Staff Amenities Building; 5. The first stage of the Veterinary School.

As the Murdoch campus covers 242 hectares of land, or some 600 acres, there is ample room at this stage for holding paddocks; and, in fact, a fauna reserve has already been established by the School of Environmental and Life Sciences.

● By Kevin Smith, Murdoch University Information Officer.

WOLLONGONG — Old and new



ALTHOUGH its history dates back to 1951, the University of Wollongong was established only on New Year's Day, 1975.

Back in 1951, the New South Wales University of Technology (which in 1958 became the University of New South Wales) established a division at Wollongong.

Subsequently, it was decided that the division should become a college which was officially opened in March 1963.

Now the college has become Australia's eighteenth university. It has a student enrolment of about 2000 which will grow to between 4000 and 5000 in the late 1980s.

Wollongong is 83 km south of Sydney and the university is at North Wollongong, about 3 km from the city on a site of 33 hectares.

In its official publications the university says that it has some unusual aspects attached to its governing bodies, especially its Academic Senate.

The senate is elected (except for the Vice-Chancellor) and it is small in size. Most Australian universities have large professorial boards whose members are mostly professors ex-officio.

Its composition is as follows: the Vice-Chancellor (ex-officio) seven professors elected by and from professors; three students elected by and from students; and eight other members elected by the Academic Assembly.

The Academic Senate, as the supreme advisory body within the university, advises the University Council on the academic policies of the university and on the academic aspects and implications of any other matter within or of relevance to the university.

The 21-member council is the governing authority of the university.

The Academic Assembly is a body of all academic members of staff (133 in March this year), plus the librarian and 20 student members who are elected annually. It is a forum for open discussion and advises the senate on any matter referred to it by the senate and on any matter raised by ten or more members of the assembly.

The university's five faculties (engineering, humanities, mathematics, science and social science) are not degree awarding units. Each faculty comprises a number of departments grouped on the basis of mutual interest.

Courses of study within these faculties lead to the following bachelors degrees: arts, commerce, science, engineering and metallurgy.

Most part-time

Just over 50 per cent of students are enrolled part-time. This compares with an average of 25 per cent for part-time enrolments in Australian universities.

Many of the part-timers are industrial trainees with the local industrial complex; the university's part-time enrolments provisions are intended to encourage older age groups to enrol for courses.

At the moment the Wollongong campus is undergoing more building activity than ever before. Apart from site works the university has five major buildings under construction and extension (social science, lecture theatre block, library, union and sports pavilion). Cost of the building program is \$6 million.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN EARLY LEAVERS QUOTAS

The University's three humanities-based faculties — Arts, ECOPS and Law — may lift their quotas of first year intake under the early leavers scheme.

This was agreed to at the April meeting of the Professorial Board following a recommendation from the Committee on Special Admissions.

The early leavers' quota will rise from 2% to a maximum of 4% in each of the three faculties. This means that a maximum of 76 students could be admitted in this way.

The science-based faculties — Science, Medicine and Engineering — have been asked by the Board to consider whether or not they will remain in the scheme. Last year medicine was the only science faculty to admit an early leaver. It admitted only one student, who later failed first year.

Aptitude tests

Under the scheme applicants without the normal HSC requirements can be admitted to the University if they pass tests indicating aptitude for university study.

Based on 4% of the quota, the new maximum early leaver intake would be Arts 44, ECOPS 20 and Law 12. The Professorial Board minute states: "The Board noted that the proposed 4% was a maximum intake and did not imply that the faculties concerned were compelled to grant this percentage of places to the people concerned in any year".

HEARU report

A report to Professorial Board by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit has indicated that early leavers did better than normal entry students in the 1974 examination results.

Of the 33 early leavers, 43% gained credit or better results compared with 28% of the normal entry students.

On a faculty basis the figures were Arts 55% - 32%; ECOPS 26% - 24%; Law 43% - 25%.

The HEARU report said that experience showed that early leavers with outside commitments, for example, a job or family, should not tackle first-year full-time. Four full-time early leavers withdrew last year.

Special education degree now taking applications

Applications close on Friday, July 18, for the 1976 intake for the degree of Bachelor of Special Education at Monash.

The degree is designed to produce graduates, trained in the appropriate theory and practice, to work as specialist teachers and consultants with exceptional children and children with learning disorders.

The course is open to people with a suitable three-year trained teacher qualification (or its equivalent) and to university graduates who are trained teachers. Two years of teaching or other experience will also be required.

The course consists of two years full-time study including extensive clinical training. Next year 40 students will be admitted.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Faculty Secretary, Faculty of Education, Monash University, Clayton 3168, phone 544 0811, ext. 2821.

Workshops draw water engineers from around Australia

The Department of Civil Engineering is holding a series of workshops aimed at bringing together people from around Australia who are interested in water engineering.

The first six-day work shop on reservoir yield analysis was held last month. It was designed to explain the complex calculations involved in the planning and construction of water storage dams.

