SEMINTERS: 

New calendar for 1972

A semester system will be introduced to Monash University next year, ending the current three-term system.

It will mean major changes in the academic year although the present three-month Christmas vacation will be retained.

There will be a total of 27 teaching weeks work more steadily throughout the year and the existing disproportionately heavy load of work in third term will be eased.

In several departments it will enable a wider offering of courses available so students will be given a greater choice. Inter-disciplinary study will be facilitated by students being able to take units in a single semester.

The overall course for a degree may be arranged more flexibly; therefore each student could choose a total course to suit him better.

Students may be able to concentrate on studying a smaller number of subjects, each more intensively, at any given time.

Advantages to staff:

• Advantages were seen in concentrating teaching into one semester. First, it would allow the other semesters in which the teaching load would be lighter, to be used for research activities; second, there were advantages where study leave was concerned. Lectures in the unit could be given in Semester 1 in year one and then, after a year's study leave, the same number of staff could give the unit again in Semester 1 in your N+1 thus causing no interruption to the teaching programme.

An additional advantage was seen in being able to take a year's study leave to coincide with the northern academic year.

First steps towards the new triennium...

MONASH LOOKS
TO 1973-75

THE appointment last month of Monash's first professor of geology marked an important step towards the full establishment of a Department of Earth Sciences in the university.

The new professor is Dr B. E. Hobbs, until recently a fellow in the department of geophysics and geochemistry at the Australian National University. He is now spending 12 months as professor of structural geology in the department of earth sciences at the State University, New York, and will return to take up his Monash appointment next September.

It is now hoped that teaching in the new department, which had been accepted by the AUC for the current triennium but delayed by discussions on accommodation, will begin in 1973 - the first year of the next triennium.

The university also hopes to receive soon the Commission's approval of three "Green Light Project" proposals: the Monash University health education programme, stage 2 (expected to cost $745,300); Education Building, stage 2 ($772,500); and Main Library, stage 3 ($745,300). "Green Light" approval would enable the university to press ahead with detailed planning of the projects, ready for a start on construction immediately the triennium opens.

A decision on other proposals contained in the Monash submission for the 1973-75 triennium is not expected until later next year, but the University is optimistic that most of the major plans will be approved. Here, Monash Reporter summarises the major proposals, which fall within three main categories - Inter-Faculty Centre, New Developments Within Faculties and Miscellaneous Developments. A measure of the priority which the university attaches to each project is indicated by the letters A and B.

Continued on page 2
Inter-faculty Centres

Continued from page 1

In accordance with the university's policy of concentrating its future efforts as far as possible on continuing education, the submission contained proposals for the establishment of inter-faculty centres, following the model of the Centre of South-East Asian Studies.

The university believed that such centres would act as the points of origin and co-ordination of seminars, lectures, research supervision, summer schools and refereed and ad hoc courses of various standards and duration.

It was hoped that the centres would form something of an "applied science" or "applied arts" bridge, enabling students to pass, more readily than is currently possible, into employment at the end of their first degree courses.

Centres proposed were:

Centre of Continuing Education A

It had been the university's experience that departments reached a certain level in providing refresher and other special courses for "visiting students". Apart from the academic work, these called for considerable organisational effort and there was a clear need for a small area to undertake this work. It would be headed by a director chosen in consultation with the relevant faculties and would encourage academics to provide courses in special areas.

Centre of Environmental Studies A

New developments within faculties

Department of Visual Arts (Faculty of Arts) A

In its submission to the AUC, the university believed that such a department would adopt a fundamental approach to the humanities in the form of a basic human activity. This would be to some extent related to the applied arts already successfully developed by the music department.

The tradition of European painting, sculpture and architecture would not then be as central as it was in many other universities, but would take its place alongside Aboriginal, Polynesian, South-East Asian and Oriental arts, as well as theatre arts and modern forms of expression such as cinema and television.

Department of Pharmacy (Faculty of Science) A

This would offer teaching and research, at both undergraduate and graduate levels, not only to students who contemplated professional careers in criminal law or the administration of criminal justice, but also as a general law discipline.

It would involve the departments of psychology, social and preventive medicine, environmental health, toxicology and the faculty of education.

Centre of Materia Medica Science B

The university believed that since the research at the graduate level. However, a second year subject and a first year unit would be available to all students, as it is already enrolled in language and literature departments.

Business Research Centre (Economics and Political Science) A

The submission stated that the education of students in management, such as part of a faculty's basic purposes, but there was an equal commitment to the conduct of research to produce new ideas and to seek better solutions to management problems.

The proposed research centre was designed to foster research into all aspects of Australian business and to provide a framework within which individual studies could be planned and co-ordinated so as to reap the benefits of additional research.

Graduate Library (Economics and Political Science) A

Planning as part of the general University Library system, a graduate library, Faculty of Economics and Politics was needed to train graduate students and to attract and retain staff of high quality. It would contain book stacks and reading space, and a limited number of rooms for specialised activities such as photocopying, maps and librarian's work rooms.

Diploma in Teaching English as a Foreign Language A

The rapid increase in the number of children in Victorian schools who came from homes in which English was only imperfectly spoken made it vitally important that these children also be helped to learn the English language as soon as possible.

The idea was also met by overseas students who wished to return to their own countries and to teach English there to pupils who would be learning it as a foreign language.

DANCE TEACHER

Mrs. Melina Siti Sarif, from Palembang, Indonesia, has just completed a 10-week course in Indonesian musical dancing at Monash.

Mrs. Arief, the wife of a Monash PhD student in Economics, Mrs. Siti Sarif, gave the course for the Monash Malaysian Students Union. Twelve students took part in the course, which covered traditional dances from Sumatra, Sunda and Central Java.

Mrs. Arief arrived in Australia in May for her marriage. In the past few years she has acquired a wide repertoire of dances and has learned, with the aid of the Indonesian Art Group, and she has also performed solo dances before the President of the United Arab Emirates and the Queen Sirkat of Thailand.

