NEW CAMP, CALENDAR, AND CONCERTS

Another 3000 students join Monash this week to bring the total undergraduate enrolment to 10,389, about 1000 below the proposed maximum for the university.

With postgraduates, the student population all told will be 11,675 this year.

A number of changes and new developments have been introduced for 1972.

The most important is the entirely new calendar the university has adopted with the introduction of the semester system.

The year's calendar is as follows: 1st semester—16 weeks, from March 6 (Monday) to June 23 (Friday). May vacation: May 15 (Monday) resuming on May 29 (Monday). Mid-year examination and study break June 26 (Monday) to July 14 (Friday). 2nd semester—15 weeks, from July 17 (Monday) to October 27 (Friday). August vacation: August 14 (Monday) resuming on August 28 (Monday).

This year Monash has become a joint partner with the YMCA in a camp at Shoreham on the Mornington Peninsula, 46 miles from the campus.

It is open for use by any member of the university or the general public. Bookings are made through the Sports and Recreation Association, ext. 3103.

The camp covers some 26 acres at Shoreham and is situated about 400 yards from a sheltered beach and 900 yards from the Point Leo Surf Beach. Its amenities include a large recreation hall, table tennis tables, a football and cricket oval, and volleyball and basketball courts. The camp can accommodate up to 140 people in bunk and tent facilities.

It has already been used by groups from Oakleigh High School and Burwood High School and Monash students organised a camp last weekend for about 50 freshmen.

Camp vacancies

Some vacancies still exist for Easter if staff and students would like to book accommodation. Doug Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union, would also like to see people using the camp as a weekend or casual holiday spot.

A change will be the wider development of the $1.2 million Robert Blackwood Hall, especially with a series of 22 regular huschline concerts throughout the year until October.

The concerts in the 1,354-seat hall will also be open to the general public.

MSO on March 23

The first concert will be on Thursday, March 25, with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. On March 27 the artists will be Loris Sylve, soprano, and Margaret Schofield, piano. Performances in April are planned by violinist, Ronald Woodcock and pianist, Ronald Farren Price.

The British orchestra, Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, currently in Australia for the Perth Festival and the Adelaide Festival of Arts, will give a concert in the Blackwood Hall at 8 p.m. on Friday, March 10. Tickets for students are available at $1.

SUNDAY CONCERTS

Regular Sunday public concerts are also planned for the hall. Miss Adrienne Holter has been appointed as the hall's concert manager. She is available on ext. 3202. Mr. Don Vincent, a Melbourne theatre manager, whose experience includes six years as manager of the Tivoli Theatre, has been appointed manager of the hall.

An easily noticeable change is the installation of gates at each of the university's main entrances. The gates have been introduced to regulate the numbers of unauthorised private motorists and commercial vehicles using the university roads and to check weekend vandalism.

The main Wellington Rd. gates will be wholly or partly open at all times, under the control of traffic officers, but the other gates will remain closed between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. nightly and at weekends.

One other change to record is the New Year addition to the Vice-Chancellor's title. He is now Dr. J.A.L. Matheson, M.B.E., M.Sc. (Manc.), M.C.E. (Melb.), Ph.D. (Birm.), F.I. Struct. E., F.I.C.E., F.I.E. Aust., F.A.C.E., C.M.G. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) in the New Year's Honors.
A number of Monash academics were busy over the vacation writing and presenting papers.

Topics ranged from suicide to cigarettes and the Reporter publishes extracts from some of the works.

TEACHING

Balson

A crisis existed in Australia's approach to education which could not be resolved without a revolution in teaching, Dr. M. Balson, senior lecturer in education, told a graduation at Bendigo Teachers' College.

Dr. Balson said the basic propositions on which schools were operated had not been adjusted to the contemporary needs of young people.

"Consequently our influence upon youth has diminished," he said. "The problems of youth reflect the rebellion of children against society, against authority, against order and against social demands."

Dr. Balson, who claimed that a more democratic social system was on the way, listed the characteristics of the current autocratic system:

- domination of one over another
- cooperation means doing as you are told - "Don't publish material!" "Wear hair a certain length!" - the "I will tell you what to do" domination.
- a system based on caste or class which supports a vertical superior-inferior continuum such as male-female, white-coloured, capital-labour, parents-children and teachers-students.
- rewards and punishments used to make others do what you want. Both show a complete lack of respect for the individual.
- Previously repressed and 'inferior' groups were now striving for equality.
- Dr. Balson said that maintaining authority had become the main concern of superior groups rather than the welfare of others.

"In a democratic society, traditional methods of autocratic control have broken down," he said.

"Each individual is freed from the necessity of submitting to autocratic demands and is now encouraged to accept responsibility for his own decisions."

"Children look around and see gains in other areas that they are denied, and this is making them restless and impatient."

Must reduce the size of our schools

Professor J. M. Swan, at a graduation conference at Monash, said the schools now encouraged to accept freedom to act as their teachers and local interested persons together decide.

Professor Musgrave, professor of sociology of education, made the remarks at a graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall for 210 graduates, mainly from the medical faculty.

"We cannot shrug it off by saying that the schools, and perhaps also colleges, are not making proper provisions for the needs of the most able and the most sick."

Small schools

"It seems to me that what we need are a large number of small schools, which will have a great degree of financial independence and, in some cases, perhaps, will also include health centres in the same building."

"Because there would then be a larger number of schools and small health units, more younger teachers and doctors would have a chance to take part in making meaningful decisions, as also would a large number of adults who would be either part-time students or involved as consultants or one having your special skills," he said.

"The greatest mistake parents make with children is to discourage them," Dr. Balson told the 131 students.

March 1, 1972

HEALTH

Professor Basil Hetzel believes that cooperation in the whole field of human relations is inadequate and the prominence of "power gripps" difficulties is one of the background reasons for attempted suicide in the 15 to 24 age group.

Professor Hetzel, chairman of the department of social and preventive medicine at the Alfred Hospital, made these points when speaking at the Collins Strike Fund.

