WORK has begun on the construction of a new $27,600 complex of behaviour-environmental laboratories in the Marshall Zoology Reserve (Snake Gully). They are expected to be ready for use by the end of this year.

The laboratories will greatly expand the zoology department's facilities for teaching and research into the behaviour and ecological requirements of small to medium-sized native mammals and birds.

An important feature of the laboratories will be the provision of observation booths equipped with one-way glass (similar to that in the Elwyn Morey Child Study Centre) to enable research workers to study the animals undisturbed.

There will also be facilities for recording and filming the behaviour of animals and a system of closed-circuit television and videotape recorders will be installed in some of the rooms.

Marshall Reserve, where the new laboratories will be situated, is a nine-acre enclosure on the eastern boundary of the Monash campus. It is heavily clothed with eucalyptus and wattles and contains a small amount of sedge marshland which drains into a lake.

The reserve is a unique facility in Australia and is used solely for teaching and research facilities directed towards the behaviour and ecology of native fauna. It is registered as a quarantine area with the Department of Health.

The proposed behaviour centre consists of nine separate laboratories, each about 120 sq. ft. in area, and each having access to a similar sized outdoor cage adjoining it.

Professor J. W. Warren, chairman of the department of zoology, says that the light periods of each laboratory can be artificially controlled so that the effects of different dark-light cycles on behavioural patterns can be determined.

A particular asset of the design was that animals could be held in isolated, adjacent rooms, each with different light periods, and their behaviour simultaneously compared and recorded by a single observer in a central booth.

(Professor Warren writes about the detailed plans for the laboratories on Page 2).

First of the "teach-ins":

NEUTRALITY OR COMMITMENT?

THE QUESTION of whether the University should be politically neutral was discussed for more than two hours last Wednesday in the first of a series of teach-ins on the role of the University in society.

The 300-seat capacity Alexander Theatre was less than half full - somewhat disappointing considering the depth and variety of points of view discussed. The stand-by of closed circuit TV to RS was not needed.

In the discussion, chaired by Professors J. M. Swan, Professor David Armstrong (Sydney) and Dr. Stanley Benn (ANU) lined up for the university being politically neutral and Professors Brian Medlin (Flinders) and Monash undergraduate, John Alford, took the opposite view.

Both Prof. Medlin and Mr. Alford claimed that political neutrality was a meaningless term. Universities, by supporting the status quo and providing products for society, were being political, they claimed.

Dr. Benn, research fellow in the Art. philosophy department, argued that the university as an institution had an overriding positive commitment to free and rational inquiry.

"The point of a university, in short, is the cultivation of activities such as scholarship and science, activities informed by values such as rationality, regard for truth, and respect for facts - for evidence and argument - no matter how unwelcome the conclusion or how uncongenial the source," Dr. Benn told the audience.

For the university to take sides as an institution on matters unrelated to the tradition of rational inquiry would be to invite its members to use it as a political instrument, to be captured and manipulated by whoever carried the most weight.

Continued on page 9.
The Head of the Zoology Department, Professor Warren, explains how the new $27,600 laboratory will be used.

A delight for the Bird-watcher

The animal behaviour laboratories now being built in the Marshall Reserve (see page 1) will be used for teaching and research and include ecological aspects of small to medium-sized mammals and birds.

Larger species will continue to be held in the open area of the reserve, as is our practice with current programmes dealing with the nestling of wallabies, brush turkeys and Cape Barren geese, all of which are reproducing in the reserve with the exception of the recently introduced koala population.

Immediate behavioural studies, most of which have already been initiated under restricted conditions, will be on invertebrate communication in three species of Dasypodidae, one species of native rodent (Notoryctes), and one species of bird (Willy Wagtail). This will be extended to include physiological parameters, especially in the endocrine system, to determine how these may affect behavioural patterns in temporal and spatial, as well as in quantitative and qualitative ways.

A particularly interesting study to be taken up in the laboratories relates to the effect of social structure and reproductive success in small mammal species.

Stress syndrome

Some members of this department working with the marsupial, Antechinus, have recently demonstrated in a wild population an annual stress syndrome reflected by changes in adrenal structure and metabolism characterised by physiological parameters, especially in the endocrine system, to determine how these may affect behavioural patterns in temporal and spatial, as well as in quantitative and qualitative ways.

A particularly interesting study to be taken up in the laboratories relates to the effect of social structure and reproductive success in small mammal species.

Stress syndrome

Some members of this department working with the marsupial, Antechinus, have recently demonstrated in a wild population an annual stress syndrome reflected by changes in adrenal structure and metabolism characterised by physiological parameters, especially in the endocrine system, to determine how these may affect behavioural patterns in temporal and spatial, as well as in quantitative and qualitative ways.

A particularly interesting study to be taken up in the laboratories relates to the effect of social structure and reproductive success in small mammal species.

Stress syndrome

Some members of this department working with the marsupial, Antechinus, have recently demonstrated in a wild population an annual stress syndrome reflected by changes in adrenal structure and metabolism characterised by physiological parameters, especially in the endocrine system, to determine how these may affect behavioural patterns in temporal and spatial, as well as in quantitative and qualitative ways.

A particularly interesting study to be taken up in the laboratories relates to the effect of social structure and reproductive success in small mammal species.

Stress syndrome

Some members of this department working with the marsupial, Antechinus, have recently demonstrated in a wild population an annual stress syndrome reflected by changes in adrenal structure and metabolism characterised by physiological parameters, especially in the endocrine system, to determine how these may affect behavioural patterns in temporal and spatial, as well as in quantitative and qualitative ways.

A particularly interesting study to be taken up in the laboratories relates to the effect of social structure and reproductive success in small mammal species.
The study and teaching of industrial relations in Australia is far behind that of any other industrialised country, both in quality and quantity.

Unfortunately, the dominant role of the industrial relations has been one of many years led to the belief that industrial relations was a branch of legal studies and it is only recently that the much more important aspects related to sociology, history, politics, psychology and economics - and which, taken together, make up the subject Industrial Relations - have been recognized as relevant.

In spite of the fact that some change has taken place, the amount of money spent on teaching industrial law (and legal fees for tribunal and court hearings and on fines under the penal laws, for example) is far behind the real causes of industrial conflict and the nature of the industrial system in which we live.

In spite of the fact that two universities now have departmental and local relations within their economic faculties, no university has more than three full-time teachers in this subject and there is not one professor.

This is an incredible but accurate account of the situation. On the other hand, a number of universities have recently appointed professors in the field of business administration, marketing and finance - an unfortunate reflection of the emphasis that government has placed on the mechanical rather than the human elements in industrial relations.

University finance is primarily a Commonwealth Government responsibility and the industrial relations staffs, with the exception of a few departments from Canberra that money is available for expanding work in this field for the universities to be competing to set up good industrial relations' departments.

The fee for instruction of this kind is important. The most valuable would be the existing full-time and part-time teachers to begin to instruct employers to begin to have courses that guard them against the different but not necessarily inferior.

For example, it is a fact of life that regular attendance at a course over a long period is much more difficult for an active unionist than it is for a management person, the latter often obtains special release from work to further his studies in connection with his union functions.

It is not beyond the ingenuity of educators at these institutions to arrange courses for industrial relations - the availability of unions.

The overseas situation

Not only is the overseas situation of significance, for example, as a result, of the changed industrial relations in Canada, the only representatives of adult education work came from New Zealand universities. Considerable expansion of university adult education departments with special facilities for developing trade union courses is urgently needed.