At left, two bearded participants in the workshop receive advice on computer calculating from Professor Eric Laurenson, professor of water resources.

The two "students" came from opposite ends of Australia to take part. Ian Smith (seated) works with the Water Resources Branch in Darwin and Brian Collin is with the Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania.

Others among the 21 who joined the course were sent by public authorities and technical colleges throughout the State.

Instructors for the workshops are Professor Laurenson, Associate Professor T. A. McMahon, and Dr. R. G. Mein. All are members of the Monash Department of Civil Engineering. The courses are organised in conjunction with the Centre for Continuing Education.

The next workshop on flood estimation by runoff routing will run for six days between August 14 and August 21. Enrolment is restricted to 20 and the fee is \$180. Applications close on July 24.

Two more workshops are planned for May and August next year.



Scholarships

The Academic Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, ext. 3055.

National Heart Foundation Fellowships and Grants

Available for research in cardiovascular and related fields. Awards will be made in the form of fellowships, grants-in-aid for research or research training and overseas travel grants. Value: stipend plus allowances. Applications close June 21.

NH & MRC Medical and Dental Postgraduate Research Scholarships

Scholarships are awarded to enable medical and dental graduates to gain full time research experience in Australia including studies for higher degrees. Value: \$8240-\$9480 p.a. Applications close June 30.

The Dalley-Scarlett Memorial Scholarship 1975

Offered to a Queensland student of music to undertake further practical or theoretical study of music or research into music in Australia or overseas. Value: \$1500 p.a. Applications close June 30.

Australian Meat Research Committee (AMRC) Awards

The AMRC offers Australian studentships, overseas studentships and overseas study awards for postgraduate study in fields of interest to the AMRC. Value: stipend plus allowances. Applications close July 31.

Hestie Paediatric Travelling Fellowships 1976 Awards

Offered to help Australian paediatricians visit Europe and possibly other parts of the world for conferences or further paediatric work in a hospital abroad. Value: travel expenses. Applications close August 10.

The Royal Society of New South Wales — The Edgeworth David Medal — 1975

The award is made for work done mainly in Australia or its territories or for work contributing to the advancement of Australian science. Nominations close August 11.

New Zealand National Research Advisory Council Awards for 1976

Senior and post-doctoral research fellowships are offered for research work in New Zealand Government departments. Value: \$NZ9668-\$17,088 p.a. plus allowances. Applications close September 30.

The United Nations Institute For Training And Research (UNITAR)

UNITAR operates an Officer Attachment and Internship Program. Under this program visiting scholars and interns will be enabled to carry out research or be associated with training or administration within UNITAR. No financial support.

Royal Society of Victoria Medal

Awarded annually for scientific research into one of the natural, physical or social sciences. Applications for the award for work in the field of the social sciences published between January 1969 and December 1974 close September 1.

Massey University Post-doctoral Fellowships in New Zealand

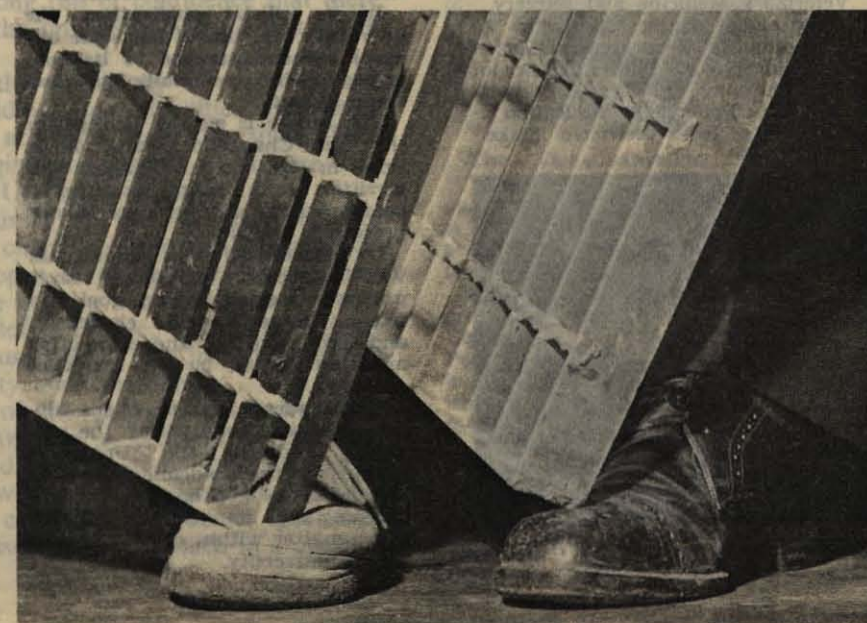
Tenable in any department of the university for one year with possible extensions. Value: \$NZ7787 p.a. plus a travel grant of up to \$NZ1000. Applications close June 30.

... and a footnote from the Safety Office

A pair of safety shoes, with protective steel cover within the toecap, recently saved Geoff Wilkinson of mechanical engineering from possible serious injury.

