MONASH University is planning to develop its own year-round camp at Shoreham on the Mornington Peninsula, 46 miles from the campus.

The property covers about 26 acres at Shoreham and is situated about 400 yards from a sheltered beach and 900 yards from Point Leo Surf Beach.

The camp is owned by the Y.M.C.A. of Melbourne and has been temporarily closed this year.

Subject to the finalising of present negotiations the camp will be re-opened and named the W. H. Buxton Education and Recreational Centre after the man who originally donated the property to the Y.M.C.A.

It is planned to open the camp on February 1 next year and it is hoped its first use will be a "Freshers' Camp" for first-year intake students.

The camp will be available for use by any member or group of Monash and the Y.M.C.A. Outside organisations may also hire the camp and it is anticipated many schools will do so.

Bookings may be made through the Sports and Recreation Association, ext. 3108.

The Monash Union and the Y.M.C.A. are planning a joint project for the camp on a two-year trial basis.

Mr. Doug Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union, who has actively promoted the idea of a camp site for the last six years – at one stage he even proposed purchasing an entire township in Gippsland – told the Reporter; "The Union is taking a punt and hope that members of the University will realise the potential of the camp and make full use of the opportunity."

"The planning committee hopes that disciplines other than those incorporating field studies will also find ways to use the site," Mr. Ellis said.

"The area might be developed as an extension of the Monash campus to provide a more relaxed atmosphere than that of the normal institutional environment."

In conjunction with Mr. Davies of the Y.M.C.A. a proposal was submitted to both the Union Board and the Y.M.C.A. Committee of Management and a decision is anticipated this month on the two year agreement.

If at the end of two years the joint project has been successful then a long term agreement may be entered into or else Monash will be given the option to lease or purchase the camp if the Y.M.C.A. decide not to continue using the site.

Mr. Ellis said that the Monash Union would be paying $4000 over two years to re-open and maintain the camp. The Union was also underwriting the cost of providing a resident caretaker. The total guaranteed outlay would be $14000 but it was anticipated that some of this outlay would be recouped from hiring charges.

The camp consists of bunk type accommodation for 72 people. There is one dormitory for 24 people and six huts each taking eight people. One hundred persons can also be accommodated under canvas.

A brochure is to be prepared giving details of hiring charges and booking arrangements as well as listing full details of the facilities available.

The amenities include a large recreation hall, table tennis tables, a football and cricket oval, a volleyball and basketball court. For recreation people can play various sports, swim, fish or walk. There is also a small reef nearby which is suitable for marine biology excursions.

The planned cost for the camp is $7 per head for weekends and $2.80 per head during the week – this includes three meals a day. A lower rate will apply for accommodation only.

Besides use as a camp for freshers other proposed uses are:
- Special camp for young people with social, physical or educational handicaps. These could be run in close association with various university groups.
- Off-peak use by persons seeking a quiet place to write up a thesis, or for under graduates during examination periods.
- Camps for primary and secondary school pupils.
- Field study camps for university departments such as zoology, botany, engineering and geography.
- The interim planning committee comprising Professor Swan, Doug Ellis and Peter McGinley of Monash and Vern Davies and Barry Young of the Y.M.C.A. invite suggestions as to other uses for the camp.

The Reporter

This is the last issue of Monash Reporter for 1971, and the Information Office would like to thank all those members of the university – staff and students – who have generously contributed their time and talent to it during the year.

When we first produced it in its present format in March 1971, we undertook to make The Reporter a medium for news from all sections of the university, open to all who had anything constructive, intelligent and helpful to contribute.

We aim to pursue that same objective in 1972 – possibly in fewer pages per issue, but at more frequent intervals.

The first issue for 1972 will appear in late February, or the first week of March, and contributions are now invited. Copy should reach the editor, Ian Anderson, in the Information Office, University Offices, by mid-February.

"WHAT is man's chief end?
"Man's chief end is to cherish his home, the earth, that he may enjoy its bounty for ever."

- Sir Macfarlane Burnet's revised version of the first question of the catechism. He quoted it during his inaugural Oscar Mendelssohn Lecture, delivered at Monash on October 6. A report of the lecture appears in this issue.

RECREATION hall at the camp Monash proposes to develop in partnership with the YMCA. Below left is a view of one of the nearby beaches.
LEARNING ABOUT
NATIVE LIFE

Whites could too easily overstress the primitive aspects of native societies, according to a visiting anthropologist from New Zealand.

He is Dutch-born Professor Jan Pouwer, head of the anthropology department at the University of Wellington, who has been lecturing at Monash during third term.

Prof. Pouwer, who has spent a good deal of his life in the rough, almost inaccessible parts of New Guinea, says that the natives are "very pragmatic and show a good deal of common sense."

The way the highlanders let off steam at war time is probably a good example - there is no indiscriminate killing, and sometimes nobody ever gets killed.

One village does not inflict heavy casualties on another village because it would upset the balance of power.

"Their way of waging war is incredible," Prof. Pouwer said. "It could be literally - 'Let's have a war tomorrow - providing it doesn't rain'.

"The war could just be shouting of verbal abuse, although sometimes they use spears, or bows and arrows."

"I can remember two brothers in a village. One had a friend in village A and the other had a friend in village B."

"They left their village in the morning, one went off to village A and the other to village B. They took part in the war during the day and then came back home together at night."

Prof. Pouwer was in West New Guinea, now West Irian, during the 1950s and early 1960s. He was with the Dutch government's department of native affairs.

A highlight of his job was an expedition to the Star Mountains, near Fly River, not far from the border West New Guinea and Papua and New Guinea.

The natives had had only one previous contact with white men.

Prof. Pouwer recalls how the natives took a lot of convincing that white men were not immortal. The only white people they had seen had been young and it was hard for them to conceive of an elderly white person.

The village set-up was simple but intriguing. There was a central village made up of a sacred house, only entered by old men, a club for the men, for social not religious use, and a hut for the women where they gave birth to their babies and went to during the menstrual cycle.

Around this area were separate huts for each family.

The tasks of the men included hunting, building fences and digging for the women, weeding, looking after the children and digging up potatoes.

Free women

Prof. Pouwer said the women had an independent position. "For example they were free to communicate with us. We suggested they should not talk to us but they virtually replied - 'To hell with our husbands, we do what we like'."

(The expedition had an interpreter from a hill tribe who spoke Malay).

In the mid-sixties, Prof. Pouwer was a professor of anthropology at Amsterdam University. He left Holland for New Zealand because "I was fed up with the overcrowding and wanted a bit more space."

He went back to New Guinea last year and spent most of the time in Port Moresby. He left there was noticeable tension between the native people, especially the Papuan elite, and the Australian administrators.

A highlight of his work was an expedition to the Star Mountains, near Fly River, not far from the border West New Guinea and Papua and New Guinea.

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November 8, 1971

THE REPORTER COLLECTION

More gems from our treasure house of professorial doodles

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PLANNING A NEW GUINEA SEMINAR

Planning has begun for the Sixth Waigai Seminar which will be held at the University of Papua and New Guinea from April 30 to May 5 next year.

The Seminar will be divided into five sections: Education; Health nutrition and community services; Industrialisation, and the rural - urban development conflict; Political development; Self-respect and national identity.

A number of papers from scholars, administrators and others, inside and outside Melanesia, will be commissioned. Interested people are also invited to suggest topics and speakers, or to submit offers of papers themselves for possible inclusion in the programme.

Enquiries and other correspondence may be directed to either: - Dr. Marion W. Ward, New Guinea Research Unit, Australian National University, P.O. Box 1238, Boroko, Papua New Guinea.

- Professor Anthony Clunies Ross, Economics Department, University of Papua & New Guinea, P.O. Box 1144, Boroko, Papua New Guinea.

The seminar is sponsored jointly by:


HAWAIIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The East West centre at the University of Hawai'. is offering scholarships for the 1972/73 American academic year to students from East, South and South-East Asia, Australia, New Zealand and Islands of the Pacific.

The centre will be making most of its grants in the following fields: 1. Population - anthropology, economics, geography, public health and sociology; 2. Communications; 3. Food - agricultural and marine sciences and social sciences.