It is now widely accepted that there are more unionists in our industrial system, for example, in an exceptionally low proportion of children of working class parents in 1967.

This situation emphasizes the need for flexibility in the opportunities for people to enter the tertiary education system, and in particular the system should not be closed off to people of mature age.

There is no reason why those men and women who have left school early for economic or social reasons, without taking (or passing) the matriculation examination should be excluded from further education in colleges and universities. In effect, however, our system of university entrance and the availability ofadequate scholarships for mature people have this result.

At present many of the existing courses offered by these institutions are primarily geared to the needs of employers - obviously because it is employers who have made demands on them. The form and shape of courses required by unions is, not surprising, different but not necessarily inferior.

Too often university entrance is restricted to a top stratum of young matriculants at school leaving age. The matriculation examination is geared to the school curriculum followed by these year 12 students, and is appropriate to them.

If the training is to be appropriate for mature adults, who nevertheless may well have an equal or greater capacity to undertake a tertiary course, the Australian National University has found it possible to abandon the matriculation examination as a test of entry, in favour of school assessments, it is quite possible to devise appropriate entry materials for mature adults.

In Britain, for example, the award of mature age scholarships and university scholarships are based on an assessment of educational performance in adult education, an essay on a relevant topic and an interview. This system has produced some outstanding leaders in the labor movement.
The present authoritarian trend in Malaysian politics had its roots in the colonial period, Dr. J. B. Dalton, told the vacation seminar on Malaysian politics, due to the government paying lip-service to democracy for window dressing rhetoric. "This assumed false and naive beliefs that Malaysia was a liberal democracy and encouraged the Chinese to think that they could challenge Malay supremacy through the ballot box. "One of the effects of May 13 was to dispel these false hopes and reassert Malay power to the extent that it may never be seriously challenged again. "May 13 brought a sadder but wiser note into the Malaysian politics which may have beneficial effects in the long run. It is usually better to know just where one stands," he concluded.

Dr. Dalton, lecturer in politics at Monash, said that "given Malaysia's racial problems, something like democracy is not only impractical but is probably undesirable as national unity is so fragile. Malaysian intellectuals and authoritarianism from the British colonial administration, the authority figures of distant Westminster and Whitehall. The British favoured the retention of the authoritarian structure of Malaysian society because it suited their interests; they were not apostles of democracy," he said. "British rule in Malaysia was based on superior power and the implicit threat to use the power if necessary."

Dr. Dalton said that the post-war emergency period assisted greatly in cultivating existing authoritarianism in Malaysia. "The emergency encouraged habits of thought and reaction and patterns of governmental and administrative behaviour that were authoritarian and oppressive. "The most important effects were the creation of a siege mentality with an excessive concern for internal security and the increasing suspicion by the government of the opposition and illegitimate activities."

Dr. Dalton however does not believe that the British should shoulder all the responsibility.

Unrealistic expectations

"The Malays were willing and inventive disciples when their turn came," he said. "What I am suggesting is that it was unrealistic to expect an ex-colony with authoritarian traditions as a colonial legacy, and one which suffered a long anti-communist revolt, to emerge overnight as a fully-fledged democratic state."

Dr. Dalton told the seminar that confrontation with Indonesia and the savage communist rebellion in Malaysia on May 13, 1969, perpetuated the crisis atmosphere which legitimised authoritarian rule.

Dr. Dalton blamed the growth of bureaucracy and political parties on the personalities and political styles of Tun Abdul Rahim and Tun Abdul Rashid, two bureaucrat-turned-politicians. The tendency in Malaysia to bypass parliament for the civil service grew, with the result that political problems were seen increasingly as administrative ones. The ruling alliance party used its parliamentary majority to change the constitution at will and grey-novices elections.

"The alliance leaders tended to bypass parliament, leaving many of their own back benchers frustrated and disgruntled."

Dr. Dalton said the confusion arising in the past about Malaysian politics was largely

Monash staff and research students are being asked to attend an environmental workshop to be held in the lounge of the Melbourne University Graduate Union over four Tuesdays in September.

The talks, being organised by the Union Officers (A.N.S.A.-M. (Victoria) will be held each Tuesday. The dates, papers and speakers are as follows:

September 7 - The Vegetation of the Sandringham Foreshore: Its History, Current Status and Management Problems. Mr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, Research Student, Department of Geography, University of Melbourne.

September 14 - The Marine Biology of Port Phillip Bay. Mr. R. King, Research Student, School of Botany, University of Melbourne.

September 21 - Regional Development. R. Tyers and G. Roy, Research Students, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Melbourne.

September 28 - Land Use in Rural Areas: Agriculture Versus Conservation. Mr. P. England, Research Fellow, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Melbourne.

Mr. Phillip Nagley in the Monash biochemistry department has further details - ext. 3704.

Family planning

A senior lecturer in law at Monash University, Mr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, has been involved in the removal of publications in matters relating to family planning from the scope of restrictive legislation such as Police and Summary Offences Acts.

Mr. Finlay was presenting a paper on Family Planning and the Law at the annual conference of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science at Adelaide in August.

He believed that family planning literature should not be treated any differently to other publications.

He considered it unusual to inquire whether a particular birth control publication was indecent or obscene - with a prima facie presumption that it was because of its subject matter - and then to consider possible exemption from restrictions.

Family planning had become a new area of legal concern, because of the accepted threat to the environment and the biological threat to human existence as well as the growing concern with human rights, he told the conference.

He thought it likely that family planning would be given a high priority among legislative programmes in the future.

Mr. Finlay was reporting on a survey of legislation operating throughout Australia that had a bearing on family planning. The survey, which had not yet been completed, showed the legislative framework of the Monash Law Faculty at the request of the Family Planning Association of Australia.

It was hoped that the results of the survey would eventually be published, and that the material would be used as a guide for legislators, demographers, social scientists, the medical profession and the legal profession, he said.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKSHOP

September 6, 1971

M. Butor will be accompanied to the Hermannsburg Mission to Aboriginals by two members of the Monash French Department - Prof. F. Van Loo, professor of French, and Dr. M. Spencer, senior lecturer in French.

M. Butor will visit Melbourne for one week at the end of September and he will give a lecture on the French novelist, Marcel Proust, in lecture theatre R.3 at 1.10 p.m., on Thursday, October 7. He will also have informal meetings with staff and students from the Monash French department.

In connection with his visit, the Balliol library, Melbourne University, is planning to hold two concurrent exhibitions, one to mark the centenary of Proust's birth, and the other to display the varied literary activities of M. Butor.

A selection of his books, many of which are of considerable typographical interest, plus typescripts, letters etc. lent by Dr. Spencer - should be on display.

Footnote: Dr. Spencer says M. Butor has other interests - alchemy, astronomy and utopias.

Monash staff and research students are being asked to attend an environmental workshop to be held in the lounge of the Melbourne University Graduate Union over four Tuesdays in September.

The talks, being organised by the Union Officers (A.N.S.A.-M. (Victoria) will be held each Tuesday. The dates, papers and speakers are as follows:

September 7 - The Vegetation of the Sandringham Foreshore: Its History, Current Status and Management Problems. Mr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, Research Student, Department of Geography, University of Melbourne.

September 14 - The Marine Biology of Port Phillip Bay. Mr. R. King, Research Student, School of Botany, University of Melbourne.

