About 175 say no to a university education

More than 50 per cent of the students who deferred a place in the University last year have not come back this year. In 1973 there was a total of 357 deferred places in the six faculties (education was not involved).

Only 159 of those places have been taken up this year.

About another 25 places will remain unfilled this year with students having a further twelve months away before deciding whether or not to come to Monash.

Last year Monash formally introduced a liberal entry program whereby a student could defer for 12 months and still be guaranteed a university place.

The reason for the high percentage of students who did not come back can only be guessed at.

One possibility—and this was a major argument for introducing the deferred entry scheme—is that a number of those who deferred realised after 12 months that they did not after all want to undertake university studies.

The faculty breakdown is as follows. The first figure is the number of deferred places in 1973; the second figure is the number of places taken up in 1974.


Figures last Friday indicated that 288 students had deferred entry this year—under the dual enrolment system this is equivalent to 303 places.

The total new enrolment for first year was 318 so about one student in ten deferred.

As last year the main reasons for deferment were career uncertainty, to gain maturity, to travel, to return to school, and to earn money.

Again, as last year, a handful of students who wanted a year off to do other tertiary courses had their applications disallowed under the regulations.

Night meeting to debate 1975 dates

A special meeting of the Professorial Board will be held tomorrow night, April 9, to discuss the University calendar for 1975.

In effect the meeting will consider whether or not to continue the present semester system, whether it should be modified, or whether a new calendar should be adopted.

The semester calendar was introduced in 1973 replacing the three term system.

Tomorrow night's meeting will have before it a working paper prepared by a 10-member committee formed at the last Professorial Board meeting last year to put forward the pros and cons of continuing the semester system and to make "firm proposals for the guidance of the Board."

This committee, consisting of eight professors and representatives of the Monash Research Students' Association and the Monash Association of Students, met five times in February and March.

The MRSIA representative, Mr. R. Belcherb and the MAS representative, Mr. Ian Pehring, have been invited as observers to tomorrow night's meeting.

The working paper has been divided into eight sections: definitions, consequences of a term system, consequences of a term system, arguments for and against, the existing semester system, academic issues, the possibility of dual systems, illustrations of possible calendars, and policy questions.

The agenda for the special meeting is divided into definitions, discussion of policy issues, and adoption of a calendar for 1975 and the future.

It is understood that the policy issues will have to be decided first as these have a direct bearing on the type of calendar adopted.

For example: How long should the minimum teaching period be? How long should the overall teaching period be? Should the calendar facilitate Monash students being able to take part in inter-varsity? How many examination periods? Should breaks coincide with school holidays? How many times should re-enrolment occur each year?

The working paper presents 10 suggestions for calendars: four are labelled semester calendar with varying teaching periods and breaks; one is labelled "semester calendar without terminal examinations at the end of first semester"; and the others are term calendars again with varying teaching periods and breaks.

In eight cases the basic teaching length is 36 weeks; in the other two it is 35 weeks.

In a discussion on academic issues the working paper comments that "some form of hybrid arrangement is likely to survive unless the university lays down very rigid policies and sees that they are adhered to."

It says: "At present some faculties still regard the academic year as the relevant period and the semester system as merely a description of the two periods of study, whereas others, to an extent, regard the semester as a period in which a unit is undertaken and completed."

The Professorial Board will also have brought to its attention a suggestion from the Union Board that a referendum of the university should be held on the calendar question.

INSIDE We've seen and heard Kamahl, Eartha Kitt, Warren Mitchell . . . there are three more concerts in the series. See page 5.
The University to have its own Botany Bay

Monash is to have a system garden. The garden has a twofold purpose — teaching and a public place for University members and visitors.

It will be in a courtyard enclosed by science, science south and medicine. The site was formerly a builders’ yard.

The garden will hold the Department of Botany’s collection of teaching and research plants.

The department says the prime objective will be the “creation of a quiet, beautiful and interesting place which may be enjoyed by the University.”

Initially work on ploughing and draining and laying out will begin in the south-east corner of the area.

Builders’ yard

The space had always been intended for use as a Department of Botany garden, but development was delayed while the space was used as a builders’ yard in the construction of a number of University buildings.

The department says: “There are no other parts of the University grounds where the same intensive care can be lavished on a garden — elsewhere the accent has been on self-maintenance and plants that need a minimum of care — mostly trees and shrubs.

“In the small space of the system garden it is possible to manage a garden that requires a good deal more attention, and repays the extra care with heightened beauty and interest.”

Two traditions

The design will blend two traditions — the informality of the English garden and the geometric order of the continental garden.

The garden is enclosed by a raised bank on which there is to be an informal planting of trees and shrubs.

This is planned to screen off buildings and roadway and form an enclosed and peaceful enclave.

The anatomy building is to form part of the screen for having a wall of creepers growing up its pillars.

Formal centre

The centre of the garden is to be a formal, geometric design divided into square modules.

The modules will become walking spaces of various textures or plant beds of various kinds, giving limitless opportunities for different treatments and for change and rearrangement.

With this framework, the department hopes to provide a range of habitats for plants from very damp to very dry, from tall to deep growing, in everything from rock and sand to clay and standing water.

