"Teach-ins" on university aims

Two "teach-ins" to discuss the aims and purposes of the university will be held early in third term.

They are the first of a series of discussions arising from the recommendations of the Commission on University Affairs which met through 1969.

Topics for the first discussions - on September 1 and September 15 - are:

- The University - should it be politically neutral?
- Authority and responsibility within the university.

Professor R. R. Andrew, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was chairman of a committee appointed by the Faculty Board to advise on the form of proposed discussions. Here, Professor Andrew fills in some of the background to the "teach-ins".

The University Commission, established by Council and comprising the Vice-Chancellor, professional and non-professional, postgraduate and undergraduate representatives, reported in October 1969 after 44 sessions spread over a year.

Some of the recommendations on governance and educational techniques had been instituted in various faculties before the commission met - others were effected during or after the commission's activities. There can be no certainty of any causal connection about these observations. The fact remains that the commission did stir up a lot of interest and consciousness of many problems which had been regarded as matters of concern rather than things to be tackled and solved where possible.

The commission unanimously recommended interim area -

"8.4 That a commission be set up to examine the admissions policy of the university, paying particular attention to a proposal to establish special criteria of entrance for students from underprivileged areas and/or schools.

9.4 That a day be set aside in first term 1970 for a meeting of the whole university to discuss the aims of the university and the recommendations of the commission in relation to those aims."

Subsequently, the Faculty Board, at the request of Council, referred 8.4 to an ad hoc committee of the Board and still awaits its report.

Nothing had been done about 8.6 until two of the student members (E. Gingo and I. Carroll) addressed a submission to Council (November 9, 1970) which set up a sub-committee to consider a special plea for further consideration of a teach-in.

Ultimately Council and the Faculty Board agreed to this and a representative committee of staff and students has been actively engaged in making the arrangements. Time was too short to arrange more than two this year. But planning will continue in third term for several more early in first term 1972.

Open Day '71, held on July 10, attracted the largest number of visitors the university has ever had.

Estimates of the crowd varied from 15,000 to 17,000. The Open Day Director, Mr. R. R. Belshaw, said most observers agreed that, at the peak period during the afternoon, at least 12,000 people were on campus.

Such a number, he said, warranted the allocation of a larger budget for future Open Days. This would relieve the financial pressure on a number of departments which had absorbed Open Day costs into their separate budgets - as they had done on previous occasions.

This year, for the first time, visitors were invited to complete a questionnaire designed to gauge public reaction to the event and to help formulate ideas for the conduct of future Open Days.

Here Mr. Belshaw reports on the response to the questionnaire:

This was very much an experimental exercise and a large number of respondents was not expected. In fact about 200 people completed the questionnaires and most of them took their task seriously. Although the sample is too small to be considered as significant the results are interesting and are summarised below.

- The first question asked if visitors had previously visited Monash University. Approximately 68% of the respondents answered "yes".

- The second question sought to discover if visitors had a son or daughter attending Monash. The responses indicated that 27% had and 73% had not.

- Next we tried to ascertain how many families were represented among the visitors. The answers indicated that about 20% were family, 80% were prospective university students. Of the answers given, 64% indicated that their family did have prospective students.

- Approximately 14% of the respondents were from country areas, and the remainder were very evenly divided in the two residential categories - those living within five miles of Monash and those from further afield. Thus, for the sample size is worth, the replies show that of the non-country visitors there were only a few per cent more visitors who came from outside the "five-mile-limit". This perhaps could be claimed as evidence of a very strong local interest in Monash.

- One aim of the questionnaire was to look for evidence of people coming to Open Day to seek specific information - for example, guidance concerning a particular course of study. Approximately one-third of the respondents indicated that people came seeking specific information and most of these indicated that their visit was satisfactory.

- In question six, by use of an open-ended question, we sought information concerning a change of impression of the University as a result of the Open Day visit. Only 37 persons answered this question. Of these 29 had gained a more favourable impression.

- Finally we invited suggestions and comments. Some interesting and thoughtful answers were given. The most valuable suggestion which seemed to have substantial support, was the need for more notices and signs to assist strangers to find their way around the buildings. There was criticism of congestion in areas near exhibits and the need for some control of traffic flow - for example, different entrance and exit doors.

(Melbourne Open Day report - page 2)
Melbourne Uni. report says:

**A "most important" day**

Open Day is the most important public project that the university is involved in, according to a report just issued at the University of Melbourne.

"We also believe that Open Day fosters an understandable complacency. There is a tendency for staff to begin and end public relations with Open Day."  
"This is a mistaken attitude," says the report.  
"Open Day should be the focal point for public relations but it should not be the beginning and end of public relations."

The 14-page report analysing in detail the successes and failures of Melbourne's Open Day was the work of a three-member committee consisting of a student, Viclou Molloy, David Griffiths from the Press Liaison Office and Tom Izzell from the Registrar's Office.

The report estimated that 20,000 people attended Open Day.

More departments participated than ever before. There seemed to be an increased enthusiasm for Open Day, despite the fact that, in many cases, the lot of organisation fell to the same people.

Students organised a night-time dance, theatre, pop music, soap-box orations and the Australian Performing Group. Overall though student interest was "lamentable."

**Sunday opening?**

The possibility of a Sunday Open Day is discussed with the comment that it would allow more people to attend.

Perhaps the most interesting discussion is about the university's relationship with the community. Under the heading of public relations, the report says:

"It is very difficult to write about public relations because of the unfortunate connotations usually associated with the term, i.e. public relations tends to be an exercise in calculated dishonesty which attempts to promote virtues and suppress vices in an institution or organisation. This traditional and typical pattern of public relations is really unacceptable in a University which exists for the pursuit of truth."

"Having said this, there is now a need to recognize the reciprocal relationship existing between the University and the Community. For its part, the community has a responsibility to support and defend both the integrity and the independence of the University. For its part, the University has a responsibility to be responsive to the authentic needs of the community. The trouble with all of this is that it is empty rhetoric unless it comes to terms with the social reality."

"The question now is: How is this reciprocal relationship to be fostered? As far as the University is concerned, the answer lies in public relations which can vary from the formal issuing of press statements by the Vice-Chancellor to Street Theatre by the Melbourne University Student Theatre."

"We use the term "public relations" in the sense of an implicit and explicit consciousness by all members of the University of their relationship with the community. Public relations to us is the simple act of communication to the community of what is happening in the University, why these things happen, the problems of the University, and the needs of the University."

"Public relations to us is an attempt to create an awareness in the community of the relevance and importance of the University to that community."

"This is all very well, but, how can we relate this to actuality? How adequate is the University's present Public Relations programme? What are the difficulties in implementing this programme? What can be done to improve the present situation? Is "Open Day" a serious attempt at public relations?"

"What can be done to persuade staff to accept a more comprehensive concept of public relations? The answer to this lies in two areas."

"First, there is a need for the members of the university to decide how important public relations is, what sort of public relations programme, if any, it wishes to embark upon, and what are the implications of such a programme."

"Secondly, University staff must become more aware of and responsive to the existing Press Liaison Office. It is the responsibility of the staff members to maintain a close relationship with the Office. This responsibility is as important as the responsibilities that staff members have towards their students and research work; indeed, these three aspects - teaching, research, and public relations are part of the same whole."

**Look out girls...**

**There's a physicist in OUR kitchen**

A distinguished Oxford scientist will give a cooking lesson during a public lecture at Monash this month. On the menu: meringues, and probably souffles as well.

It will be a scientific experiment - physics, actually. And it will be taped by ABC television.

The scientist is Professor Nicholas Kurti, from the Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, and he will be presenting the Monash Department of Physics from August 9 to 13.

In 1969 Prof. Kurti gave a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution, London, called "A Physicist in the Kitchen", which was televised by the BBC.

In this he blended much of his scientific knowledge and practical experience in a discussion of the scientific aspects of cooking, having demonstrations, with samples of his own cooking, some under vacuum and some by microwave heating.

Prof. Kurti, who has always had an interest in cooking, is going to repeat this discourse as a public lecture on Wednesday, August 11 at 8 p.m., in R.J.

This will be under the auspices of the Victorian branch of the Australian Institute of Physics.

