Problems currently affecting university-government relations in Australia were given a thorough airing at a Conference of University Governors held in Melbourne last month.

The conference was organised by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and attracted more than 130 participants - from the universities, the Federal and State Parliaments, government departments and instrumentalities and other institutions.

It was held, in the words of the AVCC Chairman, Professor David Caro, against "a background of financial stringency that universities should consider in their day-to-day activities." 

"Wherever the truth may lie, it is a fact that universities are concerned about apparent inquisitions without adequate advice and consultation to avoid having dramatic changes imposed on them by governments through control of the purse strings, they should embrace fully the principle and practice of 'continuous assessment' and review of their role, structure and function to achieve internally controlled evolutionary changes within the constraints of public funding and public expectation," Professor Caro warned.

Senator Baume maintained strongly that, far from reducing grants to the universities, the Government had steadily increased funding in real terms over the past seven years. And he suggested: "If universities are to avoid having dramatic changes imposed on them by governments through control of the purse strings, they should embrace fully the principle and practice of 'continuous assessment' and review of their role, structure and function to achieve internally controlled evolutionary changes within the constraints of public funding and public expectation." 

A number of speakers urged the universities to look to the manner in which they were making their works known to the public. Media chief Mr Ronald McDonald said that universities generally had not used the media well. "Universities shackle their public affairs units at their peril," he warned.

Monash University was represented at the conference by the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston; the Deputy Chancellor, Dr J. E. Isaac; the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin; and Council members Dr Keith Farrer and Dr Patrick Hutson.

"There has been a 'moral awakening' in universities and government are not as they should be," he said. "On the one hand, universities are perceived by many as an alternative to the universities themselves. On the other hand, government departments and parts of the community are critical of the responsiveness of universities and government to the apparent needs of society. "Wherever the truth may lie, it is urgent that relationships should be improved before serious damage is done." 

"The notion that universities can live from day to day on what may be given them is destructive to the idea of a university...

"In the long run it is the nation which stands to lose by its inability to resolve a policy and to create an environment for the future of its universities. From them in the past has come the creativity and vitality of thought which has led society to a better world - whether it be by the technological revolution, the recent amazing advances in biology and medicine, or through a greater understanding of the social sciences."

Professor David Caro, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne and Chairman of the AVCC, made these points in a wide-ranging and forceful address to the Governing Bodies Conference.

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How-to guide for 'the revolution'

At recent count, there were 12,000 people over 23 years old who were starting courses in Australian universities. One woman, who has taken on the role of a mature age student, has shared her experiences.

Add to them some 9200 starting courses in colleges of advanced education and an unknown number in secondary schools and further colleges and you've got what amounts to an "adult revolution in Australian education," according to Dr Terry Hore and Dr Leo West, of Monash's Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit. Go back 20 years and there were hardly any "mature age" students in universities.

Dr Hore and Dr West have been conducting research on the phenomenon during the last five years. In 1980 they published the monograph, Mature Age Students in Australian Higher Education.

Public interest

Public interest in their work - expressed, for example, on numerous radio talkback programs - convinced Dr Hore and Dr West that there was need for a publication aimed at potential mature age students, giving them advice on how to study and answering some of the questions that frequently crop up.

Their "popular" book, Back to School: A Guide for Adults Returning to Study was published last month by Methuen Australia. In a readable format and spiced throughout with illustrations by Herald cartoonist Bill Green (WEG), the 160 page paperback has a recommended retail price of $4.95.

Dr Hore and Dr West say that in their study they encountered people from all walks of life returning to study for a wide variety of reasons. Generally, however, they had two things in common.

"They had left school before completing their secondary education. And very often, they are now seeking something more in life - greater satisfaction, intellectual stimulation, becoming more interesting and interested people - and they are getting those things from studying."

But the mature age person seldom approaches further study with doubts.

These are just a few of the questions commonly raised and the authors' responses.

Are mature age students taking places away from young people? Should they be there?

The short answers are "No" to the first question and "Yes" to the second.

"Demand for post-secondary education in Australia has declined quite strongly in the last few years. The number of students going directly from secondary school to university or CAE has dropped by 1500 over the last five years. And this was despite an increase in the number of students in final year at school. Some institutions would have been in trouble if large numbers of adults had not enrolled."

"... Those adults who have gone to universities and colleges have performed very well. They have proved themselves. They have earned the right for a place for other adults."

What and of the effect on family and friends of a person returning to study?

The authors say that it is a common assumption that many marriages break up when one partner returns to study. Their research showed this not to be so. In fact, they found that in many families, study had strengthened the bonds. In cases where marriages had broken up, returning to study was often the effect rather than the cause.

"It's when there are already problems that a person seeks personal or professional independence through going back to study. Or people often return to study when they become separated so that they can get the kind of job that will support them in the future as a single parent family."

"The social pressures are not there to the same extent for men because their study is perceived as practical and worthwhile because it is seen as being directed towards a better position - which in turn is seen as benefiting the family."

Some people, Dr West and Dr Hore add, are hostile to anyone "playing intellectual."

"Me' gives way to regard for 'best friends'"

Heather Aldred, senior tutor in Law at Monash, calls it a "moral awakening."

One of the issues which has broken through the "me" attitude of recent years is that of justice for animals, says Miss Aldred, a specialist on the law in relation to the care and protection of animals and veterinary practice, and an active campaigner for animal law reform.

And, she says, the response has been more far-reaching than the instantaneous emotional reaction to "macabre" episodes in man's treatment of animals like the case of a baby left to death of seal pups.

There has been an "entirely new awareness" on the part of important sections of the community - policy makers, for example, and scientists. It is an awareness that has led to a review of laws, the adoption by institutions of guidelines on experimentation on animals and the acceptance of peer group review.

Not just 'things'

Miss Aldred says: "More and more scientists involved in animal experimentation have begun considering their own treatment of animals in the light of the care and protection of animals and veterinary practice and, as a result, they are starting to regard them as living creatures with protected rights and not just animals to be used for experimentation or subjected to death by scalpels or other items in the laboratory."

Farmers too, initially suspicious of animal law reformers, are adopting a new outlook, says Miss Aldred. Quite often - as in the case of live exports various peer group review meetings put forward for the more humane treatment of animals also make better economic sense.

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What are the concrete gains of the "new awareness?"