Finally, when the biology buildings are finished in 1976, the road will be re-routed beside anatomy and the garden will be extended to its full size, the bank completed and further modules established.

Indian dance

SHIVARAM, an exponent of the ancient Hindu dance-drama, "Kathakali," from the temples of Kerala, South India, will give a performance of his art in the Union Theatre at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 18. Admission will be adults $1 and students 60 cents. The concert is being organised by the Monash Indian Association.

April, 1974
ENVIROMENTALISM — IS THE MOVEMENT MISGUIDED?

The case against the environmental movement was presented by a Monash economist, Professor R. M. Parish, at a public lecture at La Trobe University last month.

Professor Parish, describing himself as "a critic of environmentalism," said he hoped to make people realize that "the mounting rhetoric of the environmental movement is eventually to be checked and deflated by a paucity of facts and substantial evidence".

"Furthermore," he said, "it is clear that environmentalism has struck a strongly responsive emotional chord in public opinion, and emotional commitment requires few facts and less logic for its sustenance," he said.

But Professor Parish did not wish to imply that environmental problems were non-existent, or even that they were not serious. "Quite the contrary," he said, "one of my complaints against environmentalism as a social movement is that through its generalization of the causes of environmental problems and misdirected political activity it may do the cause more harm than good".

Professor Parish was delivering the second of five lectures in La Trobe's annual series of Meredith Memorial Lectures. His topic was "Economic Growth and the Environment".

On the assumption that a national pollution-control policy meant a favorable ratio of benefits to costs, Professor Parish went on to discuss how pollution-control and abatement could best be achieved.

His main target was mandatory, uniform standards which were applied far too broadly thus running the risk of being uneconomic and irrational. One victim of uniform regulations was Victoria's Environment Protection Authority, which, like other recent Australian environmental developments, was prone to ape American approaches to the problem.

"The approach that is being adopted is to promulgate, as an act of faith, some target reduction in emissions or some maximum standard of permitted emissions, and simply to hope that the costs of achieving the target are not too high," Professor Parish said.

"To require every policy maker to achieve a certain standard of control is to ignore the fact that the costs of achieving the standard will vary from source to source.

"The same total reduction in emissions could be achieved at lower total cost by heavy curtailment by those who can do so at low cost, and little or no reduction by those far whom the costs of abatement are high.

Further, the question of location was not considered by uniform standards which might require, for example, the same reduction in smoke emissions from an isolated plant as from one in the heart of a metropolitan area.

In Australia, atmospheric pollution from motor vehicles was a problem probably only in Sydney and Melbourne, but under proposed uniform regulations, motorists living in remote areas would be required to use the equipment.

"A policy that required only motorists living in smoggy or smog-threatened areas to have non-polluting engines would be quite feasible, and preferable," Professor Parish said.

Another problem with car emission control was that little thought had been given to the need for regular inspecting and testing of vehicles. Professor Parish feared that this might be less effective than intended.

Professor Parish suggested that a pollution tax be laid on premises on pollution control. This gave the polluter by a polluter of pollution the incentive to reduce or eliminating the pollution, or change the process of production. Other ideas could be extended to a variable tax scheme, where the tax would vary from location to location depending on the damage done.

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Three days of archery

Hundreds of archers from all round Australia will converge on Monash over Easter for the 27th National Archery Championships.

The three-day event will be opened next Saturday by the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Dixon.

There will be four main competitions:

- **Saturday**
  - The target event will be held with about 300 archers shooting at 75 targets.
  - Sunday will see 300 archers shoot the field course near the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve.

- **Monday**
  - The archers will hit at a target laid on the ground.

Spectators are invited to watch all events. More information will be available from the officials behind the shooting lines.

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Marriage counselling now part of medical course

Fifth-year medical students at Monash are this year studying marriage counselling techniques during their course in obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Marriage Guidance Council of Victoria is arranging study sessions during the year for four separate groups of students doing obstetrics and gynaecology residencies.

One group has already completed three days of study with the council.

The idea of a marriage guidance course arose last year after a lecture to students at Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital by the Rev. Lloyd Phillips, executive director of the council.

The lecture revealed that there was a wide interest among students in marriage counselling, and a regular course was mapped out with Professor E. C. Weed, Monash professor of obstetrics and gynaecology.

Students hear talks from the council's professional counsellors, and also take part in role-playing sessions simulate typical marriage counselling sessions.

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I believe Monash is pioneering a useful trend in medical training here," says Mr Phillips.

"Certainly marriage problems will often arise in a doctor's day-to-day general practice. Patients will seek his advice. But numbers of qualified doctors will admit to knowing less than they would with about marriage problems, including the sexual area, and about guidance techniques.

"We hope that our course will give medical students some insight into such problems and into ways in which counsellors and the Marriage Guidance Council itself operates.

"When, then, they are in practice, they may have a better chance of recognizing marriage problems and of referring people to professional counselling."

Mr Phillips says he believes the scheme, if successful, could well be extended in future years.