Prof. Kurti says that the main task of the physicist in the kitchen is to encourage the creation of new dishes by means of hitherto little-used processes.

The main physical process used in the kitchen, namely the transmission and conduction of heat, is conceptually simple, but the details of the application and distribution of heat are so complex that an intuitive and artistic approach is more likely to produce the desired result than exact scientific analysis.

Computers will never rival chefs like Carne, or Escoffier or Dorma, but the computer is helping with the design and arrangement of the lecture. He is on ext. 3651.

Prof. Kurti described his scientific "recipes" used in London in the following terms:

**INVERTED "SOUFFLE SURPRISE"**

In traditional cooking, heat is always applied on the outside and one relies entirely on the conduction of heat for the inside of the material to get cooked. In other words, there exists for a certain time a temperature gradient within the dish, and the subtle variations of texture, taste and colour in roasted, baked, grilled or fried food are manifestations of this temperature gradient.

The dish which has these qualities "a la carte" is the Souffle Surprise (Baked Alaska) in which the ice-cream is covered with a meringue mixture which is then cooked in a very hot oven.

The development of microwave cookers makes it possible to reverse this temperature gradient. Microwave ovens (electromagnetic radiation of the order of centimetre wave lengths) pass through most substances losing a fraction of their energy, the amount depending on the chemical composition and physical state of the material. If the material is reasonably homogeneous, rapid, uniform heating is the result, so microwave cookers are invaluable for the quick warming up of pre-cooked food and for the quick cooking of certain traditional dishes.

However, the selective absorption of microwaves makes it possible to establish, in principle, temperature gradients of any sign and magnitude within the material. The demonstration shows the preparation of an inverted Souffle Surprise, in which the ice-cream on the outside remains cold while the filling becomes hot. It is possible that by a judicious choice and arrangement of the ingredients novel dishes could be created.

**VACUUM MERINGUE**

Meringues consist of sweetened, whipped, egg-whites which have been dried in a slow oven. There are other ways of removing water vapour, e.g. by simply pumping it away. In the demonstration, the meringue mixture is placed under a bell jar connected to a vacuum pump. Since the meringue cools as the water evaporates - this is the physical basis of the well-known process of freeze-drying [- a moderate amount of heat has to be applied to counteract this.

Vacuum meringues differ from ordinary meringues in that they are much lighter - their bulk density is between 1/5 and 1/10 of an ordinary meringue - and they can be made much quicker, about 15 minutes instead of 1-2 hours.
Better to destroy all than to admit defeat

Writing about universities and their problems, about students and their rights, has become such a thriving industry, and such a part of our society, that any attempt to separate the kind of universities which have long protected the effects of drastic changes in the world, off student scholarships, others which have been the norm in advanced societies such as Spain, Greece and Eastern Europe.

MAX TEICHMANN, senior lecturer in politics, wonders why true liberalism has just one thing - the capacity for sustained rationalization - which so many people abhor.

In fact, in response to the very real socio-political crisis of the 20th century, the intellectual society of OUN is locked, due to the spontaneous group of new critics of the university is emerging from under stoves and from behind the wall. No, I don't advocate whipping off student scholarships, others giving Vicanon the boot; others suggest absorbing the boot; others suggest absorbing the universities under one or other of the government departments, such as the Chief Secretary's or Labour and Industry.

Many of the new critics, in fact, favour the kind of universities which have long been the norm in advanced societies such as Spain, Greece and Eastern Europe. Queensland used to operate one along these lines as well, and there are still a few old-timers around who remember these days with nostalgia. The intellectual output of such universities has always been miserable. So why, then, should we look for students and citizens in a state of deep shock and considerable changes in the way in which world society, and in the end, our society is changing, and is going to change - even if it does not.

At the moment, universities are suffering because of the conduct of their students, because students combine in their persons a number of qualities and not just one thing - the capacity for sustained rationalization - which so many people abhor. They also happen to be at war with their parents, and appear to be enjoying freedoms to fool conventional norms which few others would manage to enjoy.

Those of us in close contact with students know that, alas, a great many of them are being dragged into sustained rationalization at all - if only they were! And that most don't fight the conventional norms at all. And that many of those who do will now soon desert, for a variety of good and bad reasons. But most概念 don't want to know about this.

Consequently, fine universities are in a danger some of the time, for those who usually know the true situation just as well as we do, but who have other fish to fry. Our danger would not be great if such fine universities were well filled with people who realized the dangers.

In my own experience, there are not. Different groups have been mainly to blame for different crises of the university at different times, but at the moment I see a minority of myopic students as the principal culprits. There have been and still are, many things wrong with our universities, is clear enough. That universities should welcome student criticism on university matters is clear enough. They have often not welcomed student criticism. That students should play an organic role in their universities and not merely be consumers, is fairly obvious - yet many university staff didn't agree and many still can't.

Yet the most depressing feature of inter-university conflict over the last few years is the basic disinterest of many politically active students in playing any part in the affairs of the university, one students i.e., que members of the university.

The university as a social organism has, for them, simply been a place where they can conduct political activities, usefully linked with University issues but self-consciously aimed at the outside world, where the great issues of imperialism, monopoly capitalism, colonialism and racism are to be found - where the revolutions will have to be made, and where the new ideas will have to be discovered.

It has been difficult indeed to see what is the university? Connection U.S. imperialism and the free parking, or the military-industrial complex with the discipline statutes. Nor, in truth, student say on the most important issues of the revolution. In fact, I can imagine the latter actually deciding the revolution, rather than by chance.

But when one seeks vital information as to the missing links, one meets a blank wall. The people concerned to assert the connections won't say what they are, because they can't. There are none.

Play-acting on the steps

Instead, one meets stereotyped abuse, and when that becomes a drug on the market, as it has at Monash, playing on the fear of surveillance, to the joyful wher of Press cameras, the gloomy ticking of watch wing cops, and the thrill of maybe making it in the morning papers. Failing that, "Talk Back."

None of this nonsense has anything to do with politics, or Vietnam, or the University. Nor with the Revolution - only with the Counter-Revolution. Many activists realize this nowadays, but appear to be on a train which they can't get off. Looking back at the wasted years and faced with the horrific inevitability of eventually having to seek employment, a Hitchens reflex can be observed: Better to destroy everything rather than admit defeat.

For it has been.

In the first place, the majority of staff, formerly sympathetic in varying degrees towards the aspirations of student spokesmen, have turned away, almost to a man.

Perhaps more important, most students are now playing a more diminished social and political role in this University than they did a few years ago. They too have turned away, to the loss of everyone concerned.

So even the activist scenario - viz., using the University and University issues as training grounds for outside politics, as ways of activating many previously inactive people, has failed. There is a far larger number of non-political and anti-political students here now than at any time since I arrived at Monash seven years ago.

And does anyone believe that people outside the University have come to their decisions about Vietnam or apartheid because of what students have said or done at Monash? On my that, that those students who have views on these issues and have spoken on them.

And meanwhile the whole complex series of events which include, "What should we run our University, what is a University for, are we getting the best results from our corporate efforts?" has gone by default.

Where places are offered to students to deliberate on these matters, the response has been lukewarm, and the new ideas and initiatives, have often been purely symbolic.

We are discovering that the present philosophy is simply . . .

Better to destroy all than to admit defeat

What they are saying

"The time is certainly with us when we might well ask how relevant are the university graduates of Australian society. Even though we may well hold that the university is a community of scholars, a learning centre for the handing on and advancement of knowledge, there is an interaction between society and the university if only because our graduates should become leaders tomorrow. The university cannot be an island," Dr. R. B. Johns,Senior Lecturer, Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Melbourne, in the July Melbourne Graduate.

"More and more staff and students are becoming anxious not to have the year's work based on one final examination," Professor Donald Cookhouse in a Press interview on matters.

"If the students are willing to learn from me, I am not on some pedestal of knowledge," according to Channel 9's moon mission commentator, Gordon Tromp, of physics.

"Often we say 'I think they should . . . .' and that's as far as our suggestion goes. To give us, the students a voice, you have elected me as your representative. So far I have received only one letter in three months."

M. Price, Building and Grounds Rep., M.A.S.

Dr. W. R. Whalan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia, at a staff-student gathering.