He said that suicide attempts recorded at the Alfred had trebled in the last 10 years and people aged from 15 to 24 formed the main group involved.

A "learning to live" scheme would have to be built into the education system. Young people should take part in group discussions before marrying.

Education of young people in the whole field of human relations, handling family relationships and marriage was inadequate, he said.

The suicide rate among Australian men rose from 15.1 to 18.8 for every 100,000 between 1955 and 1965. The equivalent figure for women rose from 5.4 to 10.8 in the same period.

"The rise in suicides is a symptom of the increasing rate and presence of personal relations in an industrial society," Professor Hetzel said.

"The phenomenon is more marked in the cities. It requires much more attention."

SMOKING

Swan

The advertising techniques of tobacco companies, especially in persuading teenagers to start smoking, were criticized by the Pro-Chancellor, Professor J. M. Swan, at a graduation conference at Monash.

"We surely will not have to wait much longer before the Government puts a ban on all forms of cigarette advertising and promotion," Prof. Swan said.

Prof. Swan was opening the fourth Australasian Conference on Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics which was attended by more than 200 delegates from Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the United States, India and Britain.

He told the conference it was ironic that many people ignored the fact that cigarette smoke was "easily the most damaging form of chronic air pollution."

"Interestingly, a great many people in middle life—no doubt having acquired at a humidus of sense—are giving up smoking," Prof. Swan said.

He advocated the development of safer cigarette filters to the conference.

"Improved tar filtration and selective filtration of health damaging substances without removal of all the flavourcing substances and without imposing a too-great resistance to draw are desirable health goals and might well attract the interest of pharmacists and engineers having your special skills," he said.

"The problem of smoking is not the same as the problem of alcoholism. We have done with so many more apparent successes in the treatment of alcoholism in the past several years."

RESOURCES

Gross

Australian society had a "cavalier attitude" towards education at all levels and for all people, Professor Gross told the third international apparel-textile congress held recently in Melbourne.

"The first is a pattern of separate and quite unequal school systems with good schools for the economic elite and fair to poor ones for the rest."

"The second is a salary and tax structure which provides little or no economic incentive for people to invest their time in acquiring a high level of conceptual skills. A taxdriver makes little less, and sometimes more, than a graduate engineer."

"These policies, taken together, tend to discourage the identification and development of conceptual skills among the majority of the population," Prof. Gross said.

"It leads to a nation with relatively intelligent and potentially creative taxdrivers."

"I don't believe that Australia can afford to squander its most important resources in this way."

Half-baked ideas

"I don't believe in half-baked ideas and that to some extent Australian business people suffered from a nettle psychology and they tended to look overseas for innovations and creativity."

To create an environment which stimulated rather than suppressed creativity took good management. It needed a management which did not sit in judgment, usually waiting new, generally half-baked ideas, but one which encouraged new ideas, "even half-baked ones."

"Professor Gross said that as pre-industrial and transitional societies industrialized and moved towards the mass-consumption society, one might specialize on what sort of industries they would develop.

Just as a developing foetus went through phases reflecting the evolutionary history of a species, so did a developing country go through an industrial evolution. It started with primary production of food and natural resources, moved towards the mass-consumption society, and finally to knowledge-intensive industries."

Prof. Gross said that Monash for two years to take graduate classes. He is from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
HospitaL Teaching Crisis

Professors Claim

Many surgical patients today are road members, and medical system, due to the excessively long periods because the all over Australia. They can job of the public hospitals. The Poli. National Dance Group is Farmed in the theatre. The group has been appointed as activities officer and has been sent to the Professor's centre. It will teach in the continued survival of good medical, especially from the convalescent facilities, half of its available future with any probability that it will be accepted.

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A Day for Parents

An Orientation Day for the parents of new students will be held at Monash on Sunday, March 19. It is being organised by the Monash University Parents Group and will commence at 11 a.m. with a tour of the university starting at the Robert Blackwood Hall. At 12 noon there will be barbecue lunch at the sports centre. At 2 p.m. there will be talks by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, the Adviser to Prospective Students, Mr. R. Belschaw and Professor of Education, Professor F. J. Maguire. Introductions to the chaplains and question and answer sessions with the Deans of Faculties will also be held.

Summer School sets a record

The Fourth Monash Summer School ended officially this week after 2½ months, 39 courses and a record demand for places.

More than 3000 people had to be turned away. A total of 1025 people, including about 600 people from outside the university enrolled for the courses. It has now become the biggest summer school of its kind in Australia.

In the photo, right, French-born tutor, Andre Sollier teaches the art of Sumi-e to Mrs. Patricia Gittins from Cheeborn, Sumi-e is a philosophy and technique of painting brought from China to Japan 1500 years ago.

Miss Carina Hack, organiser of the summer school, says the popularity of the school shows the need for similar schools to be provided in universities and colleges throughout Australia.

"There is no need for these expensive buildings to become ghost towns during the summer holidays," she said.

Courses offered in this year's school include: silk screen printing, photography, typing, socialist societies, life drawing, modern dance, understanding children's behaviour, Italian, computers and pottery.

Miss Hack has left Monash for AUS (see page nine) and Vicki Maffei, a graduate from Melbourne University, has been appointed as activities officer and organiser of the summer school.

Further details are available from the controller of parent orientation, Mrs. H. A. Strickland, 56-1495.

The next activity of the parents group will be morning coffee at 10.30 a.m. on March 22 in the Alexander Theatre. The speaker will be Dr. Matheson.

It will be followed by a luncheon and university tour on April 18 and a film and luncheon on May 3.

The main office bearers for the group this year are: president; Mrs. R. G. Wyndham, vice-president; Mrs. J. Conroy (25-2643); secretary; Mrs. J. R. Marles (419-7391).
In the Mail

POLITICAL PRISONERS INDONESIA

Sir, The recent visit of President Sukarto to this country prompts us, as University staff members with a professional interest in Indonesian and regional affairs, to ask what is the status of the Sahabat group, to raise what is a matter of profound concern and ashamed to us, the fact that some tens of thousands of untried persons continue to be held as political prisoners in Indonesia.