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NEWS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

Local appeal for Brisbane floods

The Monash Association of Students has opened an appeal to raise money for students from four Brisbane campuses hit by the floods at the end of January.

The institutions involved are the University of Queensland, the Queensland Institute of Technology, Kelvin Grove Teachers' College and Kedron Park Teachers' College.

The money raised will be distributed according to the need of those who applied.

Many students lost textbooks and notes. Several residential colleges were badly affected.

MAS will accept donations from staff and students. The donations will be forwarded to the University of Queensland's Monash Student Union.

Legal action over photocopying at NSW

The University of New South Wales is being proceeded against by Sydney author Frank Moorhouse and publisher, Angus and Robertson, over an alleged breach of copyright. The action occurred on one of the coin-operated photocopying machines in the library.

The alleged breach of copyright was a photography of the short story "The Machine Gun" which is part of a work by Frank Moorhouse entitled "The Americans, Baby" and the date specified in the injunction is September 28, 1973.

The matter came briefly before Mr Justice Street in the Equity Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales on February 15, and it has since been announced that the hearing will take place on April 30 and May 1-2, 1974.

At the hearing on February 15 it was indicated by Mr G. Masterman, QC, senior counsel for the plaintiffs, that the Australian Copyright Council was vitally interested in the matter and considered it to be in the nature of a test case.

The University's legal costs are being met by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

A dressing down

The Adelaide Advertiser reports that all students and staff at the University of Adelaide are illegally dressed.

The paper's claim is based on some research done by a student member of the University Council, Mr. M. J. Evans, who, while browsing through the university statutes, accidentally discovered the dress regulations.

According to Mr Evans the 100-year-old ruling said that at all lectures, examinations and public ceremonies "graduates and undergraduates shall appear in academic dress." Further, the academic dress for undergraduates "shall be plain black stuff gown and trenched cap."

The Advertiser says the statute has been referred to the university's committee of deans.

REPORTER MAIL

The home that Sir John built

Dear Sir,

I may like to publish these photographs of Sir John Monash's home, built to his design in Beaumaris in 1912. I took them some years ago for a friend who was teaching architecture at RMIT.

The house has engineering as well as historical interest. It is constructed completely of concrete and is evidence of Monash's interest in "new techniques of reinforced concrete" as mentioned in the biographical notes on page 11 of our Calendar.

I droved down recently to look at it again. Its impressive appearance is now spoiled by the building of another house on what was previously the front garden from which I took the larger picture. The close-up of the porch shows how the lines matched the eaves above.

R. B. Belshaw
Adviser to Prospective Students

Who collects sea shells?

Dear Sir,

I have recently returned from study leave at the University of Sussex. While there, I was asked by Dr. E. O. Bishop of the School of Molecular Sciences of which I knew of anybody interested in collection of sea shells. Dr. Bishop has an extensive collection but is very keen to contact a similar enthusiast in the southern hemisphere with a view to exchange or share specimens and so forth.

Dr. Bishop's address is:
School of Molecular Sciences,
University of Sussex,

Yours,
Michael Davis
Department of Organic Chemistry,
La Trobe University.

Russian dancers

Dear Sir,

When I was in Leningrad in 1969, I met the Russian dancers Valery and Galina Pacov through a colleague. When they learned that my wife was a dancer, they took me to their flat, showed me all their dancing mementos, and gave me gifts for my wife. They had never met her—she had remained in Australia.

The Pacovs are not only great artists but students. Their treatment at the hands of the Soviet authorities is a shame and a cruel violation of human rights. As an academic and scientist, I protest most vehemently. I hope others will join me.

Yours,
Gordon Troup
Reader in Physics

More light entertainment

Dear Sir,

May we, members of staff at the Faculty of Science, express our enjoyment and appreciation of the first concert in the new series being sponsored by Robert Blackwood Hall.

The concert with Kamahl was excellent entertainment. It provided the one type of entertainment lacking at the university. Monash has a good variety of pop and classical music; this new series proves to be a success with audiences.

The university will be able to continue this entertainment for all tastes.

We were only sorry that the audience at the first concert appeared to be smaller than the performance justified. We do sincerely hope that the series continues, enabling students and staff to take full advantage of the availability of this type of entertainment.

Best Caa
for 10 members of the Faculty of Science

Ed. note: After some doubts, the series will continue. The details are on page 8.

MONASH REPORTER
TWO STUDENT TEAMS STUDYING MELBOURNE ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS

Second year students in the Monash Master of Environmental Science course have formed two teams to study and report on two aspects of Melbourne's environment.

One team of five is investigating the pollution problem at Kananook Creek, Frankston. This creek consistently records high E-coli or bacterio levels.

At part of the work, a mathematician and a mechanical engineer are working on a computer model of the creek. Others in the team are an economist, a microbiologist and a chemist.

The team is working in conjunction with the Faculty of Engineering and the Dandenong Valley Authority.

Drop in accidents at Monash

The University Safety Committee has announced a drop in the number of accidents reported at Monash during 1973.

The total of reported minor and classified (serious) accidents dropped from 331 in 1972 to 209 last year.