A heavy iron grid accidentally fell on Mr. Wilkinson's foot. The photo below from the

Safety Office shows what could have happened if Mr. Wilkinson had not been wearing the protective shoes which were introduced to Monash in 1973. The message from the office to workers is please wear the protective shoes when handling heavy objects.



Bicycle boom in Brisbane

Bicycles are becoming increasingly popular at the University of Queensland as a means of transport to and from campus.

Because of the bicycling boom, the university plans to install three parking racks.

The university's publication "University News" quotes one believer in pedal-power, David Joyce, as saying cycling is less time-consuming than using public transport — and of course it's cheaper.

Good exercise

A number of the university staff have also switched to cycling. Reader in classics, Don Barrett, acting as "spokesman" for the academics, said it was good exercise and less tension-provoking than driving a car.

About 50 cyclists took part in a Students' Union crazy bike ride around the campus last month as part of a week's activities highlighting the problems of public transport in Brisbane.



THEATRE

WANT TO JOUST?... THEN JUST ASK THE PHYSICIST



Dr. Gordon Troup, centre, teaches two members of the "Hamlet" cast how to joust — and jest. On the left is Paul Karo, who plays "Hamlet" and his "opponent" is John Diedrich. The play opens in the Alexander Theatre on June 24.

Resident Monash swordfighting expert, Dr Gordon Troup, is hard at work planning yet another gory duel.

This time it's a rapier and dagger fight for the coming Alexander Theatre production of "Hamlet".

Dr. Troup, reader in the Department of Physics, promised this week to produce a combination of cut, thrust and parry as near as possible to the authentic Elizabethan thing.

In the past, he has choreographed a swordfight for a production of "Richard II" and — more spectacularly — a rapier and cloak fight for a staging of "The Jew of Malta".

Although he ruefully admits to being a little out of fighting trim these days, Dr. Troup has in the past been a keen fencer, both in Australia and Britain. He founded the Monash fencing team in 1962 and led its first inter-university team into competition.

"Hamlet", with TV's Paul Karo in the title role, will be playing at the Alexander from June 24 to July 12. Others in the cast include James Chesworth, John Preston, Gary Dawn, James Wright and Marlon Heathfield.

Sticky end

Paul Karo, despite his sticky end as Shakespeare's Prince of Denmark, returns from July 15-26 in "Rosencrantz and Gulldenstern Are Dead," the modern version of "Hamlet" by Tom Stoppard.

School bookings are already heavy for the two plays, which are part of this year's HSC English course.

Designer for the "Hamlet" production is Patrick Gauchi, who was associated with two Alexander Theatre productions last year — "The Wonderful Ice Cream Suit" and "The Signalman's Apprentice."

Once again the Alexander has scored a big success with a children's show — this time with "Giant John" during the May school holidays. Two extra sessions were added to accommodate the audience demand.

240 km to see the show next door

Alexander Theatre manager, Phil A'Vard, proved his enthusiasm for the stage recently when he made a 240 km. round trip to see a single performance.

And it was one of his own theatre's productions!

He and his secretary, Natalie Ritchie, drove to Leongatha to watch one of the country performances of "The Rainmaker".

Both missed seeing the highly-praised show during its run at the Alexander Theatre... when they only had to travel up a few flights of stairs.

Always interrupted

"There were always telephone calls or other interruptions," said Natalie. "I managed to duck into the Alexander and see a few minutes of the show now and then but never the whole thing from start to finish."

"Phil never even got a glimpse before the university season finished and the show went on tour."

"So when it was on at Leongatha we decided to drive there and join the audience."

Alexander Theatre wardrobe mistress, Mary Foley, went with them, together with a heap of unfinished costumes for the children's musical "Giant John" — The Alexander's holiday production.

It was an opportunity for her to give fittings to members of the cast who were due to appear in Giant John almost immediately after returning from The Rainmaker tour.

"By the time the fittings were finished it meant getting back to Clayton after 1 a.m. and now it seems a little crazy," said Phil. "But it was well worth the effort. We enjoyed the show tremendously... of course."

He agreed, however, that in future he'll try harder to see his theatre's shows before they go walk about.

"Chasing them around the countryside could become a little expensive as well as exhausting," he said.

Nine week visit to Monash by top playwright

A leading Australian playwright from Sydney will live and work at Monash for nine weeks later this year.

She is Dorothy Hewitt, 51, who will be Writer-in-Residence with the Department of English from July 21 to September 26.

At Monash, Ms. Hewitt will hold a number of public readings and discussions of her work. It is also hoped that one of her plays will be presented either as a full production or as a workshop exercise.

Her works include the plays "The Chapel Perilous" and "Bon-bons and Roses for Dolly", the novel "Bobbin Up" and the books of poems "Hidden Journey" and "Windmill Country".

The Writers-in-Residence program was started last year. A number of writers have come for limited periods including Peter Porter, Bruce Dawe, Gwen Harwood, David Williamson, Jon Silkin and his wife Lorna Tracy, and Professor A. D. Hope.