In 1978, the National Health and Medical Research Council and the CSIRO adopted a set of guidelines which gave guidance on the use of animals in experiments, for voluntary application in research institutions. These have been widely observed.

There is an increasing number of bodies concerned with animal welfare. At Monash, as at other institutions, a committee on ethics in animal experimentation has been operating for some time. Miss Aldred is a member of that committee.

She is a member too of the committee to review work on animal experiments of the Department of Agriculture and has worked through the animal and wildlife protection committee of the environment section of the Law Institute, and the law reform section of the RSPCA.

On the legal front, Miss Aldred says there have been several "landmark" cases in recent years which have affected, for example, methods of transportation of animals, and killing animals pursuant to the issue of permits.

Perhaps the major step forward, however, will come with anticipated changes to the Protection of Animals Act which is currently under review by the Government. One significant change could see guidelines similar to those in the NH&MRC/CSIRO voluntary guidelines adopted as law.

A new awareness there may be and some achievements have been made or are about to be made, but there are still bigger problems to deal with. Miss Aldred catalogue many in an interview with Reporter: here are just a few.

While peer group review and the voluntary guidelines have been adopted widely in research in public institutions involving animals, research in the private sector is still very much a closed book.

"We have just no way of knowing what is going on in some company laboratories," she says.

The right (or lack of it) of entry remains a handicap to officers of the RSPCA investigating suspected cases of cruelty.

"Health inspectors and MMBW officers have better right of access to property," Miss Aldred observes.

The hardy perennial problem of unwanted cats is likely to remain as long as cats have no legal status.

Miss Aldred says that a Companion Animals Act extending to cats the legal recognition enjoyed by dogs could see a registration system, greater owner responsibility and hence some or all of the problems of cat numbers.

Perhaps the biggest problem, however, lies with the lack of uniformity between States on legislation affecting animals.

The ideal, she says, would be for States to reflect their powers on this matter to the Commonwealth which could then legislate nationally.

Innocence' can cost vets

As a professional group, veterinary surgeons tend not to be litigious minded.

It is an "innocence" that can cost individual vets huge sums of money - and their practices. There is an urgent need, says Heather Aldred, for a "law for vets" component to be taught as part of veterinary science courses.

Not only vets can find themselves in legal hot water over the care of animals - individual researchers or consultants who give advice do so frequently without realising the legal implications.

Increasingly, negligence cases are being brought against vets and the courts are showing a willingness to grant hefty damages. Among the laws being used is that of trespass to property in cases, say, of the removal of a wrong organ in an operation.

While negligence by a vet might result in heartache for the owner of a domestic pet, it is unlikely that he will seek compensation in law.

For others, however, the keeping of animals is business.

The upsurge in factory farming in recent years has produced new legal problems. Now the vet - in attempting, say, to control disease in a huge shed of hens - is dealing with what amounts to a very expensive commercial production unit.

The same applies to the treatment of prize livestock and racing animals - both horses and greyhounds.

Other areas where veterinary practice rubs shoulders with the law - often without the vet knowing it - are in the reporting of diseases, and State and local government regulations on such things as health and noise control.

MONASH REPORTER
Mapping the story of a State

In this atlas even footy scores a map!

An Atlas of Victoria, edited by a Monash geographer and with contributions from a number of the University's academics, will be launched later this month.

The launching by Premier John Cain has been set for Nationwide Map Week in late September. The Atlas, the first of its kind in this State, is being published by the Victorian Government Printer.

The editor of the handsome 256-page volume, a product of the Projects Division of the Premier’s Department, is Dr Stuart Duncan, senior lecturer in Geography. He has co-ordinated the work of some 40 academics and public servants.

For those whose concept of an Atlas harks back to school days — and who see such a work as being as informative as a telephone book but about as exciting — this new volume, which features some 150 maps and 200 photographs (mostly in colour), will be an eye-opener.

In its 40 chapters, the Atlas explores maps in text nearly as many themes. Many of the aspects covered and distributions mapped are quite new. Among them are maps on groundwater, land types, vegetation, land vertebrates and rural production, to name a few. Among the more novel maps show distributions of earthquake epicentres, major bushfires since 1939, average farm size, gold mines, hospitals, TV stations and electorates (coloured for the 1982 election results).

Clue to breadth

The contributions by Monash academics gives a clue to the breadth of topics. Dr Duncan, as well as writing the introduction, has covered relief, regions and history. Also from the Geography department, Dr Joe Powell has written on history, Mr John McKay on population, Dr Kevin O’Connor on employment and Dr David Mercer on sport and recreation.

Dr Ken Ogden, from Civil Engineering, has written on transport and Professor Peter Boss, from Social Work, has contributed a chapter on community welfare.

In addition, contributions have come from staff of government areas such as Minerals and Energy, the Forests Commission, Town and Country Planning and Lands. Well-known political analyst, Dr Victor Prescott, of the University of Melbourne, has contributed a chapter on electoral geography.

Even (or perhaps most importantly) football kicks its way on to a map which locates country football clubs and traces the links they make for games with rival teams — an interesting perspective on people’s concepts of "region" and regional loyalty, says the editor. The map also shows the Big 12’s "spheres of interest" over the State in drawing star country players to their sides.

The publication, as comprehensive as it is, could add up to a definitive geography of Victoria. The editor disagrees.

"The maps are paramount — the text is of a supporting, explanatory nature. But the project, in bringing together such maps, provides the base from which a geography can now be written."

Some 20 maps of Victoria are at 1:2,000,000 scale, printed across two pages of the Atlas, which measures 30cm by 40cm. There are some larger scale maps of the Melbourne area and of provincial cities and seven topographical maps covering the State at the 1:1,000,000 scale.

The Atlas, says Dr Duncan, has been planned for the reader who is seeking solid, encyclopedia-type information on a subject without, perhaps, the expert’s detail.

"In other words, its audience is the intelligent layman. Students in universities and senior forms of high schools, planners and administrators should find it of use and it should also find a place in "bookish homes" — the type of house where the tea tray has to go on the floor because the coffee table is littered with books," he says.

The Atlas will have a first edition run of 15,000 and a recommended retail price of $39.95. It will be available from bookshops, the Government printer and the RACV.

Dr Duncan is hopeful that the Atlas will be seen "as so useful that it must be kept in being". He believes a strong case could be made for updating it every five to 10 years.

