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WHAT THE READER IS WRITING

This is the first of a series on the working done by Readers at the University.

The following interview was with Dr. G. S., Reader in History:

Question: You are best known for your book, The Golden Age: a history of the colony of Victoria 1851-1861. What are you working on now?

Answer: A two-volume work on Victoria in the 1880s and 1890s. I'm still stuck in my own backyard.

Q: Why do you work in this field?

A: I came to it naturally, as I have spent most of my life in Melbourne and for nearly twenty years have been teaching Australian history almost exclusively. This has involved supervision of research students who, naturally, have tended to tackle Victorian subjects where the primary material is ready to hand, and has also involved contact with local historians and local historical societies round the State. Then so little work had been done on Victorian history.

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the field and period is very strong indeed. I have long held the view, which is now well accept-
ed, that later nineteenth century Australian his-
tory is best approached by concentrating for the
moment on the histories of the individual colonies.

Most of the generalizations which have been made about the period are mis-
leading half-truths, because the degree of difference between the colonies, despite their obvious simi-
larities, has been underestimated. Until the 1880's the colon-
ies remained largely isolated from each other, their econom-
ies were at most loosely linked, there were considerable differ-
ences in balance of occupations and relig-
ious affiliations, and differences too in the types of migrant-settlers and when they migrated
and hence the ideological luggage they brought with them.

The 'Australian legend', for example, the product of outback pastoral conditions mainly, hardly applies to closely-settled Victoria with its goldmining, agricultural and manufacturing em-
phasis. There is a huge chunk of hardly-touched Australian history here to be opened up and de-
veloped -- so much, in fact, that I do not see myself

as doing much more than blocking it in broadly, though I hope entertaining books can be made in the process. They will not be anything like the last word, but I hope they will stimulate more intensive corrective work which I can absorb in later editions.

Q: What are some of the particular questions you are dealing with?

A: A most interesting clash and gulf between generations, between the young gold-migrants of the 1850's who ran the colony until about 1890 and their native-born children. A mad boom and a ter-ible depression. A partial loss of commercial morality and the reimposition of business recti-
tude. A crucial period in the decline of relig:

Q: What are the particular problems in writing these books?

A: Three stand out. By the 1880's Victoria was quite a diverse and complicated society; it was a period of flux, of decision, with many con-
trary trends. This creates major structural prob-
lems for a historian who is trying to delineate a whole society. I have been worrying at these
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harsh coming-of-age. The innocent assumption that
class attitudes were alien to Australia, that em-
ployer and employee had unity of purpose, that all
disagreements could be solved by reasoning togeth-
er, and the lapse into bitter class-hatred. The
presence of major artists like Roberts, Streeton
and Conder and the absence of a single novel or
poem worth anything. And so on.

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problems for years and don't think I can solve them entirely satisfactorily.

"The Golden Age" was relatively a sitter, a simple book to write. I suspect that, even if the quality of the books I'm working on is as good, it won't appear so, the books won't be as satisfactory as books. Secondly, it won't be possible fully to display Victoria's distinctiveness, simply because one won't and can't know enough about the histories of the other colonies to point adequately that distinctiveness.

Thirdly, the appalling lack of personal private papers (the product of wilful incendiaryism by descendants and the number of skeletons from the land-boom period to be hidden) means that most of the main characters cannot be more than shadowy figures and the inside stories cannot be told.

Q: When do you expect to finish this current work?
A: I hope to complete the volume on the 1880s next summer and publish next year. The volume on the 1890s two or three years later.

Q: Are you working on anything else?
A: Co-editing four volumes of the "Australian Dictionary of Biography", finding authors for about 800 Victorian entries and vetting their work and writing a few myself; takes a lot of time; an article for the "Victorian Year Book"; in collaboration, a brief biographical dictionary of all Victorian Members of Parliament before 1900; editing the diary of Edward Snell who built the Geelong-Melbourne railway and was a superb pen-ink illustrator; bringing "The Melbourne Scene" to date for a new edition; editing the "La Trobe Library Journal"; otherwise a few chips from major work in the form of articles and notes.

Q: What future work do you hope to do?
A: I am distracted too often by daydreams (fortunately I work mostly at night) about all the marvellous books to be written. I want to get of Victorian history, as I'm rather fed up with being known only as the historian of south of the border. I want to tackle a full-scale biography to work on twentieth century cultural and intellectual history, on the 1940s, on my own generation (which might best be done in autobiographical form). I should ultimately return to a big work on Australia and Great Britain, the subject of my doctoral thesis, which I wisely never published.

Q: Why do you write? Why are you presumably a research man rather than a teacher?
A: I scribble because I am compelled to. I think to create works of art. I also believe in the possibility of the historian having something relevant to say about the present and the future as well as the past, by virtue of his training and experience, if he is good enough. I only wish Australian academics in the Humanities and Social Sciences were not so modest and defeatist about their own capacities in opposition to public assumptions about their uselessness.

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ALEXANDER THEATRE - FACTS AND PROBLEMS

By Associate Professor DAVID BRADLEY
who is Director of the Alexander Theatre

What remains in memory of the corporate life of one's Australian alma mater, apart from the eccentricity of one's lecturers and fellow students and a few notable rags and parties and the more spectacular activities of political clubs, is what happened in theatre - or such theatre as existed.

This is not to say that University theatre has ever been particularly exciting. It is a reflection of the fact that in this country theatre scarcely exists for the great majority of the people or for the University population of it has 'gone down' or, for that matter, for the majority of students while they are 'up'. But in memory at any rate, such corporate leisure as a highly diversified modern University possesses tends to centre on the theatre.

Older campus inhabitants at Monash remember the early productions of the Monash Players, which brought staff and students together in hectic, infuriating, exhausting - and sometimes rewarding enterprises, that turn out in memory to have been fun.

It happened at Monash, whether because of those early makeshift productions, or because of the personal enthusiasm of the Vice-Chancellor that the theatre, which went on to the drawing boards a short head in front of the Union Building and which was, much later to be named after Samuel Alexander, was thought of as an enterprise of the whole University.