In addition to other hazards encountered by the Apollo 11 astronauts, they "had a leak in their dehydrator" - according to Channel 9's moon mission commentator, Gordon Tromp, of physics.

A survey by the Careers and Appointments Office has shown that Government departments are paying higher salaries compared with private employers.

The average salary paid to male graduates by government departments is $4133 (up 18.28%) and private, $4067 (up 8.6%).

"In recent years it has been noticeable that government departments at the federal level have been paying salaries higher than those of private employers," the survey says.

"This gap has now narrowed, and indeed in some categories the reverse is now true. Although there was a general upward trend in graduate starting salaries, the gap in salaries of government and private employers has continued to narrow, and in several cases, government salaries have become significantly greater than those from private employers."

The Careers and Appointments Office says that there is a general upward trend in the salaries of the two groups of employers than has been the case in the past.

FRENCH THEATRE

Two plays by French playwright Eugene Ionesco will be presented in their original French version by the Theatre Billinge of Melbourne University.

The plays are Les Chaises and La Chrétienne Chausie. These two plays are very good examples of Ionesco's work - expressed in very different types of Absurd Theatre.

The plays will be presented at The Union Theatre, Union House, on August 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.00 p.m.

Tickets are also available from Alliance Francaise, North Melbourne. For further queries contact the Producer, Igor Persan: 94.6071, 329.8940.
The ultimate in hi-fi?

Malaysia in Perspective

An international conference with leading politicians from Malaysia and Australian academics is planned for Monash during the August vacation.

The seminar is being sponsored by the Malay Society of Victoria and the Monash Malaysian Students' Union and will be held on August 11-14. Monash staff and students can attend the seminar and the registration fee is $5. Closing date is August 12 with the Malaysian Students' Union secretary in the Union Building.

The seminar chairman, Yahaya Ismail, says the politicians invited represent a diverse political spectrum and prepared the following statement on the speakers, their topics and their background:

Dr. Mahathir Mohamad speaking on “Malay Problems in the Context of Malaysian Politics”, Dr. Mahathir was expelled from the United Malay Nationalist Organisation during Tengku Abdul Rahman's era because of his criticism of the party under the Tengku’s leadership.

Mr. Sutikno, a member of Parliament for UMNO. His controversial book, ‘The Malay Dilemma’, was published in Singapore but banned in Malaysia. His latest book is Racial Polarisation in Malaysian Politics.

Mr. Goh Hock Guan, an architect, is a graduate of the University of Melbourne and today is vice-president of the Democratic Action Party. He will speak on ‘Malaysian Planning: Views from DAP’.

He is an Opposition Member of Parliament.

Prof. Zainal Abidin Wahid, head of the history department in the new Kuala Lumpur national university, will speak on ‘National Education Policy’. He was one of the intellectuals who wrote the National Language Act in 1967 and is the target of the Malaysian government’s educational policy.

Mr. Tun Syed Kechik, a lawyer, is the author of ‘Religious Toleration in Sabah’. He is secretary to the Chief Minister for Sabah.

Mr. Latee, working paper to be distributed at the conference has been received from Mr. Kassim Ahmad, chairman of the People’s Socialist Party of Malaysia. His party is the only political party in Malaysia today that does not recognize the formation of Malaysia and still adopts Malay in its slogan.

Five academics from Australian universities are due to speak at the conference. They are:

- ANU: Professor Winifred Grey, “The Role of Social and Political Elites in Malaysia.”
- Australia: Dr. H. S. Long (Flinders), “Political Development and the Plural Society in Malaysia.”
- John Funston (ANU), “Malay Political Parties.”
- Victoria: Dr. J. B. Dalton (Monash), “Malaysia: Democracy Today?”
- Dr. Bougleboul (La Trobe), “Malay Participation in Business.”

Mr. Latee says the organisers hope the seminar will foster a better understanding of Malaysia among students and academics in Australia.

A set of working papers will be available for $3.50 from the Malaysian Students’ Union.

Politics conference

POLITICAL scientists from Australian and New Zealand universities will meet at Monash during August at a conference of the Australian Political Science Association.

The conference will be held in the Rotunda lecture theatres from August 18.

The sessions will be held under three main headings: Political Theory, Australian and New Zealand Politics, and Comparative Government and International Relations.

The Monash people taking part include Ted Prince (Quantitative Approaches to the Analysis and Forecasting of Political Parties), Denis White (The Problem of Power), Pauline Hopkins (Military Politics: Under Indonesian's New Order) and Ulf Sundhaussen (Motivations and Mechanics of Military Involvement in the Politics of Developing Nations: the Case of Indonesia).

Among other discussions will be talk by Lloyd Churchward (Melbourne University) and Harry Rigby (ANU) on the recent Communist Party congress in the Soviet Union and a talk on Mill, Marx, Engels and the Improvement of Women by Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thorntom from Queensland.

Registration for the conference is $6. It will be possible for Monash staff and students to attend individuals papers. For details contact Dr. David Goldsworthy on ext. 4265.

Summer school on alcoholism, drugs

The 1972 Summer School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs will be held at Sir. Vincent Foster, Fitzroy, from January 26th - 28th inclusive.

The programme will comprise:

- Wednesday, January 26 - (1) Scientific Session, (2) Orientation Courses on Management of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence.
- Thursday, January 27 - Six workshops will be held on the following subjects: (a) The role of general hospitals in the management of alcoholism and drug dependence; (b) Research needs in the fields of alcohol and drug dependences; (c) Alcohol and drug education in the school curriculum; (d) Family involvement in the management of alcohol and drug dependent persons; (e) Alcohol, drugs and driving - new legislation; (f) The Report of the Select Committee on Drug Misuse and Drug Abuse.

On Friday, January 28 - Symposium, “Alcohol and Drug Dependence - The Role of Industry and Commerce”.


Those persons wishing to present a paper at the Scientific Sessions are requested to forward with their application an abstract of about 400 words, not later than October 16th. 1971. Final selection of papers for the Scientific Sessions will be decided by the Executive of the Summer School.

Address correspondence to: The Director, 1972 Summer School of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, Sir. Vincent Foster, Fitzroy, Melbourne.
Fund with a difference

Dear Sir,

There is a chance for a few engineers to escape, at least for a time, from the conventional technological and professional rut.

Early in its history, Monash University was fortunate to receive $40,000 in memory of the late Sir Alexander Stewart, the University's first Chancellor. The fund, which is used to help Monash engineering graduates to do things that are away from the normally conceived ideas of research and practice.

The general intention of the fund and the committee that administers the fund is to encourage travel away from the south-east corner of Australia, and to enable a graduate to complete some definite project with an engineering flavour, even if somewhat unorthodox, which could not really be undertaken otherwise.

The aim is to encourage a young, or fairly young, graduate to develop an imaginative and stimulating programme, so that he can broaden his outlook, and gain experience in engineering in the context of the world, the people in it, and other fields of endeavour.

The first recipient of an Alexander Stewart grant was Mr. Peter Rogers who graduated in B.E. in Chemical Engineering. His proposal for a study in the north-west portion of 1967 and 1968 was the broadest and most imaginative, and produced some useful ideas that others might like to note.

Is members of the University really concerned about the representation on the governing body? Does this indicate that there is a fervent desire for change?

Vox populi, vox dei (S). The editor.

The director says "thanks"

Dear Sir,

I would like to express appreciation to all those who contributed so willingly to ensure the success of this year's Open Day.

Particular thanks are due to the representatives of the various departments and organizations of the university, who took charge of arrangements for the many activities and co-operated with the director and his team of special helpers.

Special reference is due also to those conscientious helpers who together ensured that the detailed arrangements were planned and carried out. The support of secretaries, typists and clerical and technical assistants, who coped with many urgent extra tasks, is gratefully acknowledged.

While hestimating to name an isolated few, on account of the large number of people involved, I would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the Academic Registrar. There is no specific format for the appreciation although a word of addition to supplying the committee with pertinent details was much appreciated.

Applications may be made at any time and are considered by the Academic Registrar. There is no specific format for the application although a word of addition to supplying the committee with pertinent details was much appreciated.

K. E. Hunt, Dean of Engineering.

Jolly good!

Dear Sir,

A friend has sent me issue No. 2 of the new Monash Reporter. I had some slight dealings with the Monash Board of Directors many years ago and have always been interested in the general question of communication on the campus and I must say I think the new style is Jolly Good!