In the wake of the political upheaval of October 1965, hundreds of thousands of Indonesians were arrested and many of these continue to be detained without trial. Some of them are alleged to have been involved in the "30th September Movement" which attempted the October coup; the great majority are detained as political opponents. Of one

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political arrest or still under interrogation and not of untried penou continue Je to
coup; the great majority are detained as
involvement in the 1965 coup; Group
Finding Ci solution
members or sympathisers of the now
banned Indonesian C9mmunist Party.

There are about 5,000 now. They are not 
have tried about 200 people...
that is a

Sugiharto, had told a Foreign
Correspondents Club meeting on 20

yen vis-a·vis the dollar. Every day it changes.

If

150 years to try 5,000 people. Of course.

Encouraging as these recent developments have been, the situation remains complicated. It is by no means clear how many political detainees are held here reported

in Class C,
is by no means clear how many

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is repugnant to many

participants in the mass imprisonment, we believe

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are ideologically conscious'; but there

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It is encouraging to see that

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but one notable recent acquisition has been

may it be that members of staff, through
demands of space, are forced to jettison rare
medieval works, or, indeed, useful books of

This leaves at least 28,000 political

 powdered over a six-year period, we believe

days have passed since the events which

in the case of Group B

and Group C,
political detainees are held here reported

for their

them towards a solution of their problem.

We should be developing our own new

Margaret Cop pel and Professor Herbert Feith,

and 00IIyicted.

that rehabilition efforts be directed to

allowing parent companies overseas to
tender successfully for Government contracts overseas, especially in the areas of Australian subsidiaries; and (d) permitting the purchase of cheap sub-components from overseas, where the work of those who are processing and manufacturing companies.

have tried about 200 people...

That rehabilition efforts be directed to

suitable for the provision of suitable conditions for the long and complex assimilation into the

But the Attorney-General, Lient-General

squatting in the case of Group B;

in the case of Group B

and Group X.

is repugnant to many

and Group C prisoners. These were, he said, 19,516 prisoners in Group A and

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**NEW FEATURE**

LA TROBE

Admissions Policy

La Trobe Council has accepted the recommendation by the Academic Board that, for 1972, applications for admission to the University should not be rejected on the ground that the applicant is currently under suspension from another educational institution, and that such applicants should be treated in the same way as other applicants.

Council agreed that the admissions policy was a matter of general policy and was made exclusively an academic matter, and resolved to examine during 1972 the long term policy for admissions. It would consult with the Academic Board.

Summer Schools

A sub-committee of the Academic Board will investigate the need for the introduction of summer schools.

QUEENSLAND

Semester in 1974

Queensland University Senate has agreed that the university be organised on a semester system from 1974. There will be two self-contained units with examinations at the end of each.

Helping external students

The university plans to develop an $80,000 centre at Toowoomba, mainly to provide for external studies students. The university was given 14 acres of land for the centre.

How to convene

Queensland students have formed a Social Convenors' Club. The idea is to bring together social convenors of all organisations, whether on or off campus, so they can present a united front in negotiation with entertainment services in Brisbane.

Employment statistics

Only six of almost 1500 university graduates are unemployed and seeking employment six months after graduation, a survey by the Queensland University Counselling Services has found. It was made in mid-1970 and based on 1491 graduates from 1969.

GRIFFITH, Qld.

First enrollments

The University should take its first students in 1975, it is planned to start with 45 to 50 students, a total of 200 staff and 450 part-time and full-time students.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Getting a drink?

Student unions at all three Sydney universities will be allowed to apply for liquor licences under new regulations announced recently by the NSW premier, Mr. Askin. No sales will be permitted to students under 18 years.

TASMANIA

Scanning the stars

The University of Tasmania is building a 40in. optical telescope at Mt. Runney to study the composition of the stars and their atmospheres. The information obtained will be valuable to those interested in the distribution of matter throughout the universe, and also about the speed with which this matter is moving.

The telescope, which will cost about $300,000, will be operating by the end of this year or early next year.

Limiting enrolments

The university may not indefinitely be able to accept all Tasmanian students seeking admission. There is a steadily growing number of applicants who may be accepted only late, or not at all, because the university is the same position as most other universities in Australia, and may make quotas necessary in at least some faculties. It is possible that some such quotas may have to be applied in 1973.

MONASH REPORTER

News from other universities

**LECTURES OR HOW TO PUSH A COLORED BUTTON**

Perhaps the lecturer speaks too softly. The student may be tired. Or perhaps the lecturer goes too fast.

There could be many reasons for a lecturer's being unable to get across to the student audience the full message of his hour's verbal discourse.

Melbourne University has developed an experimental electronic device with the aim of stimulating effective lecture communication. It has two names — "student response system" and the "student feedback system".

It works on a push button principle and it was unveiled last month at a ceremony in the university's Lyle lecture theatre attended by some 160 academics from the three universities, administrators, donors and students.

The system cost $6100 and was developed by the audio visual section of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at Melbourne.

**Five buttons**

Under the system each student has a row of five buttons at his desk in the lecture theatre. In the system's simplest application, the lecturer asks a question and shows the students a series of possible answers, numbered one to five, on a slide projector screen.

Each student selects his answer and presses the button which corresponds to the number of the answer.

All buttons at every desk correspond to lights on a console board in front of the lecturer. He can see the answers of all students.

Five different light colors represent the five different buttons.

The lecturer can see at a glance what percentage of his students has given the correct answer by evaluating the predominance of the right answer colour on his board.

There are also five meters on the console which record the total number of students who have pressed buttons.

**RESEARCH STUDY ON "DROP OUT" REASONS**

A study is being made by two interstate researchers into reasons for drop-outs and failures from university.

About 450 drop-out students from Queensland, Melbourne, Monash, NSW and ANU will be asked to participate in the survey.

It is being made by Professor J.S. Western, professor of sociology at Queensland University and Mr. D. S. Anderson of the Education Research Unit at the ANU as part of a grant from the Nuffield Foundation.