Mrs. Arief has danced in numerous charity functions in Melbourne, including the Asian Cultural Festival organised last July by the Malaysian students at Monash. It is hoped that Mrs. Arief's classes at Monash will be repeated next year.

SEMINESTERS

Continued from page 1

The man in charge of student records and examination at Monash, Mr. J. R. Leitcher, has just spent seven weeks in the United States studying seminars development and procedures.

He is preparing a detailed report and it should be available at the end of October from the Academic Registrar's Office.

Mr. Leitcher went to Universities in Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and California. The seminars enrolments being known early in the year and thereby staff requirements for the seminars could be made as well as the allocation of accommodation.

Mr. Leitcher also felt that all late year subjects should be unlinked as easily as possible. If it was not done it would defeat one of the purposes of seminars as it would limit the choice of students in planning their courses and mixing their degrees, consequently giving students greater breadth in their studies across a variety of departments.

Mr. Leitcher said it would be advantageous for students to have their studies and be encouraged to take a particular subject for an extra mid-year period was difficult to administer and in some cases unnecessary.

There was not enough time to examine and to re-enrol. Also most students made up their minds about courses at the beginning of the year.

The one enrolment period was also used as a basis for planning, securing the enrolments being known early in the year and thereby staff requirements for the seminars could be made as well as the allocation of accommodation.

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It was proposed therefore to offer a one-year full-time course, open to graduates who were also qualified teachers.

Legislation, Research and Law Reform Centre (Law) B

The submission said it was clear that existing arrangements in Victoria for work of law reform were inadequate.

This would have to be fully integrated with the Faculty of Law, would be staffed by members of the faculty of law. It would provide methods for work on approved research projects.

Centre of Astronomical Sciences (Science) B

This was envisaged as a device to bring together members of the university who were working in, or could contribute to the development of, the disciplines of astronomy. It was seen as the natural outcome of activities currently in progress in the departments of mathematics and physics, the computer centre and the office of the dean of science.

V. C. APPOINTED

Professor Stephen Grier, Professor of Psychology in the University of Dundee, has been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of Murdoch University, Western Australia. He was selected by the Murdoch University Board of Governors from candidates from Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.

Professor Grier was born in London in 1928, is a graduate of University of London and holds a doctorate from the University of Bristol. During 1964-68 he held the Chair of Psychology in the University of Otago and for two years was Dean of the Faculty of Science. It is expected that Professor Grier will take up duty at some time between mid-1972 and the beginning of 1973.
Professor Bruce Holloway writes of the courses open to...

STUDENTS WHO FAIL

There are many factors which may adversely affect the performance of a student either at the final examination or throughout the year which have nothing to do with either his academic ability or his enthusiasm for study.

At Monash University there are two mechanisms which serve to help the student and aim to prevent such extraneous factors having undue effects on a student's academic results or preparation for a career. If on the day of any exam a student is ill, has suffered from any other event which has prevented his best performance, or if there have been protracted circumstances during the year which have affected attendance at classes or ability to study, students are advised to write to the Academic Registrar detailing the circumstances and requesting special consideration.

If the reasons are medical, a doctor's certificate should be provided. If the circumstances are considered significant they may be taken into account by Boards of Examiners in assessing the student's final result. Further details concerning special consideration can be obtained from the "Special Notice to Candidates for Annual Examinations" available from Students Records.

Unsatisfactory Progress Committee

Each Faculty has a special committee which meets to consider the academic standing of the student who has failed one or more subjects in a year.

This committee can consider whether circumstances beyond the student's control have adversely affected his academic performance and decide whether the student should be permitted to repeat the subjects concerned, be allowed supplementary examinations where applicable or be excluded from the faculty. These so-called Unsatisfactory Progress Committees consist of professors and other academic staff and in some Faculties they include student observers. They meet in camera, individually interviewing each student who has failed and enquiring into any circumstances which may have contributed to academic failure.

Professor Masterton, from the Department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital, was speaking at the Alexander Theatre. The lecture was organised by the Monash Graduates' Association and attended by about 500 people.

Professor Masterton said that in a study at the Alfred Hospital 33% of males and 41% of females were found to be taking hypnotics "frequently" or "occasionally" at home.

The frequency of use increased with age - the group studied ranged in age from 20 to 80 years.

In hospital, 75% of males and 80% of females were given hypnotics at some time, the study showed.

"These figures are very disturbing and we in the medical profession can take no credit for the fact that we are often inclined to encourage, rather than discourage, the taking of hypnotics," Prof. Masterton told the audience.

Sleep disturbed

"Recent research into the nature of sleep and dreams has shown that most hypnotics in common use, and particularly barbiturates, disturb the pattern of sleep stages which we deem to be necessary for normal sleep," he said.

They also induce tolerance and cease to be effective after a few consecutive nights. Some produce dependence and have side effects which include disturb sleep and dreams on cessation of the drug.

"The end result of this is that the unfortunate patient tends to take the sedative once more," Prof. Masterton said.

Prof. Masterton talked about the "minister and frightening" rise in suicides, both attempted and successful, that had occurred by the use of barbiturates.

"One way of doing this is to try all we can to reduce the widespread use of hypnotics.

"I am happy to say our colleagues in the pharmaceutical industry are aware of this and are striving to produce better sedatives that will be free of the side effects of tolerance and dependence, both of which tend to perpetuate their use and therefore increase their availability to people who are potential suicide risks."

Sleeping habits

Prof. Masterton also discussed an Alfred Hospital survey of the sleep habits at home, of a group of male and female patients admitted to medical and surgical wards.

"We found that the duration of night sleep of these people decreased from aged 20 years to fifty years but increased again after sixty years. Furthermore, the duration of day-time sleep or naps increased with age, as did the time spent awaked in bed at night."

"The most important lesson to learn from this is that we do require less sleep as we advance towards age sixty, and therefore, we should not get upset if this happens and take unnecessary remedial action."