Would you mind terribly much if I make some suggestions? I believe the main aim in the spirit of making a good thing better!

I don't think that this is what I wish to say but this is what I wish to say:

The new format seems to me to be a bit like one of those microcomputers which you can buy in the shops. Are they worth the money?

The introduction of the personal computer seems to be spreading rapidly and I think it will be interesting to see how it is used in the world of Higher Education.

Yours sincerely,

K. H. H. T., Dean of Engineering.

A word to staff

Dear Sir,

Through your columns I would like to express appreciation to the Monash University General Staff Association. It is the only constituted body within the University which is able to represent all general staff employed by the University. Membership is open to all staff and if the General Staff Association is to maintain its influential role on behalf of the non-academic staff, it is important that all general staff see members of their association.

Membership is open to all staff and if the General Staff Association is to maintain its influential role on behalf of the non-academic staff, it is important that all general staff see members of their association.

For further details on membership applications and subscription rates, visit Mr. R. Lyall, Extension 3583. Subscriptions are: $2 for adults, $1 for students.

The next meeting of the Friends is at 8 p.m., Wednesday, 9th October, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lyall. Further details from Mr. Lyall.

S(0) what's new?

"A baffling problem of the boom period is why the skilled businessmen were so cautious, when the country's financial structure became so strong. Shrewd and simple alike were bemused by the notion of the inevitability of progress, by the illusion of Victoria's right to expect the fruits of prosperity, and by the last change of the 'golden pile for which they had migrated'."

Post-Credit-Squeeze Melbourne of the 60's? Post-Poseidon?

Dr. Geoffrey Serle

So... what's new?

"A baffling problem of the boom period is why the skilled businessmen were so cautious, when the country's financial structure became so strong. Shrewd and simple alike were bemused by the notion of the inevitability of progress, by the illusion of Victoria's right to expect the fruits of prosperity, and by the last change of the 'golden pile for which they had migrated'."

Dr. Geoffrey Serle

News of a few big bibliographies, he offers those "other" a most impressive treasury of source material.

The Rub to be Rich is the first of a planned two volumes covering the period 1883 to 1900. It is available at all bookshops and University Press - price $9.90.

Footnote: Dr. Serle is currently conducting a course of 20 lectures on the Cultural History of Australia, which is an optional half-course for students taking Australian History in second year, however, any member of the University, anyone interested, can attend - at 12 noon on Tuesdays and 10 a.m. Fridays. Further details from Dr. Serle (ext. 1016).

Book saved from overseas buyers

The Friends of the Monash University Library have bought a valuable 18th century work on typography and saved it from the possibility of being purchased by overseas buyers.

The work is Pierre-Simon Fournier's Manuel typographique (Paris, 1764-1766, 2 volumes).

The Friends' secretary, Associate Professor Peter Birt, says that the book is believed to be unique in Australia and, for the book lovers it is somewhat amazing; however, a foreign buyer has not yet been able to secure the book.

The Friends have also had a hand in the mosaic which has been placed on the East wall of the central entrance of the University. The mosaic is the creation of artist, Malcolm Cameron, and it depicts two of the presses he uses in his work as a bibliographer.

It was presented to Monash University Library via the Friends of the French Department, says the book is believed to be unique in Australia and, for the book lovers it is somewhat amazing; however, a foreign buyer has not yet been able to secure the book.

The Friends have also had a hand in the mosaic which has been placed on the East wall of the central entrance of the University. The mosaic is the creation of artist, Malcolm Cameron, and it depicts two of the presses he uses in his work as a bibliographer.

Further information on the Friends' activities is available from the Assoc. Prof. Kirsop, c/o Department of French.
The brief statement above by the Dean of Education, Professor Dunn, explains the significance to Australia of a report recently released on the problems and challenges of higher education in the United Kingdom. A summary of the report appeared in the Times Educational Supplement. The Reporter reproduces that summary in these pages.

The working party agreed that future entry opportunities should not be diminished. The shortage of places for qualified school leavers should enter higher education as now, even though this means a reduction in the intake in any given year. It was argued that entry requirements should not be raised to a point where they may deter students who would enter at approximately the same levels.

In the light of these considerations, the Working Party considered that if the intake was to be restricted to about 50,000 students the number of new courses that would have to be established in the 1970-71 academic year amounts to some 700 courses. This figure was then reduced to 500 courses by the Working Party and subsequent discussion.

A number of proposals were put forward by the Working Party to meet the requirements of various sectors of the community. It was felt that the number of places available for students entering higher education for the first time should be increased by at least 10 per cent over the next five years. It was also proposed that the number of places available for students returning for a third full-time year should be increased by at least 10 per cent over the next five years.

The Working Party also suggested that the number of students entering higher education for the first time should be increased by at least 10 per cent over the next five years. It was also suggested that the number of places available for students returning for a third full-time year should be increased by at least 10 per cent over the next five years.

Finance

On present projections of growth in the number of students, assuming constant staff-student ratios and no change in the proportion of costs borne by students, public expenditure on full-time education would grow from 1.4 per cent of the gross national product in 1970-71 to about 2.1 per cent in 1981-82.

Such a rise would be financed either through an increase in the direct share of the G.N.P. devoted to public expenditure, to which both major political parties are committed, or through a reduction in public expenditure on higher education from other public services.

We believe strongly that if expansion is to proceed at an acceptable rate and if the necessary standard is to be maintained, there will have to be some increase in the share of the G.N.P. going to higher education.

The three main approaches are open. The first is to limit the rate of growth of student numbers, either by cutting the number of entrants or by reducing the effective length of course. We regard a restriction of the opportunity for entry to higher education as the least desirable of all approaches - it should not be contemplated unless all other steps fail. But if students were able to leave with a degree after two years of full-time study if they wished to do so, a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in the number of places available for students returning for a third full-time year would be achieved.

The second approach is to reduce the real cost per student. We believe this is feasible and desirable.

Reduced unit costs may be expected to lead to increased efficiency in existing institutions and departments. In large departments the average cost of providing given quality of service is less.

Developments in educational technology and resource management may within the next decade make it possible to reduce the amount of duplication which results from each institution doing everything for itself.

The suggestion for a two-year pass degree must be read in the context of the English education system with advanced level work being studied in the sixth form and an older age of entry to University. It is apparently common for textbooks of secondary level used in the first year of University work in Australia and vice-versa. Most honours degrees in Australia are already awarded after a two-year study beyond the basic degree, a proposal suggested in the report.

The tertiary scene in Australia is changing extremely rapidly. This report provides some British thinking on problems of deep concern in Australia.

S. D. DUNN

Dean, Faculty of Education

August 5, 1971
Some reduction in the staff-student ratio would also not seem unreasonable, but any sudden or drastic change would be difficult to introduce, and we should oppose it. An average reduction of, say, 15 per cent in higher education might be tolerable over a 10-year period of expansion, but it should be carefully planned. At present, administration and institutions do not suffer, and so that staff numbers continue to grow at a reasonable rate during the 10-year period of expansion ahead. This would save £60m. in 1981.

Taxing graduates

Finally, there is the question of the students' share in the cost. The taxpayers now finance what a three-year course will cost during a three-year course with services and maintenance worth on average some £4,000. Enhancements to this cost will have a higher lifetime income than the average wage-earner. To this a student's education adds a further source of earning power.

Of course graduates already pay more tax than they would if they had not received higher education; but the value of the extra tax is small compared with the probable subsidy they have received. So the overall process is a significant source of income inequality, transferring wealth from the poorer to the richer. The case for a higher student contribution is therefore grounded in equity.

Some may object to any arrangement which would reduce the effect of the parental means test, can be seen as affecting the poor student more unfairly, as between one student from a working-class family who contribute to his higher education and another whose parents are less well off or less willing so to contribute. A repayment scheme devised to fit into the present grant pattern can hope to avoid this criticism.

Student loans

We are proposing that student loans as normally conceived; although they are one way of increasing the student contribution, can only result in higher maintenance costs paid by the universities. Students confronting the graduate with fixed repayments, which he can have no prior certainty of being able to afford.

They may constitute a real deterrent to some students who are contemplating higher education. A more promising approach is to relate any repayments proportionately to the student's subsequent income.