Application forms may be obtained from: The Secretary, Department of Education and Science, (East West Centre Awards), P.O. Box 826, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

Completed application forms must be returned to the above address by December 31.
Chemistry
in outer space

Professor R. D. Brown, head of the Monash department of chemistry, wrote this special article for The Reporter describing the recent Monash-CSIRO discovery of a new molecule in space.

THE newest branch of chemistry — galactochemistry — may be said to have started in November 1968, when a group of scientists at Berkeley used a radiotelescope to detect the presence of ammonia (NH₃) in the Milky Way.

Previously astronomers had regarded the universe (now known to consist of about 1000 million galaxies, each galaxy comprising perhaps 100,000 million stars) as consisting almost entirely of atoms and atomic fragments (the so-called "plasma" state of matter that exists in the interiors of the visible stars). Thus, chemistry — the study of the way in which atoms combine to form molecules — seemed to have no place in astronomy other than on planets. This "earthly" role for chemistry has now blossomed forth to the interstellar regions where molecules like ammonia have been found.*

The siting of the Parkes telescope is ideal for this work. The main part of the asking task is to knock molecules have been found in huge gas clouds in the direction of the centre of our galaxy. This is at a declination of 28° 15' and a latitude of 29°, i.e., about the border of NSW and Queensland; and it is virtually overhead at Parkes (33°). However, the northern telescopes, like the Greenbank, Va. dish (36°) are the galactic centre only low above the southern horizon and have only about two hours viewing per 24 hours while Parkes has 10 hours viewing per 24 hours.

Australia thus has a great natural geographic advantage in radio astronomical research. The first modest success for the Monash/CSIRO group was the thorough confirmation of a slightly earlier tentative detection of formamide (HCONH) in 1967.

The greatest success so far is the detection of thiophormamide (HCONSH) early in the morning of Tuesday, September 28, by a group at Parkes that included Dr. Peter Godfrey (Senior Teaching Fellow in chemistry). This was the first detection of an interstellar molecule by scientists outside the USA.

The greatest interest aroused by these discoveries stems from the fact that several of the molecules are the fundamental building blocks from which biologically important molecules — sugars, amino acids and proteins etc. — can be formed chemically. There is much speculation that the gas clouds in the interstellar medium could be the origin of biological molecules on planetary systems. This is rendered the more plausible because the gas clouds in which molecules have been identified are part of the galaxy in which new stars are forming.

Current thinking is that planetary systems tend to be created at the same time and so the planets have the opportunity to "inherit" biologically significant molecules from the gas clouds. However, there are considerable difficulties in determining the "call" sign of molecules like glycine (the simplest amino in the laboratory). The Monash group is among others in wrestling with this problem.

Other amino acids could well occur. For example, one reason for great interest in the discovery of thiophormamide is that it could react with glycine to produce the very important amino acid cysteamine.

These and many other problems make the new field of galactochemistry of great interest to biochemists and biologists as well as chemists and astronomers.

The Monash chemistry department is pursuing some of these problems as actively as the rather limited resources allow, but there is one "fly in the ointment" on a national scale: The Parkes telescope cannot receive signals of wavelengths shorter than about 1 cm., and some of the most interesting molecules give results only a shorter wavelength than this — in the millimetre region. Millimetre wave telescopes have already been constructed in the USA and Australia will be nearing completion in Japan and other countries.

Until Australia is able to raise the $2½ million dollars needed for a new telescope, this kind of work cannot be pursued here where the viewing is best!

The small telescope array at Parkes is nearing completion, and the large telescope is being discussed for the future. A "consensus" mark was then calculated from the marks given by all the students' assessments which, again, will be marked on computer sheets.

The results revealed wide variations in the marks given for individual answers (some examiners gave double — even triple — the average for some answers). However, it became a simple matter for Dr. Ealey and his panel to select examiners who marked close to the average, thus ensuring a uniform pattern of marking — particularly important in easy-type questions where there may be no "right" and "wrong" ways of marking, only "different" ones.

The computer will be used again after the examination, first to assess whether the exam papers handed in by students (principally the true/false and multiple-choice type questions, which will be marked by the students directly on to computer sheets) and finally to process the exercise papers produced which, again, will be marked on computer sheets.

Halls: Book now

Applications are now being received from prospective residents in the Halls of Residence next year. The Halls provide an environment which is advantageous for many students. The experience of living in a community made up of a cross-section of students, both men and women, from all years and faculties, together with a number of members of academic staff can be most valuable. In addition there is the time-saving convenience of living on the campus and having meals provided.

In the past there have been about 200 vacancies at the beginning of the new year — there will be many more applicants next year, due to the completion of a fourth Hall (Roberts Hall) which will provide about 150 more beds.

Country and overseas students will continue to be most welcome but further information and application forms may be obtained from: The Halls Admission Office, Roberts Hall, Monash University, Clayton, 3168.

Dr. Sawrey Honoured

Dr. C.E. Sawrey, director of the university health service, has been admitted to Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians. He had been a member of the College since 1945.

EXAMINERS BY COMPUTER

VICTORIA'S 6790 Higher School Certificate biology students sitting for their examination on November 26 will have the comfort of knowing that they will have the best team of examiners a computer can choose.

Dr. E. H. M. Easley, senior lecturer in zoology at Melbourne University and expert on the examination of examiners for HSC Biology, faced the problem of selecting 50 examiners out of a list of over 1000. The method was to select those examiners who were the most consistent and accurate. This was done by presenting each prospective examiner with a trial set of 20 papers handed in by students at last year's examination and asking him to mark them according to a prepared set of objectives. A "consensus" mark was then calculated from the marks given by all the candidates for every question in the 20 examination papers.

In an operation that would normally take several years of clerical work, Melbourne at Parkes (33°). If proved — in 40 minutes a print-out sheet giving an average mark for all questions in the trial exam papers, with each examiner's performance tabulated in relation to the average. In the same way, those which, again, will be marked on computer sheets.
In the real world in which we live, universities find themselves negotiating a razor's edge between being seen as anachronisms on the one hand, and as "degree shops" on the other.

Similarly, the adequacy of a university can be judged in terms of such factors as staff/student ratios, pass rates, degrees awarded, academic eminence of staff, numbers of books in libraries and the like.

Ultimately, the criterion of its value will be stimulus interest to its graduates. It will not be just the demonstrable successes of a few outstanding graduates, but the needs of society and the demands of students.

The most excellent academic training can represent failure as a university to the student who does not get the help he needs in working out his career plans. Any inadequacy in providing this help reflects on the institution's name and standing.

Are we doing enough? I am afraid not. I believe that we have so far penetrated no further than giving a glimpse of what could, and probably should be done.

In any large university there are literally hundreds of young people who, for lack of career goals, are without purpose in their studies, who do not have the motivation to develop a serious interest in learning nor desire for its outcome - a disciplined mind. We have them here, to remind us of our inadequacies.

Many of these might be saved from becoming academic dropouts by giving them a greater knowledge of personal career opportunities.

AN INDUSTRIALISTS VIEW: R. W. Brack.

"A considerable proportion" of graduates who take jobs in industry are likely to become divorced from their original disciplines within five to ten years after graduation according to Mr. R. W. Brack.

"Even in the first few years of employment, a successful engineer is likely to move away from his specialized field. At the end of the day the graduate finds himself a generalist - a jack of all trades, master of none. This is the situation in which many of our graduates find themselves today."

"In order to gain a better understanding of this development we have asked the students and employers what they expect from the graduates."
Environmental lessons

More than 150 science and geography teachers will attend a five-day course on ecology at Monash in December.

The aim of the course, which is being organized by the Zoology Department, is to present the teachers with "the unemotional facts" on the environment so they can introduce discussions and lessons in schools on the problem.

Dr. E. H. M. Ealey, senior lecturer in zoology, said it was the first time the course had been held at Monash.

The course begins on Monday, December 6, and ends on Friday, December 10. The topics include - the environment, management of natural resources, problems of poisons and wastes, control of pest species and co-ordination and education.

Besides Dr. Ealey, the Monash people taking part are Dr. W. D. Williams, reader in zoology, Dr. J. N. O'Neil, lecturer in physiology, Dr. G. A. Holden, senior lecturer in engineering.

Other speakers will be from Melbourne University, Fisheries and Wildlife, the Forests Commission, Burnley Agricultural College, the Lands Department, the Soil Conservation Authority and the Environmental Protection Authority.