It was hoped that with a little more forethought and money than normally goes into student union theatres, Monash might rapidly build an artistic centre where whatever the University did could be shared with the local community and the public might be decently housed and displayed. It was, at the same time, to be an artistic centre where student theatre and music could be encouraged in a less haphazard way than in other Universities, that is, with an avuncular interest from academic departments stopping short of paternal control, and a versatile building to which the University might invite visiting dramatic companies and concert groups.
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It was hoped that with a little more forethought and money than normally goes into student union theatres, Monash might rapidly build a physical centre where whatever the University did that could be shared with the local community and general public might be decently housed and displayed. It was, at the same time, to be an artistic centre where student theatre and music could be encouraged in a less haphazard way than in other Universities, that is, with an avuncular interest from academic departments stopping short of parental control, and a versatile building to which the University might invite visiting dramatic companies and concert groups.
As yet, two years after its official opening, it is too early to say whether the theatre is living up to early hopes of its planners.

On the surface the Alexander looks perilously like a hall for hire.

Certainly it seats 60,000 and more people each year on occasions as widely diverse as Graduation ceremonies, demonstrations of Classical Ikebana and the Tintookies; but perhaps a third of that number are schoolchildren, another sixth come to functions that have very slight connections with University life and an equal number attend meetings and lectures and film screenings but do not support plays and concerts. Another sixth are the hard core lunch-hour concert goers. There is a final group who enter the doors probably more or less unwillingly to see occasional plays or to sit examinations.

If these figures give a false impression of very large numbers it should be remembered that they represent the number of visits made to the theatre, not the number of people who make the visits. It is probably true to say that the level of activity and the diversity of this activity is greater in the Alexander Theatre than in any comparable University theatre (the density of the traffic indeed poses severe problems for the theatre staff) but it might be argued that very little of it touches the concerns the early planners had in mind or reaches any large numbers of University people.

To keep the theatre running even in this way however is expensive. Excluding the cost of maintenance on the building, the University at present subsidises every person who enters the auditorium to the tune of some 30 cents, and the theatre adds to that about another 10 cents from its own income.

Most of this subsidy is in the form of salaries paid to the theatre staff and cleaners. The theatre’s income is actually small - in the vicinity of 5,000 dollars a year - but even to raise this amount, the percentage-takings charge made to internal societies is high enough to force the theatre to cut other costs to the bone. Moreover, the theatre at present pays out four-fifths of its income in salaries and thus has very little left over for publicity or entreprenurial activity.

The Theatre Committee, which is a committee of the Professorial Board, has been feeling its way slowly in turning the early vision into administration - and administration has a way of appearing slower and soberer than the inspirations behind it. But if the Committee’s major task has been to formulate a lengthy document entitled “Alexander Theatre, Charges and Conditions of Hire”, the implications of that document are nonetheless encouraging.

They are that, although the University is entitled to expect a return for uses of the theatre other than academic or closely allied functions, the charges made to University societies (based on a percentage of takings) should be low enough to enable them to make a reasonable profit from productions. At the same time, charges are to be high enough to dissuade both internal and external groups from booking the theatre for cheap exhibitions of a purely experimental kind that might regular audiences away.

The Committee is, in fact, concerned to standards high, and although through the Director and the Manager it is able to encourage or dissuade individual groups about the conduct of their productions, its most practical way of ensuring standards has been to devise a workable system of military rewards and penalties.
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The Committee is, in fact, concerned to keep standards high, and although through the Director and the Manager it is able to encourage or dissuade individual groups about the conduct of their productions, its most practical way of ensuring standards has been to devise a workable system of monetary rewards and penalties.
So far its policy has been justified by the continuing solvency of the internal dramatic societies and the considerable profits made by shows of real merit or by efficiently organized societies.

Given the limitations of its finances the Committee has not so far wished to act as an entrepreneur, but it has provided for the creation of favourable conditions for visitors and internal groups by reserving the right to reduce or to waive charges in particular cases.

In this way it has already secured visits from The Victorian Ballet Guild, Miss Margaret Webster, the A.B.C. Youth Concerts and Orchestral Master Classes, Musica Viva, The Marionette Theatre of Australia, Le Tréteau de Paris, and some others, and has encouraged conferences of such bodies as the Grasslands Society.

Thus its policy has allowed some of the flexibility of the early planners' intentions without committing the University to gambling with production costs. But the law of the theatre's existence as laid down in the Hiring Agreement is that its prosperity is tied to the prosperity of the internal groups who use it. But they are the most heavily subsidised and, therefore, as internal use gradually increases, the theatre's income will steadily decline. From the rapidly increasing academic use, the theatre, of course, gains no income at all.

Even when the Great Hall is completed there is little doubt that the University will continue to underwrite internal activity in the Alexander Theatre to at least the extent it does at present, (namely, about $16,500 a year) and that the Committee will have no need to seek additional income by giving preference to outside bodies. Though this cannot, of course be expressed in a hiring agreement, the Committee has, in fact, been anxious to avoid committing the theatre to outside users and its thinking has been strongly directed at safeguarding the internal groups by striking balance between internal and external use.

It might be argued, with some justification that the theatre's policy is penny-wise and foolish and that standards of production have nothing in particular to do with monetary gain-loss. By taking over the salary bill involves income, amounting to the relatively insignificant sum of $4,000, the University could, in fact, olish charges to internal societies who, in part, could reduce their entrance charges while still making as great an investment in the decorum of mounting of their productions. At the same time the theatre would earn a more modest, but substantial enough sum to undertake a more enterprising planning role.

At present the Director makes an attempt year to see that programmes are reasonably but the theatre is largely at the mercy of the groups in the selection of programmes. Since amateur societies rarely plan long in advance, the theatre's planning must always remain for the part short-range with consequent inefficiency publicity and loss of income. But certain things such as Opera and visits of overseas celebrities have to be planned long in advance, and must be guaranteed finance. The Committee's role might more enterprising if theatre income could be put to such purposes.