September 21 - Regional Development. R. Tyers and G. Roy, Research Students, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Melbourne.

September 28 - Land Use in Rural Areas: Agriculture Versus Conservation. Mr. P. England, Research Fellow, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Melbourne.

Mr. Phillip Nagley in the Monash biochemistry department has further details - ext. 3704.

Family planning

A senior lecturer in law at Monash University, Mr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, has been involved in the removal of publications in matters relating to family planning from the scope of restrictive legislation such as Police and Summary Offences Acts.

Mr. Finlay was presenting a paper on Family Planning and the Law at the annual conference of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science at Adelaide in August.

He believed that family planning literature should not be treated any differently to other publications.

He considered it unusual to inquire whether a particular birth control publication was indecent or obscene - with a prima facie presumption that it was because of its subject matter - and then to consider possible exemption from restrictions.

Family planning had become a new area of legal concern, because of the accepted threat to the environment and the biological threat to human existence as well as the growing concern with human rights, he told the conference.

He thought it likely that family planning would be given a high priority among legislative programmes in the future.

Mr. Finlay was reporting on a survey of legislation operating throughout Australia that had a bearing on family planning. The survey, which had not yet been completed, showed the legislative framework of the Monash Law Faculty at the request of the Family Planning Association of Australia.

It was hoped that the results of the survey would eventually be published, and that the material would be used as a guide for legislators, demographers, social scientists, the medical profession and the legal profession, he said.
DOUG ELIS, Monash Union Sports Administrator, studied student affairs at 21 universities in Canada and north-west USA during five months’ study leave this year. Here, Monash Represents the first part of his comprehensive Report to Council. The second chapter, dealing with student union organisation, will appear next month.

Monash Reporter

Student activism

With only a few exceptions, the top U.S. student unrest seemed to have been turned off, at least for the winter and spring semester period. Against the background of a general feeling that the Vietnam war was dragging to an inevitable close, the composite picture was one of a move underground by hard core leaders, either as a conscious decision or as a result of pressure, a general reaction against the real violence which had led to the election, and a feeling that, as one Kent State杏 pondered it, "there are no longer a spectator sport.

Some observers also note a general phenomenon that the leaders of the groups, together with a general disillusionment that many of the most vociferous protestors were not interested in the less spectacular, but more fundamental work of keeping the gross social movements going.

Some of these leaders have then decided to turn to opportunities on a non-ideological community work, but at the same time continuing to try and remove the poverty and inequalities of society.

There was apparently a growing feeling that overt protests and confrontations not only produce a right wing backlash, but that they are counter-productive in the long term. This had produced more people working to unite the existing system, and become part of it, with the aim of change coming subtly, rather than being absorbed by it. Perhaps a classic case is the student union lobbying and activity which culminated in the establishment of a national student联合会, which the University and Students of the University of Ottawa rejects two theories:

- Equal (50-50) representation on all bodies, or parity (representation of representation proportional to population) representation on all bodies.
- The political nature of the university makes student representation on all bodies unnecessary. Whether students are ready for this experience and whether because, as well as more informed, decisions arise as a result of their participation. Should students be regarded as apprentices or junior partners and where do post graduates fit into this picture.

One U.S. survey on this topic showed that many faculty members were inclined to the view that “student participation is good for their personal development, but of no particular value to the institution.”

It was reported in January that over 300 tertiary institutions in the United States were either considering, implementing, some form of advisory body denominating a number of staff and students.

I was able to attend a meeting of the General Assembly at the University of Alaska and also to sit in on a number of discussions about the proposed one hundred member senate at Washington State University.

At one symposium on this topic a number of models were suggested by a political scientist from Wisconsin. Some of the models were “State Agency”, “Technocratic Management”, “Professorial Syndicalism” and “Consumer Sovereignty or Student Power”. It is a model needed at all and should the existing one merely be modified to a level that it true that the existing system is not relevant to present circumstances that enough people distrust the present system and necessary to represent the senate type system really make for a new interest and awareness of all the members of the university community and hence improve communication between members?

An interesting paper called “Tenure Reform – a new Academic Approach” issued by the Education Commission of the Students Union of the University of Ottawa rejects two theories:

- Equal (50-50) representation on all bodies, or parity (representation on proportional to population) representation on all bodies.
- The political nature of the university makes student representation on all bodies unnecessary. Whether students are ready for this experience and whether, as well as being more informed, decisions arise as a result of their participation. Should students be regarded as apprentices or junior partners and where do post graduates fit into this picture.

Ombudsman

The position of ombudsman now exists at a number of U.S. colleges. All of the positions are filled by members of academic staff and this seems to be a necessary prerequisite for the job.

Most reports indicated that approximately 80% of the complaints investigated were from students and the balance from academic staff. Each appointment is usually only for a limited period. It is of course, vital that the position of ombudsman is identified with confidence and confidential procedures, and that the existence of the ombudsman is clearly understood by all members of the academic community.

In all institutions about the same information was obtained the ombudsman had no legislative power but relied upon voluntary co-operation.

The general approach of the two ombudsmen with usually amounted to finding out: (a) what is the cause of the complaint; (b) what the complaint is symptomatic of; (c) what can be done to eradicate the cause of the complaint.

Is it desirable to have an ombudsman at Monash or is the establishment of such a position merely anomalous, as one person noted, “the putting of a pension in the fuse box when a circuit has blown”?

Governance and students

Institutions everywhere are appointing more students to more university committees. However, it is by no means certain that these appointments are always the result of a conviction that students can make a positive contribution to the decision making process.

It is also disappointing to note that the failure of many students to respond when appointed to committees or to open them.

In this it is felt that these opportunities are only token gestures, or it is unrealistic to expect students to participate unconditionally because of their commitments? Perhaps the most important question is whether the current situation is merely a passing fad, or whether it represents a long term shift in the pattern of university governance?

Another query is whether the current situation is merely a passing fad, or whether it is a fundamental change in the way the university and students are regarded.

Some of the leaders of the student movement have certainly been threatened with death, and a feeling that, as one Kent State student pondered, “there are no longer a spectator sport.”

Some observers also note a general phenomenon that the leaders of the groups, together with a general disillusionment that many of the most vociferous protestors were not interested in the less spectacular, but more fundamental work of keeping the gross social movements going.

Some of these leaders have then decided to turn to opportunities on a non-ideological community work, but at the same time continuing to try and remove the poverty and inequalities of society.

The University Scene in North America

The major portion of my five months away was spent at Washington State University on exchange with the Vice President of Student Affairs.

It was quite an experience to live in a town (Pullman) where the student population swelled from 18,000 out of a total town population of nearly 24,000.

Almost all the students would graduate with a four year course, and to create a better world education is of the utmost barpin& as far as the prospects are concerned.

Within the existing political climate and confines of the student movement, the middle way was found which seemed to be a cost effective way to try and find ways whereby student staff, and perhaps students, may move between universities or other colleges in the same city and yet be primarily attached to one institution? What significance, if any, will there be for universities if a four-day working week is introduced? Even without this social change, is it desirable to introduce a more common student’s study and work schedules and what are the implications of this for class schedules, particularly in laboratory type disciplines? Will there be more people coming back for personal reasons, either as part time students, or to special sessions, and if so what should be done to make the environment more hospitable to them?

Perhaps the northwestern states were feeling the economic pinch more than others but in the State of Washington all colleges suffered serious budget cuts. At one stage it was even suggested that all state educational staff salaries above a certain level would be reduced fifteen per cent.