Zoology honors students will conduct tutorial discussions with the teachers at the end of each day.

Dr. Ealey said that through the course it was hoped it would catch up to 15,000 schoolchildren. The teachers would be able to put the environmental question in its proper factual context.

The course also includes film and a trip to a sewage treatment works.

Languages and maths.

In the same week as the ecology course there are two other courses for secondary teachers at Monash organized by the Curriculum and Research Branch of the Education Department.

RI on December 6 and 7 there will be a meeting on modern languages and on December 9 and 10 in Hill to H16 there will be a seminar for about 1200 mathematics teachers.

"New" engineers

Monash this year developed a programme aimed at producing a new, aware race of engineers.

Sixty-two third and fourth year students in civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering completed optional courses in conservation and applied ecology conducted by the zoology department.

Two parallel courses were held during the same two terms. One, on Resource Management, was designed by Dr. E. H. M. Ealey and Dr. D. F. Doward, for 27 civil engineering students. The other, on Environmental Ecology, was supervised by Dr. W. D. Williams, for students from the other engineering departments.

Dr. Ealey had high praise for the engineers' performance. All but two passed the course, and many earned high distinctions and credits.

Each course consisted of 17 seminars, with speakers drawn from organisations outside the university. Another five seminars were given by representatives of Enso, BHP, ICI, GMH and Lyshaghi on the role of industry in environmental control.

Subjects covered in the Resource Management course included: the biosphere - ecological systems and human population pressures; studies of the land and their application; forestry management; theory and practice of wildlife management; marine fisheries; weed control; application of biological principles to control mammals and bird populations; terrestrial and aquatic pollution; chemical and biological control of arthropods.

Speakers for this course were specialists from the Soil Conservation Authority, the New South Wales Conservation Commission, Fisheries and Wildlife Department, Lands Department and Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Ealey commented: "It is important for the future engineers to understand the limitations of what can be achieved in the control of pollution. They must have a broad appreciation of the factors involved, the dangers and the costs before they are capable of making an intelligent decision."

The course on environmental ecology was similarly wide-ranging in subject included: Properties of the atmosphere - weather systems; carbon dioxide and world ecology; radioactive pollutants - monitoring and control; catchment management and erosion control; river management; sewage disposal; ecological effects of aquatic pollution - changes in river ecology; hydraulics of coastal waters; problems with pesticides and poisons; radioactive wastes and fallout; economic and legal aspects of environmental control.

Speakers were drawn from the Soil Conservation Authority, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Wildlife, the departments of botany and industrial science at Melbourne University, and the zoology, geography, mechanical engineering and physiology departments of Monash.

Dr. Ealey told the Reporter that one field trip, organised by the department of civil engineering, the engineering students visited the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority - and, because of what they had learned in the course, took the SMH engineers to task over the effect the Snowy scheme had had on life in the Murray River.

"And they won't be slapping their steed and concrete all over the place with no comprehension of what they're doing. They are now aware of the philosophy that all pollution projects must be designed for the maximum social benefit, but with the least overall cost to society and the environment."


BOTANY COURSE

The Botany Department will offer a course of 13 lectures and four practicals entitled "The Wheat Plant: Development, Structure and Function" from January 31 to February 4 next year.

The course, designed chiefly for the staffs of agricultural research stations and for members of industries that deal in cereal products, will be given by Professor M. J. P. Candy, head of the department, Dr. T. P. O'Brien, reader of botany, and Ms. F. F. Lumsley, lecturer in botany. It is intended to provide an up-to-date account of the structure, physiology and development of the wheat plant.

SEATO FELLOWSHIPS

As part of its Cultural Programme, the South-East Asia Treaty Organization offers a number of Fellowships each year to established scholars of SEATO countries. These Fellowships are intended for research, teaching or training.

Copies of the regulations and application form may be obtained from: The Secretary, Department of Education and Science, SEATO Fellowships, F.O. Box 826, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601. Applications close on December 31. Awards are normally announced in July.

The SEATO countries are: Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

CHRISTIAN GROUP

Following a letter in the last Reporter a number of academic and administrative staff have shown an interest in forming a Staff Christian Group. The first function of the group will be to invite all University staff to a Christmas service in the Religious Centre towards the end of December.

Graham Dean in the Building Branch has the details.
Some years ago my son and I built a canoe and then set off in it to navigate the Goulburn River from Eildon to Seymour. I had known in advance what we might expect, of the river below us. I was amazed on that journey I might have hesitated before embarking upon it but at the time the voyage was exciting and interesting and not particularly alarming.

It occurred to me afterwards that the reason why I was not alarmed was because sailing a canoe down a swiftly flowing river is very similar to being the university vice-chancellor, an occupation to which I have now become accustomed if not yet fully reconciled.

One has the same sense of being hurried by events, of being under some control or no control; the same knowledge that once embarked one is committed to a voyage which cannot be halted; the same feeling of navigating perilously between two dangers.

Above all, cancel and vice-chancellor alike often find themselves rounding a bend and being confronted with a Partins choice has to be made upon purposes; it refers to the reaction Ciom committed to a route from which there outside observers who think that opinion is disturbed by the extent to, it also descbcs the attitude of many briefly; it is that of conduct on the stock market have been much; at the present time the economic may be brought to a standstill by militant medical profession prospers; the railways pupils; the hospitals are in debt while the Nov., be, 1, 1971

The reason for this is not far to seek universities all over the world have in recent years been subject to violent upheavals which in some countries have resulted in serious material damage, injury and death.

Here in Australia there have been a number of confrontations, sit-ins and the like, a lot of abusive writing and speech-making, some rather hysterically pornographic student publications, but no deaths, no injuries, and easily the worst damage was caused by the Commonwealth police, who have been responsible for a number of deaths.

In the last is a process that is inherently serious so much material damage. injury and death.

This means that the worst that may happen is that the students may remain content to carry on with the activities which they regard as important to their students' welfare and to the university as an institution.

The incidents which have occurred have had little effect on the general public, and there is no evidence that there has been any significant reduction in the number of students who are involved in these activities.

One thing that can be used is to try to find out what the international academic community thinks of one's products and here there are some grounds for satisfaction: Australian students going abroad for further study are usually able to hold their own in the great universities of the world and they not infrequently do exceptionally well.

So all in all there are good grounds for the belief that the universities give good value for money, and here I readily acknowledge that in receipt of large amounts of public money the universities are in duty bound to render good return for this public investment as they possibly can.

Public criticism

Nevertheless, in spite of a pretty good I have nothing to say and for the public challenge to the universities - they can be explained by press and public present than at any time in the more than forty years since I was a first-year student. For this is not far to seek universities all over the world have in recent years been subject to violent upheavals which in some countries have resulted in serious material damage, injury and death.

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Here in Australia there have been a number of confrontations, sit-ins and the like, a lot of abusive writing and speech-making, some rather hysterically pornographic student publications, but no deaths, no injuries, and easily the worst damage was caused by the Commonwealth police who have been responsible for a number of deaths.

In the last is a process that is inherently serious so much material damage. injury and death.

This means that the worst that may happen is that the students may remain content to carry on with the activities which they regard as important to their students' welfare and to the university as an institution.

The incidents which have occurred have had little effect on the general public, and there is no evidence that there has been any significant reduction in the number of students who are involved in these activities.

One thing that can be used is to try to find out what the international academic community thinks of one's products and here there are some grounds for satisfaction: Australian students going abroad for further study are usually able to hold their own in the great universities of the world and they not infrequently do exceptionally well.

So all in all there are good grounds for the belief that the universities give good value for money, and here I readily acknowledge that in receipt of large amounts of public money the universities are in duty bound to render good return for this public investment as they possibly can.

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suicide began in 1971. The problem is widespread in universities and medical schools about this problem which is serious due to the fact that teaching at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Many of the relatively few private patients in teaching hospitals have agreed to give up smoking when required to do so. "Modified arrangements are going to be necessary so that many more private patients can have this done with public or private interests or otherwise training of future medical students or specialists is going to be severely jeopardized."