Ms. Hewitt will be the first writer to live on campus for an extended period. Her visit is being jointly sponsored by the Myer Foundation and the Literature Board of the Australian Council for the Arts.

It is planned to have one or two writers each year residing on campus while continuing their own work. They will be informally available to students and staff, especially those with interests and talents in creative writing.

Two concerts left in Gold Series

AFTER a near capacity house for the first concert, Robert Blackwood Hall will hold two more concerts in the ABC Gold Series.

Tonight (June 4) the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, with conductor Okko Kamu, will perform works by Bach, Bartok, Sallinen and Sibelius. The soloist will be French pianist Michel Beroff.

On June 25 the MSO will be featured with a choir. The soloists will be contralto Lauris Elms (pictured below), soprano Loris Synan and pianist Kaori Kimura from Japan. The program will include works by Messiaen and Mahler.

In both cases the concerts start at 8 p.m. and the prices are \$4.10, \$3.10 and \$2.10.

The June 25 concerts will be conducted by Hiroyuki Iwaki, chief conductor of the MSO. At rehearsals Mr. Iwaki has been wearing a Monash windcheater. He is pictured at left making his choice of windcheater with Joan Sayers, secretary, and Dr. Ian Hiscock, director, Robert Blackwood Hall.



MUSIC



LAURIS ELMS
Australian Contralto

1975

OPEN EDUCATION

• Economically, especially in terms of media costs, a single institution may not be viable. Australia's size creates immense problems of communication. Cheapness of operation can be given little weight in the Australian context. "Although open broadcasting may be of use in the program of particular tertiary institutions over limited areas, it would be neither desirable on educational grounds nor feasible on technical grounds to use simultaneous broadcasts over the entire continent or substantial regions of it", the report says. And rather cryptically it adds: "In any event the committee's interest in off-campus courses is not to provide cheap tertiary education but to widen educational opportunities".

The report could easily be labelled a conservative document by some. By its own admission the recommendations are not a panacea for deep seated social ills; further, some form of testing will still be needed to determine suitability for entry.

The committee says it is "not deluding itself into thinking that (its recommendations) will result in large numbers in the lower socio-economic groups seeking entry to tertiary education . . . it will be necessary to provide educational programs at levels lower than those offered by universities and colleges to prepare and encourage them".

And the committee "does not wish to be interpreted as advocating a system in which there are no entry requirements at all" — some rationing is inevitable. "Students should not be admitted to advanced courses unless they have a prospect of coping with them, partly because the demonstration of inability to cope may have ill effects on the students themselves, and partly because it will affect the general quality of the institutions".

Institutions should therefore tackle the entry problem in two ways:

- By designing, wherever possible, courses that do not depend on a prior study of the subject at secondary level.
- By devising ways of evaluating the capacity and motivation of students who lack formal entry qualifications.

Values and philosophy

The second chapter discusses the values and philosophy behind the recommendations.

The committee believes that increased opportunity to study and society pressure, especially from the labor market, forces more and more people to stay within the system regardless of whether it best suits them. For universities, the main consequence is that they must reconcile their traditional ideas of high intellectual standard and scholarship with the enrolment of large numbers of students with varying backgrounds and needs.

This raises the question of whether expansion should involve more of the same or a new approach; in other words, should the system be a preparation for living or should it be an integral part of life itself?

The committee, naturally enough, plugs for the latter, and says: "Educational experiences could then extend over a person's lifetime with the individual moving back and forth between educational programs and work, or operating concurrently in both spheres, according to desire and need. In such a society, education would be recurrent in the sense that education opportunities would be spread out over the individual's lifetime".

The committee believes that the opening up of tertiary education is concerned with "the mix of students". It comments: "The person with strong motivation and greater maturity, although with lesser formal qualifications, has a stronger immediate claim on a tertiary place than those younger students fresh from school who have poor prospects of academic success".

To what extent the "mix" is achieved lies in the short term with the Government and in the long term with acceptance of the principle by all those involved in tertiary education. Time will tell.

— I.A.



"... AND THAT'S WHERE WE WANT THE HOSPITAL".

It's not, of course, what the Vice-Chancellor is saying to the Premier — but it could well have been.