There are various schemes of this kind which would marginally increase the student's share in the cost while maintaining the principle that the state bears the full costs of tuition and a substantial part of maintenance. Any such scheme would have one major advantage from the student's point of view: he would be free to decide how much to rely on other sources for support and how much to finance himself.

In spite of the emphasis we have to place on the financial problem facing higher education, we have also suggested ways in which the system as a whole could be improved. It is necessary that the requirements of the students themselves, of the students of which they are a part, of the national economy to which they may be expected to contribute.

We have tried to reconcile the demand for more systematic overall planning with the need for a more open and autonomous system. As for the costs of higher education, we can only reiterate that some choice of methods to reduce them is inevitable. The savings we have proposed are small compared with the probable increases in expenditure: it is open to those who disagree with them, or with our suggestions for new educational and organisational arrangements, to suggest better alternatives.

"Higher Education in the 1970s" was published in May 1970 by the Standing Conference on Higher Education (Chairman: Lord Jellicoe, Bt: Master of Balliol College, Oxford; director, Inter-University Council for Higher Education). The report is published by Penguin Books and is available at £1.35. In announcing the conference late last year, the vice-chancellor, Manchester University, Dr. Gough, said: "The report is the beginning of a process of thinking about what higher education should be."

"Sensational, selective, superficial"

Radio and television are more sensational (than newspapers), and by this I mean that they appeal more directly to the senses. They are more immediately selective: a TV camera zooming in on a small group of student demonstrators is more likely than a newspaper report to give an impression that the whole campus is in uproar.

This is also more superficial. A television documentary can dramatise and illustrate, but it can seldom discuss a subject as deeply as a printed article. The student who is not present in the classroom, or who is a top student, is as much laboured over in the media as he would be by his teacher; the specialist who is not present can also not be impressed except incidentally, can be read again and again at leisure.

I am not suggesting that radio and television are always, and newspapers never, informative, selective and superficial. I just want to emphasise that they differ in their approach and impact, and to submit that those who wish to educate the media or understand them better should be specific in their complaints and aware of their individual characteristics.

Much of what the public know and think about the universities is transmitted, influenced and expressed by the so-called media. They act to some degree as mirrors, reflecting, sometimes magnifying, sometimes exaggerating, sometimes distorting. If the image they project is not always a true one, you may ask whether this be the result of an inherent, innate, even hostile bias.

On the whole, I think not. Some of the flaws are due to the nature of the media, their limitations and intense pressures of time and space. I know myself that some of my reports would be more accurate and comprehensive, and some of my editorials and commentaries would be wiser, if I had as much time as a university researcher to prepare them, and if they were not at risk of misinterpretation by a sub-editor trying to fit 15 column inches of type into 10 column inches of space.

"Change obscenity law"

The law governing obscenity and public decency is the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885. The bill for changing it, presented in 1973, is due to be considered this summer by the House of Lords. Let us hope that the Lords will treat the measure as a matter of principle and not as a political football.

"The (they the 'media') act to some degree as mirrors, reflecting, sometimes magnifying, sometimes ignoring, sometimes distorting..."

The speaker was a "media-man" - Claude Forell, writer and commentator for The Age. His platform: A University of Adelaide seminar on the Universities and the Community. His subject: The universities as interpreted by the media.

Mr. Forell confessed himself troubled by the term "media", or "medium". But, accepting it as implying something which comes between the universities and the community", he pleaded that a distinction be drawn between the Press and "electronic journalism" which, as an old-fashioned newspaperman, he was tempted to regard... "at best as a means of instant information or easy entertainment, and as interest as an irritating point in the air pollution."

His reasons - and his thoughts on other issues exercising the minds of university people and newspaper alike - are expressed in the following extracts from his paper:

"TV: Sensational, selective, superficial"

There then is the natural preoccupation of press, radio and television with what is novel, unusual and exciting. News is what it is being said, what people are saying, the punchline of what is being said. We do not serve the nation to explain, to inform, to educate. We do not provide a service for newspapers, and most TV stations are commercial enterprises: they are not universities, cloistered and subsidised, but have to sell their product in the marketplace.

Is it, perhaps, that editors, producers, reporters, commentators and interviewers are handicapped by a lack of knowledge and understanding of what universities are all about? If so, it is becoming less common. Newspapers - I cannot from experience speak for radio and television - are now inserting on higher educational qualifications from their cadets, and some no longer hesitate to recruit directly from the universities and to encourage their staff members to study for degrees.

The press, like most other institutions and a majority of people, tends to be conservative, and cares less about the programmes and prejudices of the public about universities. You should not be astonished, therefore, if newspapers and TV programmes, with their present market, sometimes reflect the popular views, as the ivory towers of privileged classes collapse, and as some persons are good at sensationalism and repressive pans for long-haired ruffians and revolutionaries.

Booming interest

There has been a booming public interest, and therefore press, radio and television interest, in the universities and their problems. This is understandable. In the past 10 years there has been an extraordinary expansion in university education. This means, first, that a wide section of the community is now directly involved or interested in the universities. It includes not only the families of students who have made the grade or hope to do so, but also those who have been excluded, hence, factory quotas and entry qualifications are topics of lively controversy. Most newspapers have argued that in an age in which all can ill afford to waste minds and skills, a university education should be open to all who have the capability and wish to pursue it. I am not sure, however, whether this will remain an article of faith in future.

The second important factor is that this part expansion has been enormously costly. The universities have become increasingly dependent on Government, support and on..."
Continued from page 9

How do we protect freedom of expression?

Government, for financial support. And yet the universities still cry that they are starved for funds. Their situation is not unique. They share with many other community services a growing public demand for their benefits, and it is increasingly hard for them to contribute enough in taxation to pay for these.

It now costs the taxpayers an average of $1,750 a year for each university student, and it is natural that they should wonder, and that the press should ask on their behalf, whether they receive value for money.

The old idyllic concept of a university as a self-governing institution, surrounded by a community of scholars, aloof from the community and insulated against political pressures, is passed into history, overwhelmed by the weight of student numbers, the multiplicity of demands and the heavy dependence on Government support.

The idea that a democratic coalition of students, faculty and administration can manage a giant enterprise is also, I believe, a fallacy.

Yet it is essential to the survival of the universities, and to the good of the nation, that they be left to find their own answers to the mass of problems which beset them-

How academic freedom, integrity and excellence are to be protected and preserved against temptations from outside but also against divisive and alien pressures which plague the most crucial question confronting the universities today.

No easy answers

You will not find any ready and easy answers here. Any attempt to express in a concise way the experiences of some pundits to pronounce judgment and provide solutions to all the problems of the sun, but then, you will also find many academics and university administrators who say that they simply ignored what was happening.

It is now also possible for consideration to be given, in an enlightened manner, to a sound study of history of the universities.

Specialist writers

Another welcome development, by the way, is the appointment by some of the universities of specialist writers to correspond to those who simply ignored what was happening.

Some courses of study could be improved and broadened, and even so, the administrative and teaching staff of the universities are to be credited with the attempt to improve these answers by revolution on an apocryphal or corrupt community. My feeling is that the best antidote to this sort of attitude is a sound study of history.

There is then much dissatisfaction about the way in which universities are managed.

Some are characterized by the arbitrary power which the Vice-Chancellor wields, or by a genuine lack of reason.

There are also the universities where the students feel that they may qualify for the universities were transformed, even if they for no other reason than that the universities were transformed.

As for the student, he is a student. He is at the university to learn, not to decide; to observe, not to coerce.

That is the challenge facing the universities who for genuine grievances could be confronted by a wave of student demonstrations. This would still be a hard core of politically-oriented students whose aim is the destruction of the universities. There are few who for very practical reasons find the universities attractive.

You cannot please or appease them. You cannot negotiate, you cannot compromise with those aims and tactics are likely to disrupt, damage or destroy an institution not to sustain it.

An outright challenge to law and order, whether on or off the campus, has to be met by consistency of purpose and firmness of execution. These are sadly lacking at some of the universities which have suffered the worst disorders, and, incidentally, attracted the severest censures from the press.

It is noteworthy that the universities which acted firmly from the beginning at Monash University, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Crowther, who substituted force for rational persuasion would be imposed on a law student, and not on an academic staff member.