It was clear that adequate delivery of health care to a rapidly curtailment of patients in a culturally diverse Australian population would require much more effective organization and a consensus between different arms of the health services as to what needed to be done together with full involvement of the general practitioners. Prof. Hetzel, in his present role, said that we could secure a much higher return for the investment of our health dollar if we were to do it as we are done in the U.S.A. We do not have the same restrictions on expenditure on health, but we are careless in the way we spend the money without any effective coordination and planning of the services which it finances.

EDUCATION'S URGENT NEED

Prof. Hetzel, Boyer Lecturer, says:

EDUCATION in health matters was a much neglected area in Australia, Professor Bill Hetzel said in his final Boyer Lecture on the ABC, broadcast last Thursday.

"Education in the field of men-women relationships is urgently required in the light of the evidence of widespread ignorance, and the social harm resulting from harmful attitudes and illegitimacy," Prof. Hetzel said.

Prof. Hetzel, foundation professor of Social and Preventive Medicine at Monash, presented a series of five lectures and at ABC radio during October. The title was "Life and Health in Australia." In the final lecture Prof. Hetzel said some effort was being made in health education at primary school level but academic pressure at the secondary level had largely precluded the development of broader subjects in the health and social field.

There was a need for community activity to supplement the existing effort in the school and family life. Much was being done by organisations like the Marriage Guidance Council, and the Family Life Movement.

"Why can't we use television to more creative purpose in this field?" Prof. Hetzel said.

"There is plenty of effort made by special groups on television to advertise products which are chemical to health. It is one of the disadvantages of a society's health education. The activities of certain groups go unchecked and that is done to the health of the young with future heavy personal and economic cost to the community.

"In the face of present television conscious effort to supplement the efforts which are being made to the health of the young with future heavy personal and economic cost to the community.

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The first is to society believing commerce. we can done. to the health of younS with unchecked of student unrest. We aeed not the application of Marxism in Russia would at last enable man to avoid the disadvantages of industrialisation. As time has gone by it has become obvious that this was a vain hope and that although the communist states are in some respects superior to the capitalist in others they are woefully inferior.

I now turn to violence, a term which I take to include the passive use of or threat of violence through no less than the employment of force. It is naturally unnecessary to argue that the long agony of mankind demonstrates beyond doubt that whatever the short-term advantages of aggression the long-term results are likely to be fatal.

In our present limited context it is also true that while it may be possible to force concessions by violent means there is yet a price to be paid. In the universities that price is internally the loss of morale and of dedication to scholarship and externally the encouragement to hostile public reaction. Those who seek to politicise the universities are taking a fearful risk as a result of the action at the present America scene will show.

Finally I come to the barren wasteland of political theory which within my lifetime has been shown to no promise whatever for mankind. When I was a boy, after the first world war, there were many who thought that the application of Marxist theory in Russia would at last enable man to avoid the this was a vain hope and that although the communist states are in some respects superior to the capitalist in others they are woefully inferior.

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Professor Kahin wasn't very optimistic. "South-East Asia is bound to remain an area of great instability for at least another 25 years," he said.

"Instability is built into the region."

Professor Kahin was a visiting professor at Monash during his second visit and during his stay gave a number of lectures about post-revolutionary Indonesian history in the History Department.

He spent six months in Indonesia researching a book before coming to Monash and planned to spend several weeks in South Vietnam on his way back to the United States.

Prof. Kahn has devoted the bulk of his time during the last six years to a study of Vietnam. One of the earliest critics of American participation in the war, he joined with Prof. John Lewis of Stanford University to write a 540 page book about the errors which had led to the U.S. build up in Vietnam.

Although initially dismissed by Administration spokesmen in Washington as an overly critical account of American goals and tactics in Vietnam, the book has since been buttressed in its conclusions by the publication of the secret Pentagon Papers. The authors of the papers reach almost identical conclusions about the origins of the war as those set out in "The United States in Vietnam" by Kahn and Lewis.

Was this heartening?

"Well, I suppose it was in a way," Prof. Kahn said. "But it is a great tragedy that this sort of work wasn't done before we got involved."

Professor Kahin, now 53, and still an outspoken critic of the Saigon regime, had these observations about Vietnam after the U.S. withdrawal.

"For some time I think you will have a transitional situation — a situation which is perceived as transitional by all parties."

The NLF may be prepared to allow

JUNE VERRIER, a senior teaching fellow in politics, reviews two recent books on Asian and Pacific affairs by two Monash staff members and finds it a question of...

SOUTH-EAST ASIA: INSTABILITY FOR 25 YEARS

George McFarland Kahin is an expert on South-East Asia. He first made his name with a 500-page volume on "Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia", written in the early 50s just after Indonesian independence. He has long been a critic of the US involvement in Vietnam.

Professor Kahin is Professor of Government, Cornell University, and Director of the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project. He was interviewed for the Reporter by David Jenkins, a part-time politics student at Monash who spent 18 months in Indonesia as a correspondent for The Herald.

MONASH WILL HAVE AN INDONESIAN ORCHESTRA

The Monash Music Department will have its own Indonesian orchestra for six months next year. The 30 instruments of the orchestra will be on loan to the university from the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra.

The department will hold regular classes so university staff and students can learn to play the instruments.

Dr. Margaret Kartomi, a lecturer in music, leaves for Indonesia this week and one of her tasks will be to arrange for a garon Indonesian music teacher - to come to Monash next year to run the classes.

The Indonesian orchestra from Central Java, consists mainly of percussion-type instruments - gongs, xylophones and drums. The orchestra's Indonesian name is gamelan.

Any Monash people interested in learning to play the instruments should contact the Music Department secretary or Dr. Kartomi when she returns from Indonesia in March.

The department hopes to have groups of 20 in the classes and plans some at lunchtime.

Dr. Kartomi, who lectures on Indonesian theatre music, will be visiting two academics in Indonesia who recently paid a visit to Monash and lectured in Balinese and Central Javanese music - Dr. I g B. N. Pandji, head of the Conservatorium of Music in Den Paner, Bali, and Mr. Fians Harjadi, dean of the Academy of Music, Djakarta Cultural Centre.

Another Music Department member off overseas is Mr. Laughton Harris, senior lecturer in music, who leaves next month for Europe. While away he will visit Dr. Andries Jarres, president of the International Society for Contemporary Music, in Amsterdam.

Dr. Jarres was one of several academic visitors to have visited Monash recently. The others included a specialist in Japanese music, Professor William P. Malm, from the University of Michigan, a specialist in Korean music, Prof. Man-Young Hahn, from the College of Music, Seoul and the well-known English folklorist and ethnomusicologist, A. L. Lloyd.

The results of Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking early in July have generally been held to be dramatic and to herald a turning point in the international politics of Asia, if not the world.

For more than twenty years, the United States has refused to grant de jure recognition to the de facto existence of mainland China, in spite of that provision of International Law which lays down her rights to influence international affairs by two Monash staff members and finds it a question of...

PICKING THE TURNING POINTS

Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking early in July has generally been held to be dramatic and to herald a turning point in the international politics of Asia, if not the world.
someone like General Minh take power because they recognize that post-war Vietnam needs to return aid money and that they would be unlikely to receive this from non-Communist countries.

The People’s Revolutionary Party [a Communist coalition, the National Liberation Front] is a lot stronger than it has been represented. Time is on its side. It’s got more and more of the population in support. It’s got a bit of a reserve military force which is not so easily taken away.

In the long term, the political potential of the NLF is pretty formidable. All the more important is the fact that its government, the present Saigon Government, its continuing alienation of people it might win the war if it were a little bit more enlightened.

I don’t speak in absolutes, but if you look ahead five years the probability of the FRG having, not a dominant role in government, then a very big voice in government, is very strong indeed.

**Dual settlement**

The future of Laos, says Professor Kahin, is closely intertwined with the future of Vietnam. "It will be enormous difficulty to reach a settlement in Laos without a settlement in Vietnam." "One of the problems of the war in Laos has been the recognition that the Viet Minh groups has been terribly disrupted. You used to have a situation where the valley Laotians were the enemy, and I think very symptomatic of the situation was that the highland Laotians as "Kha" a Lao word which means "slave".

"In the course of the war two things have happened. One is that the group that had been low on the totem pole and high in the jungles it may now be toward the opposite way round and left the Pahtet Pathet leadership - partly this is because the group which has been the ascendant political group through the centuries the North Vietnamese in dealing with the same group."