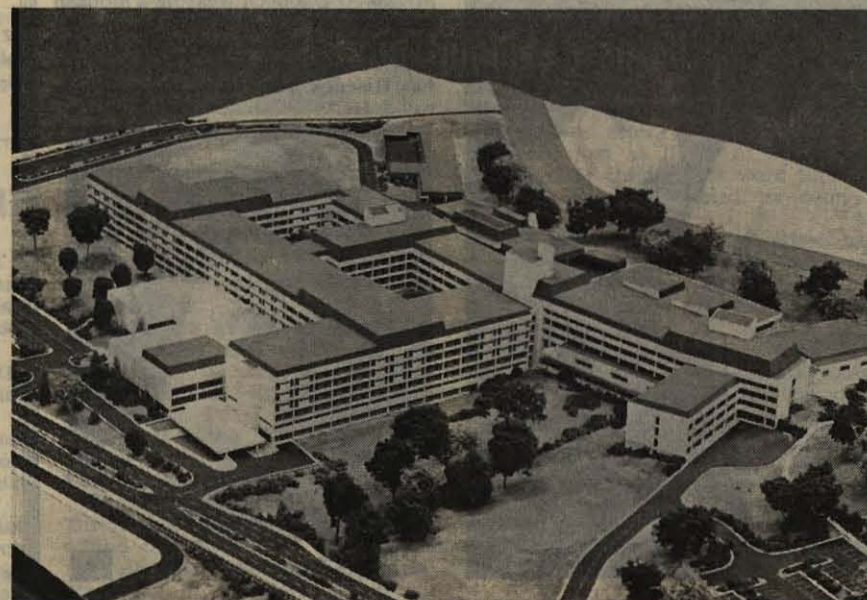
The photograph was taken at Monash last month after Mr. Hamer gave the occasional address at an Arts graduation ceremony. Dr. Matheson and the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, showed Mr. Hamer a model of the University and then he went on a brief tour of the campus.

The hospital has been a bone of contention at Monash since the first plans for the University were laid. The site has always been the south-west corner and the Vice-Chancellor's house would have come down in the process. Its size has varied from between 200 beds and 600 beds.

The latest idea is for the Queen Victoria Hospital to be rebuilt on the site. But that by no means is certain.

It had been proposed that the Queen Victoria Hospital, which is affiliated with Monash as a teaching hospital, would be rebuilt on the 20-acre McCulloch House site in Clayton Road, Clayton. However, town planning authorities and the local council have expressed doubts about whether the site would be physically large enough to cope with the inevitable increase in traffic.

Monash has now told the Queen Victoria Board of Management, the State health ministry, the Board of Works and Oakleigh Council that it would welcome the establishment of the Queen Victoria Hospital on the original teaching hospital site. (The full story was outlined last month in Sound 18-75).



The Dean of Medicine, Professor R. B. Andrew, has recently compiled a history of the trials and tribulations of the Monash Medical Centre. He begins in 1960 when the Lindell report recommending a hospital on campus was accepted by the State Government.

Professor Andrew says that in late 1964 the Minister for Health agreed to the establishment of a joint planning committee with representatives from Monash and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. This committee was to be an interim board of management.

In early 1970 the University was informed of the Government's decision to start a campus hospital between 1976 and 1978 after work at the Alfred Hospital had been finished and paid for.

In August 1973 a meeting of the Minister for Health, the H.C.C. and the University was the "first official meeting at which it became clear that the Government and the H.C.C. had rejected the Monash Medical Centre". The Queen Victoria Hospital at McCulloch House became the alternative.

FLINDERS IS NOW THE FIRST

Back about 15 years ago it was thought that Monash would be the first university in Australia to have a hospital on campus that would both serve the community and train medical students. Now Flinders University has that honor — the first phase of its hospital was opened earlier this year. A model of the complete project is at left.

So far the Flinders Medical Centre has cost \$10 million and phases under construction or planned will add a further \$41 million to its cost. When this sum has been spent by 1978, the centre will consist of medical school facilities, substantial provision for research work, and beds for some 560 in-patients, together with supporting services (operating theatres, X-ray department, etc.) and a large consultative clinic for out patients.

The first intake of 64 students started this year.

It is hoped that phase 2, consisting of a patient block for more than 300 patients, will be ready early next year.

STUDY LEAVE REPORTS

AN engineer and a political scientist have commented on various aspects of European society and higher learning in their recent study leave reports to Council. The Reporter publishes a summary of their comments. . .



Left: Dr. Guenter Arndt at work at Monash.

"Engineering professors should have two jobs — universities and industry"

ENGINEERING professors at Australian universities should be allowed to simultaneously hold top jobs in industry, says a Monash academic.

Such an arrangement would lead to "profound improvement" in tertiary technical education and in mutual understanding and cooperation between industry and universities.

This was at present sadly lacking, particularly in the case of manufacturing industry.

The twin-job suggestion has come from Dr. Guenter Arndt, senior lecturer in mechanical engineering, in a study leave report to Council.

Dr. Arndt recently returned after 12 months in Europe. He was awarded a Humboldt Foundation fellowship and spent most of the time at the University of Stuttgart, West Germany, working on the development of flexible manufacturing systems.

It is possible in Germany for professors to occupy such top positions in industrial firms as research director, development manager and managing director, says Dr. Arndt.

"This ensures that teaching is kept relevant to industrial needs, whereas industry is kept informed of the latest

research results and is willing to introduce these into practice.

"The system could be called a 'sandwich scheme' at professorial level and means, among other things, that the professor, quite justifiably, receives two salaries," his report adds.

Closer involvement

Closer involvement with industry should also be fostered further down the academic scale, said Dr. Arndt.

While Australian engineering Ph.D. graduates usually strove to obtain an academic or research position, their German counterparts would take up, as soon as possible, a position in industry. And they are readily accepted.