There is, however, clearly a limit to the University's ability to subsidize the theatre and it may be that the subsidy it enjoys at present is as big a slice of the cake as it can reasonably expect. Also it is arguable that making the theatre cheaper, or free, to internal societies while it would free those societies from much burdensome organization, would, in fact, lower their morale and encourage sloppy and ill-pro
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productions. If University theatre is to be presented to the public at all, should it not at least have to pass the test of being saleable?

In these matters too the Committee is finding its way. At least in terms of quantity the theatre has proved itself, and through the devoted work of its Manager and staff has survived two years of hard usage. To have laid down the lines of its administration and at the same time to have organised the public presentation of 38 major productions, as well as many University functions, with equipment whose installation has only been completed for the beginning of the present year has been no mean achievement for the staff.

It now remains to lift that achievement out of the ruck of academic theatre by encouraging high standards and a continuing policy.

**BRAZILIAN SCHOLARSHIPS**

Scholarships for 1970 open to foreign graduates who are interested in one of the Institutes or Establishments of Higher Education of the University of Sao Paulo have a monthly value of approximately $A98.00, and has the duration of one year.

The scholarships are given preferably to those people who are preparing themselves as teachers on a superior level and are not intended for postgraduate courses. Applications close on August 31, 1969. Further information may be obtained from Mr. W. Spence, Grants and Scholarships Officer.

**SIR ROBERT BLACKWOOD**

At its meeting on March 17, the University Council recorded the following Minute of Application.

"To Sir Robert Blackwood, who retired from the Chancellorship of the University on 9th December 1968, the University, the State of Victoria and a great number of individuals owe a debt which is beyond both assessment and praise.

"When the University Council was established in April, 1961, Mr. Robert Ruthven Blackwood, as he was, was appointed Chairman. Immediately he brought to his office the wisdom, enthusiasm and personal care so essential for the creation of institutes which have occupied his service through all the succeeding years. Already occupied in his business life, in family and in affairs, with his family and his friends, he nevertheless found time to give generously to the few, if any, universities can have had a Chancellor, as he became in 1961, who has attended
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Sir Robert Blackwood

Few, if any, universities can have had a Chancellor, as he became in 1961, who has attended more
committee meetings than has Sir Robert. But he has not attended in any merely perfunctory way; his detailed knowledge of matters under consideration and his ability to concentrate attention on vital points have always accompanied his presence.

"That same care with which he has guided Council through its often voluminous papers has been apparent also at all committee meetings which he has chaired or at which he has been present. No detail of staff administration, no minor expenditure on a building, no financial opportunity, no organisational re-arrangement, seemed to escape his attention; while at the same time his broad vision of the ultimate purpose of it all was never obscured.

"In all this and in every relationship with the University, he has been a friend to all. Members of the University at all levels who have worked with him have found him kindly, understanding and encouraging. In personal relationships, as on committees, he has listened to and been willing to accept views other than his own, whilst insisting and ensuring that basic needs and principles were not to be sacrificed. This same combination of flexibility and firmness has been apparent, together with his business acumen, when he has acted for the University in sensitive negotiations with governments and with other bodies. All these and his many other qualities the Council will be sorry to lose when his period of office as a Council Member also comes to an end in a few months' time.

"Sir Robert has presided at the ceremonial functions of the University, represented us in innumerable places, and been our spokesman on occasions both grave and gay. More recently he has put us in his debt by recording in great detail in his book 'Monash University - the first ten years,' the early growth of the University. The story that it tells would have been very different without his leadership.

"The Council was glad that its ex-Chancellor accepted its proposal that the Great Hall be named in his honour "Robert Blackwood Hall", but in reality the whole University is a memorial to his Chancellorship. To him, and to Lady Blackwood, has both spared him to us and shared in Monash activities to the full, the Council expresses its great gratitude and records this minute of appreciation."

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**ARE YOU AN AUTHOR?**

Everybody knows why academics write books. It is to enlighten humanity, to push the frontiers of understanding back a little, to contribute to the Great Conversation that began when primitive man first daubed coloured clay on rocks and walls and will end only when sentient life perishes from the universe.

Some of them (but oh, so parenthetically) make a little money out of it. Unavoidably, almost, since they are by nature above that sort of thing.

There is, however, a lesser breed of mortal, whose mind does not always soar to the pure Platonic heights, and for him has been founded the Australian Society of Authors. This brotherhood struggles, on behalf of the Earthbound, to compel publishers to distribute their lucre more equitably to authors. It strives to persuade the guardians of Press, radio and television that the artisan-writer is worthy of his higher rates. In these ventures it has been quite noticeably suc-
committee meetings than has Sir Robert. But he has not attended in any merely perfunctory way; his detailed knowledge of matters under consideration and his ability to concentrate attention on vital points have always accompanied his presence.

"That same care with which he has guided Council through its often voluminous papers has been apparent also at all committee meetings which he has chaired or at which he has been present. No detail of staff administration, no minor expenditure on a building, no financial opportunity, no organisational re-arrangement, seemed to escape his attention; while at the same time his broad vision of the ultimate purpose of it all was never obscured.

"In all this and in every relationship with the University, he has been a friend to all. Members of the University at all levels who have worked with him have found him kindly, understanding and encouraging. In personal relationships, as on committees, he has listened to and been willing to accept views other than his own, whilst insisting and ensuring that basic needs and principles were not to be sacrificed. This same combination of flexibility and firmness has been apparent, together with his business acumen, when he has acted for the University in sensitive negotiations with governments and with other bodies. All these and his many other qualities the Council will be sorry to lose when his period of office as a Council Member also comes to an end in a few months' time.

"Sir Robert has presided at the ceremonial functions of the University, represented us in innumerable places, and been our spokesman on occasions both grave and gay. More recently he has put us in his debt by recording in great detail in his book 'Monash University - the first ten years,' the early growth of the University. The story that it tells would have been very different without his leadership.