The students to be covered will have studied law, engineering, education or medicine, most of them since 1969.

Prof. Western said: "There is evidence to suggest that not all students give it away because they fall short intellectually, from these the lecturer can see the most popular wrong answer so that he can find out what they are thinking."

And the university freely acknowledges it is experimental. The Dean of Education, Professor A. G. Austin, at the unveiling ceremony told the audience: "It may not work. We don't know. But we want to try it out."

The system has been developed with finance from the Ian Potter Foundation and the university's Graduate Union. So far 180 of the 256 seats in the Lyle theatre have been fitted with the five buttons.

When further money is available it is planned to equip all the seats.

The response system is the first to be used in a Victorian university and is believed to be the first of its type in Australia.

TIME WELL SERVED

The Justice Department in New South Wales has released detailed results of performance by prisoners in 1971 NSW university exams. Here are a few examples:

A man serving a life sentence for murder gained a distinction pass in psychology at University level. He is a prisoner at the Berrima medium security prison near Goulburn.

A fellow prisoner serving a 10-year term for rape, gained a credit pass in the same examination and subject.

A prisoner serving a life sentence for murder passed with credit at university level in geography.

A prisoner serving 10 years in the same prison for robbery, passed in English at the same level.

Six prisoners — four from Berrima and two from Goulburn — passed the 1971 Higher School Certificate examination.

March 1, 1972
The world population exceeded these figures before 1970. Babies are born at the rate of three per second and the total mortality rate is only one per second. We would be most concerned if our overcrowded planet were being invaded by about 70 million beings each year.

Professor Colin Clark in 1949 forecast a world population of 5500 million by the year 1990. Frank Notestein's projection was 3500 million by the year 2000. The world population exceeded these figures before 1970. Babies are born at the rate of three per second and the total mortality rate is only one per second. We would be most concerned if our overcrowded planet were being invaded by about 70 million beings each year.

The table at the bottom of the page is a United Nations population estimate for the year 2000, but again the demographers will be quick to point out that their estimates are too high. The population of Asia, South America and parts of Africa will probably crash in the next major disaster, such as a tidal wave in Pakistan, cause a food crisis within 24 hours. [In Melbourne we would have food stored to last six weeks if isolated.]

These countries are on the brink already. India with 330 million people has only 10 million who are adequately fed. Many of the rest, with an average life expectancy of 40, die of simple diseases like flu, measles, etc., aggravated by understatement.

Asian friends?

Look at the table again. The highest population is in Oceania (which includes Australia) can produce is 7 million. Even the most ambitious immigration programme could not match Asia's present or projected population.

Perhaps we would be best advised to stay friends with the 2000 million Asians and maintain our standard of living by limiting our own population. "Populate or perish" are not the alternatives.

This is not so easy. We will see great advantages in agricultural techniques. There is a "green revolution" underway. However, new strains of cereals which triple the production per acre require special care and large amounts of fertilizer; and we will need more fertilizer.

Economists hearing reports of new strains of plants rush with idle notes to their offices and compute the wheat that would grow in the vast Amazon basin for instance. However, an experimental clearing of 10,000 acres there, is already a wilderness. Rainforests usually have poor soil and the high rainfall removes the thin topsoil very quickly.

Even with a successful green revolution our economic systems prevent the "haves" from giving food to the "have nots". They cannot buy it and they cannot learn to grow it in time to avert drastic food shortages.

Resource wars in underdeveloped countries will probably produce authoritarian governments which will be hard for us to deal with.

Man has always shown himself completely ruthless when resources of any sort were at stake. Russia saved Czechoslovakia and its resources from deposition. The British seapower who torpedoed ships of Jewish refugees could solve their countries by the knowledge that they had saved Britain's petroleum interests in the Arab states.

Australia is part of the world picture and will feel the repercussions of resource crises before the year 2000.

There are enough atomic weapons about to kill every human several times. One must not be misled by talk of "tactical weapons" and "limited exchanges".

The ecological consequences of even a minor atomic conflict would be enormous. Fire storms through forests and cities would cause air pollution on a huge scale followed by widespread soil erosion. Turbidity from this would interfere with ecosystems in lakes, rivers and the sea. Inconvertible pipelines would pour millions of gallons of oil and other chemicals into the sea and the oceans. The radioactive fallout that would later come in the "hard rain" would accelerate mutation rates with unpredictable results.

We must face a crisis before the year 2000. There may be by then a world where "Black is colour and none is the number" to quote Bob Dylan. On the other hand by wisely managing our resources and helping our Asian neighbours to build stable population systems after their crisis Australia may play an important role in the next century.

The acting chairman of the Monash Department of Psychology. Professor R. W. Cumming, has won an award for the part he played in the design of a device to aid pilots in approaches to runways.

It is the Prince Philip Prize for Australian Design. Professor Cumming is pictured above (standing) at the presentation of the award. He is with Sir Donald Anderson, Director of Civil Aviation (left) and the Principal Airport Lighting Engineer for the Department of Civil Aviation, Mr. J. H. Leever.

The invention which won the award is in the foreground. It is called T-Vais (Visual Approach Slope Indicator System) and gives the pilots positive visual indication of their approach slope during landing.

The invention has now been recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. There are 76 T-Vais systems in use at Australian airports and 19 in New Zealand.

Prof. Cumming helped develop the system when he was principal scientific officer at the Aeronautical Research Laboratories. He worked with four other men on the project and shared the design prize with them.

WHY SHOP IN CARNEGIE?

FOUR Monash engineering students under the supervision of Ken Ogden, lecturer in transport in the civil engineering department, have conducted a survey into the characteristics of shoppers at the Carnegie shopping centre.

The students, Stuart Dahlenburg, Peter Harbeck, Michael Kenny and Graham Moon, interviewed 177 shoppers as part of their final year course in Civil Engineering.

The survey, which was carried out over a two-month period on three weekdays and Saturday mornings, was made with the co-operation of the Carnegie Chamber of Commerce.