The project’s birth

It was back in 1975 that the idea for such a publication was born among Monash geographers. The intention then was to produce a State "handbook" for participants at the ANZAAS ‘77 Congress held at Melbourne University.

The State Government liked the idea but the time of final approval the Congress deadline could not be met. A committee appointed by the Premier has since guided the project.

The Atlas of Victoria joins an Atlas of Tasmania and an Atlas of Human Endeavour in Western Australia. South Australia and New South Wales have similar projects planned and Queensland has a rather more publicity-oriented atlas of resources.

Needless to say, a little civic pride has crept into Victoria’s Atlas: its striking page one map shows the hemisphere centred on Melbourne!

But, as the editor says: "Anyone living on the surface of a sphere is entitled to believe that where he lives is the centre of the world. Wherever he lives he’s wrong — but he is no more wrong than anyone else!"

We’re bound to be proud of this!

Dr David Collins, for one, has a rewarding hobby — book binding. Here, Dr Collins — a Reader in the Dean’s Establishment, Faculty of Science — shows samples of his work: a beautifully bound set of the first 10 years of Monash Reporter and a set of Monash Review (1969-1980).

Ever wondered what top academics do in their spare time? Dr Collins has been up to his old tricks again! A neat, professional binding. Nothing is left to chance, nothing left untidy. The information Office, which produces both, was so impressed it wants to commission further volumes. But there’s a problem; we are desperately short of copies of three early issues of Reporter — Nos. 2, 3 and 9 of 1971.

Any reader who can turn up copies of those editions (in good condition) will be welcomed with open arms.

If you’re curious about how we started life — that’s page 1 of Vol. 1, issue 1 (March 1, 1971) above.
Caution on ‘tailoring to need’

Professor Noel Dunbar, chairman of the Universities Council of the CTEC, urged caution in trying to tailor university teaching and research programs to the "national need".

"Many people see the national need as requiring some degree of manpower forecasting or planning, with important consequences for universities," he said.

"There can, however, be considerable dangers in this view if it is pushed too far, and the CTEC has an important role to play in seeking a balance between the legitimate needs and expectations of the universities on the one hand and the community on the other.

"It is sometimes suggested that universities should be more relevant in their teaching and research. Frequently students claim that their courses do not adequately address the problems of the present day.

"On other occasions, industrialists and politicians call for research more closely related to current national needs. That no doubt has led to developments such as the CTSRC, but if such a policy had prevailed in, say, 1900, "national need" would have found it desirable to meet in conference to co-ordinate their own affairs, and the CTEC has found it helpful to hold regular consultative meetings with the State Chairmen.

"The State and Commonwealth Ministers and their advisers meet on the Australian Education Council, a 50-year-old body which has been rejuvenated. It consists of all 12 CTECs through the Commission Chairman.

"Except for the Universities Council, not one of these bodies has a university representative or someone working in a university among its membership.

"As far as I am aware, there is no other country in the world which has invented such an involved co-ordinating and administrative apparatus. The mere existence of a reasonably simple arrangement of one Commonwealth Commission to the present organisational shambles has been incredibly rapid."

Professor Caro said the procedures were further complicated by the need for universities to deal at various times with the Departments of Education, Science and Technology, and Foreign Affairs, as well as Commonwealth and State Departments of Health.

"There have been these complex changes done to University-Government relationships", he said. "The ill-defined line of communication inevitably lead to misunderstandings."

"University thought and opinion is sieved and funnelled and reconstituted from the universities to the government and the Commonwealth Parliament may well be an inroad into university autonomy."

Professor Caro said the increased complexity of the system has forced a change in the role of the AVCC. While the Federal Minister still granted access to the universities "he is now required universities to refer their advice in favour of that given by a state co-ordinating body, the Universities Council, the CTEC, the Australian Education Council, his own department, a State Minister, the Cabinet, or the Federal Cabinet."

"The AVCC has been forced to play an increasingly prominent role as a lobby and co-ordinating group.

"It is argued that, by presenting a common front, the Universities are more likely to get their case heard. That is probably true, but in obtaining a consensus, there is an inevitable sacrifice in the variety of views which might otherwise be heard in universities."

"Thus attempts by the AVCC to protect the universities may result in greater and perhaps undesirable uniformity."

Autonomy and academic freedom

Professor Caro said he did not doubt that university autonomy had been reduced. The question was whether the reduction was important.

"Once a university is set up under an Act of Parliament, and once it accepts government funding, autonomy is a matter of degree," he said.

"The question of tenure is now subject to the University Council, fairly general does not disguise the fact that an important inroad was made into autonomy."

"It was not then judged to be sufficient to warrant a stand by the governing bodies. The time may come when we shall have to consider our response to this kind of proposition very carefully."

"There is little doubt that there have been substantial inroads into autonomy in the last few years. There remains a number of questions. For example:

(1) Have governing bodies acted so as they should as a shield to university autonomy while ensuring, as they must, that universities are efficient and responsible?

(2) How many of the incursions into autonomy result from direct government decisions and how many result from the behaviour of State or Federal co-ordinating bodies acting in good faith but perhaps removed from university thought because of the complexity of the existing legislative framework?

(3) How much have the universities themselves invited interference by failing to act co-operatively or to respond to reasonable community demands?"

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(3) How much have the universities themselves invited interference by failing to act co-operatively or to respond to reasonable community demands?"

"I have to say that I do not think all our houses are in order," Professor Caro said.

"Should governing bodies really insist on new attitudes in universities each time a government changes? That would indeed be an inroad into academic freedom."

"It is all too obvious that universities must adjust to social changes of course, and of course, you would respond to changes in social and cultural values - if they have not themselves produced them.

"But is it the role of the universities to respond to rapid shifts? Should they remain apart for a while and therefore be able to criticise community whims?"

"The climate is one in which the universities are more likely to get their case heard. That is probably true, but in obtaining a consensus, there is an inevitable sacrifice in the variety of views which might otherwise be heard in universities."

"University thought and opinion is sieved and funnelled and reconstituted from the universities to the government and the Commonwealth Parliament may well be an inroad into university autonomy.

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(1) Have governing bodies acted so as they should as a shield to university autonomy while ensuring, as they must, that universities are efficient and responsible?"
In his opening address to the Conference of University Ministers for Education, Senator Peter Baume, vigorously rejected charges that the Government had reduced funding to the universities, or was eroding their traditional autonomy.