"From my reading of the record in continental South East Asia the only governments which have been successful in dealing with the minorities is North Vietnam. It’s had very quite enlightened policies. It has enlisted that support. It had President Nixon will visit Peking "some time before next May". This announcement, in itself, is less than a turning point.

Turning points in international relations rarely occur at a precise hour on a precise day. When they do, as in the May 1960 meeting of the CPSU in 1956, for example, may be described a turning point. The latter is more concerned to trace the causes and detect its consequences, whether negative or positive. The former includes influences upon defence policies to date and suggests the possibilities in which future decisions, in changing circumstances, should be based."

**Vietnam changes**

For his part, Max Teichmann in the epilogue to his collection of essays, sees the Vietnam War as the centrepiece of change; "As we enter the seventies, the area which has engaged our attention presents a picture of utter confusion - do we see the product of swelling changes, but also a confusion symptomatic of deep divisions within many of the societies themselves... There is not much hope that the Vietnam War has been a catalyst." (p.204)

Certainly— for the Lilliputians had mastered Gulliver to everyone’s surprise. Many of the changes which may be occurring contributing to the current state of flux, may be connected, directly or indirectly, to the Vietnam War; a fact that others may not.

In the former category could be included the Nixon-German Doctrines, increasing recognition of mainland China, and the Soviet resumption of old contacts with South Asia. In the latter may be included U.S. withdrawal from East of Suez, the pre-eminence of Japan and some increased friction of independent muscles among old allies such as the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, and even Australia.

The appeal of Soekarno, inside the house — a million-dollar-plus mansion he built for his Japanese-born wife, Dewi — Soekarno’s body lies in state. Army officers are pressed to control the crowd that wants to fire his body.

Most disturbing was the way the government had "manipulated" the parties it did not like. "The P.M., the Indonesian Muslim Party — was turned inside out by the government during the campaign.

Professor Kahin said he could not expect to see a meaningful party system in Indonesia — one where the parties really had a chance to secure significant power — for at least 10 years.

He hoped to write a book about the 1958 rebellion in Sumatra and Sulawesi (Celebes) which would not be completed for about two more years. "This seems to me to be one of the most important periods in modern Indonesian history," he said. "Yet it has had precious little coverage by anyone other than journalists.

"It was an important watershed and many events since can only be understood in terms of what happened then.

"The rebellion had a very profound influence on Soekarno both in terms of domestic politics and internationally as well and I think the latter is not well enough known.

"It was convinced that the U.S. was out to get him and we know enough about Dallas' policies now to know it was." When you were writing a book like this there was always a lot more luck about your timing.

"This kind of research depends a great deal for its effectiveness on catching people at the right point of their lives, at a time at which they would like to talk about these matters. If I had talked to some of the military people a few years ago they wouldn’t have told me anything.

On the other hand, Dr. Sumitro, a one time highly- praised Trade Minister, refused to see Professor Kahin. "His position is still delicate in the government and he feels he cannot talk about these events. And yet in the future he would be one of those I knew best of all.

The book would reveal that there was a lot more outside help for the rebels than has previously been realised, Prof. Kahin said.

Prof. Kahin closed on a complimentary note. He said: "There is no Indonesian centre that surpasses Monash anywhere, as far as I’m concerned, I see at least an equal rival of Cornell in Indonesian Studies. You have three really first-class people here - John Legge, Herb Felth and Jamie Mackie, as well as good people in language and literature — and really important work is being done by your graduate students in Indonesia." Coming from Prof. Kahin that’s praise indeed.
TURNING POINTS IN ASIA

Continued from page 9

It is possible that the Vietnam War has played a part in this trend, illustrating as it did the drift by the U.S. from its pretensions to ignore vital a party or a provocation of that war. A threat to the U.S., too, of China's success in consolidating her revolution, a succession of events was described by A. J. P. Taylor in his essay "China and Asia" in the Teichmann collection. He quotes from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, declared by Mao Tse-tung in 1956, a "struggle within the Communist Party of China" which... the fact that the Communist movement in India could indulge itself in this passionate debate and fierce political conflict without system and opening the road to systematic forces is the most striking evidence of the deep roots which the revolution has grown and the poor prospect which any opposing movement, such as the prosperous "allowed" and "controlled" Taiwan, has of regaining or obtaining support." (64)

By the late 1950's, China was truly a threat, even if Mao is not. This was due to a series of events of his political or physical demise, the eagerness of its reporting and the emphasis on the industrial development of the country, at least, that the system and the man are synonymous.

The threat, the man then becomes a threat to the system and a turning point; if Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" is anything like their present glory. China's Indo-Pacific strategy has been seen in no small part a challenge to the system; and a turning point; if Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" is anything like their present glory.

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Sir Macfarlane Burnet outlines his \... \to national goals by... the future generations.

Macfarlane Burnet outlines his

In the light of global demographic

A new tradition was born at Monash on October 6 when Sir Macfarlane Burnet, world-renowned biogist, delivered the inaugural Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture on "Personal and national objectives in a

eighteenth century.

Sir Macfarlane Burnet

It has been called a "purely personal suggestion, however, that if all the elements that are critical for

technology has been developed to

A. O. Finch, in the Academic Registrar's

Partly utopian

What they are saying

Pinocchio' at Monash

The object of the series is to

Civilisation has developed out of

"Civilisation has developed out of

Partly utopian

in the light of global demographic

In proposing his "10 national goals", Sir Macfarlane admitted that all were, to some extent, "utopian" - but all were in the process of approaching some likelihood of political achievement.

These were the goals:

1. In the light of global demographic

The object of the series is to

The object of the series is to

"Pinocchio'' at Monash

After the success of "Peter Pan" last

It will run from January 6 to 29 with

Some comments on the police raid at

10. To establish and maintain a

Potential harm

8. To examine the potential harm to

7. A continuing programme of

4. To concentrate agricultural

3. To examine the potential harm to

2. To examine the potential harm to

1. In the light of global demographic

The university committee administers

\... \to the needs of that health, intelligence and happiness to be possible.

As I indicated earlier, I can see no

Finally, there will need to be

For me academic work in biological

improve their career prospects

Universities are not havens or

To-day, universities are news, and

It is

The damage caused at Union House

Educati0n Chair

Professor G. T. Evans has been appointed to the second chair of education in Australia and he was here at present Associate Professor of Education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto, Canada.

He will take up appointment early in 1972.

Monash Reporter

Sir Macfarlane Burnet outlines his...
DYING BY ACCIDENT

By Dr. G. A. R. YAN, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Alfred Hospital

ACCIDENTAL death and injury is a social and economic problem of some magnitude. Figures show that only heart disease, cancer and stroke kill more people each year in Australia than accidents.

In Victoria in 1965 heart disease killed 10,531 people; cancer, 4,547; stroke, 3,599 and accidents, 1,640.

The first three are primarily diseases of old age whereas accidental injury is a disease of the young.

The relatively small number of deaths due to accidents is the cause of the loss of a large number of potential years of life,ranking behind only heart disease and cancer.

Nearly half of the deaths due to accidental injury occur in those aged less than thirty years, making them doubly important since these last years are the most productive years of life. It is worth noting that slightly more than half of the deaths from accidents are due to use of motor vehicles.

A further measure of the ubiquity of accidental injury is found in the tabulation of bed-days occupied in hospital in 1967 - accidents, poisonings and violence is the cause of the largest single group of bed-days of hospital occupancy.

Community attitudes

Death and disability from accidents are therefore a common cause of suffering and rank low in the priorities of the community.

This results in a lack of attention to the subject with hopes of improving treatment or preventive measures.

The lack of appreciation of the symptomatic nature of the way in which society has until recent viewed accidents.

Community attention has been focused on the unconsciousness of the event, rather than on an objective appraisal of the circumstances surrounding the event.

There is a tendency to view "accidents" in terms tinged with superstition and magic, to seek for causes in terms solely of human behaviour. There is a feeling that supernatural forces are at work wreaking havoc in the community.

As an example of such an investigation, a study of 500 falls in old people suggested that a fall is the commonest cause of death, whereas drowning is more frequent in the young of both sexes. One may speculate in terms of the differential exposure of different age groups to risk of catastrophic accidents, in particular to drowning and falls to account for the observed age and sex incidence.