Prof. Masterton concluded his talk by warning that people should avoid taking sedatives. He said that a number of sedatives altered the quality of sleep and may even prevent dreaming which seemed to be essential for normal sleep. He ended on a quote: "Dreaming permits each and everyone of us to be quixotic and safely insane every night of our lives."

Professor Masterton initiated the first sleep laboratory in Australia.

He first began his studies on sleep whilst in the Arctic with the British North Greenland Expedition. Since that time he has studied sleep in detail in the community at large, and in hospital patients. As a doctor, he is also interested in the effect of hospitalisation on patients' sleep.

Places in Halls of residence

Increased accommodation in the halls will be available in 1972. Country and overseas students will still have high priority but it should be possible to admit a greater proportion of city students, postgraduates and other members of the University.

The central Halls Admission Office, located in Roberta Hall, would welcome inquirers.

A Patient who has undergone cardiac surgery being monitored for his sleep pattern by a sleep recording machine.

October 5, 1971
The University -- should it be politically neutral?

The University regulations kept out people who were likely to be trouble makers politically undesirable people. Professor Armstrong said in a sense the idea of neutrality was an absurd idea -- "you might conceivably be immaculate but not necessarily related to the academic freedom." 

The university should be politically neutral. "The bigger problem is why student democracy when its essential aim was preparing graduates for industrial society. The university must be open to those who set out to conceal the results of research, or to impose politics. The idea that they were prepared to disrupt, the university should reflect on how fragile the tradition was that they were prepared to disrupt. "It cannot be parked, as it were, (or the duration, the human species was staring at a world without the university." He said.

Dr. Benn said that those who set out to use the university for political purposes did not have the tradition of the universities at the time of the academic staff and the units were Professorial Board and Faculties. The decision making processes at universities were thoroughly business and adopt a policy of "Free inquiry" -- "Fragile tradition" -- Senior fellow, Department of philosophy, Australian National University. Dr. Benn said that in a democratic society such as ours the university should be politically neutral. For example, "What do you want radical change you would have to turn universities into "a political dogfight" and risking total disruption. Faculties themselves were out of date, these were largely a device for registering differences that had already been made inside departments. We would contest the right of any faculty to tell me how to teach sociology or how to examine students in sociology. It has just as many vices as we are likely to find in the first place," Prof. Encel said.

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Summer School: Lists open soon

ENROLMENTS open soon for the fourth Monash Summer School. First of the 38 courses starts in November and the school will finish late in February.

Students can enrol with the Activities Officer from Monday October 18. Monash staff and the general public can enrol from Monday, November 1.

The Activities Officer, Miss Carla Hack, expects a total enrolment of more than 900.

She says that more courses are being held at night this year to allow more staff members to attend. The courses vary in length from one to six weeks and none are held at weekends.

Fees range from $5 to $25.

Ten new courses have been introduced this year - computer and computer programming, contemporary art appreciation, super 8 mm film making, interior design, macrame (creative knotting), advanced photography, silk screen printing, socialist societies and understanding children's behaviour.

Other courses available include - drama, dressmaking, folk guitar, Italian, jewellery, life drawing and painting, modern dance, experimental painting, beginners photography, pottery, poetry, sculpture, Japanese painting (Sensui), typing and weaving.

Brochures on courses will be available from mid-October from the Activities Officer, extension 13810 or 3144.

This year's course more than 60% of the 700 participants were from the general public and ages ranged from 16 to 70 years.

Miss Hack will outline the new courses in the November Reporter.

RIGHT: A scene from last year's summer film making school.

TEACH-INS

from page 4

"Ideally education is the development of the individual to maturity, the leading out of inner personae. In mass education it is quite utopian.

"I think in many ways universities are an abstraction because they create the illusion that somehow a select group of the community, which is entitled to be in university, is being educated to a higher level of thought, personality, moral behaviour and all the rest of it than the rest of the community.

"As we all know it is simply not true."

The most important function of getting into the university is that your parents can afford to send you. Half of the students in Australian universities are the children of business or professional people who pay fees and account for less than 10% of the population and only five per cent are children of manual workers who account for about half the population.

"It may be possible to conceive of a different system but to bring it into existence so far seems to be impossible if human history is any guide."

Mr. van Dalfsen thinks this is an exaggeration - that I am only talking about capitalism specifically, but he is afraid that the plenty of empirical evidence of corruption to higher education in the Soviet Union where the best possible chance you have of getting into university is if your father is a member of the Communist Party. The children of manual workers in Russian universities is not much higher than this country's.

"What's worse, I said in Australia it was a puerile concept that education was a finite process beginning at five or six and ending before the ages of 18 and 25.

"For the rest of your life you pick up an occasional book to find out the latest ideas on X, Y, Z. In the medical profession ten years out of school, a great deal of the original knowledge is out of date; this was also true of the natural sciences and social sciences."

"I, therefore, a system of continuous education was needed... education which went on through an individual's life so that the present rigid separation between life and work on the one hand and education on the other was simply eradicated. People would go back to school to learn more things; it was a utopian system that would require radical change.

"The suggestions an university structure made by Prof. Encl. were preceded by the following quote: 'I don't think any other assumption is sensible in the circumstances. I can see no sign of a Maoist revolution on the horizon no matter how often people say it is on the horizon or just over the horizon... that is a polite way of saying they cannot see it at all.'"

The other speaker was John van Dalfsen, a Monash undergraduate and chairman of the MSA Educational Affairs Committee, who started his talk by supporting statements made by undergraduates, John Allford, at the September 1 Teach-In. Mr. Allford, according to Mr. van Dalfsen, pointed out that universities and the education system generally aimed to produce technocrats and a skilled labour force for industry and for the corporations in society.

Mr. van Dalfsen criticised the composition of the Australian Research Grants Committee saying he believed that of the 13 people on the committee only one was from arts. This sort of empirical evidence of the bias towards science and technology was to be found in many areas, according to Mr. van Dalfsen.