"It is in fact not unusual (in Germany) to regard those who stay on in the academic field as failures, since they were not able to make it in industry," said Dr. Arndt.

In Germany, Switzerland and Sweden it was very common to see graduates of Ph.D. status in leading positions, in medium size firms as well as the very large ones.

They were therefore in a position to understand and apply new produc-

tion and management techniques and also — by virtue of their advanced training — able to maintain close bonds with the universities and turn to them for advice.

One of the consequences of the much closer collaboration between universities and German industry was that computer-controlled machine tools, which are the basis of all flexible manufacturing systems, are now widely used and accepted by industry.

Dr. Arndt said such flexible systems were designed to make a variety of components automatically, at short notice, without the need to rearrange machines and other production facilities in between production runs.

As such, it represents one further step towards the "completely" automated factory.

He said he was amazed to discover how much work in this and other fields had been carried out in Germany over the past few years but, for linguistic reasons, had not penetrated to the English-speaking world.

While there were still some technical problems to overcome, it was predicted by experts in the field that by 1980 the computer software would exist

"European banking system is highly inefficient"

UNIVERSITY staff going on leave should be warned about the problems of the overburdened European banking system, Dr. Allstair Davidson says in his recent study leave report.

The system is "unbelievably inefficient", Dr. Davidson said.

(Dr. Davidson, senior lecturer in politics, was away for 12 months until February this year. He spent much of his time in France, Russia and England; he had extensive interviews and discussions with French intellectuals including Raymond Aron and Henri Lefebvre. He completed a biography on Antoine Gramsci and has now started one on Lefebvre).

In his report, Dr. Davidson suggested that the Monash bank managers would doubtless have many sad tales to tell about midnight calls from desperate academics whose teleaxed and therefore unlosable pay had been lost by some otherwise reputable bank or bastion of finance capital.

"So bad is the present system in Western Europe, not to mention strange places of more exotic fame, that embassies even give unofficial counsel like: 'Take the manager and shake him until he coughs it up, be-

cause he has got your money even if he swears he hasn't."

"Staff should be encouraged to take as a lump sum that advance on salary which is allowed rather than have their salary remitted to them periodically."

Dr. Davidson said that Monash might also consider conducting a survey of staff to see how many were in favor of, or would utilise, accommodation which the University might either purchase in university cities in Europe or rent from university authorities in Europe. Such schemes were operated by United States universities.

Never empty

"Accommodation of this sort would be a boon to staff travelling with families and would probably never be empty for long periods. Purchasing a share in some international complex at universities in Europe would also make good sense as an investment."

Dr. Davidson said that Monash might also consider the feasibility of introducing programs like the "overseas semesters" organised by many tertiary institutions in the US. (He taught late last year at Claremont Graduate College, Southern California).

"Six months abroad during a degree course could be particularly beneficial to language students", he said. "Alternatively, the University might consider setting up something like the Oldenberg Centre at Pomona College, where all students resident speak nothing but the languages which they are studying."

and be in wide use for the full automation and optimisation of all steps in manufacturing.

By 1985, the forecasts say, full on-line automation and optimisation of complete manufacturing plants, controlled by a central computer, will be a reality.

There was a necessity for automation in industry, said Dr. Arndt, to relieve man from monotonous and menial tasks so he could tackle other tasks more personally and intellectually stimulating.

It would also provide sophisticated production facilities where skilled labor was scarce.

Dr. Arndt said the most outstanding impression he gained in Europe, especially Germany, was the total acceptance of production engineering as an extremely vital part of the national economy.

This meant great importance was attached to it in the teaching, development and research sectors — or, in more realistic terms, in the financial support given to it by government and industry.

While production engineering in Australia still seemed to be regarded as a sub-section of mechanical engineering, in Europe it was a discipline in its own right, often more developed than other branches of engineering.

"One should take a moment to reflect that at Monash, with its large and apparently well-balanced Faculty of Engineering, the production engineering teaching adds up to about four hours per week in the final year of the mechanical engineering course," said Dr. Arndt.

The Monash equivalent of the 230 "production type" staff at Stuttgart University was two people.

"From the teaching aspect, we do of course have the institutes of technology, which partly offset this pitiful state of affairs", he said.

"However it is clear that industrial progress (and, for that matter, effective teaching) depends on production research, in which respect these institutes cannot (as yet, perhaps) contribute greatly."

A strong case

There thus existed a strong case for appointing more suitably qualified academic/research staff in production engineering at Victorian universities.

This would only be possible if due recognition was given to the science as a major and independent engineering discipline. This could be done by creating a chair in production engineering, as had been done in N.S.W., so that both academics and research scholars of sufficiently high calibre were attracted.

Monash Council should give serious thought to the creation of such a chair, primarily oriented towards industrial research and cooperating closely with local industry.

Call for shorter leave — but more often

Short, frequent periods of study leave may these days be more useful than a sabbatical year every seven years, says a Monash academic.

Dr. M. N. Cauchi, of the Department of Pathology and Immunology at Alfred Hospital, makes the suggestion in his study leave report to Council.