Senator Baume quoted, with approval, a statement made by Sir Bruce Williams describing the best safeguard of autonomy as "effective performance in terms of their teaching efficacy and capacity to sustain it with its resources." He endorsed, the comments of Professors Birt and Clarke: The institutional health and future viability of universities as autonomously governed organisations whose employees enjoy freedom in their teaching and research, is largely dependent upon their reacting in a responsible and constructive way to public demands for accountability, flexibility, efficiency, relevance and co-ordination of their human, financial and physical resources.

Senator Baume said the Government was expected to receive in September the results of a CETC study on the declining participation rate of young Australians in higher education. "We shall examine the outcome to see the extent to which government policies, priorities and programs may need to be revised."

"Tertiary institutions may also wish to review their selection criteria, their conduct of courses, their range of options and other factors which are responsive to Australia's needs during its second 25 years of the 20th century."

"But respect for university interests and procedures is much more likely to revive and grow if the universities had to emphasise to Governments and, the earlier shortages of skilled manpower have largely disappeared. Now we see a coincidence of student indifference and excesses, rather than shortages, of certain kinds of manpower. This has been associated with a general hostility and criticism of the part of the public."

Prof. Karmel said: "I may be that the period of support we enjoyed in the '60s and up to the mid-'70s was an aberration and that the normal state of affairs is either an apathy or a hostility to higher education."

While there was reason for much satisfaction about the development of government-university relations in the past 26 years, there had recently been some very disturbing developments, said Professor Sir Bruce Williams.

Sir Bruce, Director of the Technical Change Centre, London, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney and Chairman of the Committee of Tertiary Education and Training, was speaking on the basis of "a study of Australian developments over two decades."

On the "difficult" subject of university autonomy, Sir Bruce said that particularly disturbing had been the willingness of the Government to act directly on the report of the Lynch Committee without a published comment from the TEC and without opportunity for comment from universities.

So, too, had been the developments in Queensland, where amalgamation of James Cook University and the Townsville CAE had resulted in changes to the James Cook University Act opening the way for the Queensland Minister for Education to decide matters of dispute between the University Council and the Board of Advanced Education or the Board of Teacher Education.

"This is an unhappy outcome of the Commonwealth decision to use its financial power as a bludgeon," he said.

Sir Bruce recalled that the Murray Committee on Australian Universities had written that "university autonomy would be meaningless if each university was not left to subdivide its allocation according to what it considered to be its greatest advantage...

He added: "According to its Sixth Report, the AUC was committed to university autonomy not simply from a democratic but also from the social marketing status of the university but from a conviction that "society was better served if the universities were allowed a wide freedom to determine the manner in which they should develop their activities and carry out their tasks."

"In a free society, universities are not expected to bend all the time to meet so-called national objectives which, if not those of a monolithic society, are usually themselves ill-defined or subject to frequent change.

"As a Government, we do not seek to interfere unnecessarily in your day-to-day affairs, but we do not expect you then to try to escape from accepting responsibility for your management decisions by blaming them on us.

"While you are funded as you are, you can demand no blank financial cheque which ignores other priorities and needs some immediate and grievous.

"You cannot dismiss the changing needs of a society which you serve and which, in its turn, sustains and accepts you."

"There was an earlier period - in the run up to and immediately after the end of the Vietnam conflict - when it was much more expensive to go to universities, and later the CAEs."

In his conclusion, Sir Bruce Williams said that in the 26 years since the Murray Committee, recurrent income for universities had become 'very much more adequate', access to university education had been extended (but allowed to fall back in the past seven years) and funds for research had increased.

"Governing and chief academic bodies still determine selection and curricula, examinations, appointments and the majority of the decisions on the allocation of resources, including research programs."

Universities should be wary of mounting 'public relations campaigns' against the Government, noted Sir Bruce Williams.

"There is a picture of universities as conducting a very high proportion of public relations about bludgers who don't work very hard and, when they do work, don't do it very well - he said.

"Undoubtedly there are a few such people around the universities - there are in every walk of life. The only reason they are picked out in the universities is because of a general antipathy and hostility - at the moment - to higher education.

"The answer to this is a positive one: it's a matter largely of delivering goods... of being judged by your works. It is not a matter merely of responding to community needs - and here we must be careful, anyway, since the demands put upon institutions are often short-term demands. We must, then, be responsive but not too responsive because there are longer-term considerations."

"At the end of the indexation of grants on very unsound grounds has restored methods of finance for the universities has reduced the role of Government intervention (through the provision of funds) as a vital element of our 'image' is being built in a way that is not acceptable.

"One has to be very cautious about accepting that if only we ran a public relations campaign the whole thing would be solved. I think that is a load of rubbish."
Universities should reassess their attitudes about "publicity-seekers" and encourage their members to "speak out, to show intellectual courage, to challenge, to keep alive rational discussion."

This was the view put by Mr Ronald McDonald, managing director of Davis Syme, in a paper entitled "A Community Perspective."

Mr McDonald said there were clearly plenty of people within the universities who could express the philosophic principles which had underpinned universities for centuries, and who were capable of keeping rational discussion going where it threatened to break down.

But the message was not being heard. Many would put the lion's share of the blame on the mass media, Mr McDonald said, but there was the possibility that universities in this country had not used the media well.

"We need specific skills of marketing and image-building now," he said. "Universities, by and large, have not really done that yet."

"Certainly, the student unrest of the 60s had a valuable spin-off in that information officers were set up and staffed by communications professionals. But, as with public relations in many other areas, the whole exercise remains defensive."

"The information or public relations personnel are still seen as a fairly low branch on the institutional tree and are charg ed with disseminating the good news and avoiding the bad. It makes it hard for them to give the best professional advice."

"Yet communication professionalism is essential if the university message is to be heard above the hubbub of competing messages. Most other institutions are using the best communications skills available to ensure a sympathetic environment for their operations."

At their peril

"Universities shackle their public affairs efforts to their public relations."

Mr McDonald said there appeared to be a "certain suspicion in university circles of those academics who are perceived by colleagues to be shownmen."

"It is still regarded as unseemly, despite the fact that we know that securing a place in the public's attention can have political and financial rewards.