Although worried about the reduction of funds, some observers felt this may eventually prove beneficial in that it force colleges to be more efficient.

Other observers were quick to point out that the general public reaction to the student unrest of recent years, and particularly that of the previous year, had considerably weakened the death threat support. Whatever the reason, or reasons, one fact is clear that higher education is no longer “at the top of the totem pole as far as the taxpayers are concerned.”

This reduction of support and sympathy has also been felt as a moral knock to the college and graduate schools as well as a critical test at all the teaching programmes.

Both students and teaching staff are more interested and support than previously at the same time as students are questioning what is the education path and forward economic mobility, and indeed whether such mobility is so important as was previously accepted. Some serious misgivings were also evident concerning the idea of the automatic suitability of all persons for a university education. It is wrong to think that students as well as institutions have rights and responsibilities and that discrimination show above issues may be tested in the courts.

There are many matters being questioned: the role of the ombudsman, becoming a reagent of teaching and research, the staff tenure system, the role of the ombudsman in decision making, the way students are locked into, without interruption, the academic system, and the best ways to ensure that universities act in a way which will do so, a critical role as far as society is concerned.

There is considerable discussion as to whether a university should take political stance in the situation in this area is, in fact, as political as action. In commenting on this one writer noted that “those who would close universities as instruments of what they believe to be an unsociable society would, I think, destroy precisely those social instruments which show the most hope for helping all of us to survive and to create a better world in which to live.”

Whatever was felt about this question there did appear to be a general understanding that universities are extraneous to the political situation in this area is, in fact, as political as action. In commenting on this one writer noted that “those who would close universities as instruments of what they believe to be an unsociable society would, I think, destroy precisely those social instruments which show the most hope for helping all of us to survive and to create a better world in which to live.”

The past few years have proved the difficulty of disentangling upon legislation for people’s behaviour and attitudes. As a result there has been a marked change in the role of key university personnel in U.S. colleges. Job descriptions for new appointments in this area stress personal qualities such as the ability to adjust to rapidly changing conditions.

It is felt important that staff need not only understand their own values and competencies but also to be aware as to how others perceive their role. Even the union titles such as deputy President, with their connotations, have some drawbacks!

Student Affairs office

Student Affairs office

Student Affairs office

Overleaf: Careers and Appointments

September 6, 1971

The major portion of my five months away was spent at Washington State University on exchange with the Vice President of Student Affairs.
Michael Green doesn't pull punches, for example. "Churchmen in general, and evangelicals in particular, have been appallingly respectable for too long.

"There are very good denouncing the socially spectacular sins, such as drunkenness and adultery, and overlooking the socially acceptable sins such as back-biting, living in luxury, racial prejudice and self-indulgence.

The Reverend Canon E. Michael Green is principal of St. John's College, Nottingham, and Canon Theologian to the Goverment. He was at Monash in August to attend the National Evangelical Anglican Congress from August 23 to 27. The extracts from his paper he presented at the conference. He was hard-hitting on many contemporary topics—industrial, student, and future. The Reporter publishes a few of his thoughts from his paper entitled "Evangelistic Strategy in the Secular City.""

MICHAEL GREEN

The modern student assumes that Christianity is discredited.

Is there no man, in God's heart of hearts he usually believes there is.

Is he impressed by the ideals of the Left almost as much as the Church, for 2000 years, but not, in his view, acted on. Equality, love, caring, sharing—does he not see it in the Church. So he looked to Mao or to Che or to Castro.

That's the frustration of his generation with the over-thirties and the mess we have got the world in.

It is the figure of Jesus, whom he sees as a radical against the social order, a hasty before the Vietnam wars, and not the Jesus of the New Testament.

Certainly not. That figure is too conservative, too much establishment-minded, too concerned with preserving the social and religious status quo and with ideologies that saw the use of tranquilisers and complains about the modern generation that spends its money, and doesn't complain about the pop culture.

It is all too easy to sneer at pop music and all that goes with it, on the grounds that it cannot encourage the use of drugs and rebellion against authority. Is it since this is true the pop world shares the fallenness of the rest of our cultural attitudes; it forms part of the world which is in rebellion again. And yet it simply will not do to write it off.

It is the chief means of expression of the younger generation in the world today; indeed, it forms an international language. It expresses a variety of emotions; not among them is in my view, the petition for the world which is, and the meaning of freedom.

There is a remarkable reaction against materialism and a hunger among young people for something beyond the pop songs, though the context put into the word 'Jesus' might not suit the theologians.

Certainly pop culture forms a marvellous bridge for the Christian worker who is prepared to understand it and make it the medium for his message. He will need to use it with great caution with the young people, to condemn the immoral aspects of pop (giving good reasons for so doing), to help them to admit the faults and conservatism of the church against which they have understandably reacted. He should seek to expose the individualism, relativism and internal contradictions of much of the pop material, but he will find the most powerful tool at his disposal for bringing the generation gap and to speaking to the serious issues that are exercising the minds of the younger generation..."

Students and Christianity

Politics

Many people stay off definite political alignment if they are Christians. They prefer to vote (or stand) as independents. This reflects I think, the individualism that permeates modern life.

We are unlikely to get much influence as independents; if we are to be of service to our fellow men through politics we shall have to throw in our weight with one of the major parties, although of course we will not agree with every one of their policies.

It is not more holy to remain within a political party. No true Christian is a political party, he is a Christian who interprets the problems of the day. It is merely practical. What matters is not that all Christians is a country vote the same way. What matters is that they are set concerned for the benefit of their fellow man in matters political as well as spiritual.

The Media

The media is often shouting, dodgy and undependable. This simply reinforces the prevalent view that the church is powerless and impotent. The politicians would give their boots for the chance to knock down the barriers of the media as large as many congregations! And compare the trouble they learn in taking down one building with the slight application that many clergy give to their own in the field of journalism. The Sunday News, the popular magazine or paper could be if it was really imaginatively planned, financed, produced and distributed! But generally it is not.

Medics on the move

A visit to Denmark to study the treatment of multiple sclerosis, or to New Guinea to look at the treatment of endemic diseases in the highlands, a few weeks with the Flying Doctor Service in central Australia, or perhaps a trip to Hong Kong to study work on heart attack victims. There are all trips that fifth years Monash medical students have either made or are planning to make.

Each year the students spend six weeks studying a medical topic of their own choosing. Last year one group came from the school of medicine for radiotherapy. They have done work in medical journals. The projects the students do are extremely varied and here are a few examples to add to the list above:

I a study of the role of the Bovisonte (a dairy disease) in the rehabilitation of drug users.

2 a study of the Illnesses of recruits and conscripts in the Australian Army.

3 a survey of the medical services in Fiji.

4 a report on the incidence of vitamin A deficiency in children in the city.

5 a report on the incidence of vitamin A deficiency in children in the city.
SEVEN REASONS FOR SUPPORTING BANGLA DESH
by Professor Herbert Feith

There were however vast contrasts in historical experience and cultural disposition between the two halves of the new country, the one half oriented to the Middle East, the other thoroughly Indian in basic culture and finding its inspiration as much in the Hindi Bengali poetess, Rabindranath, as in the great Muslims. The power of Islam to create a sense of common identity between them waned quickly once Pakistan had actually come into being, and it was not long before many Eastern leaders realized that they had been led into a tragic mistake.