"Assuming that the Departments have used similar methods of reporting accidents in each of the years, the 1973 figure certainly represents a marked decrease in the 1972 total," says Mr Will Barker, safety officer.

"It leads to the reasonable assumption that the decrease could well be the result of increased safety awareness throughout the university."

Another aspect of the Master of Environmental Science course this year is the number of outside experts who will speak at lectures.

Speakers so far have included Dr Peter Ellyard, adviser to the Federal Minister for Conservation, and Dr J. G. Mosley, director of the Australian Conservation Foundation.

At his seminar, Dr Ellyard outlined how the Department of Environment and Conservation was implementing the ALP policy platform and how it was setting up a system of guide lines for environmental impact studies. He said there had been good co-operation with the Victorian State Government on environmental matters.

Dr Mosley, in detailing the work of the ACF, said one of its main problems was that it was "virtually unknown in the community."

"We have not really had very much impact on this country considering that our role is basically political," Dr Mosley said.

EXCLUSIVE!

For the past few weeks Monash has had a spate of streaking.

The culprit has been so quick that he (she?) has been roaming all round the campus, along way from his formal home in the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve.

The photographer in botany, Bruce Fuhrer, captured him (left) as he streaked across the forum recently between the Union and the Menties Building.

The streaker is a brush turker — photographed below in normal habitat.

A number of Monash people have been concerned at his appearance. Consequently they have been ringing the Department of Zoology to say that the bird is loose — "what should be done about it?"

The department is anxious to point out that the bird — and his companions, for there are several of them — are quite safe, at least as safe as they would be in the reserve. The department has no plans for rounding them up and returning them to the reserve.

The reason for the birds on campus is that last spring was an exceptionally good breeding period following a dry summer and then regular winter rain.

About six of the 20 young birds from last spring are thought to be around the campus, they have been seen near law, the biomedical library and zoology.

The department's only worry is that the birds might mate again next spring — they build large mounds, about the size of the two objects d'art near the science lecture theatres.

He says he graduated Master of Environmental Science...
"CHANGING ATTITUDES IN AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION" was the title of a recent public forum held at Monash by the Monash Research Students Association.

Speakers were drawn from a wide range of organisations interested in education - government departments, universities, migrant groups, parent groups and teacher unions.

Two staff from the Monash education faculty spoke - PROFESSOR PETER FENSHAM and MRS. SHIRLEY SAMPSON. The Reporter publishes a summary of their papers . . .

WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

This led Mrs Sampson to a key point in her argument.

If universities are the tertiary institutions in which values are set, why are they not providing as many opportunities for the most able materialists as they are for the materials?

Why are the service industries not recognised academic studies at the highest level? "I am not arguing that all primary teachers should be university graduates," she said. "But I am saying that, if it is necessary to train a proportion of the long-struggling and skilled students and commerce executives at universities, then it is also necessary to train a proportion of our nurses and our primary teachers there."

Mrs Sampson said the standard of female education had been improving dramatically. Over 13 years until 1971 there had been a 100% increase of girls studying on part-fourth forms to do sixth form. Also far more girls were now doing the so-called difficult subjects - maths and science, especially biology and general maths.

However, she said, society and the universities had not kept pace with these changes.

Four deficiencies

She claimed the universities had blocked the aspirations of girls in four ways:

1.她们 trained secondary teachers but not primary teachers. In 1973 Melbourne University had six primary teachers out of a full-time Diploma of Education enrolment of 33.

2. They were opposed to the full acceptance of the therapeutic, dietetic and librarianship aspects of the academic study which were in the disciplines now established.

3. They blocked the aspirations of women within their own ranks. Research at the University of Melbourne showed that the first degrees of men and women were roughly equal in terms of success rate and honors gained, but only a small proportion of women students went on to higher degrees. At Monash in 1973, 14% of all higher degree students were female.

4. They employed a small number of women and maternal levels of academic staff.

At Monash women are 14% of the academic staff. At Melbourne the figures are 17% and at La Trobe 19.7%. At Monash 33%, or 79 out of 235, full time tutors and teaching fellow positions were women. But women made up only 14% of the lecturing staff.

"It should be noted that this is a reflection of the inequality of opportunity amongst an elite group of men and women," she said by the report.

The education faculty is making a video tape of all six lectures in the series. More lectures are scheduled for later in the year for community groups, schools, colleges and universities.

In Victoria, said Professor Fensham, the Commonwealth science grants program provided a classic illustration of this point.

WILL THE KARMEI REPORT SOLVE INEQUALITY?

Some problems of inequality in Australian education remained unsolved in the Karmel Report, Professor P. Fensham, Monash Professor of Science Education, told a recent public forum at the University.

The forum, on "Changing attitudes in Australian education," was organised by the Monash Research Students Association and included speakers from universities, government departments, migrant groups, parent groups and teacher unions.

Professor Fensham said the Karmel Report, called for large-scale public spending on compensatory education at disadvantaged schools. But, he said, there was no clear hope that anything very substantial would happen.

One of the troubles was that all the disadvantaged schools that would participate in the program were those called "system schools" which had an autonomy.