"The university men and women who get the best press are those who make themselves available, who can be relied on to make clear and accurate contributions to the subject under discussion."

"In order to get an adequate share of the mass media, there should be a deliberate effort to encourage excellence and stand up for intellectual courage."

"It is true that the universities have had a rather ambivalent attitude towards tall poppies and like chopping their heads off when they grow too tall — perhaps out of a misguided notion of what egalitarianism really means — it is intellectually dishonest for universities to pander to the desire to prune high flyers."

"Universities are about excellence, about developing people's full potential. Unless you fight for that, you deserve to lose the battle."

Earlier, Mr McDonald spoke of "the,
Between the vast majority of newborns today, there is a deadly line and the very small number with gross disorders who will inevitably die, there is a significant number who are seriously defective but whose life may be saved by modern medical treatment.

Many seem to be destined for a miserable existence should they survive.

Dr. Bernard Neal, Dean of Postgraduate Studies at the Royal Children's Hospital, raised in his paper ethical questions about the right to life of such defective newborns.

He spoke both through an interpreter, Professor John Swan, and the Dalai Lama himself.

The Dalai Lama explained the process of "divination" could confirm a person's destiny was in his own hands not in the purview of professionals. The time in the womb was divided into five periods during which the decision to allow or not to allow the continuation of life was made.

"Many would feel that committees do not ask 'Do you want to go on living?' then could prudent consideration be made entirely on the legal pathway is a misconceived direction to take?"

In whose interests? Dr. Neal said that the best interests of the child alone should determine the decision — not the interests of doctors, science, society or even, ultimately, the parents.

"But is it the child's only right the right to life, may he not have a right to death?"
"If the future life of a child is likely to be demonstrably awful does this justify letting the child die? Is there a difference between letting die and killing?"
"It is intriguing to what the question of the individual?"

What of outside bodies such as medical ethics committees in hospitals or the community and courts of law? "Many would feel that committees do not serve as a useful resource in this context but in fact complicate the decision-making process by multiplying the number of opinions; and certainly the record of judicial intervention to date would suggest that the intrusion of the law leads to obfuscation rather than clarification.

"Does this mean that we want more and better laws, or does it mean that the legal pathway is a misconceived direction to take?" "Seven per cent said they wished their doctor had let them die as an infant."

By what means? How, Dr. Neal asked, were the questions to be answered? By appeal to authority (religion or reason) or by philosophical inquiry?

"We should remember," he said, "that decisions are not made entirely on the basis of philosophic conviction. When the decision has been made that it is in the best interests of the child that he should not live we shrink from actively killing him because of strong feelings of repugnance; fear of giving scandal; fear of entering on a 'slippery slope'; and fear of acting in a way not socially acceptable."

He suggested that what was needed was a careful examination of the present situation and an analysis of where procedures were unsatisfactory. Only then could prudent consideration be given as to whether possible changes would lead to better decision-making by those confronted with "these awesome and agonising problems."

Buddhist perspective on the issues

The Dalai Lama came to Monash, in his own words, to listen.

The topics discussed at the seminar were complex ones, the Dalai Lama said, but he had gathered "important, interesting" ideas to work on from a Buddhist perspective.

"I am deeply impressed to see your concern for human welfare," he told participants.

He said that there was a danger that doctors and scientists could begin to regard human beings as mere machines to be repaired by professionals with "warmed--hearted feeling."

The Dalai Lama contributed to the seminar discussion, giving the Buddhist point of view on several topics. He spoke both through an interpreter, Professor John Hopkins, professor of Tibetan Language and Religion at the University of Virginia, and in English. One of the ethical aspects raised by the issues under discussion — IVF, defective newborns and euthanasia — the Dalai Lama said that it was difficult to adopt a general viewpoint. The considerations had to be weighed in each particular case.

These were some of the topics on which he spoke:

On "discretionary" and levels of life

The Buddhist tradition held that at the point of conception consciousness entered a being. The time in the womb was divided into five periods during which the being was regarded as a "human in forming" but not a human.

To destroy the living being while it was in the womb would be a "sin" or non- virtuous deed of killing. But just as Buddhism tradition drew a distinction in "levels of life," between killing a human and killing an animal, so too was a distinction made between killing a being that was still forming as a human and one that had formed.

Decisions on, say, the fate of the unborn child depended on the specific circumstances of the situation that one was facing.

On the defect of newborns

The Buddhist point of view was that a child who was in a difficult situation was in that position because of his or her former actions. The person sooner or later must undergo the effects of those earlier actions. Thus, comparatively speaking, the being who was born in difficult circumstances as a human would be better off, because someone could look after him, than that born as a different form of life.

Consideration of the child's interests came first, but what also had to be considered were the interests of the parents — particularly the mother — and society.

Saving one handicapped child might mean a loss in some other area. One had to weigh the competing interests and contemplate where the greater benefit lay. The process of "divination" could confirm a decision.

On the prolongation of life

One of the pivotal considerations on this issue was the individual's consciousness. If that could remain clear and useful, that was one situation. But if there were no power of thought, if one's intellect became useless, that was another.

In the second case, where there was no value to the life, pain was just something extra being added on undeservedly.

But, here again, in deciding what action should be taken in the prolongation of life, individual circumstances were important: if, for example, a person believed in a next life then it was better to die naturally.

It may be that one had to face up to suffering.

The Dalai Lama explained the process accepted in Buddhist tradition of "transferring consciousness" whereby one could meditate over a period of time to cause one's own consciousness to exit from the body.

This was permissible only in cases in which it was quite obvious that a person was going to die of a particular disease, say, and would undergo tremendous pain which would affect his mind.

On the purpose of religion

The purpose of religion was to further the independence of the individual. Central to the Buddhist belief was the sense of "I" or self which propelled a person toward happiness and away from suffering.

Whether one practised religion depended on one's own will. A person's destiny was in his own hands not in the Lama's or religious teacher's.
Monash clones interferon genes

Using recombinant DNA (genetic engineering techniques), a Monash research group, led by Professor Anthony Linnane and Dr Graeme Woodrow, has succeeded in cloning human interferon genes.

Interferon is a key to the body's natural defence against virus infections.

The Monash success was announced on the eve of a three-year trial by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories of interferon as a treatment of multiple sclerosis, which may be a viral disease.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are using "a mixture of partially purified interferon" in their trials.