The dominance of Westerners in the newly formed Pakistan Army, combined with the shortage of senior administrators in East Bengal (this latter mainly a product of the displacement of the great Hindus) combined to make it possible for West Pakistani leaders to assume a dominating preponderance in the provincial government of Pakistan, but after independence, this situation had essentially vanished by early this year.

Not only have central governments been dominated by Westerners since 1947, but the same has been true in large measure of the higher civil service in East Bengal — and this despite the fact that there are 70 million people in the Eastern region who constitute the largest single unit in the whole of Pakistan.

One consequence has been a massive shift in the economic balance between the two halves. Foreign exchange from East Bengal's raw materials export, mainly jute, has been used to buy capital goods and food for the hungry. East Bengal, which has received almost 80% of Pakistan's overseas aid. Largely as a result of this, economic growth has been much faster in West Bengal, and East Bengal's sense of cultural distinctness and political vulnerability has been enhanced by a sharp sense of economic grievances.

A viable state

Thirdly, an autonomous Bengali state would meet most tests of viability. It would certainly need international aid in generous quantities to repair the terrible devastation of the last three months. But in the long run it would be able to meet a large part of its import requirements for essential foodstuffs and industrial goods from the foreign exchange earned by its jute and tea exports. It would benefit markedly from expansion of its trade with India, trade which would be on terms more favorable than those on which it has previously been forced to trade with West and East Pakistan. And it would draw considerable strength from its cultural homogeneity.

A fourth argument for an independent Bangla Desh is that it is not part of the Bengali people's policy to use the intensity of anti-Hindu feeling which poisoned the subcontinent for the following 25 years to win the adherence of some crucial Bengalis for the idea of a single Muslim state; the argument that Britain finally acceded in 1947.

MONASH REPORTER

It is true that any settlement in which Bangla Desh independence was conceded would leave Pakistan isolated and ridden by fear, via. But this would not threaten the race's survival, for which it could safely rely on the strength of its armed forces. And Pakistan can surely afford some weakening in its position vis-a-vis India in the event of new times.

Let it be conceded immediately that many groups and communities would suffer from a separation of what is now Pakistan. The West Pakistan Bahawalpuri Muslims, the eastern Punjabi Muslims, and many others would be forced to give up the only home they know.

Yet probably nowhere be the fate of the non-Bengalis in East Pakistan, not only the several hundred thousand Punjabis, Sindhis and Pathans, who have come in from the Western half as administrators and white-collar workers, but also, and more importantly, those who have recently experienced.

It is certain that a large number of this" would flee to the West, for if the independence were attempted it would be infinitely more likely that the non-Bengalis in East Pakistan would have to be forcibly removed from their homes and fields.

Any alternative?

But what is the alternative? It is surely a far more practical possibility than any other, and an impossible attempt to maintain rule by naked violence in a country where hardly anyone believes in or wants to be part of it, would compromise himself with the government of the United Nations.

Will it take five or ten years of terrorism from above and below, with great powers fighting each other for control, for the attempt to be abandoned? Such senseless violence appears to be the only world-wide solution at present, even at the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of Bangladeshis and others since the end of March.

Centuries of conflict

The successful establishment of a sovereign Bangla Desh would certainly lead some groups of West Bengalis to hope that, their province would one day merge with Bangla Desh to form a greater Bangla Desh. But the great political heterogeneity of West Bengal and the important roles which these communities have played in the economic, social and political life of other provinces of India make it unlikely that sheer numerical pressure would ever be enough, and even if it were, it would be of no use to the West Indians in the face of public opinion in India, which is in a very strong position at present.

The likelihood of serious moves being made in this direction.

Conversely, the present situation is a major threat to the stability of India. The refugees are not only a heavy burden on India's economic resources. They are also a source of scite social and political tensions, locally and nationally. And it is quite fanciful to suggest that even a significant minority of them will return to their East Bengal homes while the Pakistan Army is there.

And as long as Indian nationalist passions are inflamed by Pakistan oppression of Bangli (and the Singhing out of Hindus as special targets of persecution) it is most unlikely that Mrs. Gandhi's government will be able to make a serious effort on the domestic programs for which its recent electoral victory was achieved.

West Pakistan itself would certainly be better off once it had divested itself of the burdens of the rebellion East Bengal despite the economic advantages which it has derived from its overlordship there. This is not only because it would not have to bear the costs of a long-sustained military operation against the Bangla Desh nationalists but also because it would be markedly easier to maintain stability in the new rump state than in Pakistan as it has been constituted to date.
CONVENTIONAL Keynesian economic theory had failed to provide solutions to correct short-run movements in prices, wages and employment, Professor A. A. Walters said in the 1971 Monash Economics Lecture.

"It is worth repeating that under the full-employment conditions that have prevailed since the end of World War II, Keynesian economic policy has failed to tire out the so-called "short-run" or "short term" effects of monetary and fiscal policy," he said.

The short-run effect of a constrained money supply (or budget squeeze) is on real output. An effect on prices was only to be expected after some time, Professor Walters said.

"Because of its long lags, and the short-run behaviour of the economy in the meantime, it was impossible to do any useful "fine-tuning," he said.

And because attempts at "fine-tuning" led to serious dislocations, there was a search for scapegoats, Professor Walters said.

In Britain, the Radcliffe committee sought out non-bank financial intermediaries as at least in part the cause of the failure of monetary, and even fiscal, policy.

Scapegoats

But government and economic authorities could find other scapegoats more readily. "They claim that organised labor, by its inflationary wage policies, claimed that their policies were responsible for inflation, they claimed, is frustrating their policies," he said.

"Wage lump numbers of economists are now on the authorities. An incomes-prices policy of at least a ten per cent a year is not a "do-nothing" policy. It is surely likely that inflation, unemployment and stagnation, which are the primary problems of the authorities." Wages.

Professor Walters conceded that a wages-prices policy could cause a temporary fall in the nominal rate of inflation. But proposals that this was all that was needed to bring inflation under control seemed "boring of desperate hope."

"A transitory repression of wages and prices would do little good. Everyone would know that the lid will be coming off within a year or so," he said. "And meanwhile, much inefficiency, inequality, rectification and bitterness would be caused needlessly."

The desperation of the search for remedies suggested the quasidemy of economists, Professor Walters said.

Since the early 1930's there has been such uncertainty and disappointment with the standard policy prescriptions," he said.

"Let us admit simply that we do not have enough, and test the monetary dynamic of the short-run adjustment in the price-output process."

"This is a counsel of honesty but not of despair," Professor Walters said.

"I believe that economic theory knew that, ultimately, a country which expanded the money supply at a rate greater than that of output would suffer inflation; and that a reduction in the rate of growth of the money stock would ultimately reduce the excess demand in the prices.

"The only policy prescription which an economic policy maker could say with any confidence is that the authorities should try to establish a stable framework of both monetary and fiscal conditions so that, at the very least, one avoids the dislocations, the inequity, the unemployment and stagnation which have accompanied sharp changes in the past," he said.

"This is not a "hands-off" or "do-nothing" policy."

In time of crisis, the authorities had to be prepared to expand or contract the money supply either to meet demand for money, or prevent excess currency becoming the basis for a multiple expansion of deposits, he said.

The basic problem was one that had always dogged economists: how to explain variations in the level of output - in particular, the relationship between the money supply, real output and prices.

In the Keynesian model, the level of production was independent of the level of real money balances. But this seemed completely wrong - money balances are an important factor of production in all firms.