There are the universities where the authorities acted firmly from the beginning. At the University of Notre Dame, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Crowther, who substituted force for rational persuasion would be imposed on a law student, and not on an academic staff member.

Then there are the universities where the authorities acted firmly from the beginning.

It is now also possible for consideration to be given, in an enlightened manner, to a sound study of history of the universities.

Unquestionably, though it is in principle, and difficult though it may be in practice, those who persistently break the rules and disrupt the life of the universities should be identified, isolated and eliminated from the universities. They should not be victims of their political opinions, to which they are entitled, but penalized for their flagrant misconduct.

Not until university administrations, staff and student associations take firm action to curb such misconduct, can they expect a more favouring image to be formed of the universities in the minds of the general public, and television and a more sympathetic understanding by the rest of the community.

RESTORATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The regulations relating to the restoration of Commonwealth University Scholarships which have previously been permanently withdrawn because of a second failure have been revised.

The regulations state that a scholar who incurred a first failure would have his scholarship suspended.

If he were not retrieved that failure during the year of suspension, his scholarship would be permanently withdrawn thereafter. A second failure following such suspension would mean that the scholarship was permanently withdrawn.

It is now possible for a scholarship to be restored if the student has retrieved his first failure and has subsequently completed the equivalent of three further courses of study.

It is also possible for consideration to be given to the restoration of an academic staff member who has completed the equivalent of all two successful full-time years following his second failure, if the student who has substantially changed his course from that in which he incurred his failure and has subsequently obtained outstanding results. The University administration recommends that for restoration of their scholarships under either of the above provisions are invited to write to the Secretary of the Australian University, 450 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. For an interview telephone 267-2988.

AUS DEBATE

A public debate and panel discussion on who should run universities and colleges of advanced education will be held at Monash R. R. Hall on August 16. The panel will consist of two experts on education and Science, 45 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. For an interview telephone 267-2988.

MONASH REPORTER

August 5, 1977

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The questionnaire was directed towards facts about the composition of the audience, their attendance at the concerts, and their opinions concerning programme choices.

Monash students made up 70.5% of the audience, 24% were Monash staff. As was expected the largest group of students were from the Arts Faculty (42.3%), Students from Science, Engineering and Medicine in that order, were next. A very low percentage of students were from Eco (6.3%), and Law (3.5%).

The student audience was fairly evenly balanced with regard to academic level or year of course. First Year students, however, did predominate slightly.

Although the question here was whether the concert was more a personal, individual affair, or a social, group-oriented event, it seems that less people tended to come in groups rather than attend alone (40%).

The audience attendance on the whole was regular, (41.5% came almost every week, and a further 25.5% came fairly often). More students than staff attended the concerts. The reasons given for attendance were manifold, and several people gave more than one reason.

The survey covered the evening concerts at the Monash Music Department at the Alfred Hospital this is not the case. The majority of the audience had attended at least one other classical music concert outside university, within the past year (68%). The most frequently attended were the ABC Symphony Concerts and the opera/ballet. For the student audience, the ABC Youth Concerts were also well attended. 6.15% of the audience had never or only attended pop music concerts in the Union - 25% attended the concerts occasionally, and 11%, often.

Most of the audience started coming to the concerts in their first year at university (70%), and most of the concerts through advertising channels, friends, parents or other people (52.5%) and others through university staff members (13%).

The overwhelming majority of the audience were satisfied, or extremely satisfied, with the programmes offered (92%).

Monash Medical students at the Alfred Medical School, 75.6% male and 22% female. revealed that in their field of activity, or a social, group-oriented event, they preferred music that was more a personal, individual affair, or a social, group-oriented event, that was more a personal, individual affair. Also the survey was widened to include those who positively like music, and the majority of them (71.4%) thought that this type of music should still be played at lunchtime concerts.

The other (only 18%). Students, were the ABC Symphony Concerts and the ABC Symphony Concerts and the ABC Symphony Concerts. It showed that facts that have been known by the end of secondary school were not kept up.

The survey was largely the work of five medical students - Stephen Flicker-Brown, Neil Williams, Susan and Anthony, Nigel Menogue and Andrew Cunningham. It has been part of the co-operation with the Monash departments of Social and Preventive Medicine, Psychological Science, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Anatomy.

The students admitted that their survey is not perfect but believe the survey is still very valuable because it is collecting new data about the audience.

The students also believe that the survey is not perfect but believe the survey is still very valuable because it is collecting new data about the audience.

One group of university students that should know about sexual relationships, methods and processes is the medical students.

But according to a survey made by Monash medical students at the Alfred Hospital this is not the case. The survey covered 631 students (79 per cent of Monash medical student female) revealed that their sexual knowledge was fairly low (21%).

For example only 56 per cent knew that pregnancy was likely to occur during the 11th to 15th day of a woman's cycle. And 40 per cent didn't know what the rhythm method was.

The students answered that their main source of information on sex came from friends and the mass media in preference to parents, their medical course, school, or doctors.

There is a dearth of material in Australia about sexual attitudes and sexual knowledge although more research work has been done overseas, especially in the U.S.

The following is a list of the findings and conclusions under the headings:

Sexual knowledge: Only six of 29 questions had been answered correctly by more than 70 per cent of the students. The survey showed that the survey covered only 50% had intercourse with only one partner.

Overall attitudes to sex were related to religion. Those who participated in religion - 52% of the total students - were more intolerant of homosexuality, masturbation, and contraception.

Sexual behavior: Masturbation - only 16% of males had ever masturbated compared with 54% of females.

Homosexuality - 31% said they had had sexual contact with the same sex; 17% had had only one encounter, 9% said more than one, 6.5% occasionally and 3% said frequently. The answers showed peaks of homosexual activity in early secondary school.

43% had had sexual intercourse before marriage and this figure rose from 20% of first year students to 75% in fifth year. Of these 50% had intercourse with only one partner.

Despite the fact that the majority said they went for the music alone, or for the music and the performances, 76.9% of those, half would still have gone even if the programme had consisted of music they were not greatly interested in, to 31%. This suggests that even for these people the music was not the only draw card, and there were additional reasons for attending the concerts.

Opinions on programmes

Those who positively like the music of local contemporary composers amounted to 39% of the audience, while those who positively disliked it dropped to 21%. A greater percentage of students like this type of music than staff. Of the people who disliked the music, however, the majority (71.4%) thought that this type of music should still be played at lunchtime concerts.

Of those that had abstained from pre-marital intercourse the main reasons given were fear of pregnancy (main reason from the girls), lack of opportunity (boys' main reason) and religious beliefs (both).

The Leicester Research Officer, Mrs. Mary Katten, says that the clearing houses would be a very valuable source of information, not only for research workers but also for those working in mass media organisations and institutions, for teachers, and for others who are interested in the study of mass communication and the media.

LOW-DOWN ON THE MEDIA

The University of Leicester, England, proposes to establish soon a clearing house for documentation on mass communication and the media.

The project is being organised by the university's Centre for Mass Communication Research and co-operation with UNESCOP and together with several other institutions in different parts of the world.

The Leicester operation is designed to:

- collect and store communication research documents published in the English language (excluding those emanating from North America), and to prepare abstracts of such material.
- create a clearing house for communication research materials and establish liaison with other regional documentation centres in order to exchange classifications, abstracts and bibliographies;
- undertake the initial work required for the preparation at a later time of a controlled thesaurus of key words in English for the retrieval of communication research documentation.

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August 5, 1971
By Dr. GAVIN DAWSON

Director of Anaesthesia at Prince Henry's Hospital, which is affiliated with Monash. Dr. Dawson's article first appeared in the hospital's news bulletin, The Pulse.

SPACETIME

OFF TO MEDICINE

Little did the medical profession realise during the decade of the "space race" that so many aero-space contributions would become available to them.

As teams of doctors worked in liaison with engineers and astronauts to study man's reaction to space flight, not only was tremendous knowledge gained, but advanced technological achievements made available new and superior equipment to the patient. For example, in November 1968, a 63 year old man, named Joseph Barrios, had a bullet floating in the ventricular system of his brain. In the hope of removing it, he was strapped into a centrifuge designed for space and fitted with bio-sensors to record his heart rate, respiration and blood pressure and heart rate, plus twitching, bucking, vomiting, contraction and dilation of the pupil of the eye. Gasous and fluid anaesthetics and medications are automatically simulated. A control and electronic equipment was extremely impressive. The biomedical data sheet was recorded nearly a quarter million times.