Other schools - the non-system independent schools and some of the Catholic schools - had an autonomy and independence and a control over their own staffing that gave them some chance of implementing compensatory innovation.

But children in schools that were administered as part of a system had much less chance of getting those particular school experiences that their particular characteristics required for learning, Professor Fensham said.

Inputs absorbed

They suffered, in effect, an inherent inequality through being part of the system.

Research on compensatory education tended to support the view put forward by John Coleman, the American expert on educational inequality, that systems of education had an almost infinite capacity to absorb inputs without affecting the classrooms.

In Victoria, said Professor Fensham, the Commonwealth science grants program provided a classic illustration of this point.

These grants had built substantially fewer laboratories in the systemic schools than in the non-systemic schools.

Under the old federal Commonwealth-State relationships, the State Department of Education discovered that the way to put up a new high school at a minimum cost to the State was first to build a non-government block (and in due course a Commonwealth library).

But in the new Commonwealth science blocks came to be used for all sorts of things other than science teaching.

In addition, damage by justify students to laboratories at secondary schools meant that money which should have been used to build further laboratories went into repairing the ravages.

INHERENT INEQUALITY

In sum, said Professor Fensham, "we have an inherent inequality in systems schools which will remain untouched by Karmel approaches."

This in turn meant that the compensatory programme aimed specifically at correcting inequality would have to come off as a very limited goal.

Perhaps this goal would be no more than the one mentioned by Professor Fensham above in the Melbourne last year - the goal of helping disadvantaged children to enjoy their schooling a little more.

Mrs Sampson, he said, "seems to me to be a great climb-down if we are to solve inequality."

"I would have thought that for people in under-privileged areas enjoyment might not be enough, that they want schools at all. There probably are better ways of making them enjoy the years from six to 15 than putting them into schools that they wish not to go to."

PROFESSOR FENSHAM "FURTHER NEEDS EXIST"
TEACHERS WILL STAY MILITANT SAYS DR. SPAULL

In a recent interview, Dr. Spaull expressed his commitment to the militant stance of teachers, as they continue to fight for better wages and conditions.

"Teachers will stay militant," said Dr. Spaull. "We are not backing down until our demands are met."

Spaull claimed four factors had contributed to the militant mood of teachers over the last decade. The first factor was the near-total collapse by the mid-1990s of the State education system, which had been brought about by insufficient funds, a rapid growth in school rolls, and an increasing demand for teacher positions. The second factor was the appointment of a new government, which led to a lack of initiative from Canberra.

The third factor, which Dr. Spaull said was particularly significant, was the loss of the refusal of political leaders to accept that teachers had the right to swing away from their professional responsibilities. This was reinforced by Education Department regulations, which stipulated that all teachers were to be employed on a standard curriculum study. By not allowing teachers to define their own curriculum, Spaull argued, this further contributed to the militant mood of teachers.

The fourth factor contributing to the militant mood of teachers was the growing awareness of the rights of workers. Teachers were increasingly recognizing their rights as citizens and as members of the workforce. They were willing to take action to defend these rights, and in doing so, they were becoming more militant.

Dr. Spaull also maintained that the events of the last decade had not only contributed to the militant mood of teachers, but had also led to a change in the way teachers perceived their role. Teachers were now seen as more than just educators; they were also seen as community leaders, and as agents of social change. This new perception of their role had contributed to the militant mood of teachers.

Conflicting parties

It had been extremely difficult under existing machinery to discover the actual reasons for the strike. Teachers, who had become impatient with the slow progress of negotiations, had called the strike in an effort to draw attention to their demands. Employers, on the other hand, were unwilling to give in to the teachers' demands, and were determined to impose their own conditions.

The crisis had been exacerbated by the refusal of political leaders to accept that teachers had the right to swing away from their professional responsibilities. This was reinforced by Education Department regulations, which stipulated that all teachers were to be employed on a standard curriculum study. By not allowing teachers to define their own curriculum, Spaull argued, this further contributed to the militant mood of teachers.

Further, teacher militancy will increase if teachers are not given greater autonomy, particularly in their classrooms. This autonomous teacher-workers' forum is needed to discuss the importance of the autonomy of the teacher in the classroom. An autonomous forum will contribute to a change in the teacher-employer relationship.

Babysitting co-op planned for Malvern

The wife of a senior lecturer in classics is trying to organise a babysitting group to cover for three from the Monash Women's Society. They are: Mt. Waverley, North (contact Lorna Colman), and Glen Waverley (contact Catherine Gaynes). Mrs Bastomsky said there was no babysitting group in the Malvern area, and she was hoping to get one started. Mrs Bastomsky said she had already advertised the group in the Monash Reporter, and had received a good response. She was hoping to get the group up and running in the next few weeks.

Babysitting co-op planned for Malvern

The Monash Women's Society runs a babysitting group in the Malvern area. The group runs on a co-operative basis, with parents and children paying for the service. The group is run by a group of parents, and is open to all families in the area. The group has been running for many years, and has a good reputation for being reliable and affordable.

The group meets once a week, and is open to all families in the area. The group is run by a group of parents, and is open to all families in the area. The group has been running for many years, and has a good reputation for being reliable and affordable.