The Acting Chairman of the Cranbourne Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ogden believes there were some interesting results such as the high number of people who walked to the centre, the high turnover rate of cars in the parking areas and the high percentage of those who did not shop elsewhere.

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The concept of Colleges of Advanced Education was first outlined in August, 1964, with the release of the Martin Report.

Their role and relationship with universities has always been a moot point with the colleges generally looked on as the less prestigious sector of Australia’s tertiary system.

BRIGADIER P. P. JACKSON, principal of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, believes several fallacies exist in present (and official) attitudes towards CAEs. He recently outlined his ideas at a colloquium of the Monash Education Faculty and The Reporter now publishes extracts from his discussion on CAEs and Universities.

COLLEGE HEAD HAS HIS SAY

I believe it is time to return to and re-examine Sir Robert Menzies’ original reference to the Martin Report’s recommendations for development of a broad and, I emphasise, comprehensive system of tertiary education, “different from but complementary to tertiary education as at present provided by the universities.”

The fallacy which has arisen from this statement, is the assumption that the complementary system of education is synonymous with the universities as a group versus the universities as a group.

This fallacy was particularly exemplified by the endeavours of Mr. Malcolm Fraser when first Minister of Education and Science to explain the college programme in terms of differences in the students.

The colleges were said by Mr. Fraser, at the 1969 University of New England conference, to be “vocational in orientation”. University students were “trained to analyse and reason without passion”(?) Students of Colleges of Advanced Education on the other hand, were more practical than analytical. They were “more vocationally-minded” – “they know what they want to do and are set out to equip themselves to do it, whilst a great number of those going to universities would not yet have made these decisions”.

The view that there is any continuing fundamental difference between a university student and a full-time college student is hardly tenable.

Time, in some former technical colleges in the suburbs and provinces of Victoria, there may be special groups of students who have been educated at local technical schools with a technical career in mind and in some colleges where fees are low, socio-economic factors affect certain students’ decisions where to enrol. However, these criteria are peculiar to specific colleges, and their incidence is likely to decrease in the future.

I suggest that the same vocational decisions, attributed by Mr. Fraser to CAE students, will have been made by the majority of students enrolled in tertiary education, no matter what their preliminary attainment in secondary school.

Moreover, if one accepts VUAC selection cut-off points as an indicator, students with the greatest potential are opting for vocational courses in such areas as veterinary science and medicine.

The belief that the university student is still largely independent of any immediate requirement to qualify himself or herself to earn a living has recently been shaken by the publicity given to the difficulty experienced by some graduates in finding employment.

The idea that attendance at a university or possession of a university degree implies some special quality of intelligence and application is no longer automatically accepted by the community.

In any case, anyone who has been associated with tertiary enrolment and first year tertiary students, will be well aware that in all institutions, college and universities alike, a very large proportion are enrolled not because they particularly want to be there, but, for good or ill, because of the influence of their close relatives, friends and associates.

If that is true, the question of the role of the VUAC selection programme put them on the basis of their achievement at the Higher School Certificate examination.

Many, had they been properly informed and given a fine choice of “orientation”, may not have wanted to enter tertiary education at all – or, at not least not immediately.

The suggestion that CAE first year students know what they want to do is far from the truth. Our lamentable lack of career education and guidance at secondary level ensures that the vocational “choice” of many students is almost random and at best a gamble. The course they undertake is a function of the VUAC and CAE packing.

That so many students succeed and retain their enthusiasm for a course, is a compliment, not to our selection criteria, but to the inherent adaptability and capacity for adjustment of the young of the species.

I believe that this argument demonstrates that the “difference” between colleges and universities is no longer significantly a function of the inherent attitudes or of the social composition of the student body, it is therefore amongst other characteristics of tertiary education that we must seek for any identity function.

Future links

Later in his talk, Brigadier Jackson posed the question: "What future interaction is likely between the universities and colleges?" He said:

It seems likely that the cold financial wind and the graduate employment situation may have a similar impact on the universities as it has on CAEs.

In times of full graduate employment it was easy for the university authorities and the students to believe that the university did not contract with a student to fit him for employment and that the university student is largely independent of any immediate requirement to qualify himself or herself to earn a living.

However changing employment opportunities operate powerfully on the attitudes of governments, the media, parents and the potential students: as is shown by the recent adverse publicity on graduate employment opportunities.

Should the change continue – and I believe it will – governments are likely to foster only a limited amount of accent on scholarship for its own sake and there will be pressures from government and the community for a larger proportion of the university effort to be devoted to work of social and economic relevance.

This would not only create differences between universities but, since the universities and some of the colleges are offering the same level of study in similar disciplines, it could well lead to closer consultation and co-operation and some rationalisation of responsibilities between neighbouring universities and colleges.

It would be very likely to slow down the introduction of more advanced courses in the smaller colleges.

ANZAAS films are available

ANZAAS has invited Monash that it has eight scientific films available for showing during the first semester and up until the August holidays.

The films are obtainable from: Mr. Patrick Mathew, Film Officer, Film Unit, University of NSW, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

The following is the list of titles:  
BM/9 “Life of the Microphage”  
BM/12 “Clinical application of lasers”  
BM/16 “The solution for encephalitis and leuc encephalitis”  
BM/17 “Culture Organotypique in vitro de tumeurs malignes humaines”  
P/G1 “Bipolar reaction in Lucento”  
P/G4 “Shrinkproofing Wool”  
P/G6 “Le Platistom et ses applications médicales”  
P/G7 “Spectrometric RAMAN Laser”  

March 1, 1979
University graduates held a three day conference at the University of Tasmania over the vacation. More than 50 delegates from most Australian universities and representing about 100,000 graduates attended the conference. Topics raised included university entrance, inequalities, extremists and the relationship of universities to other tertiary institutions.

The Reporter records some of the statements...

WARK: CHANGES NEEDED IN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE

The chairman of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, Sir Ian Wark, at the Australian University Graduate Conference urged a quickening trend towards delayed entrance to tertiary education or alternatively the adoption of the sandwich course system.