Professor Walters outlined a short-run adjustment process which he dubbed the "Monash process" - that took this into account. A reduction in the money supply, in this process, reduced output and raised the rate of interest (thus reducing investment demand).

At the new high rate of interest, the level of prices would tend to fall, which would make the nominal stock of money worth more in terms of the goods it could buy.

"So the rate of interest will fall back towards its old level and output will expand under the joint conditions of lower interest rate and high real value of money balances," Professor Walters said.

The system will settle down at a new interest rate and the old level of output."

The "Monash process", Professor Walters said, was not a "wedge" or a "do-nothing" approach to economic policy, but was not so radical that it should be dismissed without further notice.

It was being put forward at a time when many economists, when economics was looking like being understood.

"All we can do is to assert those propositions for which convincing evidence can be marshalled - we must then hope to be judged fairly by the results," Professor Walters said.

EXILED TEACHERS SEEK HELP

MONASH has received an appeal for help from an association representing more than 4000 teachers exiled from East Pakistan.

The teachers have formed themselves into the Bangladesh Teachers Association, with headquarters in Calcutta University. The association's president is Dr. A. W. Malik, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dhaka.

Writing from Calcutta, Dr. Malik said that about 100 university teachers, 1000 college teachers and 3000 school teachers had already registered with the association.

Several thousand others in states bordering India were expected to contact the Association.

Continued from Page 8

The Bangla Desh Tragedy

- Most of the teachers had fled with their families, and all were without means of support.

- Funds were required to help implement schemes which would provide the teachers with temporary accommodation, research, publications and teaching children in refugee camps.

- Monash donations may be sent to Mrs. H. A. Ardon (Staff Branch) or Mr. T. M. Ivanco (Mathematics Department) or paid direct to the Bangladesh Teachers Association Appeal account, Commercial Bank, Monash Branch.

- The fact is that a government whose hold on power is as tenuous as that of the Jamaat-i-Islami in East Bengal, the only alternatives are either more repression or complete disengagement.

MONASH REPORTER

September 4, 1971
Country students visit Monash

A group of thirty Monash Law students has been gaining valuable insights into the community's social and legal problems over the last five months. With the help of the Melbourne Citizens' Advice Bureau the students have been operating a legal referral service.

The referral service is designed to act as a bridge between the community and the legal profession.

There is in Melbourne quite a wide range of agencies capable of giving people professional legal assistance - such as the Public Solicitor, the Legal Aid Committee, the Law Institute, the Legal Service Bureau and the Clerk of Courts.

But none of these organizations makes a serious attempt to advertise its activities and none of them reaches out into the community to overcome what is probably the biggest problem of all - the notion of equality before the law - public ignorance.

The Monash Legal Referral Service hopes to at least chip away at this ignorance, to improve community awareness of the various careers in legal advice and to put people in touch with professional agencies which are capable of looking after their problems.

The Service makes no attempt to solve those problems - none of the students is professionally qualified to do legal work.

The Service is essentially a communication channel, attempting to give the community access to legal resources.

In the first four months of the Service's operation, working on three half-days a week the students have seen 108 clients. Currently - the Service is now in its sixth month of operation - inquiries are running at about twenty each week.

The idea for the referral service came from Miss Rachelle Banchevka, secretary of the Citizens' Advice Bureau.

The Monash Referral Service is also co-operating with a group of Melbourne University law students, who operate a similar Referral Service in Carlton to establish a special service for Victorian aborigines.

This operation called the Northcote Legal Service, is tied in with the Aborigines' Advancement League, and with a number of city and country solicitors. It is still embryonic but its immediate potential is immense.

While both these operations can be viewed as a type of community service, one of the most substantial benefits will be the broadening of law students' experience and perspectives.

The Monash law students are working with the Citizens' Advice Bureau, which has an encyclopedic knowledge of the Victorian social welfare system. Not only are these students coming into contact with real social problems, but they are getting valuable insights into social work in Melbourne - insights which should humanize their professional attitudes when they enter the 'real world' of legal practice in two or three years time.

CIVIL ENGINEERING was a popular attraction in the country pupils' tour. Here, two of them meet the chairman of the department, Professor N. W. Murray.

"TEACH-IN"

Continued from page 1

Prof. Brian Medlin, professor of philosophy, said that the university, being part of the social order, would resist any attempt to redistribute power in society. It would especially resist attempts from within the university.

Prof. Medlin said that the university was being political when it kept out people who were likely to be trouble makers - politically undesirable people.

It was a scandal that Australian universities as institutions had not taken a stand against the unjust Vietnam war. University councils should have declared themselves against the war.

Mr. John Alford, politics 3 student, spoke about - and by implication disagreed with - the way in which universities, especially Monash, were financed, the types of jobs Monash graduates entered, the sources of research money (including large grants from industry) and the ideologies that he believed were behind Monash courses.

Professor David Armstrong, professor of philosophy, said that academics had had a large measure of freedom in pursuing the traditions of free inquiry. A part of this bargain was that universities had not participated in political life.

The second teach-in will be on Wednesday, September 15. A full account of both teach-ins will appear in the October Reporter.

September 6, 1971

LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION

by PETER HANKS
Senior Lecturer in Law

Asian graduates will find it increasingly difficult to gain work experience in Australia, according to the Monash Careers and Employment Office.

"Although it can be reported that satisfactory work experience is encountered amongst employers, it is apparent that Asian graduates are finding it more and more difficult to gain work experience before they return home," says the office.

"With growing competition for graduate positions, the situation can only get worse."

If a potential employee is obviously not in a position to remain with the organization more than a year, he will represent less to that organization of a considerable amount of money. Whilst some employers may feel a moral obligation to assist in the training of people for our developing neighbors, it is not surprising that this feeling is less common in times of financial stringency.

The office said that Asian students who wished to make their permanent home here were in a particularly difficult position.

The grounds for an application for permanent residence are, of course, stronger if it can be shown that the applicant is already making a useful contribution to the Australian economy, and an employer's statement to this effect can be most helpful. However, this involves an employer in employing someone who, at the time of his appointment, can apparently remain in Australia for only one year.

It is our strong belief that the many problems arising from the education at tertiary level of students from nearby Asian countries should be thoroughly reviewed by the Commonwealth Government, with special reference to the career development of the graduates produced," the office concluded.

MONASH REPORTER

JOBS HARDER FOR ASIANS

MUNASH played host to 22 country schoolchildren during the vacation to give them some idea of what a university looks like and what goes on inside.

The students, 16 boys and six girls, arrived on Wednesday, August 18, and stayed overnight, in the Halls of Residence. They were from schools in the north-east area of Victoria.

Their visit to Monash resulted from an idea of the Monash Adviser to Prospective Students, Mr. R. R. Belshaw.

Mr. Belshaw normally travels right throughout Victoria to see senior school students. Many of the students he meets have never been to a university, although it is possible they will attend a Melbourne university after their school education.

Mr. Belshaw felt it would be worthwhile encouraging country students, who were likely to enter a university, to come to Monash. This idea lead to the August visit by the 22 students. It was successful and could be repeated in future vacation periods.

The students were welcomed by the Warden of the Union, Graeme Sweeney, and they also had seminars with the Law secretary, Mr. A. A. York, the Medicine secretary, Mr. G. L. Williamson, the Engineering secretary, Mr. T. O. L. Short, the Arts administrative assistant, Mrs. V. D. Cook and the Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr. Warren Mann.

Staff members also showed the students through several university departments and laboratories.