HOST FAMILY SCHEME

Mrs Maries said she was one of many families in Malvern who would be willing to have a student staying with them. She said that the students would be welcomed into their families, and would be treated like family members. She said that the students would be given a bedroom, and would be expected to help with household chores.

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THEATRE AND MUSIC

THREE MORE POPULAR CONCERTS

THREE more concerts remain in Robert Blackwood Hall's series of six popular entertainers.

They are:

Thursday, May 2: Winifred Atwell.
Thursday, May 18: Johnny O'Keefe.
Thursday, May 25: Lovelace Watkins.

"Pipe organ for Hall by 1977"

A world class pipe organ named in honor of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, is to be installed in Robert Blackwood Hall.

The organ will probably be built along the eastern wall in the loft area behind the main stage. Tentative date for completion of the organ is June, 1977.

The University Council has endorsed a proposal to raise $300,000 by public subscription. This money will cover both the construction of the organ and the cost of a continuing series of concerts and scholarships honoring the contribution of both Dr Matheson and his wife, Mrs Audrey Matheson.

Planning of the new organ is the responsibility of a sub-committee appointed by the Robert Blackwood Hall Committee of Management under the chairmanship of Professor R.W. Carfilem.

The sub-committee is currently studying proposals submitted by leading Australian and overseas organ builders. They all envisage a mechanical-action organ suitable for the entire range of organ music.

Dr Matheson has been Monash's only Vice-Chancellor; he took up his appointment in February, 1966.

Host scheme proves successful

The Contact service reports that its host scheme was for more successful than first anticipated. It seems certain to be repeated at next year's Orientation.

About 65% of the first year intake of 3250 students participated in the scheme.

The host scheme was organised this year to help introduce first-year students to university life. About 1500 senior students acted as hosts for them.

The Student Welfare Officer, Rob Manion, said the hosts scheme was originally envisaged to contact would have been happy with about the response from first-years.

He said that a lot of groups organized activities outside the formal Orientation Week - parties, barbecues, and excursions, for example.

"Not all groups worked", Rob said. "But the hosts disappointed because some first-years did not turn up. For events that had been organized." Rob said a major problem with the scheme had been getting the names of the first-year students. He said some first-years had complained because they were not asked to participate.

He hoped that next year the scheme would be incorporated into the formal enrolment procedure.

Rob said camps at Mt. Buller, Ringwood and Shoreham had been a great success with more than 150 first-years taking part.

"As a result of the success of the scheme, Monash has decided to continue the scheme next year at the same level of commitment to the students. The scheme has had a positive impact on the students, enhancing their university experience, and creating a more welcoming and inclusive environment for all," said Rob.

Western Art - Professor Patrick McCallagh

May 1: Three Florentine Scene Donatello, Ghiberti and Jacopo della Quercia - Sister Margaret Manson, Bentleigh Grammar School, University of Melbourne. 
May 8: The Romance of Astrology in Renaissance Art - Margaret Parks, Melbourne Art Gallery and the University of Melbourne.
May 15: The Cultural Mills of the Renaissance - Professor Don McNeill, Professor of Church History, Ormond College.
May 22: Michelangelo and the End of the Renaissance - Professor Patrick McCallagh.

April, 1974
The University is adding to its computer power with the installation of a Burroughs B-6700 dual processor computer costing about $750,000.

The decision to buy the B-6700 system followed a 12 months study of the University's computing needs for the next five years and analysis and evaluation of tenders submitted.

The aim is to provide adequate computing facilities for research and development projects carried out by teaching departments as well as for use by the library and administration.

Until the installation of the new machine, the University's computer facilities had been used full time for about 18 months.

In 1972, the University processed about 382,000 jobs for a total of 18,865 hours compared with 285,000 jobs for a total of 15,700 hours in 1971.

Further, a number of research calculations requiring more substantial computing power than was available on campus had to be sent to a computer at Melbourne University.

It was against this background that last year's analysis of large-scale computers and competing tenders began.

Special test programs were designed and these were run on a UNIVAC 1108 in Minneapolis, a Burroughs B-6700 in New York, and a Control Data Corporation CYBER 72 in California.

The B-6700 system ordered will provide a significant improvement in speed and size, and will also have a number of special facilities.

These include remote job entry by way of a B-1700 computer, graphical output, and interactive graphic and programming through teletypewriters and displays.

Other features include the running of 10 to 20 terminals simultaneously, and availability on a daily three-shift basis.

At left, trainee operator, Gabriella Bonnifield, schedules jobs for the B-6700.


University elections: SHOULD THE SYSTEM CHANGE?

With the multiplicity of bodies that make up the governing hierarchy of a university, there hardly seems to be a time when there isn't an election on for some organisation or another. There are various in the voting systems for different organisations, and discussion frequently arises over their effectiveness and the possibility of change.

The Academic Registrar, Mr. J. D. Butchart is Returning Officer for Council elections and for some others. He recently prepared a report describing the system of voting used in Council elections and examining possible alternatives.

The Registrar here summarises that report.