"Either procedure would ameliorate the employment and adjustment problems," Sir Ian said.

Sir Ian, who was speaking on the "Employment of graduates and their function in the community," said that most graduates were confronted with a difficult transition to the work situation and that extension must be transferred from books to people.

"Those few who have had prior experience in employment, or those who have need practical experience concurrently with university studies, as in the part time course, have a tremendous advantage at this stage."

Sir Ian said concurrently with unity studies, as in the part time course, have a tremendous advantage at this stage."

Sir Ian said he believed the difficulty of some graduates in finding employment had been over emphasised to the detriment of the service to the community aspect. "It is too often implied by reports that the community is to blame if a graduate is not immediately offered a position regarded by him as suitable to his ambitions and attainments."

"While one has a degree of sympathy for him, one also feels that from the public's point of view the first emphasis must be placed on service. Once graduates realise and admit this they will encounter less difficulty in obtaining suitable work and in adjusting themselves to a new and less sheltered environment."

"The essential change in outlook is from a necessarily competitive and individualistic attitude. Some allowances are important, to a situation in which one's thoughts and actions must be guided by the needs and interests of the employing organization."

"It is a difficult transition, but in the long run the person who succeeds in industry is he who subjugates his own interests to those of his employer. The competition of the university must give way to co-operation."

Public mistake

Sir Ian said it was a mistake, into which almost the whole public had fallen, to regard non-university people as underprivileged.

Some are just as intelligent, many are more enterprising than the graduate, and most have skills important to the public that you and I altogether lack. "However in one respect they are underprivileged."

"During the period when the graduate is studying, say from 18 to 22 years of age, these other people, while learning their own calling and earning, pay taxes which help to provide the full-time student with higher education and a potentially higher earning rate."

"This is an inequality which should be redressed, perhaps by granting the student a long-term loan for fees and keep: this would have other advantages as well."

March 1, 1972

Severe burden exists on country students

A HOBART VIEW OF BANGALI DESH

A joint conference of the Australian Students' Christian Movement and the Universities' Catholic Federation of Australia has called on Australian universities to offer more places for students from Bangladesh.

The conference, held in Hobart, attended by 300 staff members and students from all Australian universities, and a number of other tertiary institutions.

"It was resolved that the Australian university community, which has shown "solidarity with their Bangal Desh counterparts when these were principal targets of persecution and massacre" at the hands of the Pakistani Army last year.

It called on various university bodies, including the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Australian Union of Students to find ways in which Australian universities could assist a rebuilding programme.

The conference resolved that the Australian Government and community organisations should be active in exploring ways to help "renew the millions" of refugees returning to their homes in Bangal Desh.

Tony Pepper was one of 1000 students who waited through 1844 questions ranging from age to religion to get his computer date for one of last year's post-exams recovery balls.

And his partner for the night - his sister's Bangal Desh "Manosch" - passed the bar examination as a third year student to her protective mother.

Monash delegate

Monash was represented at the conference by Mian Aftirneze Holzer, who was elected a vice-president of the ADUC.

Severe burden exists on country students

PARENTS of students living beyond a centre served by a university were subjected to a far greater financial burden than was just or reasonable, the Australian University Graduate Conference was told.

The statement was contained in a submission presented to the conference by the Standing Committee of Convocation of the University of Tasmania which made a survey into assistance provided for Australian hinterland tertiary students.

In its submission the standing committee urged that the Federal Minister for Education and Science should be requested - in the interest of equal educational opportunity to redress the grievance facing the parents of students living in non-university centres, who qualify for a place in a university.

The standing committee reported that in its investigation of 1000 students, each one of whom believed that a degree would make him "better off", only 75 were "comfortably settled" in the university environment.

The ideal would be to adopt similar schemes to UK or New Zealand, however the committee suggested an interim scheme. The basic elements of the scheme, which would provide assistance to all students living in non-university centres on the same footing as those living in university centres, would be:

(a) an adequate accommodation allowance;
(b) a travel allowance to cover a return trip home each term. (The principle of providing travel and establishment allowances is already accepted in the case of Commonwealth Postgraduate scholarships).

Such a scheme would:
(a) provide equal educational opportunity for all qualified students regardless of whether they lived at Mount Tom Price, Unley or Mudgee, or Canberra, or in Launceston;
(b) enable the nation to provide an economic universal tertiary education service which would provide adequate regional colleges and a comprehensive scholarship scheme;
(c) remove a real grievance from hinterland taxpayers who perform a valuable economic service to the nation, especially in such remote areas as Australia as the iron-ore fields, but consider that their children are disadvantaged by comparison with the children of citizens resident in the national and state seats of government.

Means test

The committee stressed that a liberalisation of the means test that is applied to the existing Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme would not in itself solve the problem of hinterland parents unless the scheme was extended to ensure that every student who qualified for a place in a university was awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship.

Even then, there would need to be an additional provision for a living away from home allowance to meet the cost of residential college fees - regardless of the parents' income. Some part of this would be paid by a counterpart parent living in the same Australian centre.

MONASH REPORTER

Relatively successful

March 1, 1972
The clearest and most pressing problems about the future role of universities in the community are posed by the development of competing institutions like the Colleges of Advanced Education, Professor N. H. Fletcher told the conference.

"If the distinctions between all tertiary institutions are vague and ill-defined then social, rather than academic pressures will convert them all to universities and, because there will not be enough good students to go around, the long-order of universities will develop on the American pattern," he said.

Pro-F. Fletcher, Professor of physics and Pro-Vice-Chancellor at the University of New England, said the alternative of just working but insufficiently intelligent in school is poor and, at the university, "the root of many problems at the university."

The only rational course was for the universities to define more clearly their own role and to do it in such a way that the distinction was clear.

He then outlined what he thought were the four distinctive features of universities and suggested how they could be maintained and refined in the future:

1. Universities should provide the highest possible level of education for those members of the community best fitted to profit from them.