He arrived back in December after a year overseas, working mainly at the Institute of Cancer Research at the Chester Beatty and the Royal Marsden Hospital, London.

The year's leave had proved of great value in enabling him to visit and work with research workers in his own and related fields, said Dr. Cauchi.

"I would like to add, however, that in these days when rapid exchange ideas are essential for any research project, short visits undertaken more frequently would probably be more profitable . . ." he said.



SPARKS FLY IN NEW LAB.

The Department of Electrical Engineering last month paid tribute to a former benefactor, the late Mr Jack Wilson, by naming its high voltage laboratory in his honor.

Mr Wilson, founder and proprietor of the Wilson Electric Transformer Co. Pty. Ltd., of Glen Waverley, died in 1971.

He provided generous gifts of equipment to the department, as well as valuable advice.

The Jack Wilson High Voltage Laboratory, in engineering building 6, now houses equipment worth about \$500,000.

At the opening ceremony, Mr Wilson's widow, Mrs R. C. Kerville, unveiled a memorial plaque. His son, Mr Robert Wilson, gave a memorial address.

Those present included the Chancellor of Monash, Sir Richard Eggleston, Vice-Chancellor, Dr J. A. L. Matheson and Mrs Matheson, and Professor C. E. Meschongue, of Melbourne University, as well as senior Monash engineering academics and outside guests.

Chairman of the department of electrical engineering, Professor Doug Lampard, gave a welcoming address, and deputy chairman, Professor Karel Morsutya, explained the technical workings of the laboratory.

Later, the lights were blacked out and the guests saw some of the electrical equipment in action. The demonstration of spectacular electrical sparking was controlled by Dr David Glasner, senior lecturer in the department.

● Left: Mr Robert Wilson explains some of the high voltage equipment to his wife, Cathie.

Almost a sit down strike in Snake Gully

Zoology honors student Ann Lonsdale, 21, came close to a painful end recently.

She almost sat on a black snake. Ann is researching the mating season feeding habits of the Cape Barren geese in the University's Jock Marshall Zoological Reserve.

The research naturally involves a lot of sitting and watching. And Ann, in search of a little comfort, has been using a disused metal box as a seat.

"One morning I was about to sit down when a red-bellied black snake suddenly reared up out of the box and hissed at me," she said.

"It was a young one, only a couple of feet long, but definitely a black snake. I've seen them before."

Ann ran to get assistance from other Department of Zoology members working in the reserve, but when they returned the snake had disappeared.

Despite the reserve's nickname of Snake Gully, zoology staff say the snake sighting is the first for about two years when senior technical officer, Mr Lucien Vandevelde, saw a brown snake.

Before that there were other very isolated sightings. Zoology laboratory manager, Mr. Jim Gahler, says a snake was chopped up by a rotary hoe in the reserve about eight years ago. From the pieces, it was identified as either a brown snake or a copperhead.

Senior lecturer in Zoology, Dr John Nelson, believes the black snake seen by Miss Lonsdale could have been disturbed by workmen cutting back blackberry bushes at the side of Blackburn Road.

BLOODY MONASH

If you think things are a bit crook now, think what it must have been like when this little ode was penned . . . you might even conclude you've never had it so bloody good!

(It's from "Chaos", the forerunner to "Lot's Wife", April 20, 1961, Vol. 1, No. 3).

This bloody farm's a bloody cuss
No bloody trains no bloody bus
Find no-one cares for bloody us
At bloody Monash.

The bloody roads are bloody bad
The bloody students are bloody mad
They'd make the brightest bloody sad
At bloody Monash.

All bloody clouds and bloody rain
No bloody kerbs or bloody drains
The Student-council's got no bloody brains
At bloody Monash.

Everything so bloody dear
A bloody bob for bloody beer
And is it good? — no bloody fear
At bloody Monash.

The bloody flicks are bloody old
The bloody seats are bloody cold
You can't get in for bloody gold
At bloody Monash.

The bloody dances make you smile
The bloody band is bloody vile
It only cramps your bloody style
At bloody Monash.

No bloody sport, no bloody games
No bloody fun, the bloody dames
Won't even give their bloody names
At bloody Monash.

Best bloody place is bloody bed
With bloody ice on bloody head
You might as well be bloody dead
At bloody Monash.

BOB HAMMOND.

DAY BY DAY

JUNE

June 4: Musical — "Salad Days," pres. by Monash University Musical Theatre Company, Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m. nightly until June 8 and from June 11-14, with matinee 2 p.m. June 11. Admission: adults \$2.50; children, students \$1.

5: Seminar — "Problems of employment in Indonesian Cities," by Chris Manning, Room 616, Menzies Building, 2.15 p.m.

5: Seminar — "An Anthology of Common Errors Among Australian Students of Japanese," by Mr. I. Ogasawara, of the Japanese Ministry of Education, presently visiting Melbourne Uni. Room 417, 4th floor, Menzies Building, 8 p.m. Admission free. Seminar to be conducted in Japanese. Inquiries: Ext. 2270.