Mr. Butchart points to the "fairly modest" proportion of votes cast in recent university elections, but also to the electorate in some Council committee elections to 60.7% (or certain classes of representatives on Council) and asks: "Does this seem from a casual glance, with the right to vote, without a corresponding desire to exercise the right?"

"Or is the voting machinery too complex and too little understood, acting as a deterrent except to the most assured or very actively-voting bodies?"

Mr. Butchart says that whenever he acts as returning officer for university elections, he follows the procedures set out in 9.1.1. "Because, with a set pattern of voting, the results produced can differ depending upon the presence or absence of enclaves."

In all university voting the returning officer is to pick up and seal the outer envelope, to deliver it to the Returning Officer and open it only after the election has been decided. The outer envelope contains a sealed envelope inside, accompanied by a declaration form. The outer envelope is opened, and the inner envelope is given to the Returning Officer.

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In all university voting the ret...
Extensive research urged on Australian population trends

Geographers report

A panel of Australian geographers, with Professor Robert Smith of Monash as convenor, has called for extensive research into Australia’s population problems as a necessary preliminary to political decision-making on future developments.

Knowledge concerning most of the significant policy features of population distribution in Australia is scarce, the panel has told the national population inquiry in Canberra. Until this deficiency is recognized and confronted in a systematic way, it is difficult to see how informed and intelligent decisions about Australian population distribution policy can be made,” the panel has said.

“The pressing need for far more mission-oriented, projective, ‘crystal ball-gazing’ research into the theoretical impact of alternative strategies”

The ‘think-tank’ concept has been accepted and is producing useful results elsewhere in the world, but has not been developed to any great extent in Australia.”

The panel, appointed by the Institute of Australian Geographers to make submissions to the inquiry, consisted of Professor Smith; Dr I. H. Burnley, University of New South Wales; Professor K. Robinson, University of New Castle; and Professor E. R. Wallingford, Royal Military College, Duntroon.

They made a preliminary submission in October-November last year, and later prepared a revised paper after the first report had been circulated for the comments of other geographers.

The revised paper, in addition to making the call for further research, makes the following points:

- It is difficult to contemplate an optimum population size for Australia because accelerating technological advance and scientific development, and changing social attitudes, continually alter the basis on which estimates might be made. However, this is not to say that unlimited population growth is a “good thing.”

- The panel is convinced that existing trends towards metropolitan concentration and consequent spatial ‘continental’ or ‘coastal’ location of population will continue. Planning within the framework of this “inevitable process” is therefore imperative.

- In the past, insufficient attention has been given to planning cities with the aim of creating a variety of residential options. Even in the national capital, Canberra, only the Swinging Hill project represents a serious attempt to depart from the uniformity of the suburban house on the suburban block.

- Deconcentration should not be regarded as any sort of cure for alleged metropolitan social pathology. Any sort of transfer of people will inevitably result in a transfer of the recognizable elements of social pathology, as has already happened in some new towns.

A three-man Soviet scientific delegation, which was in Australia to initiate a new exchange agreement, visited Monash last month. The delegation, accompanied by two members of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, was shown around the campus by Prof- Chancellor, Professor J. M. Swan. The scientists were here to initiate the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Exchanges between Australia and the USSR. In Australia they explored possible areas of co-operation under the Agreement.

Visitor reports

Soviet scientists here

First and second semester academic visitors

The following academics will visit Monash in the first semester — March 11 to June 14.

Arts

- Anthropology & Sociology, Professor D. Shwiri, Department of Educational Studies, Open University, England. February.
- Economics, Professor A. Atkinson, University of Toronto, Canada. Visiting professor, August 1975, for twelve months.
- Economics, Professor J. M. Holmes, Associate Professor of Economics, State University of New York, Buffalo. Special lecturer, February — July.
- Engineering
  - Mechanical Engineering, Associate Professor I. S. Strachan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. January — June.
  - Applied Mathematics, Dr. R. Thomas, Ontario Centre for Research, Project Director, British Columbia, Canada. Visiting lecturer, March, for two and a half months.
  - Associate Professor R. E. Blyth, Department of Mathematics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Visiting appointment, April — September.
- Economics & Politics
  - Admin. Studies, Associate Professor D. E. Vella, Associate Professor in Marketing, Columbia University, New York. April — September/October.

Pure Mathematics

- Professor D. E. Blacker, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. Visiting lecturer, May, for three months.
- Mr. A. G. French, Department of Mathematics, University of Australia, Hamilton, Victoria. Visiting professor, July 1975, for one month.
- Psychology, Professor M. Gerrard, Miles Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts. Australian American Educational Foundation, All of 1975.
  - Professor V. L. Prakash Rao, Fellow and Head of the Centre for Human Geography and Regional Development, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. Australian American Educational Foundation, January — September.
- Environmental Science
  - Professor V. L. Prakash Rao, Fellow and Head of the Centre for Human Geography and Regional Development, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. Australian American Educational Foundation, January — September.
  - Environmental Science, Professor V. L. Prakash Rao, Fellow and Head of the Centre for Human Geography and Regional Development, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. Australian American Educational Foundation, January — September.
  - Professor M. J. McGregor, Department of Economics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia. Australian American Educational Foundation, January — September.
- Economics

- German Professor Peter V. Pateros, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany. August — September.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 24 to form a Monash branch of an international organization which runs an overseas exchange program for students with a technical background, particularly in science and engineering.