A further measure of the ubiquity of accidental death is the frequency with which society has until recently viewed accidents.

But much more detailed knowledge of the circumstances surrounding these deaths, in each age group, would be required before any meaningful statements could be made, which may have a bearing on the prevention of these accidents, for instance to drowning, for instance.

This makes old people very susceptible to the occurrence of hazards, for instance the last step on stairs. Also there is an increasing number of cases and falls and poor illumination, particularly on stairs.

Another factor accounting for the large number of deaths in old age is the fact that old people have a lessened capacity to recover from injury and succumb to an injurious fall or impact. Also, after menopause and due to hormonal changes, the bony skeleton of females tends to become more fragile, leading to an increased susceptibility to fractures.

Injury mechanisms

Bodily injury is due to an exchange of energy between the body and its environment, at levels beyond the injury threshold of the tissues concerned.

The energy can be of any kind - mechanical, thermal, ionizing, chemical, electrical. In the case of motor vehicle accidents, there is some characteristic type of injury, the severity of which depends on the intensity of the energy exchange.

Unfortunately the study of human tissue as an engineering material is still in its infancy. Even with the limited knowledge of human injury thresholds new available it is possible to determine approximate limits for human survival in crashes of thousands of pounds of force and at thousands of miles per hour.

In developing measures to deal with accidentally injured, attention should be directed to the energy exchange which causes the injury, as previously mentioned, rather than with particularly trying to prevent the accident.

There are various avenues open to prevent the injury occurring:

1. The energy involved can be eliminated and an alternative source used, e.g. electric motors instead of shafts and belts, in power machinery.

2. The amount of energy used can be reduced by reducing the momentum of the hot water system reduces the danger of scalds to children.

3. The absence of persons at risk can be separated in space or time, e.g. the large "quarantine" area in nuclear weapons tests, or pedestrian crossings.

4. An impermeable barrier can be interposed between the energy and the persons at risk, e.g. the use of seat belts in car crashes, motor cyclists' helmets, and the packaging of explosives.

5. The energy exchange itself can be modified, e.g. the use of seat belts in car crashes, motor cyclists' helmets, and the packaging of explosives.

6. The effects of the energy exchange can be minimised by the speedy provision of the appropriate emergency services and the provision of adequate reconstructive and rehabilitative services to obtain maximum possible return of function.

Countermeasures

Not all of these avenues of attack will be appropriate in all cases, but one or more will usually be appropriate. The fact of reducing the effects of a particular "accident" or energy exchange. The particular measures chosen should be selected on a cost-benefit basis, which implies that there must be sufficient data available concerning the "accidents" in question and the proposed countermeasure for such analysis to be performed.

It is essential that these analyses be performed, otherwise resources will be wasted on ineffective measures which are not effective in reducing injuries.

None of the usual economic methods of cost and quality control used in industry should be applied to the safety field with equal success.

This article is based on a paper presented by Dr. Ryan at the recent NAAAAC conference in Brisbane.

BOOKS

J. M. Main, Cassell Australia; $3.50.

This selection ranges from the Commonwealth Defence Act of 1811, to the later stages of the Vietnam Conscription Debates. As with all NAAAAC selections, there are many items missing which one would like to have seen included, but on the other hand there are some rare and juicy items which will delight all old campaigners.

For sheer hysteria and wild abuse, the antagonists of the First War make a magnificent controversy seem tame, almost rational.

Just consider the Melbourne Argus of 30th April, 26th March, 1917. The arguments of Dr. Mannix: "Should Germany win the war, the Kaiser will lead the world to hell to all who grate at the Archangel with an iron cross. The closest I used to get to that was the dramatic closing scenes at meetings: "How long have you been working for the Vegemite?"

Heilig played a prominent role in the First War conscription controversy, and at a far more dogmatic, not so acrid, pitch than over the last few years. We have the Anglican General Synod of Australia voting unanimously for a motion to wholeheartedly support the Commonwealth Government at the forthcoming Conscription Referendum. As the leader of Ballarat put it, "It would be a crime not to remain silent. We should think empirically, and in terms of corporate life, and not individually." By the time the 1917 Referendum was under way, the Presbyterian General Assembly was being pressed to make formal protests against Dr. Mannix, the "Archangel of the priesthood."

As Rev. Professor Rentoul told the Assembly: "It would be a cowardly thing if the Assembly was represented as divided in its feelings as to the dia- grammatically, divinely, and dogmatically, by Dr. Mannix and the representatives of the Church out here.

Disloyal or not, Mannix, more than any other man, must be credited with exciting Hughes and his referenda. And half the 1916 referendum campaign's impetus, and Hughes obtained his 16,500 men a month, there is little doubt that Hughes had been instrumental in 1917 that Australia would have finished like France - a whole generation decimated. Hughes must have realised this was the moment he could forge George Cook, introducing amendments to the Defence Act in 1910, told the House that his advice was that the immediate wastage of war amounted to 80% of the original force. If the same were true of the war, the comparison the Vietnam debate seems almost pussey footed. There were the usual old-style Australian loyalists: the friends of the Kaiser; the would-be. The Communist Party replaced the I.W.W. as deus ex machina. No contemporary party can challenge the "clientele" Is no longer there in the usual male-female coalition. On the other hand, the very selective nature of the draft has passed a lot of non-participants; whereas Hughes was actually trying to get people to vote for their own conscription. This situation was described by the Australian Worker as "reasonably good."

The 1917 Referendum was a gross error by the Labor Government. It was probably regarded as a society of worse, supporting children's wars against children. Sometimes I miss the old rhetoric.

CHILDREN'S SKILLS

Children's Classification Skills is the title of a recent book written by Dr. Mary Nixson, senior lecturer in education at the Monash faculty of education.

Dr. Nixson began writing the book as a project for the Human Sciences Council of Educational Research.

In it, she describes how children perform selected classification tasks. The book is based on research done by children between the ages of five and ten, which was published by ACER as part of a series of studies.
For "mature" students

TEN new courses involving a variety of interests from interior design to contemporary socialist societies are included in the 1972 Monash Summer School programme.

A total of 38 courses are offered - the widest range of any summer school in Australia.

Enrolments have opened for students, staff and the public and enrolment cards and brochures are available from the Activities Officer, Monash University Union, ext. 3180 or 3144.

In the last two summer schools at Monash all courses were filled with waiting lists so it is advisable to enrol as soon as possible.

The following is an outline of the ten new courses:

- **The Interior Design course** is for those planning or building a new home, as well as those who intend to renovate. It is an evening course which will cover planning the building, space design, materials and finishes, floors (treatment and surfaces) and layout and air conditioning, lighting for practical and aesthetic purposes. No experience is necessary.
- **Silk screen printing** has gained in popularity in the last few years. The technique is fairly simply learned, and students can be achieved through working on a simple screen at home. A new daytime course in silk screen printing will be offered in January, and students will learn methods of printing such things as cards, posters, wall hangings, table mats, cushion covers, dress lengths and curtains.
- **Ancient and modern Gardens** will be offered in January and February.
- **Computers and Computer Programming** is an introductory course in the evenings, designed to provide a basic understanding of computers and their role in commerce and industry. It will involve lectures, inspection of equipment and practical work in programming. The Monash Computer Centre facilities are ideal for this course.
- **The Macrame fashion** is big overseas and is beginning to catch on in Melbourne. This is the ancient art of creative and decorative knotting - a basically simple technique which can be adapted to making free forms, wall hangings, mobiles, bags, belts, bracelets, necklaces and jewellery - in fact an amazing variety of articles. The tutor, Ada Culpin, has exhibited in Victoria, and had her first solo exhibition in New South Wales last month.

**OBITUARY:**

**ERNST HAYDEN CLARK**

Ernest Clark, Monash librarian since the university's inception, died on October 3 after a lengthy illness. He was aged 52.

Mr. Clark was one of the first senior officers appointed to the university and began his duties as Librarian in the middle of 1960. He had no library buildings at the time and he began to assemble the book collection in part of the Volkswagen factory in Dandenong Road.

An honors graduate in philosophy of the University of Melbourne, Mr. Clark was appointed acting deputy librarian of Melbourne by the early twenties.