He said universities were set up to serve business better, the establishment of Monash University had a background of the Liberal Party and the Melbourne Club. It was a chain - the Government setting up the Council and then the Council making appointments.

The university was a self perpetuating structure and left wing people had trouble getting promotion. Mr. van Dalfsen said: "You get some reforms - I've been allowed to sit on a few committees - but you don't get very far. Terms of reference are set so that you try to get outside them you are told you can't."
"Only recently have politicians considered there is political mileage in car safety—that is, enough community interest to outweigh the risk of alienating the support of large corporations."

A PILLAR 42in. wide is a lethal aspect of design in most cars, says Professor Cumming in this article.

**DESIGNING SAFER CARS**

*by Professor R. W. Cumming, professor of psychology*

Construction of a safe car has been retarded by the battle between style and safety in motor car design.

In design, styling often receives priority over safety, and without design rules safer cars cannot be expected. In vital areas, such as the designer's field of view, the designer and the safety engineer seem to be totally opposed. However all the blame should not be heaped on the designers. Frankly from the consumer's point of view safety does not sell cars. This is not surprising for a number of reasons:

1. In spite of large overall numbers of accidents they are relatively speaking rare events—the average motorist can expect to be involved in one causality accident in their lifetime. When people get into a car they do not expect to be involved in an accident.
2. People do not shop for safety—they expect to get it, just as they get protection from electrical equipment and poisoned foods.
3. Customer are non-technical. Their attitudes are determined by the manufacturers—directly, by advertising, and indirectly by the motoring writers, who by and large say the things the manufacturers want them to say.

The car manufacturers produce what they say the customers want—customers whom they have already indoctrinated. Accidents are rare events, compared with sales performance, reliability, comfort and style. Operators were prepared to endure the inconvenience of delays. This is not a hydraulic service, seat anchorages, energy absorbing latches, and energy absorbing features like this that the manufacturer's philosophy of design and the safety engineer's seem to be totally opposed. It's a matter of priorities; safety v. styling.

The safety engineer who lays down design rules has a difficult job. The public wants a car that is reliable, good looking and practical. So the customer has to be satisfied with the car. The safety engineer rules that will first be put forward, is the style of the car. It is designed to meet these requirements. The industry designer is inclined to say that the suggested requirement cannot be met, but before deciding that it is unrealistic within the limits imposed by present car styling.

**Poor rear vision**

Let me give an example: In most if not all current models the interior rear vision mirror blocks the forward view of taller drivers. A draft design rule to require it to be raised to provide for clear visibility forwards has been stoutly resisted as being impractical since raising the mirror would prevent the driver from getting a clear view to the rear of the car. This objection invalidates the roofline and rear window are immovable; this creation of the stylist must be made compatible with what the driver must somehow put up with an inadequate view forwards (or to the rear, or both).

Let me consider the need for Australian automotive engineers to be more closely involved in legislation. In Australia, some rules have been introduced which are worse than nothing, in order to avoid giving a political issue such a strong complexion. In the United States the hydraulics of making an issue of car safety is in many cases to ensure that the U.S. rules are used. In the United States the hydraulics of making an issue of car safety is in many cases to ensure that the U.S. rules are used. In the United States the hydraulics of making an issue of car safety is in many cases to ensure that the U.S. rules are used. In the United States the hydraulics of making an issue of car safety is in many cases to ensure that the U.S. rules are used. In the United States the hydraulics of making an issue of car safety is in many cases to ensure that the U.S. rules are used.

Let's consider the need for Australian legislation. The Australians say that if other countries have their rules and we do not, or ours are of a lower standard, then we must expect to have cars which do not meet these other countries' rules to be dumped here. This is already happening.

As yet there are no Australian rules that are the same as those of other countries. differences. For example, we scarcely need to consider the U.S. rule for do-ing windscapes, a curtain is adequate for most conditions in this country.

Also, we use different driving rules from other countries; we have this highly dangerous "give-way-to-the-right" rule for determining priorities at intersections. With the driver's vision to the right blocked by the current 45° wide windscreen pillar this happens. On the other hand, and even more lethal sadness if the weather if the windscreen wiper does not wipe right up to the pillar.

If we cannot follow other countries' rules for the convenience of car importers, it seems if that the U.S. rules is our best strategy.

**Reaching agreement**

Even accepting this we still have to reach an agreement with the manufacturers on implementation dates—the ministers have made it clear that they are not prepared to push the industry even on dates. For example, we have to wait until 1973 for implementation of the rule to require re-handling of windshield wipers in cars designed for a left-hand driving position so that the wiper in the right-hand seat can get a clear view when it rains.

Design rules require information on production design and production information. Whereas there are schools of aeronautical engineering and several universities and institutes of technology and there are no schools of automotive engineering—that is, at the professional design level.

The motor industry has a virtual monopoly of training, of many classes of information, and until recently when the N.S.W. government opened its Traffic Accident Research Unit, of most research facilities.

Let us sum up the position.

Once we accept the concept of design rules we must examine possible countermoves, evaluating them in terms of effectiveness and cost. In the absence of all the data we would like we are forced on occasion to make technical judgments. We must draft rules which can be incorporated in legislation; ensure the intent; are practical; do not inhibit progress. The politicians gain their political capital by the number of rules, whether they are effective or not. They are not prepared to rock the commercial boat so that they rely on information from industry as to costs and time. I am tempted to ask whether our government similarly consults industry on what they would regard as a fair rate of company tax. When there is undoubtedly has been some progress, some of us working for safer cars who are independent of government and industry are becoming more and more disillusioned with non-demanding rules and leisurely implementation dates. We must beware of simply giving an official blessing (with a "safety" label) to commercial practice; the current position in Australia is running very close to this. What can we do about it? The key is community pressures on the politicians. Politicians respond to pressures if they feel the time is right. Perhaps I could conclude by quoting Mr. Hughes, former Federal Attorney-General, then Federal Minister for Transport, in this April (when speaking of control on securities and exchange): "I think that in future, the Government will be more wary of making colorless compromises. Some of our national security is so enormous as to demand bold solutions!"