The organization is the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE). The meeting will be at 4 p.m. in E1. 

IAESTE, which is supported by UNESCO, has 42 member countries. The idea of the exchange is for Australian students to work in private companies in other parts of the world for periods of a few weeks to more than a year.

Three types of students are eligible for the scheme: postgraduate students who could take a short sabbatical from their course, undergraduates who could travel overseas during the long vacation, and graduates who could stay for up to a year.

The Monash IAESTE branch will also welcome students from overseas institutions. For more details contact Richard Presser, ext. 3927.

Anglican Archbishop at Monash service

At a ceremony in the Religious Centre last month the Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Sir Frank Waddington, licensed the new Monash Chapel chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Gaden. About 80 people attended the ceremony.

The Archbishop was introduced by the State Librarian, Mr. K. A. R. Horn, who represented the Churches’ Committee for Tertiary Institutions.

After the service a luncheon was held in the Union. At left during the luncheon, are the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. G. L. Matheson, Dr. Gaden and the Archbishop.

Dr. Gaden has taken up the post previously held by the Rev. Dr. John Whitehead.

Professor Ivan Finlay, Paris, September/October.

LAW

- Professor A. C. D. Berryman, Boston College Law School, Massachusetts, All members. May — September.
- Professor A. G. Phillips, University of North Carolina, Visiting professor. All members. April — July.
- Professor C. G. Phillips, University of North Carolina, Visiting professor. All members. April — July.

MEDICINE

- Physiology, Professor E. R. Perl, Department of Physiology, University of North Carolina, Visiting professor. All members. April — July.

SCIENCE

- Applied Mathematics, Dr. J. P. Zahn, Observatoire, Le Mont Glos, Nice, France. Visiting appointment, July, for one month.
- Physics, Professor V. N. Mathews, Department of Mathematics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Visiting appointment, July, for one month.
- Mathematics, Professor C. G. Phillips, University of North Carolina, Visiting professor. All members. April — July.
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THE FRIDAY BAZAAR

THE graduate in medicine from Melbourne playing the mouthorgan while selling candi-
dyes... the ex-student who found the selling of handicrafts far more lucrative than swotting for
exams... they're both part of the Monash Friday bazaar.

Each week near the Union Theatre up to a dozen or so stalls are open selling goods to
staff and students.

The main idea is for students to be able to sell their own handi-
crafts — belts, jewellery, leather work, clothes, candles etc. But, providing that students don't
miss out on getting a stall, people from outside the University are also allowed to sell their goods.

The sellers pay $1 for each table. They apply through the
house manager's office on the ground floor of the Union.

Photographer, Herve Alleaume
took these casual shots of buyer and seller on a recent Friday.

Diary of events

APRIL

14. April 9. Lunchtime Concert — Ronald and
Ronald Farmer-Price presenting music for
Philharmonic Band. 12 noon.

15. Monash Women's Society Coffee Morning
—the Vice-Chancellor's House, 10.30 a.m. Speak-
er Sally White from Monash anthropologi-
cal dept., topic "Desert Women". Contact Mrs
Dowland 670 9950, or Mrs SAK 271 4459. All
women members of staff and staff wives are
invited.

16. Films — "Frisby's Room" and "Fa-
lie's Favourites", public screening by Monash
Department of German. 8 p.m.

17. Easter Concert — by Monash Chamber
Choir, Selings Centre. 1. p.m. Works by
Tallis, Vittoria and Bach.

18-19. Archery — Australian National Arch-
ery Championships on the University's main
field. 11 a.m. Easter Saturday. Entry, $1. Admi-
ission free. Inquiries. Fr J. Parkes 271-
201. Easter raffle launch.

19. Lecture — "The Independent Sector and
the Karmel Report", by Professor H. Smith,
University of Tasmania. 7.45 p.m. BI.
Admission free. Inquiries. ext. 2801 or 2017.

20. Films — "The Conformist" and "Bur-
gination", public screening by Monash Film
Group. Alexander Theatre, 7.20 p.m.

21. Morning Coffee — arranged by Monash
University Parents' Group, with guest speak-
er Robert Blackwood Hall, 10.30 a.m. Tickets
available at the Union. 1.15 p.m. To be sold by
students.

22. Lunchtime Concert — Rodier Hearsall.
1.15 p.m.


24. Lecture — "The Origin of the Aus-
tralian Aborigine", by Dr. James Lyons, Dept.
of Preliminary, A.S.U. Robert Blackwood Hall.
8 p.m. Art. by Dept. of Anthropology.

25. Film — "Die Hure", arr. by Monash
Department of German. 8 p.m. BI. Admis-
sion free. Inquiries ext. 2041.

MonsH REPORTER

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Copy deadlines for next issue of Monash Reporter is Friday, April 18.

Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the
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Office. First floor, University Offices (intmte 30457).