The students, whose trip was arranged by country Rotary clubs, were from the following areas - Tallangatta, Corryong, Seymour, Benalla, Shepparton, Nathalia, Myrtleford, Numurkah and Bright.
I think no one would dispute that, and indeed it would be difficult to argue for the contrary - inefficiency, non-sympathy, and irrationality - even though everyone will admit that these features can creep in.

Now suppose we turn to a wider issue than just administration - we will enlarge our concern to "academic policy making" and to the consequences of the concept of efficiency, sympathy, and rationality still appropriate?

Professor J. F. Wiltleet of the University of Melbourne has pointed out recently that some universities in business and political life would want to retain the idea of "efficiency" even in the academic policy making area.

They seem to imagine that there is, or could be created, a super-star government agency which could tell all the universities, and the C.A.E.'s, for good measure, just how many graduates would be needed, and in what fields, say, over the next ten years.

The various faculties and departments could then be told to plan their courses, employers and governments, and possibly even the students, to fit to the quantitative, length, and standards of each related course.

Academic policy making would then, these critics claim, be highly efficient. Universities could turn out makes and models of graduates rather as the motor industry turns out vans, panel vans, station wagons, 4-door sedans, and so forth.

Perhaps efficiency is not the right measure for academic policy making. An alternative system to the carefully planned faculty courses is one in which I know some students have ardently supported.

This is that academic policy making, and all the administration that goes with it, should be determined by related groups of employers and governments, and possibly even the students, to fit to the quantitative, length, and standards of each required course.

Academic policy making would then, these critics claim, be highly efficient. Universities could turn out makes and models of graduates rather as the motor industry turns out vans, panel vans, station wagons, 4-door sedans, and so forth.

Perhaps efficiency is not the right measure for academic policy making. An alternative system to the carefully planned faculty courses is one in which I know some students have ardently supported.

This is that academic policy making, and all the administration that goes with it, should be determined by related groups of employers and governments, and possibly even the students, to fit to the quantitative, length, and standards of each required course.

Academic policy making would then, these critics claim, be highly efficient. Universities could turn out makes and models of graduates rather as the motor industry turns out vans, panel vans, station wagons, 4-door sedans, and so forth.

Perhaps efficiency is not the right measure for academic policy making. An alternative system to the carefully planned faculty courses is one in which I know some students have ardently supported.

This is that academic policy making, and all the administration that goes with it, should be determined by related groups of employers and governments, and possibly even the students, to fit to the quantitative, length, and standards of each required course.

Academic policy making would then, these critics claim, be highly efficient. Universities could turn out makes and models of graduates rather as the motor industry turns out vans, panel vans, station wagons, 4-door sedans, and so forth.

Perhaps efficiency is not the right measure for academic policy making. An alternative system to the carefully planned faculty courses is one in which I know some students have ardently supported.

This is that academic policy making, and all the administration that goes with it, should be determined by related groups of employers and governments, and possibly even the students, to fit to the quantitative, length, and standards of each required course.

Academic policy making would then, these critics claim, be highly efficient. Universities could turn out makes and models of graduates rather as the motor industry turns out vans, panel vans, station wagons, 4-door sedans, and so forth.
BOYS CLAIM BED-PUSH RECORD

For five days and five nights round and round the 1.6 mile ring road of the Monash campus two schoolboys pushed an old hospital bed.

The rain, wind, cold and 20 aching feet were worth it, according to the students, because they broke the world bed-push record.

From 11 a.m. on Thursday, August 19 to 11 a.m. on Tuesday, August 24, the boys covered 604 miles beating the old record - from the Guinness Book of Records - by 193 miles.

The students from five at Box Hill High School worked in relays of two during the 402 laps.

The students were encouraged, fed and looked after by parents and members of the Box Hill Lions Club. They used a caravan set-up near the Sports Centre as the base.

The money raised will go to the Box Hill Hospital, Community Aid Abroad and the charity of the Box Hill Lions Club. The students were sponsored by many firms and individuals.

The Herald tells the story of the boys' success as they near the end of the marathon.

(— Herald photo)

LETTERS

"ONLY A PUNK"

To whom it may concern.

Could you please tell me information on Monash University and the different faculties and courses available because I am extremely interested in the university. I'm only a punk from Form 2 in a High School but in the near future I hope to go to Monash as a medical student. Why not Melbourne or La Trobe? Those two universities are incomparable to Monash, which is "the most controversial university in Australia", to quote one of your patriotic science students.

Monash never fails to fascinate me. Its beautiful "space-age" faculty buildings, its conscientious-happy-go-lucky students. I deeply desire to visit Monash. Monash is like some sort of paradise. I love it.

So send me any information at all. Thank you.

(I know I have to study; and I do.

— A Grammar schoolgirl.

(Name and address supplied)

MISS M. DAVIES

I deeply regret to have announce the death, on Saturday, August 21, of Miss Margaret Davies, a Senior Tutor in this department. Before joining the Monash staff in 1965, Miss Davies was one of the leading French teachers in the State. She held senior teaching positions in schools such as The Heritage, Geelong, Merion Hall, MacRobertson Girls' High School, Melbourne.

At Monash Miss Davies was in charge of the French 103 course and in 1971 she also lectured to second year students. For several years Miss Davies was Secretary of the V.U.E.S.E.F. French Standing Committee.

She was the author of a very popular French Aural Comprehension textbook with tapes (The Gentle Lark, Jacaranda Press, 1967, new ed. 1969). In 1970 she edited, jointly with Mr. R. Rozenfeldt, an anthology of French texts for Leaving Certificate Examinations, published by a French Accent, Jacaranda Press. She was currently working on a French Grammar for schools and the lower years of university.

—J. Darro

Department of French.

DEEP QUESTIONS ON SLEEP

Sleep ... something people do every day (or is it nightly) of their lives.

But how much do we know about sleep? How much deep sleep is necessary? What happens during deep sleep? Does everyone dream? And in this modern day and age - are sleeping tablets dangerous?

Professor J.P. Masteron from the Department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital is an expert on sleep.

And he will give a public lecture on the topic in the Alexander Theatre on Friday, September 10 at 8 p.m.

The lecture is being organised by the Monash Graduates Association.

MEMORIAL FUND

Died, 83.

As announced in the April issue of the Report, Mr. C. Ongko's Ougla (the First Ph.D. from Monash Botany Department) was killed this year in a car accident in Kampala, Uganda.

A small collection was started for his widow, Ida, and the four children.

It is now learned that Ongko's had no life insurance and that Ida is in difficult circumstances. Makerere University has started a memorial fund, and a local collection will be sent to this. Any of Ongko's friends who feel they would like to contribute to this fund should send donations to me at the Botany Department. These gifts will be transmitted to Makerere.

—M. J. Canny,

Professor of Botany.

$2000 Fellowship for women graduates

Application forms are now available for this $2000 Jubilee Fellowship established by the Queensland Association of University Women.

This Fellowship will be awarded to:

- A woman graduate of an Australian university wishing to study or to do research at a university other than her own - either in Australia or overseas;
- A woman graduate of a university other than Australian wishing to study at an Australian university.

If a final factor for selection of the Fellowship holder is necessary, priority will be given to a graduate wishing to study at a University in Queensland.

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Secretary, Fellowships, Q.A.W.U., Box 18055W, G.P.O., BRISBANE, Qld., 4001.

Deadline for receipt of applications is February 1, 1972.