"The Council was glad that its ex-Chancellor accepted its proposal that the Great Hall be named in his honour "Robert Blackwood Hall", but in reality the whole University is a memorial to his Chancellorship. To him, and to Lady Blackwood, who has both spared him to us and shared in Monash activities to the full, the Council expresses its 'very great gratitude and records this minute of appreciation.'

* * * * *

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cessful, so that some Australian novelists - and even poets - have already been raised from abject poverty to mere penury in the affluent Commonwealth.

Membership of the A.S.A. costs only a tax-deductible $11 per annum. While the selfless academic writer will scarcely be interested in the "Guide to Book Contracts" and the "Minimum Approved Contract", he may feel an urge, or even an obligation, to join the Association in order to strengthen it in its endeavours on behalf of less fortunate scribes. Conditions of membership render eligible anyone who has written a book in the last seven years, or has one in preparation, or has contributed to magazines, or is otherwise deemed to be expressively literate and possessed of the short dozen of tax-deductible dollars.

Further details are available from the undersigned, but why bother? The secretary, Miss Jill Hellyer, dwells at 12 Yirra Road, Mount Colah, NSW, 2079, her receipt book ever at the ready.

Those who have been paid for written material during the last couple of years, or who will be paid during the next couple, are likely to be beneficiaries of A.S.A.'s activities and would appear to have a duty of conscience in the matter.

Victorian membership is distressingly low as compared with that of the foreigners north of the border. Shame on us!

The social cachet gained from rubbing intellectual shoulders with David Martin, Judah Waten and Rohan Rivett and others must be worth 21 cents a week (less tax) of anybody's money.

Act now.

Henry P. Schoenhjmer
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Act now. Henry P. Schoenheimer
Faculty of Education (Ext. 2806)
When I first became a university student just before World War II there were about 10,000 university students in Australia. Now there are ten times that number.

This enormous increase is matched by differences in kind; 30 years ago the great majority of the students were Australian-born, or at least were British-born, and a student from a foreign country was a rare exception.

Today, very many of our students are from Britain or the Continent; and in addition, there are some thousands of students from the countries of South-East Asia, about 300 of them at the University of Adelaide.

The influence of these South-East Asian students on the university scene has been enormous. The Australian-born students have acquired a wider interest in the world; and the South-East Asian students have returned to their homelands with new knowledge and skills and, in most cases, with some affection for Australia.

There is certainly an increased propensity for young Australians to attend a university; this is seen from the fact that the university population has increased ten times over a period in which the population of Australia has not quite doubled.

In the late 1930s, only a relatively small percentage of the 17-22 age group attended a university.

INCREASE

Fifteen years ago it was still only 4 p.c. of the age group; but today about 8 p.c. of all the men and women of university age enrol at a university; and increasing numbers attend the alternative institutions for tertiary education.

This increase has been matched, or more matched, by the increases in government aid for students. About two-thirds of our students at the University of Adelaide receive financial assistance of some kind; and I imagine that this is equally true for all the Australian universities.

I think the student today is more mature than he used to be in my day. He works harder, and is likely to be much more dissatisfied with contemporary society, if you like.

Before the war the average student was content to leave the world to the politicians and to those in authority. The average student may still be reasonably content to do the same; but an increasing number are not.

DISTRUST

They think the older generation has made a mess of it; and they tend to distrust the views of anyone over 30, because we are not sufficiently satisfied with our world and not anxious enough to change it.

This is not to say that university students are all anarchists. The great majority want to do something to make the world a better place; and each wants to make his contribution in his own way.

In a community of 9,000 students, as we at Adelaide, there is bound to be an extreme
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I think the student today is more mature than he used to be in my day. He works harder, and we push him harder; and if he does not perform sufficiently well in his studies he is likely to be precluded from further work in that faculty. He is more socially conscious than he used to be, and much more dissatisfied with contemporary society - disenchanted, if you like.

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In a community of 9,000 students, as we have at Adelaide, there is bound to be an extreme Left,
an extreme Right, and a large number in the Centre. The general public tends to forget this, because a demonstration by a relatively small group of people, about half of whom may be students, receives much more public attention than, say, the ceremonial parade by the 600 members of the Adelaide University Regiment to mark its twentieth anniversary.

The increased size of the universities has created many problems for both staff and students. In a large university, for example, it is hard for the individual student not to feel rather lost.

Most first-year lectures are given to groups of more than 200 students, and it is difficult for us to avoid a charge of impersonality in our teaching. What prospect is there of a lecturer - and sometimes two or three lecturers will share a first-year course - getting to know personally the 200 or more students in the class?

The point was beautifully illustrated by the student at an American university who bitterly complained that the only way he could get any personal attention at his university was to bend his IBM card.

Some students react against this impersonality by cultivating a beard; at least one then looks a bit different. And like all young people they are inclined to favor casual dress except for very special occasions, and then they can look extremely elegant, much more so than the over-thirties.

It is not much use saying that we must have smaller and more intimate universities. We can certainly stop our universities from becoming the huge impersonal machines which exist in some countries; but there is a minimum size below which a university with scientific and professional faculties is just not viable these days. Certainly

the small university is relatively more costly to the taxpayer.

Nevertheless the student needs and deserves personal attention. Within the available finances we must try to keep our classes as small as possible, to increase the provision for tutorials involving only small groups of students, and in every way to remember that the student is an individual and not a number.

TEACHING, RESEARCH

Perhaps I can now turn to the twin problem of teaching and research in the university of today.

Someone has calculated that factual knowledge in the sciences and the applied sciences doubles every 15 years; and in the next 15 years as many new factual knowledge will be discovered as in the whole of the previous written history of man.

No lecture-course can keep up with this rate of discovery of facts, nor would any lecturer today wish to try. He will strive to teach the most important principles of his subject and those facts which, in his judgment, best show the strength and the weakness of the support for those principles.

This sort of teaching is much more difficult than the simple presentation of facts, and it presents the lecturer with a real challenge.