"Any reasonably dispasionate look at universities must convince anyone that at least one third of them should not be at university at all - their basic training in the common skills that should be learnt at school is poor and many of them have no real interest in university studies.

"These two groups are, I think, at the root of many problems at the university." Professor Fletcher said.

"Having arrived there in some way, one group finds it is not what they expected. They take a residence, a load of easy "waffly" subjects - and we all know which ones are in the university and, working just enough to avoid being shown out, spend the major part of their time doing something else.

"At the other end of the scale, many students fail to find that they are hard-working but insufficiently intelligent people who just fall gradually by the wayside."

More selective

This raised the problem of selection for university, "I heartily agree with the Australian Union of Students that the selection should not be on financial or social grounds, that tertiary education fees should be abolished and the means test on Commonwealth scholarship allowances removed," Prof. Fletcher said.

However, the universities needed to be more selective and the question was now, "Is there any substitute for a decreased percentage intake?"

"We are already producing more graduates in most fields than can be absorbed by society into the jobs they feel they should have, and the immense 'tail' of unsatisfactory students in all universities means that special lower-level courses must be devised for them or that they will hold back those students who are properly qualified for university study."

Professor Fletcher would pursue research and scholarship at the highest level but without hindrance to the immediate practicality of its findings.

MONASH REPORTER
RUNNING A UNIVERSITY

It is a good principle of administration that responsibility and authority should go together, and so the question of who should run the university is definitely a serious consideration along with the corresponding question of who shall carry responsibility for what goes on in the universities.

In the typical Australian university constitution the Council (or Senate), which often includes a majority of lay members, quite clearly enjoys the power to run its university conferred by its Act and, correspondingly, it is responsible to the legislature for the satisfactory running of the place. It represents the public interest in an enterprise which the public purse now inevitably finances.

Councils normally rely on the advice of expert committees in such matters as financial policy (so far as this is still within their jurisdiction), employment policy, housing of staff and students, building and development programme.

On academic matters it will rarely interfere with the proposals of the Faculty Councils Board although, on occasion and if properly informed, it may ask pointed questions or offer a matter back for reconsideration. An important detail is how to reconcile the requirement that Council should be fully informed with the problem of how to do this without flooding its members with paper.

I do not detect much dissent from the principle that Council should be paramount, although there is much argument about their constitution. Do they carry too much weight? should it be the Establishment? Perhaps; but these influential and highly competent individuals are not only being experts on the Council's affairs but, on occasion, they have been responsible for considerable funds reaching their university that would otherwise not have been so done. It has also been within my experience that the presence on Council of men of high financial reputation and integrity would work wonders for debate in bodies like the State Public Accounts Committee.

Governing bodies

But, allowing all this, there is obviously enough reason to think the University Council should have line membership so that all sections of community are represented in the university's governing bodies.

At the other end of the scale it is clear to me that the students, who are the clients of the university, should be represented, although I would stop a long way short of the popular membership that one sometimes hears suggested.

FES THE SAME QUOTAS UP

Council has decided that student fees at Monash will remain unchanged this year. The decision followed a State Government assurance of increased financial assistance in 1972 to match the Commonwealth's increased grant.

The supplementary grant recommended for Monash in 1972 totalled $1,110,000, of which the Commonwealth's share will be $389,000.

To obtain the full Commonwealth grant, the university needed an additional $274,000 from within the State — either as a direct grant from the government or from an increase of 7.5 per cent in fees. Fees, currently $447,000 of the State's share, had already been allocated out of the Commonwealth grant.

Fees for a full-time first year student enrolled in four subjects at Monash in 1971 totalled $534. As mentioned in the October 1971 Report, this fee has been raised by $4.50 to $58.00.

Council has also approved an increase of $5 per cent in fees for part-time students enrolled for more than one course.

In a similar way he should seek out and encourage the ideas of others and help to bring them to the point of decision and then, if they are acceptable, help to bring them to fruition.

So the Vice-Chancellor is at once the catalyst of his university's progress and the agent who facilitates that progress; but he also carries an inseparable responsibility for the well-being of his university, and in order to render him able to discharge the responsibilities that he really cannot avoid he must seek and be given authority to delegate work that others can carry out.

To sum up my views on the theme question, then, I confess to being conservative in the sense that I see nothing fundamentally wrong with the constitution of Australian universities. Some desirable improvements can readily be perceived, chiefly in the areas of communications, so that everyone can know what is going on.

But I do not wish to move either in the direction of the separation of functions where the Administration hires the faculty to teach the students, or towards the U.S.G.R. situation where the universities are the agents of the State's educational policy and when 'accept of "academic freedom" is no longer barred.'
COMMISSION ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

It is two years since the Commission on University Affairs completed its work and submitted recommendations on a variety of topics concerned with the governance and conduct of the university.

The Commission, consisting of 12 representatives of staff and students, was set up by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Matheson, with the approval of the University Council and the ProfeMoria Board. Members of the Commission were: Professor R. R. Andrew (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine), Mr. J. E. Carroll (student), Mr. D. B. Ellis (deputy Warden of the Union), Mr. E. B. Gogold (student), Mr. A. Lawson (student), Mr. N. C. Lethborg (student), Mr. A. D. Lowther (now professor of biochemistry), Mr. N. H. Marshall (student), Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, Dr. T. F. Speed (lecturer in mathematics), Professor J. M. Swain (now Pro-Vice-Chancellor) and Professor K. C. Westfold (Dean, Faculty of Science).

Throughout 1969, the Commission held 42 meetings and in October of that year presented a report outlining more than 30 recommendations under eight general headings:

1. Co-operation in University Governance
2. Educational Techniques
3. Experiments, Courses of Study
4. Departments
5. Faculties and Faculty Board
6. Professorial/Academic Board
7. Council
8. The Future

In the two years that have now passed, these recommendations have been mulled over at innumerable meetings of boards and committees throughout the university.

Most of the suggestions have been - or are being - implemented, either wholly or in part.

Has the endeavour been worthwhile? What changes have come about as a result?