The Monash work, which is being jointly supported by the CSL and Monash University, opens the way for the eventual large-scale production of "pure" interferon. Some companies, which could be much more effective as an anti-viral agent.

Professor Linnane says interferon has also been shown to slow the growth of tumor cells and may be of use in the treatment of cancer.

However, there are believed to be at least 16 types of human interferon, and cancer trials so far have used only un-purified interferons. The results have been inconclusive.

Professor Linnane believes the inconclusive results may be due to the fact that the right interferon is not being used.

Other members of the Monash team are Dr Gabrielle McMullen, Dr Mark Murphy and Dr Paul Hertzog.

Molecular biology is going to have a great impact on society through applications in medicine, agriculture and industry. But it will be essential that basic research continues hand in hand with the applied aspects so that this potential is fully realised, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin said in opening the international conference on Manipulation and Expression of Genes in Eukaryotes at Monash last month.

Professor Martin said that the desire of universities, governments and private corporations to exploit developments in biotechnology was leading to a number of "heady" problems.

Professor Martin said: "The concern is that the proliferation of such agreements will distort the nature of the universities and the universities of independent scientists able to give disinterested advice about the dangers as well as the promise of the exotic new biotechnologies."

"On the other side of the coin, with university research budgets under great pressure, private funding has become the only way for many universities to maintain or increase their volume of basic research."

He said that private investment was seen by many as an efficient way to transfer technology from academic laboratory to the market place.

But it was also believed by some that there was a danger of selling academic research know-how to private industry too cheaply "and that even great and independent universities have surrendered enormous influence over academic policy to commercial sponsors."

He said: "Harvard's $70m. deal with the West German chemical manufacturer, Hoechst AG, for example, makes the company the exclusive paymaster and commercial client for the intellectual output of an entire new department of Molecular Biology."

Professor Martin said that another aspect of the new molecular biology which was beginning to receive media exposure "was the immense ethical problems raised by genetic engineering."

"The success which has already been achieved in cloning mice and frogs can readily be extrapolated to human cloning and this is seen by some as a grim reminder of Hitler's philosophy of the master race."

He told the delegates: "While the fundamental issues which are occurring at the frontiers of recombinant DNA technology will properly be the prime focus of your discussions, it is also clear that each of you must be involved in various ways with the philosophical and ethical problems which inevitably will emerge from the application of your fundamental research."

The Monash conference was organised by Professor Ray Martin, ANU. The secretary is Dr M. L. Todd, Monash and the treasurer is Dr J. H. King of the Monash department of Biological Sciences.

The Committee has estimated that private companies have already invested some $200m. in university research on biotechnology — a small percentage of the total funding, "yet large enough to give private industry an important voice in the direction of academic research in an area of medical and ethical importance."

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Economists discuss taxation reform

Six of the world's leading taxation economists joined local specialists in the field for the first international conference on Australian taxation issues which was held at Monash last month.

The conference, organised by Professor John Head of Economics, was sponsored by the Centre of Policy Studies. Among the participants were economists whose contribution to the literature on taxation has spanned 40 years and Australian identities like Russell Matthews who, through inquiries for government, have earned wide public recognition for their expertise on the issue.

The overseas visitors included Emeritus Professor Carl Shoup (Columbia University), Professor Richard Musgrave and his wife Professor Peggy Musgrave (University of California at Santa Cruz), Professor Peter Mieszkowski (Rice University), Professor Charles McLure (Hoover Institution, Stanford) and Professor Sijbren Cnossen (University of Rotterdam).

Joining academics from several Australian universities were Dr David Morgan, of Treasury, Mr Daryl Dixon, of the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, and Professor Geoffrey Brennan, a former student of Professor Head, now at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Professor Head said that the conference was structured to give a connected and comprehensive treatment of Australian tax reform issues. The proceedings, when published, will make a volume of unparalleled breadth and depth on the topic.

The conference, which was held over 2½ days, began with a "scene-setting" paper by Professor Head on Australian tax policy.

Discussion moved to issues in direct personal taxation including that levied on income and consumption bases. After consideration of the general questions in this area, three of the major problem areas were examined — taxation of income from capital with regard to housing, superannuation and capital gains. Two other topics very much in the news were examined — tax indexation and wealth taxes.

Australia, the conference was told, stood alone in having neither a wealth tax imposed at a point of transfer (as in gift or death duty) or annually.

Q. How do you start a small business in the UK?
A. Start a large one first.

Given Australia's bleak economic outlook, Victoria's Minister for Conservation and Planning, Mr Evan Walker, took a risk in telling that joke at a "Business Lunch" at Monash last month.

But Mr Walker emphasised the new Government's appreciation of the private sector's role in the economy and a commitment to its health.

There may be some sections of his party who would see otherwise but their approach was not policy, he said.

The lunch was part of the Centre for Continuing Education's UPDATE program designed for people in business, particularly those around Monash.

Mr Walker's topic was "Urban Planning and Regional Shopping Centres" although he spent more than half his time taking questions from the floor. Representatives of both large and small business attended, as well as others from local government.

Mr Walker said that the Government was not only interested in large development.

"We are equally concerned for the small businesses that are a driving force in our economy. They provide a major source of new employment and business innovation in this context that the Government's actions on regional shopping centres should be seen.

"The big ones like Myer and K-Mart do not act in isolation. No trader does. What they do will affect the livelihood of all businesses around them."

"The balance between large and small traders will determine the type and distribution of future shopping in Melbourne."

Mr Walker said that his Government had a firm commitment to streamlining the procedures that have to be worked through for the common benefit.

He said that clear guidelines and regulations were being developed "to give certainty and positive direction to developers."

The Government was also in the process of rewriting the Town and Country Planning Act.
After 21 years, the Sports and Recreation Association believes that it has developed to the stage where the arrangements under which it exists as a body should be reviewed, says Alan Farley, President of the Association, in his submission to Council.

At present it comes under the aegis of the Union as one of the bodies associated with the Union. However, it is virtually independent of the Union, says Mr Farley, except for the major area of finance:

- Geographically, the Union building and the Sports and Recreation Centre are not within sight of each other.
- Administratively — apart from the executive officer's dual role as Deputy Warden of the Union and the service provided — there is no overlap between the two groups.
- And, if Council approves, the Association will become a separate legal entity as soon as this is possible under the new Victorian Associations Incorporation Act.