No ill-effects

Barrios had been wounded in the head during a restaurant robbery the month before. Surgeons in Colorado removed bone and bullet fragments but the main part of the bullet remained and shifted into the ventricular system of the brain floating freely in the left ventricle, thus threatening to block the vital fluid of the blood. Doctors and aeronautical engineers combined to determine a technique that would move the bullet out of the ventricle. The 22 caliber bullet moved as planned out of the ventricle into a safer area of the brain. The patient emerged from the operation suffering no ill effects from the whirling motion. The treatment proved successful and Barrios was soon able to lead a normal life.

It is interesting to note that a similar test was performed at the same time, using a human brain autopsy specimen with a bullet fragment lodged in the left ventricle of the brain. Under the same conditions the bullet reacted in the same way.

An interesting feature is the development of training simulators for the teaching of intensive-care units and several patients are monitored at once.

A special soluble electrode adhesive that can stand exercise was developed for the astronauts and is now in use at Stanford University for securing electro-cardio-graphic leads to the chest.

Micro-electronic devices have contributed towards over 40 per cent of the civilian medical equipment. They can monitor and broadcast physiological information from a tiny radio transmitter the size of a pea, powered by a battery the size of an aspirin tablet. Transducers transmit that relay intestinal data are currently in use and doctors now anticipate a battery powered telemetry system small enough to be swallowed which will transmit pictures from a patient's stomach.

Floating on air

In other ways derivatives of the space programme are currently assisting in the care of the patient. One is a table that floats on air. To achieve frictionless bearings, gyroscopes have been lubricated with pressurized air rather than grease. Several hospitals are using this bed, eliminating all outside vibration from the building, outside traffic and other sources of noise. This allows for more accurate study of the heart and the treatment of severe burns and bedsores. The tabletop rests on a steady upward flow of air.

Another aerospace firm has developed computer inventory control for blood banks, designed to solve the complex problems of age and availability of blood. Each day reports on blood turnover are fed into the system and the next morning blood bank administrators have a report on each pint of blood in each bank.

A respiratory helmet adapted from the helmet design used by the astronauts is in use for pulmonary function studies particularly during exercise. This is a vast improvement over the old Douglas Bag. The latest tiny hearing aids can be traced from space research and so too can a feather-weight sheet of aluminium plastic desired, from insulation made for space-craft. The material is used as a first-aid blanket for cold weather work. It is so small and light that it can be folded up and put in the pocket.

Tubular flexible rods of fibre optics are already in extensive clinical use for endoscopic examinations. Strands of these fibre optics can be tied in knots and still function.

Anti-G pressure suits have been used in the control of haemorrhage and postural hypotension as well as allowing bed ridden stroke victims to become ambulant more quickly.

The deep freeze dehydrated food which the astronauts use may well have an application for nutritional therapy in the geriatric patient and the starving millions. A day's supply provides 2,000 calories. Ultra-fast drills with minute ball bearings developed through space research for satellite equipment are available to dentists for almost painless work.

At N.A.S.A.'s Jet Propulsion Laboratory, digital computers were used to enhance the clarity of pictures taken from space. The digital computer brought out amazing details present but initially obscured in original pictures of the near surface of the moon and from Mariner IV passing close to Mars.

This technique is now used to clarify medical x-rays and the results are very promising.

This list could be continued, and I anticipate major advances in medicine during the next ten years. Mankind must surely appreciate that the objective was not just sending a man to the moon. The future of space lies with us on the Earth and in the appreciation of that which has already come our way.

SPACETIME

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an interesting feature is the development of training simulators for the teaching of doctors. these are produced by the aerojet general corporation in california. the first to be developed is the trainer for anaesthetists. this is a highly complex piece of machinery, enabling the student to practice endotracheal intubation. activated by electropneumatic actuators under control of a computer the machine has a broad range of response, that contributes to a highly realistic simulation. the responses include changes in respiration, muscle tone, blood pressure and heart rate, plus twitching, bucking, vomiting, contraction and dilation of the pupil of the eye. gasous and fluid anaesthetics and medications are actually administered and their effects are automatically simulated. a control and display panel permits an instructor to monitor the student's actions and to provide emergency situations. the simulator also helps to broaden the scope of education and the speed of training. the advent of such a machine would, as in flight training, enable the student in an emergency to do the correct thing the first time. it would save the patient's life, which could be in danger. several other simulators have been suggested and are under development at the present.

last year the department of supply organised a tour for me around honey creek tracking station, canberra. their 85 foot diameter rotating antenna and vast array of magnetic tapes and computerized electronic equipment was extremely impressive. the biomedical data sheet from the apollo xi astronauts which was given to me in clear and accurate. this is a great credit to biotelemetry since the cardiograph was recorded nearly a quarter million miles away.

the medical profession is not slow to grasp new ideas. "bio" or "radio-telemetry" is used in many intensive-care units and several patients are monitored at once.

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a respiratory helmet adapted from the helmet design used by the astronauts is in use for pulmonary function studies particularly during exercise. this is a vast improvement over the old douglas bag. the latest tiny hearing aids can be traced from space research and so too can a feather-weight sheet of aluminium plastic desired, from insulation made for space-craft. the material is used as a first-aid blanket for cold weather work. it is so small and light that it can be folded up and put in the pocket.

tubular flexible rods of fibre optics are already in extensive clinical use for endoscopic examinations. strands of these fibre optics can be tied in knots and still function.

anti-g pressure suits have been used in the control of haemorrhage and postural hypotension as well as allowing bed ridden stroke victims to become ambulant more quickly.

the deep freeze dehydrated food which the astronauts use may well have an application for nutritional therapy in the geriatric patient and the starving millions. a day's supply provides 2,000 calories. ultra-fast drills with minute ball bearings developed through space research for satellite equipment are available to dentists for almost painless work.

at n.a.s.a.'s jet propulsion laboratory, digital computers were used to enhance the clarity of pictures taken from space. the digital computer brought out amazing details present but initially obscured in original pictures of the near surface of the moon and from mariner iv passing close to mars.

this technique is now used to clarify medical x-rays and the results are very promising.

this list could be continued, and i anticipate major advances in medicine during the next ten years. mankind must surely appreciate that the objective was not just sending a man to the moon. the future of space lies with us on the earth and in the appreciation of that which has already come our way.
CULTURE OF POVERTY

In Great Britain the problem of poverty was studied by nineteenth century humanists and historians and twentieth century upper-class socialists.

Their study of a relatively homogeneous society was realistic, utilitarian and pragmatic in the contemporary British tradition, and was directed towards the discovery of the economic level which can be considered 'normal'. Its administrative end-product comprised the setting up of pension schemes, plans for unemployment benefits and other early visions of the welfare state, which was to come after the second world war.

Poverty studies looked to a collectivist solution of nationally-experienced economic problems, which they blamed upon the casualties of the Industrial Revolution.

The size of the problem in Great Britain was thought to be around 7 million people or below the poverty line out of a population of 50 million.

In an early study the pre-occupation was with establishing the minimum absolute level of poverty, i.e., what would be required to keep a person alive (food and shelter); more recent pre-occupation has been with a minimum that can be required to maintain personal 'decent' or self-esteem i.e., accumulation and control of the means required to take part in the life of the matrix society or of exploring the potentialities of its own individual members to the full.

The Democratic regime's War on poverty in the U.S.A. was founded on the assumption that the subculture of poverty was an insidious and destructive way of life, which had to be eradicated by re-training and re-direction.

There was also a resistance from the political left which did not wish to subsidise the welfare clinics in the place of creating more jobs and schools, nor did it view the proposal of having middle-class families move in upon the poor.

The current Republican party has opted out of the attempt to re-accumulate the poor and has established a bounte wage, for example, by the federal government direct, to raise each poor family above the poverty line.

The fringe dwellers

The issue whether or not the poor have a partly separate set of values from the rest of American society, including the stable working-class, has never been solved.