Is an annual casualty rate of nearly 4,000 dead and a million injured sufficiently enormous to demand bold solutions?

*This article is based on papers presented by Prof. Cumming in May at ANZAAS and in August at a seminar of the Victorian Society for Social Responsibility in Science.*

Prof. Cumming, an engineer and psychologist and an expert on psychological stresses in motorists and airline pilots, took up appointment to the Second Chair of Psychology at Monash in June this year.

**SCHOLARSHIPS**

*Applications are invited for Commonwealth and University Postgraduate Research Scholarships tenable in the University of Newcastle.*

Applicants are expected to hold a good honours degree, or equivalent, and to have qualified for such by the beginning of the 1972 Academic Year.

Applicants for these Scholarships may be lodged with The Secretary to the University up to Monday, November 1. Application form and further information concerning the research interests of the departments in the University may be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, The University of Newcastle, New South Wales 2300.
The situation in Northern Ireland continues to deteriorate.

Increasing IRA violence, coupled with sectarian rioting, ominous signs of the emergence of both Protestant and Catholic para-military organisations, the boycott of Stormont by most of the Opposition, the continuation of internment - all these factors make a civil war on Britain's doorstep a real possibility.

To explain how this situation has arisen would require a book in itself, but a few basic points may be made here.

In 1921, after protracted negotiations with the British, two separate governments were finally established in Ireland, those of Northern Ireland (the present six counties) and the Irish Free State (later to become the Republic of Ireland). Sometimes known as Eire, the Gaelic word for Ireland.

This division into two entities - one of six counties (three from Ulster and the other three from Connaught) reflected religious and cultural differences. Of the two former 19th-century Protestant States, Protestants have formed a large part of the population of Ulster, while the people in the other three provinces are overwhelmingly Catholic.

The two main political traditions in Ireland generally correspond to this religious division: the Protestants are mainly Unionist, the Catholics are Republicans. There is thus a very real tension between those who wish to see the union with Britain preserved and those who advocate a 32 county Irish Republic.

But, in addition to this fundamental dichotomy, economic factors must be considered.

Resentful Catholics

The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland has been persistently discriminated against in matters such as housing and employment. This has already led to a situation where relations between the two Irish governments were beginning to improve.

Now, however, 'the Irish question' once more looms large on the British, and indeed the world, political scene. It is increasingly clear that moderates of all shades of opinion have lost out to the extremists, whether Protestant or Catholic.

Professor Richard Rose's recent book Governing Without Consent shows that only 25% of the population of Northern Ireland supports the protestant extremists, while 48% opposes them. The largest single element in this 48% consists of the Protestants of Ulster.

A government faced with opposition on this scale, and also by pressures from Devon and Laganside, is not likely to prove effective and may soon collapse. The downfall of the two former Prime Ministers of Northern Ireland, Captain O'Neill and Major Chichester-Clark appears to lend weight to this view.

While Mr. Faulkner, the present Prime Minister, has repeatedly denied the very conservative Catholic Hierarchy to these measures is, of course, a formidable obstacle.

Sooner or later, however, the government of the Republic must realize that in the modern world they are per se undesirable and, in the Irish context, necessary, if Protestant fears of 'Roman rule' are to be assuaged.

In the North and links between the governing Unionist party and the sectarian Orange Order must be broken.

A more immediate issue is the question of internment without trial. It is clear that this is an important issue to the leaders of the opposition because, as Paul Johnson wrote recently in the New Statesman, 'the machinery of repression was used, and was seen to be used, exclusively against Catholics. The main opposition party has therefore stated that they are not prepared to take part in any talks until internment has ceased.'

This raises the whole question of the notorious Special Powers Act which permits internment of this kind. Obviously, if Northern Ireland wishes to remain within the United Kingdom and committed to standards of British justice, then legislation of this kind will eventually have to be abolished.

Minority power

A further immediately desirable aim in the North is to ensure that the minority exercise some degree of power in the government. Their chronic lack of confidence in the present regime can only be overcome by some such move.

It is pointless to argue that they do not democratically deserve such participation in government; in a state of virtual civil war, traditional one-party rule ceases to have any real meaning.

Moreover, the Catholic Church should offer to integrate Catholic children into a non-sectarian state system of education. Lack of contact between Protestant and Catholic in their early years is surely a major cause of lack of mutual understanding.

If changes along these lines were implemented, then the possibility of real agreement between both governments in Ireland would be much closer. The past must be left forgotten and the future become the focus of attention.

7
The HEALTH OF A METROPOLIS

KRUPINSKI & STOLLER

"The task of graduating students in getting a satisfactory job at the end of this year will not be as easy as it might have been had they graduated in any of the last few years... each student will need to look carefully at possible employers in the best possible light: no longer can graduates afford the luxury of being selective. They will have to make the most of all available means of obtaining information, and choose carefully, and try to obtain as much information as possible before making the choice. Perhaps the best way to obtain information is to get in touch with the careers officer of the university or college to which you want to go..."

From Careers Weekly, the bulletin of the Careers Advisory Service, Monash University.

"Teaching migrant children only the basics of English grammar does not equip them to tackle school work and college courses. There is a real need for the classed among our teachers.

Dr. Eric Bauer, Director of Language Services at Monash at a migrant education seminar.

"In some cases sterilisation could cause husbands to lose their masculinity and become aggressive." Professor Ian McWilliams, of the Department of Surgery, Alfred Hospital, in the Medical Journal of Australia.

"University PhD degrees are obsolete and useless. "They will need to stop being in the same category." Professor Peter Messa, professor of physics, University of Melbourne-Australian College of Education oration.

"I've been at university for nine years and in that time I've seen only two students who could really be classed as students."