Financially, though, Sports and Rec. has been completely dependent on decisions of the Union Board, except for the right of appeal to Council as provided under clause 6.2 of the Statute.

Says Mr Farley: "The Association has been concerned for some years that this dependence does not provide the framework which is essential if it is to continue as a stable body capable of planning and implementing continuing commitments to its members and the general community which today is one of its affiliates operate. This heavy involve­ment of member clubs with outside organisations imposes a greater need for new stability upon the Association than is the case for most other segments of the Union.

"The Association further believes that it has now developed to the stage where it must harness all the resources of its committee and staff to the task of ensuring that the Association continues to operate effectively. This concentration is necessary to try to keep the fees charged to students at a reasonable level by constant attention to costs and to methods of obtaining income other than from fees.'

"The present arrangements are wasteful because key members of the Association spend a disproportionate amount of their time trying to overcome what can only be regarded as attempts by some members of the Union to reduce the capacity of the Association to service its members. While some degree of conflict in positive and necessary, the negative aspects are unavoidable under the existing arrangements because the composition of the Union Board is heavily weighted against bodies such as the Association which seek to provide services of a recreational rather than political nature."

"The Association therefore wishes to be free to use all of its energies and resources to providing what it believes are worthwhile and much used services for all members of the University."

"It believes that the proposal submitted will — if approved — ensure that the Association is able to continue to make positive responses to changing student needs. The proposal and its amendments would also make it more directly responsible to its members and to Council."

Among the recommendations that the submission makes for implementing the proposals are these:

- The administrative body of each organisation — that is, the Union Board and the executive committee of each - should make independent submissions to Council regarding the appropriate annual fee for each organisation.
- The fee for each organisation should be split into two components — recurrent and capital development, with the second being a fixed proportion of the fee for each organisation (not necessarily the same percentage for both).
- Initially, the appropriate fee for each organisation should be determined on the basis of its existing recurrent expenditure plus a proportion of the Union Development Fund income based on its historical percentage of UDF expenditure.
- Neither organisation should be involved in the administration of the other, except for a representative of MAS on the S & A executive committee.
- The S & A executive committee should be enlarged to provide wider representation of members of the Association, a representative of Council and representation of members not involved directly with sporting clubs.
- The executive officer of the Association to have no administrative commitments to the Union.

Recently the Executive of the Sports and Recreation Association submitted a proposal to University Council calling for the "re-constitution", or rather the secon­dation, of the Sports & Recreation Association from the rest of the Union.

Such an item would have to be, if not the most important, then certainly one of the more important items concerning the Union that Council has had before it. Yet Council was asked to consider a matter which could have drastic repercussions throughout the entire University com­munity on the basis of a minor "introductory" document. This was super­ficial to the point where it part­ly consisted of a thinly veiled attack on the current structure and membership of the Union Board.

Council quite properly referred the matter back to the Union Board for con­sideration. This is where the submission should have been directed in the first place seeing that it is the Union which the proposals are to cut up.

The proposal presented to Council was the initial step towards secession — one which would show Council its intentions, while by-passing the Union for discussion and comment. Such a step, coupled with the tone of the submission, makes quite clear the contempt that the Sports and Recreation Assoc. executive feels for the Union Board.

Without having a full, detailed copy of the executive's plans, I find it difficult to comment on the ramifications of the Union if the secession takes place.

If, however, we can approach the matter from a more holistic viewpoint we may be able to understand the context in which the submission was presented.

The Union's current structure is not all that it could, or indeed should be. No one denies this. Students, who provide finance and membership, have little control over the affairs of what we see as the body in which they should be taking the major role in administration and policy. Rather, we have a situation where Uni­versity-appointed administrators have all the real power, all the resources and all the information, while students have been forced to content with only nominal control of about 20 per cent of the fee.

The Union Board is no doubt about it a place where conflict between different groups takes place. That is the idea behind the Board, with its make-up of quite different sections of the Union. The Board is, in many ways, a forum where different segments of the Union, with different policies, are presented and argued.

In the example — one of the more im­portant issues to come before the Board recently has been the setting of a level for the Union Development Fund. The long­running debate on the issue revealed some deep-seated divisions within the Board. Yet a policy was finally agreed upon, a policy which all sections of the Union have agreed to work under (NB: S & R policy was agreed upon).

Concept of union

No section of the Union, because it feels uncomfortable with the way the Board works towards the very concept of a Union — a body made up of heterogeneous elements working towards the common benefit of its membership. As I have said, the nature of the docum­ents presented leaves a good many ques­tions unanswered. In the major area of finance (which, quite properly, is the only real area where Sports & Rec. does not have autonomy) we are informed that:

- the appropriate fee for each organisation is to be determined on the basis of their existing recurrent expenditure plus a proportion of the UDF income based upon their historical percen­tage of UDF expenditure.

How such a broad and nebulous proposal as this can be given proper con­­ideration by the Board is difficult to imag­ine. Only with a list of firm proposals for change can a decision on the merits of the Board's submission be made. The Union's aim is to provide students with the best possible, co-ordinated ser­­vice, at the lowest cost. How to get a sub­stantial section makes it difficult to continue to believe in the concept of the Union as a package for all perspectives. Changes in the Union are no doubt necessary but the Sports & Rec. proposal is a wrong reason and in the wrong direction.

Martin Foley, Chairperson of the Monash Association of Students.
Advising on the course to be offered by the Institute and its staffing and support by the United Nations earlier visits to the UAE - one in 1977 when Mr Bowden advised on central planning; and the other in 1979 when he made recommendations on the management and development of federal Civil Service staff.

It was in this second report that Mr Bowden suggested establishment of an Institute to provide training for the occupational and supervisory skills required by public servants and to provide research and consulting services on behalf of the Civil Service.

In the report Mr Bowden emphasised the importance of an effective machinery of government in the country's development.

"This effectiveness depends on many factors - not least of which is the quality of the Civil Service and of the systems and procedures which they use to organise and manage their activities."

One of the major ones is born of a native population which is small in number and inexperienced for the task at hand. Thus there has been the need for expatriate work-force - both for the labouring tasks in construction and the new industries, as well as those with special skills for decision-making jobs.