From 1945 to 1946, he was Librarian at the University of Tasmania. He then spent a period in London as representative of the Australian National University and in 1952 was appointed to the University of Malaya, Singapore. He virtually founded the University of Singapore Library, building it up from a small teaching collection to a major research library of 250,000 volumes.

Professor Board on October 27 recorded the following tribute to Mr. Clark. "Mr. Clark was Librarian at Monash from 1960 until his death. "The Monash Library is largely his creation, the product of his vision, knowledge and determination. Experiences and ideas in many parts of the world had made him familiar with modern developments in library science; he was unusually well-informed and far-seeing. He knew what a university library ought to be and fought tenaciously and with remarkable success to establish such a library from scratch in this university. At a cost of $2.5 million the growth and quality of the library has matched the growth and quality of the university which it serves. The achievement is without parallel in this country."

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Matheson, said that high reputation for courtesy and efficiency enjoyed by the university's telephone service was to a large extent due to Mrs. Eastick.

**Mrs. Irene Eastick**

Members of the university were shocked to learn of the sudden death on October 18 of Mrs. Irene Eastick, the university's supervising telephone. Mrs. Eastick was one of Monash's longest-serving and best-known librarians.

She took up her duties in November 1960, operating a temporary switchboard in the Vice-Chancellor's house where the University offices were located while the first academic buildings were under construction. A large number of staff members attended a Requiem Mass, conducted by Rev. Father P. Knowles, O.P., in the university's Religious Centre on October 20.

Mrs. Eastick, who lived close to the university in Marshall Avenue, leaves a husband, three sons and a daughter.

**SUMMER SCHOOL '72**

By CARINA HACK

**JENNY KINDER**, 19, a first-year Arts student has enrolled for an advanced course in contemporary dance, to be conducted by Ronnie Arnold at the coming Summer School.

The course involves film crew activity, (planning, photography and editing) plus discussion and demonstration of films and film segments to illustrate particular cinematic techniques. Participants will be shown a variety of film cem of only 3 or 4 people coming together with the larger group for screenings and discussion.

For those who would like to learn more about Contemporary Art, a new evening course will help develop their appreciation.

This course will be presented by Dr. P. A. T. Turk and members of his staff from the National Gallery. Lectures will cover aspects such as "Culture is a..." "The History and Development of Australian Art from Colonial to Contemporary" and "Contemporary Art - Australian and international from Europe and America." Two of the sessions will be held in the National Gallery and the rest at Monash.

In the past two years there have been excellent requests for a course in Embroidery. This year it has been possible to include the course, "Bereina" has offered "new and exciting" methods of using embroidery and making it a "natural" part of contemporary dress. The tutor, Mrs. Bonnie Hurry, is in charge of the Craft Department at Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School, which is a training ground for craft teachers. She has also taught at RMIT. **"Computers and Computer Programming** is an introductory course in the evenings, designed to provide a basic understanding of computers and their role in commerce and industry. It will involve lectures, inspection of equipment and practical work in programming. The Monash Computer Centre facilities are ideal for this course.

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An advanced course in still photography has been added to the programme this year. The tutor, Peter Hunter, ran a successful course at Monash last year for the Photographic Society. Those who are really keen can enrol in both the beginners course in January, and follow it up with the advanced photography course in February. Both are night courses.

There will be a change from the 16 mm film-making course offered in the last Summer School, this year it will be a 8 mm course. The tutor, Tony Evans, is a lecturer in film-making at the Swinburne College of Technology. He has been a television producer for ABC-2 and has produced educational films, and has studied film production in America. This course is aimed at amateur film-makers who have some film equipment, but would like to further develop their technical and creative skills in this medium. The course involves film crew activity, planning, photography and editing plus discussion and demonstration of films and film segments to illustrate particular cinematic techniques. Participants will be shown a variety of film cem of only 3 or 4 people coming together with the larger group for screenings and discussion.

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UNIVERSITY SELECTION AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM
by P. J. FENSHAM, Professor of Education

In July 1970 I suggested, as a follow up to a recommendation of the Monash Commission on University Affairs, that the Professional Board approve in principle that it favoured some changes in university selection procedures in order to take account of earlier inequalities in education.

At that time this proposal found almost no support. It is therefore interesting to return after a year's time to find the whole matter again very much on the surface.

An ad hoc committee is sitting on the topic and legislation and shown that unilateral action is after all possible.

The La Trobe decision is also important because it implies an element in university education which has been sadly absent in the Australian scene and the Victorian one in particular.

Ever since the general imposition of specific means of entry, Australian universities have become, more and more, simply the means of effecting a policy on the line of mechanically receiving the "achievers" or the academic survivors of a primary and secondary routine that is too long through with blatant inequalities and impossible handicaps for great numbers of pupils.

As the number of pupils moving along the earlier stages of this production line has increased, the size of the university has not kept pace and the meritocracy slot in its lid has been narrowed to dimensions that are often determined by the Anderson or some other formula's juggling of the students results in three or more subjects at the Higher Schools Certificate examination.

In other words, the universities have not developed an educational role that is independent of the strengths and weaknesses of what has gone before in education.

The La Trobe decision - small though it may be - is a symbol of this upgradation of the university.

Firstly, the university is now saying that it believes that it has an initial and independent contribution to make to these students who had got lost somehow in the earlier processes. It may also be saying a second thing, namely that it is not content to be the sort of "end-biased" university that Melbourne and Monash have become with their set of students, automatically selected from a desk hierarchically graded meritocracy.

In the last year, observations of the English scene reminded me of these two features of an autonomous university and brought to mind the many selection procedures in the last few years spoil out a sense in which we have lost academic freedom.

Special grounds

Many universities in the U.K. have their own special offering of the La Trobe type. Students since 1964 has admitted a small group of early school-leavers who are unqualified as yet and capable of two or three "A" level passes and suitable grades. One third of these had left school before 15 and had not been educated in academic grammar schools. Ten per cent of these students wished to do science but they soon withdrew or were unsuccessful. The remaining 90% reported acts completely with reason. It is less or less indistinguishable from those selected under the conventional entrance requirements. Within the groups the students from the secondary modern did as well as many conventional students at Sussex.

Most of the early leavers were in need of special assistance to help with their studies. There were grants in their university student union or for the completion of two years of secondary schooling without closing the door to their possible continuation into tertiary studies. Subject combinations at both "A" (6th form) and "O" (5th form) and non-examined levels are now making up the sixth year diet of many senior students in England. In the last group of two students were for the start of the course was taking 3 "A" level subjects and 2 "O" and a further "A" level subject as well as a non-examined programme.

It is possible because the latter students have chosen to seek selection in a much more limited range of universities and polytechnics than the former.

These actions by British universities and other tertiary institutions have a liberating and relaxing effect on the schools, whereas our own history over recent years, despite the same bargaining of tertiary institutions, has led to secondary and tertiary education being locked together in an increasingly tense and rigid matriculation year.

The course is one year longer than the usual science degree and students in it join the universities in some subjects after one special year and in others after two such years. With the first group of students graduated in mid-1971, there has been reports that drop out is no higher for than the students who had always done science subjects.

Academic criteria

However, there is another much more significant way in which the universities in England show academic independence. This is the flexibility of entrance requirements even when academic achievement is the major criterion.

University X will offer a particular course to candidates who reach a certain grade in two "A" level subjects on top of a broad set of five form subjects. University Y offers its course in the same area to students with three suitable "A" levels. The differences in background of the intake students are taken care of in the university after selection if necessary.

An example of this is to be found at Bristol where the Dean of Science are promoting two alternative beginnings to the medical course. One will be based on the sciences and the other on physical and biological sciences.

The alternatives enable the university to offer selection to students who complete high at school certificate, have been in academic grammar schools, or combination of school certificate work in social or natural sciences. Most other medical schools will still be requiring higher specific courses in science work in the natural sciences.

It is very interesting to see the effect this sort of unilateral action by universities and by polytechnics and teachers' colleges is having on the school system.

There has been a liberating and relaxing effect on schools and secondary pupils as they approach the higher school certificate year. Because there is a variety of academic selection criteria available at the while offering similar courses, students are able to take an increasing variety of subjects at this last stage in their university student union or for the completion of two years of secondary schooling without closing the door to their possible continuation into tertiary studies. Subject combinations at both "A" (6th form), "O" (5th form) and non-examined levels are now making up the sixth year diet of many senior students in England. In the last group of two students were for the start of the course was taking 3 "A" level subjects and 2 "O" and a further "A" level subject as well as a non-examined programme.