The good university lecturer requires rich talents. He must have

* the skill to prepare and deliver his lecture in such a way that he arouses the interest of his students and informs them clearly;
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* a depth of knowledge and understanding of his subject such that he gains the confidence and respect of his students;

* an up-to-date knowledge of his subject which will allow him to neglect unprofitable areas and forecast the development of his subject;

* the skill to present his lectures in such a way that students accept the facts and theories with some degree of scepticism: what Eric Ashby has called "orthodoxy with dissent."

If he is to succeed in his task as a university teacher he must himself possess the qualities which he wishes to develop in his students. He must understand the need for these qualities, and know how they can be developed in students who vary greatly in outlook and in ability.

MEANS

I believe that the best way to enable the lecturer to acquire and develop these qualities is to provide him with the means to pursue research and scholarship in his special field. It is not a matter of choosing between his teaching and his research.

The procedures for successful research and scholarship require and strengthen many of the qualities needed for stimulating teaching at university level.

It is for this reason that - contrary to popular belief - good research workers are, more frequently than not, good university teachers, they are full of enthusiasm for their subjects and, almost imperceptibly they impart this enthusiasm to their students.

Of course, there are other reasons why members of the lecturing staff undertake research and supervision of research.

There is, for example, an increasing need for graduates who have been trained in the methods of research for appointment to research positions in government departments or in industry, in which seeking of new knowledge will be their primary task.

The supervision and training of research students requires rather special skills. Most research students require advice not only on the handling of the specific problems of their research, but also in developing a fruitful attitude towards research in general, and in making the best use of their own abilities.

They are best trained by example. It is research training, more than in any other area of education, that the teacher is required to provide the ideal to be copied by the student. The lecturer who is a supervisor of the work of research students must therefore be a good researcher and be actively engaged in scholarship.

There will be about 800 such research students attending the University of Adelaide in 1960 and this number may be expected to increase in future years.

Research problems which are studied in universities are often problems of a fundamental nature with little or no concern with immediate financial or other return. In this connection, however, it is as well to remember that the Westheimer Repr Visualization in America, found that 40 important practical inventions or discoveries in the previous 20 years were all overwhelmingly based on fundamental work which had been published in academic journals.
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Nevertheless, it is sometimes thought that university research can become too divorced from the practical problems of society and industry, and this may be true. At one time it was even thought proper that universities should maintain an antiseptic aloofness, so that they could retain objectivity in judgment.

I believe that this attitude has largely disappeared. Pressures from within and without the university have been leading to a greater involvement of the university in the community.

The universities, both in teaching and in research, have become more interested in the problems of industry. In Australia, changes in this direction may be an important feature of the development of our universities in the next decade.

At the same time it is probably equally true that Australian industry is still too little concerned with innovation. It is all too easy to be a blue-print country, to rely on other countries for technical know-how and for new products and developments. Increased co-operation between industry and the universities will do us both a lot of good.

* * * * * * *

INSTALLATION OF NEW CHANCELLOR

Monash officially installed Sir Douglas Menzies as its second Chancellor at a colourful ceremony on Friday, April 17.

The Governor, Sir Rohan Delacombe, who is Visitor to the University, installed Sir Douglas.

The Chancellors of three other Australian universities were present. They were Sir Robert Menzies (University of Melbourne), who is a first cousin of Sir Douglas, Sir Alister McMullin (Newcastle) and Sir Henry Somerset (Tasmania).

Our new Chancellor, Sir Douglas Menzies (left), with his first cousin, Sir Robert Menzies (right), Chancellor of Melbourne University, together after the ceremony.
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Vice-Chancellors from three New South Wales universities and the Vice-President of the Victoria Institute of Colleges, Dr. P.G. Law, were also present. The Vice-Chancellors were Professor B.R. Williams (Sydney), Professor J.J. Auchmuty (Newcastle) and Professor A.G. Mitchell (Macquarie).

Sir Douglas Menzies delivered the Occasional Address.

Sir Michael Chamberlin, former Deputy Chancellor of Monash, received an honorary Doctorate of Laws during the evening graduation ceremony.

Later, an honorary degree of Doctor of Science will be conferred on the Chairman of C.S.I.R.O., Sir Frederick White, at a graduation ceremony on May 2.

It will be only the third Honorary Doctorate of Science conferred by the University. The other recipients are both Nobel Prize winners - Professor Carl Cori and Sir Macfarlane Burnet.

Sir Frederick, aged 64, has been chairman of C.S.I.R.O. since 1959.

Mr. Justice Smith of the Supreme Court of Victoria will receive an honorary Doctorate of Laws during an afternoon graduation ceremony on May 7.

VISITING PROFESSOR

Associate Professor Hooking of the University of Auckland is spending seven months of sabbatical leave (to August) with the Monash mathematics department. For the past eighteen months he has been acting-head of the department of mathematics at Auckland.

His interests include cumulus dynamics and the role of evaporation of precipitation in the maintenance of down draughts in severe storms.

Professor Hooking is accompanied by his wife and three children.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY - OPEN DAY

The University of Melbourne will hold its Open Day from 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. on Saturday, May 3, 1969.
The first Chancellor of Monash, Sir Robert Blackwood, and the President of the Victoria Institute of Colleges, Dr. Willis Connolly were guests.

Vice-Chancellors from three New South Wales universities and the Vice-President of the Victoria Institute of Colleges, Dr. P.G. Law, were also present. The Vice-Chancellors were Professor B.R. Williams (Sydney), Professor J.J. Auchmuty (Newcastle) and Professor A.G. Mitchell (Macquarie).

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THE REPORTER

Copy for the May issue will close on May 5, and for the June issue on June 6. Copy should be addressed to the Editor, Monash Reporter, Vice-Chancellor's Office.

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BOOKS FOR SALE

The Monash representative on the Women of the University Fund has the following books for sale in aid of the Fund's charities. They are all in good condition, with hard covers, and anyone interested should telephone Netta McLaren at 25.3424.