Dr. R. G. Hoddle, director of the Melbourne Adelaide student health service at the Australian National University's Women's Agricultural Bureau of South Australia.

The paper ("Lot's Wife") did not contain any news as such and was therefore not a newspaper. The judgment of Mr. R. W. Smith, Q.C., on September 16 when it dismissed three charges against a printing company concerning allegedly indecent obscene printed matter in a March edition of "Lot's Wife".

"The cry by Australian university vice-chancellors that some students wanted to destroy the institution of the university was eminently nonsense." Ken Newcombe, Education Vice-President of the National Federation of University Students, at the National Convention of the Public Relations Institutions of Australia.

"People have views on a matter like migrant education seminar.

Professor Zetman, Covent, Queensland University, Vice-Chancellor, at the National Convention of the Public Relations Institutions of Australia.

"I'm in the Liberal Party because I think it has more potential than any other party, and I like to work in change. I should have been elected..."

Mr. J. A. Healey, leader of the Liberal Party, in an interview.

"But the Liberal Party cannot be that effective..."

Mr. J. A. Healey, leader of the Liberal Party, in an interview.

"I am not a member of the Liberal Party..."

Mr. J. A. Healey, leader of the Liberal Party, in an interview.

FROM BOOKS FOR SALE


"The title of Sir Macfarlane's address is "Personal and National Objectives in achanging world.""

The speech of Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister, at the opening of the new Monash University Lecture Theatre on Monday, October 6.

The lecture, to be given in the Alexander Theatre at 8 p.m., will be open to the public.

Lecture by Sir Macfarlane Burnet

Sir Macfarlane Burnet, world-renowned microbiologist and Nobel Prize-winner, will deliver the first lecture under the latter Sir McDonald Lecture at Monash on Wednesday, October 6.

The title of Sir Macfarlane's address is "Personal and National Objectives in achanging world."
Mobile take-away food service vans around the campus, student-run coffee houses, fun parties at the station, an all-campus-wide campus circuit for concerts, individual artists, shows and speakers... these are just a few of the ideas Doug Ellis has put before the Union Board. Mr. Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union and the Sports Administrator, recently spent five months' study leave in 21 U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities. This month the Reporter publishes the second extract from his detailed report to Council on his trip.

Any discussion of sport and recreation at Monash University (Monash) and Monash College, as with any discussion of sport and recreation, is of necessity conditioned by the climate of the locale in which it is conducted. In Victoria, it is a condition that must be constantly borne in mind to ensure that the right kind of provision is made. This is not always a trivial matter, as it is not uncommon to find that the solution to one problem creates another. For example, as a solution to the problem of bad weather, the provision of indoor facilities is often suggested. However, while there are many colleges which have extensive indoor facilities to be provided, the cost of such facilities is often prohibitive. This has been reflected in the recent decision of the University administration to spend five months' study leave in the U.S. and Canada to explore alternative solutions to the problem of bad weather.

The Union Board has been called upon to make decisions concerning the use of the campus facilities. These decisions often have far-reaching consequences, and it is important that the Board should be aware of the implications of its decisions. One such decision was the decision to allow the provision of mobile take-away food service vans around the campus. This decision was made in response to a request from the students, who had expressed a desire for a more convenient and accessible food service. The decision has been welcomed by the students, who have found the new service to be a valuable addition to the campus facilities. However, it has also been welcomed by the vendors, who have found the new service to be a valuable source of revenue.

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This will probably have to be done if overall as well as widespread poverty aspirations are to be realised in Indonesia.

Mr Mackie believes that the only alternative is a dualistic economy.

Mr Mackie made these observations at a lecture series organised by the Australian Indonesian Association of Victoria and the Monash Centre. It was one of three lectures given last week.

Mr Mackie told the audience that the in-fow of foreign aid had helped stabilise the Sukarno-Agung regime against the coup attempt in 1965.

The regime had so far made only limited progress in its economic and social development programme.

Direct taxes would have to be levied, he said. Indonesia does not have an industrial base on which to levy income taxes.

Mr Mackie said that the government had been in the wrong in demanding that the peasantry should bear the ultimate costs of capital.

Mr Mackie acknowledged that there could be a case put against this belief - this evolved around the suggestion that the peasantry would bear the ultimate costs of capital.

Mr Mackie said he believed Indonesia would continue in much the same way for most of the next 20 years, given the election of Mr Soekarno to re-head the Indonesian Communist Party, enabling it to establish itself, but it would be capable of challenging the government and the Army in circumstances more unfavourable than those experienced by the previous iteration of the Indonesian Communist Party between 1948 and 1965.

Witch-hunts

I assume the ban will remain, if the Army is still a major political force - and I fear that anti-Communist witch-hunts will still occur whenever scapegoats are necessary.

Regional separation is not likely to develop so long as economic conditions remain relatively stable, as they have been since 1968; regional sentiments are reared up at present, but it could re-emerge in quite serious form if there is a relapse into economic chaos and depredation of the under-developed regions.

The Army's dominant role in the government is almost certain to be increased by the retirement of those in power who are likely to retire from the Army in the coming years.

Several predictable generational changes could have significant consequences upon political behaviour in the 1980s, especially as far as attitudes are concerned:

(a) the '1943 generation' of leaders who are now occupying most of the top positions will be in their '60ies and the official retirement age is 65 by the present decade and the legitimacy of these groups is likely to diminish unless they are able to establish itself, but not to become as all-pervasive as in the 1959-65 era - as rival leaders within the elite attempt to mobilise popular support by espousing slogans and symbols that will unify the mass. Islam, nationalism, and other ideologies may also become increasingly important, but not to the degree that political differences are structured around religious, economic, or social interests, principles or policies alone; the ideological clashing of the major factions and political parties will continue to be more important than the power exercised by the different interest groups, since the latter are unlikely to achieve a very substantial degree of cohesion, influence or autonomy in the foreseeable future. Changes and developments in Marxist and non-Marxist communism may well become much more prominent again.