Of a total population in 1978 of 850,000, only some 100,000 people were citizens of the United Arab Emirates. Positions at the top end of the labour market, in administration, tend to be dominated by Egyptians and Pakistanis, and at the lower end by Yemenis and Pakistanis.

Of serious concern is the impact that such high levels of immigration could have on national security, on the future social and industrial fabric of the country, and on the erosion of traditional cultural values.

The temptation has been to promote Emirite citizens to strategic positions within administration before they have acquired the necessary experience. A further brake on the quality of administration in UAE comes from the country's loose federal structure.

It has a federal Civil Service, supported almost entirely by the oil producing Emirates and particularly Abu Dhabi. In addition, Abu Dhabi has its own civil service. In the other Emirates, civil administration is managed by the Ruler's court.

The Emirs have guarded jealously their independence, sometimes acting in the interests of their own territories at the expense of the rest of the country. There are examples of excessive industrial and infrastructure investments and Emirate rivalries have militated against the adoption of common policies on the two most important - oil and watanah.

The remedy to some of these problems over time, Mr Bowden says, lies in bringing a better quality public servant - the product of the proposed Institute of Administration.

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**Music**

Mooncake festival

The Monash University Chong Hua Cultural Club has organised a concert in the Alexander Theatre to celebrate the Mooncake festival.

The concert, which will feature exotic Chinese dances, Kung Fu displays, a Chinese Lion dance, and a piano recital, will take place at 8.30 pm on Wednesday, September 22.

Admission price: students $3.50, adults $5.

For further information, contact Greg Craane 544 2726, or by note to the club letterbox.

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**SEPTMBER DIARY**

The events listed below are open to the public. RBH throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a BASS ticketing outlet in the Alexander Theatre.


**12: EDWARD MOREY MEMORIAL LECTURE** — "Person and Intellect in the Development of Ghandi Children," by Dr Maurice F. Frellih. Educational Psychology Department, University of Washington. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3011.

**LISTED LECTURE** — "The Study of Greek Inscriptions," by Dr M. J. Osborne, University of Lancaster. 8.15 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3250.

**11: CONCERT** — The Sri Lanka Dance Ensemble presented by the Sri Lanka Club of Victoria. 2.30 p.m. 5 p.m. RBH. Further information and tickets: Dr Persen, 777 1996.

**12: HSC LECTURES IN ECONOMICS** — including "Causes and Consequences of Economic Growth in Australia," by Dr M. Watts; and "Role of the Market in the Australian Economy," by Prof. M. Bruton. 3.45 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2108.

**13: CONCERT** — Sir Edmund Hillary, featuring many of his past adventures, plus the premiere of "Beyond the Horizon." Admission: adults $9, students and pensioners $5. Tickets available at all BASS agencies.

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**Arts Nova to stage 'Carmina burana’**

There will be a strong Monash contribution to what is believed to be the most ambitious production of "Carmina burana" attempted in Australia.

Arts Nova, under the direction of Benan Lester, will be staging the production in the Melbourne Concert Hall on Thursday, September 30 at 8 p.m. "Carmina burana" is an arrangement of medieval popular songs for choir, three soloists, two pianos and symphony orchestra with extra percussion.

Involved from Monash are members of the Modern Dance Group, the Choral Society and University Orchestra. The production is receiving funding from the Clubs and Societies' Council and technical help from the Alexander Theatre.

Arts Nova last produced "Carmina burana" four years ago with original musical costume and instruments. There will be an interesting variety of voices, and daimers. Music critics highly praised the performance with The Sun's Gillian Williams saying, "I shall remember the evening as one of the most exciting for 1978."

This one larger

The new production will involve more than 170 performers including professional soloists, a larger choir and orchestra and more dancers.

Tickets cost $9.50 and $7 and are available from BASS agencies.

And for full-time Monash students under 25 there's a rather exciting concession — any seat in the house will cost only $4. These tickets are available through the Student Theatre Office in the Union.

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**MONASH REPORTER**

The next issue will be published in the first week in October, 1982.

Copy deadline is Friday, September 24. Early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor (ext. 2002) c/o the information office, ground floor, University Offices.

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**Hillary to speak at Monash**

Everest conqueror Sir Edmund Hillary will speak in Robert Blackwood Hall on Monday, September 13 at 8 p.m.

As well as giving a lecture illustrated with slides and film, Sir Ed- mund will answer questions from his audience and then meet members informally in the foyer of the hall. The film "Beyond Everest" — which features some of the recent activities of Sir Ed- mund and some of his plans for the Everest region — will also be screened.

The evening will cover many of the achievements of Sir Edmund's remarkable life including his 1953 Everest climb, yet hunting and school house expeditions in the Himalayas, his journey to the South Pole in converted farm tractors and to the headwaters of the River Ganges in jetboats, and his recent journey to America to inaugurate an American expedition attempting the formidable Kangshung face of Everest.

Tickets, available from all BASS agencies, cost $9 ($7.50 for students and pensioners). Part of the proceeds will go to the Himalayan Trust's school building and other activities in Nepal.

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**ANZSES expedition**

The Australian and New Zealand Scientific Exploration Society (ANZSES) is offering places in its next expedition to south-west Tasmania beginning in early January, 1983.

The invitation is directed to scientifically-minded young men and women between 17 and 23 who enjoy living under taxing conditions and are prepared to travel extensively on foot in a remote environment.

The five-week expedition will operate under experienced scientific and field leadership.

For a fee not exceeding $625, expeditions will be undertaken in worthwhile projects encompassing the earth and life sciences.

The ANZSES expedition team is hoping that intending expeditionists must be physically fit and able to swim. They must have had previous bushwalking or tramping experience and proven qualities of vitality and determination.

The scientific phase of the expedition will involve projects in the Franklin-Gordon catchment region generally, while the adventure phase will offer possibilities of rafting or boating in any one of the number of streams and exploring other significant features of the region.

Applications for places must reach ANZSES no later than November 30, 1982. Application forms and other information may be obtained from: The Executive Officer, ANZSES P.O. Box 174, Albert Park, 3206. (Phone 529 3783).

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**Important dates**

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in September:

13: Third term begins for Medicine IV.
27: Third term ends for Medicine V.
29: Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the second half year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Ed.St. for it to be classified as discontinued.
30: Closing date for applications for Commonwealth Postgraduate Course and Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Awards.

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**Monash Reporter**

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