Australian War Memorial Series
The Anzac Book (1916) $0.60
Active Service (1941) $0.60
Soldiering On (1942) $0.60
Khaki & Green (1943) $0.60
Jungle Warfare (1944) $0.60
Stand Easy (1945) $0.60
H.M.A.S. (1942) $0.60
H.M.A.S. Mk.II (1943) $0.60
H.M.A.S. Mk.III (1944) $0.60
H.M.A.S. Mk.IV (1945) $0.60
R.A.A.F. Log (1943) $0.60
R.A.A.F. Saga (1944) $0.60
Victory Roll (1945) $0.60

NEW PRIVATE SCHOOL IN MELBOURNE

An Educational Reform Association (E.R.A.) was constituted recently to set up a new private school in Melbourne. It will be a secondary school in the first instance.

Membership of the Association is approaching 200, and already 150 enrolments are foreshadowed.

The essential features of the school, which will be located somewhere in the Eastern suburbs, are:

* Top-ranking, highly-qualified staff;
* Modern methods of learning incorporating responsible enquiry and research;
* A broad curriculum covering Arts, Humanities, Physical and Social Sciences; and
* Flexible scheduling to allow students to proceed at their own pace, which may mean a year less or a year more than the age for secondary school education, and a wide range of choice of subject interests.

The school will be co-educational and non-denominational.

It will cover the full secondary course and lead to Matriculation.

Parent and student involvement in appropriate aspects of decision-making will also be a feature.

I have booked theatre R3 for the lunch-hour of Thursday, May 15 (1.15 p.m.) and will be happy to explain the whole concept to any members of staff who are interested.

H.P. Schoenheimer
Faculty of Education (Ext. 2806)
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- Coleridge-Taylor, Genius & Musician
  Personal Reminiscences of S. Coleridge-Taylor Pub. J. Crowther. Illus. $1.00

- Hooker, Samuel J.

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Faculty of Education (Ext. 2806)
COMMUNITY AID ABROAD

Community Aid Abroad, or C.A.A., started in 1953 when the Rev. G.K. Tucker of the Brotherhood of St. Lawrence (an Anglican Welfare Organisation) and a group of pensioners became concerned about the plight of people suffering in India.

It is independent, non-political, and non-denominational, and has more than 130 active community groups in towns, districts and educational institutions.

C.A.A. concentrates on providing assistance to development projects concerned with improving agricultural production, establishing village industries, and extending health and educational facilities. Under exceptional circumstances such as the Biafran crisis, C.A.A. had made appeals for relief assistance.

In 1967, of every $1.00 raised, 8¢ was spent on administration and 8¢ on education and promotion. C.A.A. projects in India are recommended by a field officer when he is satisfied that leadership and plans are sound. Apart from its programme of practical assistance, C.A.A. is also anxious to help develop better understanding between people in Australia and Asian and African countries.

In 1965 an active group of students and staff first started to work together in a Monash C.A.A. group. Altogether $1,230 was raised.

The staff contributed significantly to this both by straight out giving and by their support of a most successful non-concert (H. Schoenheimer variety). However, when the student core who organised the Monash C.A.A. left the University in 1968, C.A.A. activity here lapsed.

The Monash Community Aid Abroad group is being re-formed. Staff members are invited to show their support once again both by attending an inaugural meeting and by participating financially. If you cannot attend the meeting a cheque payable to Monash C.A.A. would serve as an adequate apology.

David Scott, Executive Director of C.A.A., is about to leave Australia on a C.A.A. fact-finding mission) will give a brief resume of current Australia-wide C.A.A. activities.

Details of Inaugural Meeting:

Day - Friday, May 2, 1969.
Time - 1.15 p.m.
Place - Union Hall

R.S.V.P. - for cheque-type apologies - C.A.A. Letterbox in the Union.

* * * * *

NEW EQUIPMENT EXHIBITED

Exhibition of latest -
* Audio Visual Aids
* Photographic Equipment
* Soft X-Ray Equipment

for teaching and research; technical personnel on hand to supply information and literature in the Conference Room 1st Floor Union Building on May 19 to 23.

May 19 1.00 p.m. to 10.00
Tuesday to Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 10.00
Friday, May 23 9.30 a.m. to 1.00
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DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Botany

Ecology in Camperdown

The Camperdown area in South Western Victoria is well worth a visit by any holidaymaker, but for those members of our department who are interested in ECOLOGY, it holds a deep and exciting interest.

Within a radius of a few miles some 12 lakes can be viewed and apart from their scenic attraction, we can, by using pollen analysis, study the vegetation history of the area since the last volcanic eruptions.

During the last couple of months, two trips have been made; the first by Mr. G.H. Yezdani and Mr. John Dodson, and the second by Dr. D.M. Churchill, Mrs. A. de Corona, Mr. M. Kajtar and again by Mr. John Dodson.

Electrical Engineering

Kishor Dabke, a research scholar in the department for the past two years, has been appointed as a senior teaching fellow. Before coming to Monash, Kishor was a lecturer at the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda in India.

English

Play-readings

A series of play-readings of lesser-known Elizabethan plays is being held in Law L.T. I: 4.15 - 6.00 p.m. on Tuesdays. Anyone interested is welcome and, if wishing to read, should get in touch with Professor Bradley (Ext. 2131). Plays this term include: Heywood: "A woman killed with kindness"; Shakespeare: "Timon of Athens"; George Wilkins: "The miseries of enforced marriage"; Ben Jonson: "Everyman in his humour".

Publications

Recent publications by members of the department are:

Dennis Bartholomeusz: "Macbeth and the Players" (Cambridge University Press).


Dennis Davison: "Dryden" (Evans Bros.)

Peter Naish: Review of Stephen Marcus: "The Other Victorians" (Broadside 20/3).

On March 27 Professor Bradley gave the opening lecture to V.A.T.E. Conference on "Examination and the English Syllabus."