UNION BEE RISE

Continued from page 9

Earlier in the year the Board requested all 12 of the unions to prepare forecasts of their budget needs for 1976 based on the known rise in the cost of living and the expected level of expenses.

(1) 4.25% rise in cost of goods and services.

(2) Expected significant rise in the cost of cleaning the Union building.

(3) Membership of the Medley Library.

(4) Some number of minor but significantly helpful increases in expenditure on various services throughout the whole of the Union operation.

The Union Finance Committee recommended to the Union Board that the level of fee raised by 4.10% for full-time students, and a pro-rata sum for other students in order to enable the Union in 1972 to cope with the following year's expected increase in the level of expenses.

(5) In the last twelve months, on the continuation of the present system of Union power to Union control, and on being able to introduce in 1972 additional services which the various regional groups of unions have requested.

(6) The result of this forecast for the different sections of the Union indicated that in order to satisfy the very wide range of demands made for Union expenditure at the 1976 level of the Union Fee would need to be raised from 23.7% in 1975. The result of these budget estimates, the Union Finance Committee was able to reduce the fees and submit by approximately $100,000.

Eventually the Union Finance Committee recommended the Union Board that the fee level be raised by 4.10% for full-time students, and a pro-rata sum for other students in order to enable the Union in 1972 to cope with the following year's expected increase in the level of expenses.

(5) The rise will be a small improvement in the rate and a small help for those on limited incomes.

(6) Mr Mackie referred to the overthrow of the Army regime in 1965, saying that the Army's dominant role in the government is almost certain to be increased by the retirement of those in power who are likely to retire from the Army in the coming years.

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LETTERS

Graduate employment

Sir,

There has been a great deal of public concern that there may be graduates of universities and tertiary colleges in the country who are unemployed, and current indications do not give us cause for confidence. We know that some graduates are unemployed and present, and our fear is that this may turn into unemployment in 1971-72.

Early in 1971 the Federal Government took drastic action to restrict Commonwealth Public Service recruitment. There was consequent pressure from disappointed graduates for alternative employment in the private sector, and some graduate unemployment persisted till the middle of the year.

Present indications are that the level of recruitment to the Public Service in 1971-72 will be lower than it has been for some years, whilst the output from universities and other tertiary institutions continues to grow.

Some important private employers, affected by current economic conditions, and by general unease about the employment situation, have also decided to reduce their intake of graduates.

We believe that some of the present uncertainties about the short-term economic future are related to the current employment policy of the Commonwealth, and that we could do much to restore confidence by lifting the restrictions on recruitment that have been placed on departments.

There is another way by which the Commonwealth Public Service might contribute to the solution of graduate employment problems.

At present a graduate wishing to join the Commonwealth Public Service Commission Board so as a graduate recruit within a limited quota of such recruits. For example, a female graduate who has completed a postgraduate diploma in secretarial studies cannot be employed as a secretary. There are jobs as secretaries/personal assistants to senior officers that would be both interesting and attractive to her. Similar restrictions apply to other types of employment.

This is a rigidity of employment policy that does not take cognisance of the changing pattern of education, in which a growing proportion of secondary school students is proceeding to tertiary education.

It seems to us that a relaxation of these arbitrary restrictions would not only ease the present recruitment problem but also permit the Public Service to take full advantage of the rising standards of education in the community.

Keith Gravel (University of Melbourne; Executive Officer, Careers Advisers Branch); Warren Mann (Monash University; Careers and Appointments Officer); John L. Waterhouse (University of Sydney; Careers and Appointments Adviser).

The Institute of International Affairs might be interested in this letter.

NZ Directorship

Sir,

The Directorship of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs will become vacant at the end of this year when the present Director completes his term, and the Institute is interested in the process of advertising the position in New Zealand and Australia. Applications close on October 18, 1971.

The Institute has maintained close relationships with the universities in New Zealand and with its counterparts in Australia and other Commonwealth countries. My Council concluded that it might be helpful if you were asked to bring details of the position to the notice of staff members who might be interested.

If you are interested, I enclose six copies of a circular setting out details of the position for prospective applicants, which I should be grateful if you would circulate within the University.

Ken Ross,
Executive Secretary,
Institute of International Affairs,
Wellington, N.Z.

Ed. note: The circular is available from the Vice-Chancellor’s Personal Assistant, Mrs. Joan Dawson.

IV squash

Sir,

Nice to read (Reporter No. 7) how well Monash did in the vacation Inter-Varsity sports. Unfortunately you seem to have missed the most important sport of all. The Monash men’s and women’s squash teams both won the IV trophies - the women did not lose a match.

-Peter Hicks,
Science I11

Metric conversion

Sir,

I would like to make a plea for the correct name for the Zoology Reserve on this campus? It is the “Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve” and was so named by Council, not the Marshall Zoology Reserve as described in Monash Reporter, No. 7, 1971.

-J. R. Andrew,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine.

The main task of the British Army in 1971 has returned to the one it was originally raised for over 300 years ago — keeping order among the Irish. That is the view of one of Britain’s most distinguished military historians and strategic thinkers, Mr. Michael Howard, who visited Monash during the second week of September.

Mr. Howard, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, was until recently Professor of War Studies at Kings College, London. He is also the editor of the periodic Round Table. He visited Australia as a Visiting Fellow under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plans.

Mr. Howard is pictured above with the head of the history department, Professor J. D. Legge and reader in politics, Dr. G. G. Gelber, who organised Mr. Howard’s Monash visit.

Mr. Howard gave three lectures and three seminars to staff and students on subjects as diverse as the British Army, Asian politics and deterrence theories. Some of his views:

The British Army: its institutional organisation has been archaic and quite unsuitable for the large continental wars of this century. On the other hand it has proved remarkably suitable for the small-scale and counter-insurgency operations which that army has had to fight in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and now operations in aid of the civil power at home.