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$589,000 in grants for Monash

SEVENTY-FIVE research grants, totalling $589,490, have been awarded to members of Monash staff for 1972. The awards were announced by the Minister for Education and Science in a letter recommending the Australian Research Grants Committee's latest month.

The total of the grants earmarked for new projects, the balance for continuing work. The largest individual grant was $59,800 to Dr. A. C. McLarm (physics) to continue his work on the direct observation and identification of crystal defects and their role in mechanisms of crystallisation and deformation of minerals and rocks.

The full list of grants is as follows:

**HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**New Projects:**
- Dr. R. E. Kennedy
  A social history of Broken Hill, 1883 to the present day.
  $764
- Mr. B. A. Knox
  The politics and colonial policy of the fourth Earl of Onslow (1813-1889)
  $1000
- Mr. L. Li
  The place of the military in the politics of modern Japan, 1668-1945
  $380
- Professor M. I. Logan
  Organisational change and interregional conflict
  $800
- Professor G. Skinner
  The life and times of Sir Thomas Mervyn
  $3167
- Dr. D. B. Waterson
  The life and times of Ahmad Riza Khan
  $1097

**Continuing Projects:**
- Dr. J. L. Reddaway
  Human information processing: determinants and correlates of performance
  $8676
- Dr. C. Chen
  Migrant teacher and migrant child in Australia
  $1975
- Dr. M. G. Glynn
  Constitutional transformation
  $1990

**New Projects:**
- Dr. D. E. Edgar
  Socialisation for conformity
  $7188
- Dr. E. M. Evagelido
  Aborigines and the administration of justice
  $2150
- Dr. K. I. Foster
  The perception of structure sentence under conditions of oral presentation
  $2567
- Dr. H. G. Getha
  The relationship between temperature and power relations in the Pacific
  $8581
- Professor D. G. Giman
  Econometric and mathematical methods of protection
  $8438
- Dr. T. Hore and
  Professor D. G. Giman
  Teacher-pupil interaction with Australian and non-British immigrant children
  $8457
- Mrs. E. Preston
  A study of trade between Japan and Australia
  $3538
- Dr. A. G. Erel
  History of Victoria 1851-1900
  $1940

**PHYSICAL SCIENCES**

**New Projects:**
- Professor B. R. Morton
  Theoretical investigation of electronic and particularly magnetic properties of transition metals and their alloys
  $7276
- Dr. W. H. Melbourne
  Dynamics of linear equations
  $83314
- Dr. J. R. M. Williams and
  Dr. J. A. Berley
  Studies of solids at low temperatures in high magnetic fields
  $71485
- Dr. B. Weber
  Electron spin resonance, nuclear magnetic resonance and anti ferromagnetic resonance in complex and crystals
  $15459
- Dr. R. Weber
  Measurement of thermal properties of magnetically ordered materials in the vicinity of the Néel temperature and in magnetic fields up to 60 Kg
  $7281

**Continuing Projects:**
- Dr. D. G. Black
  Metal template arrangements
  $5047
- Professor R. D. Brown
  Molecular orbital studies of electronic structures of molecules
  $28600

**CHEMICAL SCIENCES**

**New Projects:**
- Dr. P. F. Westwood
  Synthesis of potentially biologically active molecules
  $28690
- Professor R. D. Brown
  Single crystal electronic spectroscopy of transition metal ions in polynuclear complexes
  $7509
- Professor B. O. West
  Synthesis of polynuclear complexes containing ferrocenyl and saccharin derivatives of the elements
  $4669

**Continuing Projects:**
- Dr. D. G. Black
  Metal template arrangements
  $5047
- Professor R. D. Brown
  Molecular orbital studies of electronic structures of molecules
  $28600

**NEW PROJECTS:**

**CHEMICAL SCIENCES**

- Professor R. D. Brown
  Study of short lived molecular species by microwave spectroscopy
  $15436
- Dr. B. F. C. Brown
  Syntesis and mass spectrometry of organic compounds
  $4929
- Dr. R. F. C. Brown
  Synthesis and structure of organometallic compounds
  $7186
- Dr. M. C. McAdam
  Effect of electron techniques on common features of organometallic chemistry
  $800
- Dr. B. M. K. Meakin
  Structural chemistry
  $4914
- Professor B. O. West
  The determination of the thermodynamic properties of simple chemical compounds
  $1248
- Professor D. V. Bowes
  The reactions of cyclic amines and aromatic amines
  $8139
- Dr. R. I. Wilson
  Quantitative studies of oxidation reactions
  $850

**BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

- Dr. R. C. Bayly
  Synaptoporin protein synthesis
  $1500
- Dr. J. G. Jordan
  Sodium factors which influence lipid deposition in chickens
  $2100
- Dr. J. G. Jordan
  The function of arranged synaptic connections in the nervous system
  $7934
- Dr. G. M. Scott
  A taxonomic investigation and revision of the monoe of temperate Australia
  $6596

**NEW PROJECTS:**

- Dr. J. I. Polmeu
  Studies of the development of the heart in the chick embryo
  $2500

**NEW PROJECTS:**

- Dr. J. G. Jordan
  The mechanism of action of pituitary hormones on the kidney
  $2500

**NEW PROJECTS:**

- Dr. R. J. F. Field
  The effects of ionising radiation on the level of rat brain tissue
  $2500

**NEW PROJECTS:**

- Dr. P. W. Elwood
  The mechanisms of crystallisation and deformation of minerals and rocks
  $2500

**NEW PROJECTS:**

- Dr. J. R. McKillop
  The determination of the thermodynamic properties of simple chemical compounds
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CHILDE WELFARE

The national conference on child welfare in Australia will be held at Monash in February. The conference, which is being sponsored by the Children's Welfare Association of Victoria, aims at shaping a national policy on child welfare. Academics and leading workers in the field of child welfare will participate.

Topics to be discussed include: disadvantaged children and the nature of social vulnerability, goals and guide lines in child welfare, planning, coordination and integration of services, and the objectives, value and organisation of a national association.

The executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, Mr. Joseph H. Reid, will be among the speakers at the conference.

Study groups will be set up and participants will be limited to invitees. The conference will also be open to the public and the program may be of interest to delegates who will be required to pay a registration fee.

As part of the program participants will visit child welfare institutions in Victoria.

Professor W. H. Scott, professor of sociology, ext. 2961, has more details. Professor Scott will present a paper at the conference on "Disadvantaged Children and the Nature of Social Vulnerability."

He would like to hear from post-graduate students who would like to act as rapporteurs at the conference study groups. They will not be paid but will have free access to the conference and its publications.

Monash on display

MODEL Lucy Kirby, a Monash graduate, will be hand to answer questions when the university holds a three-day display in the head office of the State Savings Bank, Elizabeth St., last month. It's estimated that more than 30,000 bank customers and passers-by inspected the exhibits - photographs, models, relics and literature illustrating a wide range of university activities.

The exhibition was arranged to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of Sir John Monash. Several of the exhibits are now on a tour of the bank's branches.

SKYDIVING COURSE

For those who have the courage there's a course available after the examination that should prove the highlight of the vacation - skydiving.

The Monash Skydiving Club is running courses at lower than normal rates. It will cost about $20 for the basic jump course and the first jump, the next 10 jumps will be about $2.50 each and after that up to $1.50. The club has 35 Monash students and staff as members. Those interested in doing the vacation course should contact Labelloche 516 or ring 792-2181.

ORDER FORM

Determinate in the Parents' Group Box in the Union. The Monash University Parents' Group still has supplies of three Christmas cards, introduced last month. Profits from their sale will be used to finance the board at the Halls of Residence of two country students who would otherwise be unable to attend university.

The cards are printed in bright attractive colours and are very reasonable priced. The cards are supplied for use by 100 or 200.

Cards may be personalised by adding your name and address. In addition to the cost of the cards, the charge for personalising ranges from $2.75 for 50 cards, to $3.30 for 100 and $4.40 for 200.

PERSONALISING DETAILS (to be printed on card)

Name (Black Letters)
Address
Order placed by:
Name
Address

Post Code
Post Code
Post Code

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