Mr. Philip Martin read some of his poems at Gallery 99, Carlton, and during foolish week he and Mrs. Jenny Strauss read from their work at an Australian Poets reading in the Law Town Hall.

Mr. Ian Topliss has designed the sets for the forthcoming production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" at the Alexander Theatre (directed by)
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Mr. Elijah Moshinsky of the History Department).

On March 28 Mr. Hal Porter addressed a lunch-time meeting of students and staff and answered questions about his own writings.

Miss Margaret Williams is to direct the Staff Drama Group's production of Lorca's "Blood Wedding" in the Alexander Theatre in July.

Mechanical Engineering

Professor Charles Gurney

A recent distinguished visitor to the department was Professor Charles Gurney of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Hong Kong. He was accompanied by Professor Peter Whitton, a colleague in Mechanical Engineering at Melbourne University.

Mr. R. J. de Laine

By now Mr. R.J. de Laine, Lecturer, is winging his way to University College, Cork, where he will work for several months with Professor J.C.I. Dooge on problems of system identification. He paid a short visit, enroute, to the Asian Institute of Technology at Bangkok where graduate studies in engineering are closely oriented to community problems.

Dr. P. Dransfield

Dr. Peter Dransfield recently made his debut on the local professional scene by addressing the Institution of Engineers, Australia on the topic 'Fluid Power Control Systems' on March 27. He followed this up with a paper on 'Contamination in Hydraulic Systems' which was presented to the Fluid Power Society on April 1.

Dr. A. Williams

Dr. Arthur Williams, too, explained to an earlier meeting of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, on March 14, the aims and mechanism of the Professional Tutors Scheme set up earlier by Professor Barden. Within its framework undergraduate students meet regularly, usually in the evenings, with practising engineers, under the beneficent eye of an academic.

Dr. W. H. Melbourne

Not long back from London is Dr. W.H. Melbourne who attended, over a two week period, meetings of the Commonwealth Aeronautical Advisory Council, the concern of which was the development of aeronautical and industrial aerodynamic research programmes. Dr. Melbourne represented the Australian Government as its Aerodynamic Coordinator.

Medicine

The following people visited the Faculty of Medicine this month:

- Dame Ella Macknight - Consultant at the Queen Victoria Hospital.
- Dr. S.T. Hudono - Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Indonesia.

Modern Languages

French Section

Visit of Dr. Michael Spencer

Dr. Michael Spencer, D. Phil (Oxon.), lecturer in French at the University of Adelaide, visited Monash on Thursday, April 24, when he lectured on "Gide, Proust and 'le nouveau riche".

In the evening on the same day he gave a paper on "The Critical Method of Michel Butor" at the joint Melbourne-Monash-Latrobe Research
Elijah Moshinsky of the History Department).

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Dr. Spencer is the author of a thesis on Theophile Bautier to be published shortly by Droz (Geneva).

German Section

Mrs. Silke Hesse has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. for her thesis "An Anatomy of Ambivalence - The work of Franz Kafka".

Dr. Ernst Keller has returned from Switzerland and Germany where he did research on German literary critics.

Dr. David Roberts who was awarded a Humboldt scholarship is on leave for a year. He has been replaced for this year by Dr. Gerhard Kirchhoff from Adelaide.

Other newcomers to the department are Miss Barbara Einhorn from New Zealand, Miss Anne Cutler, a Melbourne graduate, who has just returned from two years' study in Germany and Mr. Rod Wilson from Brisbane who has also come direct to Monash from Germany.

Linguistics Section

Professor Ernesto Zierer, Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, Peru visited Monash from March 10 - 12. He gave an address to members of staff and senior students on: "Cybernetics and the Process of Oral Comprehension".

Pathology

Professor R.C. Nairn is at present on study leave at the Chester Beatty Institute for Cancer Research, London, where he is studying cancer immunology.

Dr. A.R. McGivern has returned to Monash after spending 1968 on study leave at the University of Glasgow as a Commonwealth Medical Fellow.

Dr. W.N. Eastham left on April 1 to take an appointment as Senior Lecturer in Pathology at the new medical school at the University of Wroclaw. Dr. Eastham came from the University of Edinburgh at the end of 1965, and at Monash has experimental allergic disorders of the respiratory system.

Mr. A. Nind, B.Sc. Monash Graduate, has been appointed Research Assistant to the department.

Recent Arrivals

Dr. E. Guli - Senior Lecturer in Pathology graduated M.D. (Genoa) in 1953 and was lecturer in Morbid Anatomy at the University of Pavia until 1956 and then at the University of Milan until 1961. After spending a year as a research fellow in genetics at the University of Birmingham, Dr. Guli was appointed Reader in Morbid Anatomy at the University of Siena in 1962, and Professor in 1963. Prior to coming to Monash Dr. Guli worked in the field of paediatric neuropathology at the University of Birmingham.

Dr. M. Cauchi - Senior Lecturer in Pathology graduated M.D. (Malta) in 1961, M.Sc. (London) 1964 and Ph.D. (London) in 1967. After studying radiation biology and radiation physics at Middlesex Hospital in London, Dr. Cauchi worked at the Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Marsden Hospital from 1964 to 1967, and in 1968 returned to Malta as Lecturer in Pathology at the University of Malta. Dr. Cauchi is married with two children.

PHYSICS

Mr. Bruce Burragge

On February 14, Bruce Burragge, a research student in the Physics department, was tragically killed while riding his motor cycle along Newton Road. He was married with a baby son.
Dr. Spencer is the author of a thesis on "Philosophy Bautier" to be published shortly by Droz (Geneva).

Mrs. Silke Hesse has been awarded the degree Ph.D. for her thesis "An Anatomy of Ambivalence - the work of Franz Kafka".

Dr. Ernst Keller has returned from Switzerland to Germany where he did research on German literature.