6: Film — "Karl Sand" (G), pres. by Monash Department of German, H1, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 2241.

7: The Saturday Club (Red Series) — "The Pigtails Show": mime, song and dance pres. by Alexander Theatre Co. 2.30 p.m. Admission: adults \$2, children \$1.50. Repeated June 21.

8: Concerto Maratona — with Melbourne Youth Orchestra and Junior Symphony Orchestra (condu. John Hopkins and Christopher Martin), R.B.H., 1 p.m. Admission: adults \$1.50, students 90c.

9: Lunchtime Concert — The Melbourne Horn Club pres. works by Palestrina, Lasso, Strauss, Garcia, Hindemith, Schuller, Stravinsky, R.B.H., 1.15 p.m. Admission free.

10: Lecture — "Central Australian Aboriginal Congress," by Neville Perkins. Second in Black Studies series, H8, 7 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 3348.

11: Lecture — "The Historical Jesus," by Dr. J. B. Gaden, Arr. by Monash Chaplain, 1.10 p.m., H7.

11: Midweek Musicals — Alan Lee Jazz Quintet, pres. contemporary local and overseas jazz, R.B.H., 8 p.m. Admission free.

12: Morning Coffee — Monash University Parents' Group, speakers — Dr. L. Austin (DDT in Food), Mr. P. J. Ricknell (The Occult), Admission: \$1.

12: Seminar — "The impact on neighboring countries" — first in series Southeast Asia after the Indo-China War, arr. by Centre for SE Asian Studies, Room 616, Menzies Building, 2.15 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 2197.

13: Film — "Lost and Lost Out" (G), pres. by Monash Department of German, H1, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 2241.

13-15: Congress — "Oceans '75," Underwater Congress and Film Festival, Lectures, films, displays. Admission for full series, \$16 (group concessions and season prices on application). In Robert Blackwood Hall, Alexander Theatre, Union. Inquiries, booking: Oceans '75, PO Box 4604, GPO, Melbourne.

17: Lecture — Third in Black Studies series by Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Speaker Dr. Malcolm Dobbs, "Aboriginal Health," R8, 7 p.m. Inquiries: Ext. 3348.

17: Concert — Renee Geyer and Fricade, arr. by Monash Association of Students, R.B.H., 8 p.m. Admission: \$1.50.

18: Concert — Monash Chapel Singers pres. program of Tudor Music. Guest artists: Donald Scotts (violin), Philip Green (cello) — works by Handel, Religious Centre, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$2; students, pensioners \$1. Inquiries: Ext. 2100.

19: Seminar — "Pathet Lao and the Coalition Government in Laos, 1974-75," by David Jenkins, 2nd in the Indo-China War series, arr. by Centre for SE Asian Studies, Room 616, Menzies Building, 2.15 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 2197.

20: Film — "La Tragedie de la Mine" (G), pres. by Monash Department of German, H1, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 2241.

21: Choral — The Melbourne Choral Chamber Singers pres. "Sweet Love Doh Now Invite", R.B.H., 8.15 p.m. Admission: \$3.50, \$2.50.

22: Slovenski Oktet, pres. by Slovenian Association, R.B.H., 3 p.m. Admission prices to be advised.

23: Lunchtime Concert — Melbourne Chamber Brass Ensemble pres. works by Dukas, Gabrieli, Maurer, Baran, Postenc, R.B.H., 1.15 p.m. Admission free.

23: Slovenski Oktet, pres. by Slovenian Association, R.B.H., 8 p.m. Admission prices to be advised.

24: Lecture — Fourth in Black Studies series by Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, H8, 7 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 3348.

24: Drama — "Hamlet," pres. by Alexander Theatre Co. 8 p.m. nightly until July 12. Admission: adults \$4; students, children \$2.50. Party concessions available.

25: Concert — 3rd Gold Series Concert by Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and Choir (cond. Hiroyuki Iwaki), Soloists: Kaori Kimura (piano), Loris Synan (soprano), Lauris Elms (contralto). Program — Les Oiseaux Exotiques (Messiaen), Symphony No. 2 'Resurrection' (Mahler), R.B.H., 8 p.m. Admission: \$4.10, \$3.10, \$2.10. Reservations, Box Office, 544 5448.

26: Seminar, "The Significance of the Vietnam War," by Dr. H. G. Gelber, Mike Connolly, 3rd in the Indo-China War series, arr. by Centre for SE Asian Studies, H4, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: Ext. 2197.

28: The Saturday Club (Red Series) — "Coppelia," pres. by Ballet Victoria, Alexander Theatre, 2.30 p.m. Admission: adults \$2, children \$1.50. Subscription to five performances, \$9.25.

30: Ballet For Schools — special program, "Making a Ballet," by Ballet Victoria, until July 4, Alexander Theatre, Schools' inquiries: 347 5802.

Copy deadline for the next issue of Monash Reporter is Monday, June 16. Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, in the Information Office, first floor, University Offices (phone 3687).