Nuclear weapons: they sit bounds to the operations of statesmen, but have become partly irrelevant to the practical conduct of international disputes, for no rational statesman will accept any significant risk of having these weapons used against his country.

The role of armed forces: military power is always an arm of political power. At present the soldier finds himself more often a policeman than a combatant in a World War II sense.

Asian politics: many of the ideas agitating Asian states today, including the current meaning of "nation-state" and "international system" are themselves of western origin.

International relations studies in Australia: an underventured area. "It’s a growth industry, or it bloody well ought to be," he said.

IKEBANA AND PAINTINGS

The Monash University Parents Group is holding a cocktail party in the Robert Blackwood Hall on Friday, October 8 at 6.30 p.m., to introduce a display of Ikebana by Mrs. Kay Burnett of Beaumaris, and Sumie paintings by Andrea Solker.

Sumie is a philosophy and technique of painting brought from China to Japan 1500 years ago. French-born Mr. Solker presented a class in Sumi-e at last year’s Monash Summer School and will hold a class again this year. He taught Sumi-e to students during first and second term this year.

Tickets for the evening are $2 each and are available from Mrs. D. P. Pullen, 5 Glynnfield Ave., Toorak, Phone 29-2972.
TASMANIAN AWARDS

Applicants are invited from University graduates, or persons who are currently completing work for an honours degree, for University and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research awards tenable at the University of Tasmania in 1972. Applicants should hold or expect to attain a good honours degree or its equivalent.

Successful scholars will be expected to carry out a programme of full-time study and research normally leading to a higher degree. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Tasmania, G.P.O. Box 252 C, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001, with whom applications may now be lodged. The closing date for receipt of completed applications and referees' reports is October 31.

MONASH SCHOLARSHIPS

Graduates with good honours degree qualifications or the equivalent and with an interest in research who wish to proceed to the higher degree are invited to apply for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards tenable in any one of the following disciplines at Monash University:

- Art: Anthropology and Sociology (including Aboriginal Affairs), Classical Studies, English (including General and Comparative Literature), French, Geography, German, History (including Southeast Asian Studies), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy, Politics, Russian, Spanish.
- Education: Educational Administration, historical, philosophical, psychological, sociological, and experimental studies in education, curriculum development.
- Engineering: Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering, Mechanical Engineering (including Engineering Dynamics).
- Law.
- Medicine: Anatomy, Biochemistry, Dentistry, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, Physiology (including Pharmacology), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine, Surgery.
- Science: Botany, Chemistry, Genetics, Information Science, Mathematics (pure mathematics, applied mathematics and statistics), Physics (theoretical and experimental), Psychology, Zoology.

The awards are tenable in any faculty and applicants may have graduated in a faculty other than that in which their discipline is listed.

Applicants will be regarded as full-time research students but may be allowed during academic terms to undertake research duties of up to six hours per week for which additional payments will be made. Successful applicants for these awards will not be required to pay compulsory university fees.

Further information and the necessary application forms may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, Monash University, 351 buntings, P.O. Box 7, Clayton, Vic. 3168.

ACQUISITIONS.

Readers Services in the bone-tinging clash of librarians last week.

Injuries: Minor. Reports: Nil. Result: Confusion. (Actually, Acquisitions won--off the boat at Mrs. Yvonne Flynn-3-02 to 25-173. Simon McDonald (Periodicals) was the neutral—and wildly-attired—umpire.

(Photoby Herb Alwynne)

DIARY OF EVENTS

OCTOBER

October 6: Seminar, Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Mr. Stephen Wild, The Social Value of the Kanyari Ceremony among the Walpi in Transition. R.K., 3.45 p.m.


8: Parents Group, Display of "Ishbana" and Eunice Paintings, 6.30 p.m. Robert Blackwood Hall. Details: Mrs. D. P. Pullen, 29.36.79.

11: Lunchtime Concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. LaForte String Ensemble. Programme includes Mozart’s Quintet in G minor.

18: End of year examinations commence.

21: Parents Group, Lunchtime and parade of Asian handicrafts, 11.30 a.m. Details: President, Mrs. N. Lucy, 96-6321.

28: Mechanical Engineering, Noise Symposium, S.3. Details: Dr. Gibson 95.0363.

MONASH REPORTER

Elisabeth Schaller, pictured above, is one of two overseas female students touring Australia after spending two months at Monash.

Elisabeth, a law student from Vienna, worked with Dr. Eric Bauer in Language Services. The other student is Elisabeth Baker, an agricultural botany student from the University of London, who was a technical assistant in the Botany Department.

The two girls arrived in Australia in July as part of a contingent of 276 British and European students who came to Australia to work and travel during their summer vacation.

The scheme, which started in 1963, is sponsored by the Departments of Immigration, Labor and National Service, and Education and Science; the English-speaking Union, the Australian Vice-Chancellors’ Committee and the Australian Union of Student Nationals.

The students contribute $500 to their fares - the balance is paid by the Federal Government, which also charters the planes.

Commenting on the social life of their stay both girls were surprised at the amount of alcohol consumed at parties - apparently in Europe and Britain they are more interested in dancing.

Elisabeth Schaller says she found that the Australian male was no more aggressive as his European counterpart. "The European male attempts to attack a woman on the first night that he takes her out - you begin to expect this behaviour and always prepare to defend yourself," she said.

"When I first went out with an Australian male he was not at all unreasonable that he did not try to attack me, but I soon got used to it and find it very agreeable."

Elisabeth Baker was most amused by the sight of men carrying fridges into balls.

VISITOR FROM VIENNA

Monash can also boast of an exchange of house scheme which operates throughout all Australian Universities and the University of Papua and New Guinea.

The idea is to exchange houses with a staff member from another university and so save on accommodation costs. It can be done at any time of the year but is mainly aimed at holiday times. One tenant is available at the moment for exchange - a University of NSW staff member is coming to Melbourne for two weeks in January.

In future, the Reporter will publish brief details of the houses available on exchange.