SABIN SHOTS

The third and final dose of oral Sabin vaccine will be available in the Union between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Wednesday, September 11.

The Assistant Warden of the Union, Miss Caroline Fitte, stresses that forms for the vaccine must be filled in by midday on September 7 at this is the only way the Health Service can estimate how many doses to prepare. The vaccine cannot be returned to the refrigerator once it is taken out.

About 1000 staff and students took the last dose in July.

Monash Reporter is published monthly, as close to the first of the month as possible.

Copy deadline for the October issue will be September 20.

Money and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, c/- the Associate Professor, Office, first floor, University Offices - phone 3087.
GRANTS FOR TRAVELLERS

Under the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme a number of grants towards travel expenses are available to enable university teachers or officers of at least five years' standing to facilitate visits between universities in different parts of the Commonwealth. They are available for award to persons in the following three categories:

A - University Teachers or Officers on recognized study leaves. The majority of grants will be made to persons in this category and the reference will be given to university teachers or officers of at least five years' standing.

B - Distinguished University Scholars invited to lecture in Australia. This category is intended normally to cover visits by persons of distinction actively engaged in academic life.

C - Postgraduate University Research Workers holding research grants. Grants in this category will be strictly limited in number. The grants are intended for research workers (including younger university teachers) under Category A) who have obtained financial support which would enable them to undertake research at an institution in another Commonwealth country, but who require additional assistance to meet the cost of travel.

The awards will be made on the recommendation of the Committee for Commonwealth University Interchange, composed of representatives of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and the Inter-University Committee for Higher Education Overseas.

Category A and Category B awards will be announced in March each year, and Category C awards in June. Applications must be received in London on the following dates: A and B, December 15 and C, March 31. Mr. W. F. Northam, staff branch, ext. 2037 has more details.

Commonwealth Fellowships

The Council of St. John's College, Cambridge, invites applications for a Commonwealth Fellowship for the year 1977. The Fellowship, which is offered annually, is intended to afford to a scholar, who by the accident of birth does not belong to the Commonwealth country or of the United Kingdom, the opportunity to pursue his own study and to make contacts with scholars in Great Britain. It is intended for scholars holding academic positions, irrespective of subject, and not for men still working for postgraduate degrees.

The College Council proposes to make the election in March 1973. The academic year at Cambridge begins on October 1 and the Commonwealth Fellow will be expected to enter upon the Fellowship as soon as that date is convenient and not later than April 1973.

Applications for the Fellowship should be made to the Master, St. John's College, Cambridge CB2 1TP, to reach him not later than January 15, 1972. It would be of assistance if Monash applicants for this Fellowship were to lodge a copy of their application with the Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor.

Queen's Fellowship

A Queen Elizabeth II Fellowship has been awarded to Dr. Kevin Kendall to undertake undergraduate studies at the Department of Materials Engineering.

Dr. Kendall holds the degrees of B.Sc. (Hons.) (London) and Ph.D. (Canterbury) and is currently with the research laboratories of British Railways in Derby, England. His research interests lie in the field of high temperature physics with particular regard to adhesion.

Dr. Kendall is married and will have two children by the time he joins the department in February 1972. His award was one of six announced recently for 1971.

BOOKS FOR SALE


The company has with only 30

MONASH OPERA HERE

The German Touring Opera Company of Berlin will give its two Melbourne performances of Carl Orff's "Die Kluge" - "The Wise Woman" - at the Alexander Theatre on September 8 and 9 at 8:15 p.m.

The performances are being presented by the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust in association with the Goethe Institute, Munich.

The German Touring Opera Company was formed in Frankfurt in 1958 by Hans Schothe, the owner of one of the oldest German concert agencies.

MONASH SPORTS IN THE COMPUTER

Monash sporting teams were successful in inter-varsity contests held at universities throughout Australia during the August vacation.

The women's teams did exceptionally well. The Monash women's volleyball team gained first place in the inter-varsity contest at the University of New South Wales. At the women's skating contest held at Flinders University held by the University of Tasmania, the Monash team was the outright inter-varsity champion.

The women's basketball championships were held at Albert Park stadium, Monash team member, Carol Gillies (Science 3), won the best and fairest award and the Monash team won the competition against nine other teams.

The most successful Monash men's team was the lacrosse team which won the inter-varsity final played at Melbourne University.

In the boxing held in the Union theatre at Monash, two Monash students won titles - Barry Oliver (Diploma of Education) won the middleweight title and Robert Smythe (Arts 4) won the light middleweight division.

Visitors to the universities

Each month the Reporter will list academic visitors arriving during that particular month at Australian universities. The visits are listed in the order of the month, and during September. It is not an exhaustive guide as it depends on the information that comes from other universities.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY: Biochemistry: Professor F. L. Crane, University of California, Los Angeles, as Visiting Fellow, from September 9 for one year. Demography: Professor M. R. J. Ing, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, as Visiting Fellow, from September 2 for six months.

DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, Dr. F. H. Glasow, Colorado College, as Visiting Fellow for one year.

EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT: Professor L. F. Taylor, University of London, as Visiting Fellow, from December 1 for six months.

FACULTY OF FINANCE: Professor E. A. V. Donaldson, Monash University, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

FACULTY OF PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING, Professor D. A. H. van der Hoeven, University of Amsterdam, as Visiting Fellow, until September 30.

FLYING FOR A LIVING: Professor E. A. K. M. O. V. Donaldson, Monash University, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS: Professor J. M. G. M. W. D. Suhr, University of Copenhagen, as Visiting Fellow, until September 30.

HUMANITIES RESEARCH UNIT: Professor J. A. C. Ford, University of Queensland, as Visiting Fellow, until September 30.

LANGUAGES: Professor J. M. G. M. W. D. Suhr, University of Copenhagen, as Visiting Fellow, until September 30.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT: Professor E. A. K. M. O. V. Donaldson, Monash University, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

Linguistics: Dr. J. B. Hatfield, Harvard University, as Honorary Resident Fellow, for one year.

MATHEMATICS: Mr. W. D. Malcolm, Victoria University of Wellington, as Honorary Resident Fellow, from September 1.

PHYSIOLOGY: Dr. C. Leddy Ross, University of Queensland, as Visiting Fellow, from September 1 for one year.

POLITICAL SCIENCE: Dr. R. J. E. MacDermott, University of New England, as Visiting Fellow for one year.

Psychology: Dr. R. W. Young, University of Western Australia, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: Professor J. A. C. Ford, University of Queensland, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

SOCIETY AND ECONOMICS: Professor J. A. C. Ford, University of Queensland, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

SOCIOLoGY: Professor J. A. C. Ford, University of Queensland, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS: Professor J. A. C. Ford, University of Queensland, as Visiting Fellow, until December 31.

MONASH UNIVERSITY: History: Professor George W. M. Kelhorn, Professor of Government, Cornell University, as Visiting Fellow, for three months. Economics: Dr. N. D. K. Ross, University of Sydney, as Visiting Fellow, for one year.

The company has gained an international reputation. It has given 500 performances in the past 10 years in more than 100 cities. The composer of Die Kluge, Carl Orff, is known throughout Europe as a composer, author, producer and conductor.

The company travels with only 30 people and its own small orchestra to interpret a score specially prepared by Orff.

Tickets for the performances are available at the Alexander Theatre and the Princess Theatre. Prices are $4 and $3 for the general public and $1.50 concession rates for students and pensioners.