The fringe dwellers are those of Australian urban society who are intended to be integrated satisfactorily, it seems that a lot of people want to be disregarded, and the relationship of their values to the values of the rest of society.

If integration of the Aborigine is to become complete and if it is intended that each Aboriginal child is to exploit his own potential to the full and compete on any approaching equal terms with his fellow-Australian, some idea must be gained of these learned values which may be preventing him from enjoying all the facilities and opportunities of urban society, which may involve traditional alliance and leadership patterns which inhibit rather than enhance the individual's use of available economic and other practices which are insufficiently rewarding; or may lead him into the acceptance of low wages or unconsiderate treatment by employers.

The task will then be to bring the values of the Aboriginal fringe dweller's subculture and the culture of Australian society together.

The minimum measure will be to provide children who are likely to be confined to Aboriginal hill how to think in different terms and how to use the institutions of the matrix society.

As far as I am aware the field of ethnography of the Aboriginal hill and the matrix society in Australia 1973 is open-armed and academic work is only just beginning to make remedial education for the aborigine.

Health Survey

Four fifth year Monash medical students are currently working on a six-week survey into the health of schoolchildren at Elecnia, near Colac. The main covering about 60 children, will attempt to obtain a pattern of illness and factors in the children.

It is part of the students' elective study and is being supervised by Dr. Malcolm Row, Senior Research Associate, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine.

Dr. Dobbin says the main object of the survey is to give the fifth year students experience in judging community health but any unusual findings will be reported to local medical officers.

A physical examination will be made of the children and it is the intention of the team members to visit the homes of the children examined to obtain information about past illnesses and their general health.

The four students are from St. Pat's, Parham, John Richmond, Rod Lane and Graham Atchison.

Chemical Symposium

The Victorian branch of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute will hold a two-day residential symposium at Monash on August 20 and 21.

The information sheet says the broad aim of the symposium is "to identify the educational needs of graduates (degree and diploma) in Chemistry in Victoria, and to consider the needs for the next few years by helping and explaining views of educationalists, employers and employers of qualified chemists". More details are available from Dr. B. A. W. Wright, Department of Chemistry, Monash University, or Mr. F. Larkins, 268 F. W. Fuller in the Department of Chemistry.

Choral Concert

The Monash University Choral Society and the Astra Chamber Choir will present a performance of Verdi's Requiem at 8 p.m. on Friday, August 6 in the Dallas Brooks Hall, East Melbourne.

The choir will consist of 140 voices with the soloists from the Monash Society. Soloists will be Lorca Synan and Richard Greaves from Melbourne and Lauris Elms and John Bromley from Sydney

Hawke to speak

The president of the ACTU, Mr. Bob Hawke, will be guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Monash Graduates Association in the Halls of Residence on Thursday, August 19.

Anyone interested in attending should contact Miss Adrienne Holt on extension 2002.

"I like a bit of pomp . . . . .

The following are extracts from letters received by the University after the opening of Robert Blackwood Hall on June 19:

"My wife and I were present at the opening of the Blackwood Hall and, like to record our thanks for being invited, and say how much we appreciated the occasion in every way, I like a bit of pomp! especially when carried through with sincere interest and well-planned efficiency. We are most grateful for all the opportunities for development in so many directions that Monash has provided for our son and happy to support the Development Fund.

"It was an inspiring experience and we are sure forged a valuable link within Monash University."

"May I take this opportunity to congratulate on the way you continue to successfully achieve progress at Monash in spite of difficult times."

"The magnificent building is a worthy tribute to the efforts of a hard working and a good friend of Monash University."

"May we also congratulate upon you the noble proportions of the Hall, which is one of the most beautiful of State. It is worthy of your great University."

"I can assure you that such a colourful and impressive ceremony will long be remembered."

"The opening of the Robert Blackwood Hall on Saturday was a great occasion which reflected the true strength and integrity of the University of which you are justly proud. The endowment of the University by the Hall or such other purposes of the University as may be deemed fit."

Chemistry Visits

An authority on the chemistry of short-lived reactive organic intermediates, Professor C. W. Rees, will visit Monash later this month.

Prof. Rees, who is professor of organic chemistry at the University of Liverpool, is visiting Australia with chemists working with systems involving these reactive species, to give lectures to secondary teachers.

Prof. Rees is a Nuffield Visiting Lecturer nominated by the Department of Chemistry of Monash University.

Aeronautics

Professor Nicholas N. Hoff, Chairman Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Stanford University, and a leading authority on shell stability and creep phenomena will give two courses of lectures in Monash in Lecture Theatre E1, in August.

The lectures on "Structural Stability" (August 9-13, 3.00-5.30 p.m. daily) and on "Creep of Metal Structures" (August 16-20, 3.00-4.30 p.m. daily) will be open to students from Monash and other universities.

Both courses are free. Professor Murray's secretary on 3450 has details.

Power Station

The Department of Mechanical Engineering has given as a scale layout model of the Power Station to be used in the department's teaching procedures.

The donation was made by Ray Dodds Australis Limited, the builder of the power station at Yallourn, and the Commonwealth Department of Works Professor G. B. Barron, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, values the model at about $1600.

August 5, 1973

News in Brief
Come, hiss the villain

The nurses and the mad students are getting together to produce a good, old-fashioned cheer-the-heroine, through-and-through melodrama in the Alexander Theatre on August 9, 10, and 11.

It is called "Only an Orphan Girl" and is supposedly "a soul-stirring drama of human trials and tribulations in four acts."

Tickets are $1 and the funds will be used to help build squash courts at the Alfred Hospital for the hospital staff.

The cast consists of three fourth-year medical students and five Alfred nurses - female, of course. They have decided to change the script somewhat and the viability of the hero is in some doubt.

The show starts at 8.15 each night and tickets are available at the theatre booking office.

WHAT'S THAT AGAIN?

"Social Action shall be taken to mean those activities and processes that have for their purposes and end results in social policy, legal and extra legal and modification or elimination of existing policy and furthermore to bring about a change or prevent change in current social practices through education, propaganda, persuasion or protest, on behalf of objectives believed by 'Social Actionists' to be socially desirable."

A definition of "Social Action" as (importantly) set down in the AUS Social Action Portfolio.

GREEK SCHOLARSHIP

The Greek State Scholarships Foundation is offering a scholarship to an Australian citizen wishing to undertake post-graduate study in Greece, in modern Greek language and history, during the academic year 1971/72. The scholarship will be tenable at any university of higher learning in Greece.

Application forms are available from:
- The Secretary, Department of Education and Science, (Greek Government Scholarship) P.O. Box 826, Canberra, A.C.T., 2601. Completed forms must be returned to the Department by August 27, 1971.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Pembroke College, Oxford, intends to award a Graduate Scholarship tenable for two years. The holder, who should be single, is to take up the appointment in October 1972.

The scholarship is limited to male graduates of Australian universities and the scholarship will cover all fees and living expenses.

It is intended that the successful applicant undertake research with a view to taking a degree after two years, which will be the maximum tenure of the scholarship.

Applications should be made on the standard application form which should be lodged not later than October 31 at the Graduate Scholarships Office, Monash.

BOOKS FOR SALE

The Monash representative on the Women of the University Fund has the following books for sale in aid of the Fund's charity.

- "Women's History in Australia",
- "Australasian Women".

- "Men and Women",
- "The Australian Woman".

- "The Australian Woman"
- "The Australian Woman".

These books are available at the Bookshop, Monash University, August 9 to November 9, 1971.

CHEMISTRY RESEARCH

Applications are invited for appointment in 1972 to a post doctoral fellowships in the Research School of Chemistry at the Australian National University. The school is non-departmental and occupies a new building with advanced instrumentation and workshop facilities. The research, technical and postgraduate students) numbers 150.

The present research interests are in organic chemistry, physical-organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, X-ray crystallography, physical chemistry and theoretical chemistry. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. G. G. Pian, Academic Registrar, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T., 2601. Applications close on August 30.

MONASH UNIVERSITY

Economics and Politics Professor Arnold Zellner, graduate, School of Business Administration, University of Chicago, 1924, and Director of the Department of Economics, American National University, New York, has been appointed Professor of Economics and Professor of Economics at the Australian National University, Canberra, effective August 15, 1971.

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