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Dr. A.R. McGiven has returned to Monash after ending 1968 on study leave at the University of Glasgow as a Commonwealth Medical Fellow.
Bruce received his secondary education at Scotch College before going on to Melbourne University where he read Honours Physics. After graduating, he obtained a Department of Supply Postgraduate Studentship, and successfully submitted an M.Sc. thesis after working in Professor J.M. Cowley's Diffraction Group at Melbourne University. Early in 1967 he transferred to Monash and was expected to complete his Ph.D. work early next year. During his time with us, he published a very convincing paper in Physica Status Solidi describing an electron microscope study of the calcite-aragonite phase transformations, in which he was able to confirm for the first time a theoretical suggestion put forward by W.L. Bragg in 1924. Bruce's other work had developed well, and it is hoped to publish as much of it as possible in the near future.

Bruce was a quiet person but underneath there was great ability, charm and humour, and those of us who attended the crowded funeral service learned that he was active, known and admired in many fields other than science.

We miss him, both as a scientist and as a friend, but we know that the loss to his wife and family is very much greater.

New Arrivals

The beginning of another academic year has seen the arrival of two new members of staff, Drs. Fred Ninio and Keith Thompson, who have taken up lectureship appointments. Dr. Ninio graduated from the University of New South Wales and was granted the Ph.D. degree by the University of Pittsburgh for a study of magnetic instabilities in insulators. He joins us after a two year appointment as a research associate in the University of Maryland. Dr. Thompson's doctoral work at Manchester University was concerned with the properties of liquid helium 3 at low temperatur-
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Dr. Dennis Coates has returned from a year's sabbatical leave at the University of Nottingham. His work there was concerned with the design and construction of current-limited spark chambers to be used in a photo-nuclear interaction experiment involving cosmic ray muons. This apparatus is now being installed in a cave under Nottingham Castle rock.

Russian Exchange

Gordon Troup left Melbourne in early January for a two month visit to Russia, as Monash Senior Staff Exchange Scholar, despite threats from departmental colleagues to send postcards chiding him for having not yet reported back the sites of Russian missile bases. We are glad to report that he has returned safely. In Russia he worked at the Physical Technical Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, the Lebedev Institute of the Academy in Moscow, and Moscow University. On his return journey he visited the microwave Centre of the Italian National Research Council in Florence, and several U.K. university departments with research interests in the laser and magnetic resonance fields.

Visitors to International Symposium

Later this year we hope to see Dr. Michael Baker, on sabbatical leave from the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, an expert in the use of ESR and ENDOR techniques, and Professor F. Holuj, Professor of Physics at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, whose research interests lie in the same area. Both these visitors will be participating in the International Symposium on electron and nuclear magnetic resonance to be held at Monash in August.
Recent Purchase

Following a recent ARGC award to Professor Street and Dr. Geoff. Wilson for the purchase of a helium 3 - helium 4 dilution refrigerator, Martin Wood, on sabbatical leave from his appointment as a Senior Research Fellow in the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, has taken up residence in the department for about 6 months, to supervise the assembly and testing of a standard dilution refrigerator, and subsequently to work on the design and construction of a second refrigerator utilizing more advanced techniques. Mr. Wood graduated from Cambridge as a mining engineer, and, whilst engaged on a research project in Oxford, observed the need for a manufacturing source of ready-made high-field electromagnets and general cryogenic apparatus for research purposes. He subsequently founded the Oxford Instrument Company which in 1967 received the Queen's Award for Industry for technological innovation in the field of cryogenic engineering.

Arising from this work we shall soon possess facilities for carrying out continuous experiments at temperatures of a few hundredths of a degree above absolute zero.

Farewell to Researchers

Having completed their Ph.D. work, Chris Malseed and John Errey left us to join the research staff of Kodak Pty. Ltd. Thus they earn the distinction of being the first Monash postdoctoral physicists to take up permanent appointments within Australia industry. John, erstwhile a confirmed theoretician, is working in the phototechnology section, whilst Chris has enjoyed a meteoric rise to the position of acting chief physicist.

Honour

Professor Street has been elected Vice-President of the Australian Institute of Physics.

Surgery

Professor Dudley is overseas on study leave with special interest in medical curricula and the use of computers in hospitals. Professor Dudley has been for some time at the University of Edinburgh and will visit a number of universities in Great Britain. Before returning at the end of April he will visit the University of Malaysia as external examiner. After returning to Melbourne Professor Dudley will leave early in May for a second term with the Australian Surgical Team in Bien Hoa, South Vietnam.

Professor J. Watts, Mr. J. Nayman, Mr. P. McDermott, Dr. J. Mainland, Miss E. Gordon and Dr. P. Jablonski attended and presented papers at the Meeting of the Surgical Research Society of Australasia in Dunedin, New Zealand in February 1969 and at the Meeting of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr. M. Douglas has left the department and is now working with Professor B. Eiseman at the University of Colorado, Denver, U.S.A.

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GERMAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS 1970-71

Seventeen scholarships are offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for 1970-71. They are valid for a course of advanced training at universities, technical universities, and academies of art or music in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The scholarships are valued at $A90.00 per month with additional benefits. Applications are invited on June 16, 1969. Further information may be obtained from Mr. W. Spence, Grants and Scholarships Officer.

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LE宁GRAD EXCHANGE SCHEME

I am again inviting applications from senior members of staff and from postgraduate students who might be interested in being considered for nomination to Leningrad University under the exchange scheme.

The agreement provides, in the case of a member of staff, that the period of exchange shall be one or two months to suit the convenience of Leningrad. On the basis of past experience, it appears that the period should not be before September, in this case September, 1969. The visitor will be expected to offer lectures in his own field. Fares and travel expenses will be met and Leningrad will provide hotel accommodation as well as a stipend at the normal Leningrad level appropriate to the status of the visitor.

In view of the long delays in correspondence with Leningrad, applications should be in my hands no later than May 2. If this has not been brought to your notice in time please ring my office, Ext. 2008.

J. D. Butchart
Academic Registrar

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FACULTY CLUB PARTY

Friday May 16
Faculty Club Party
8.00 p.m. until . . .
$1.20 per head and buy your own at the bar
Closing date with Steve — Monday May 12