A 11-page document presented to Professorial Board late last year reviewed the Commission’s recommendations and the progress achieved towards their implementation. Here, The Reporter summarises the major findings recorded in that document.

1. Co-operation in university governance

Under this heading, the Commission made recommendations that faculty and non-professorial staff participation in university governance.

It urged that both the Professorial Board and Faculty Board meetings should be open to all members of the university (with the proviso that confidential matters may be discussed in camera) and that the committees of these bodies should be obliged to invite representations and evidence from interested persons.

The steering committee of the Professorial Board pointed out that all faculty boards had non-professorial members and that in 1970 Professorial Board had agreed that membership should include students and non-professorial staff.

An amendment to the Monash University Act, Section 26, to provide for this was approved by Council on October 11, 1971. The committee therefore recommended:

(a) that the present observer (the chairman of the academic executive, M.A.S., the chairman of M.R.S.A., and one lecturer or above elected from each faculty) continue to attend Board meetings and be elected to the Board subsequent to the amendment of the Act;
(b) that the graduate student and undergraduate student members be defined in statute 9.1.2, except that, as previously decided by the Board such members must be full-time students. The experienced “tutors” pointed out that the sole or principal occupation of the student concerned is as a candidate for a degree and as holder of the University and that he is currently pursuing not less than seventy-five percent of what is regarded by the relevant faculty as a full-year’s work towards that degree or diploma;
(c) that the term of office of student members be one year and the members be eligible for re-election if qualified;
(d) that the student electorate be the students enrolled in the University and that the election for each student member be conducted by the appropriate student body recognised for the purpose by the Board;
(e) that the term of office for the non-professorial staff members be two years and the electorate be the non-professorial members of the faculty;
(f) that the returning officer for the election of non-professorial members of staff be the Academic Registrar.

The Board deferred a decision on recommendations (b) and (d) pending the amendment of the Act and consideration of an appropriate statute. It adopted the steering committee’s other recommendations.

On the question of opening Council, Professorial Board and Faculty Board meetings to interested persons, the steering committee noted that the Professorial Board in 1970 had not favoured open meetings. It further reported:

“The Faculty of Education, Engineering and Science did not favour the opening of their meetings to interested members of the University. The Board of the Faculty of Arts agreed to admit up to twenty members of the University, not members of the faculty, to any meeting of the Faculty Board; the Faculty Board subsequently noted that although the arrangement had been publicised it had not been taken to any extent. The Faculty of Economics and Administration noted that all faculty members of the rank of full-time teaching fellow and above, not members of the Faculty Board, should be allowed to attend. The Faculty Board noted that in 1970 the Faculty Board of Law agreed to the (C.U.A.) Recommendation 1.4. The Board of the Faculty of Medicine resolved in 1967 to admit any member of the academic staff of the faculty as an observer. To the Dean of Medicine no one has ever taken up the offer. The Faculty made no comments about the attendance of students, academics, or non-academic staff members.”

The committee recommended, and the Board agreed, that no further action should be taken.

On the recommendation that committees of the governing bodies of the university should be obliged to invite and receive representations and evidence from interested persons, the steering committee reported that in 1970 the Professorial Board had agreed that such committees should be encouraged, wherever appropriate, to receive representation from interested persons.

It went on:

“The Faculty of Engineering expressed a similar view. The Board of the Faculty of Education agreed that committees of the Board would be required to write receiving written representations. The Faculty of Medicine Executive Committee agreed to the recommendation. The Arts Faculty Board agreed to hear the recommendation, but only for committees to which they were appointed. The Faculty of Medicine had passed a resolution that memberhip should be elective for re-election.”

(Professorial Board agreed that no further action should be taken).

2. Educational techniques

The Commission made a number of recommendations aimed at improving teaching methods, including:

a. That courses on educational teaching methods be made available to all lecturing staff and that all newly appointed staff be required to undergo such training.

b. That special attention be given to the techniques of conducting tutorials and that tutorials be given special status and that faculty members be two years ahead of students enrolled in the University and that the electorate be the students enrolled in the University and that the election for each student member be conducted by the appropriate student body recognised for the purpose by the Board;
(c) that the term of office for the non-professorial staff members be two years and the electorate be the non-professorial members of the faculty;
(d) that the returning officer for the election of non-professorial members of staff be the Academic Registrar.

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(Professorial Board agreed that no further action should be taken).

3. Experiments in courses of study

The Commission put forward three recommendations aimed at securing greater freedom of subject and course selection; eliminating the unsatisfactory requirements in the design of courses; encouraging experimentation in the techniques of conducting tutorials and in giving students an awareness of the relationship of their subjects to society.

On course selection, the Board was told:

“The Faculties of Arts and Education agreed that students should be given greater freedom as possible in subject and course selection. The Faculties of Engineering and Medicine point out that students in courses are necessarily limited because of vocational requirements. The Faculties of Science, Economics and Politics, and Law have not reported.”

On experimentation:

“The Faculties of Engineering, Arts, Science and Politics have reported on this recommendation. The whole they agree that courses in the faculties should aim to give students an awareness of the relationship of their subjects to society, though the Faculty of Arts noted that a sound understanding of the fundamentals of the subject is necessary, and that it is within the department’s considerations of immediate social relevance. The Faculty of Economics and Politics reported that it has been found that students were interested before lectures and does not require any more attention than that at present given.

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On the relationship of courses to society:

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(To be concluded next month)

TUCKETT’S TABLE TENNIS TITLE

Bob Tuckett, 18-year-old Monash science student, has been named Victorian table tennis champion of the year, the fifth in a row after the Australian men’s table tennis title.

Bob began table tennis on a “friendly basis” six years ago. He has now played in matches in every State and practices three nights a week at Albert Park.

Education felt that attendance should not be obligatory but that the lecturer in charge of the course should ensure that tutorial tutors are adequately informed. The Board of the Faculty of Law also felt that tutors should not be required to attend the relevant lectures. The Engineering Executive Committee decided that the question was not relevant as nearly all tutorials were conducted by full-time academic staff. The Faculty of Science emphasized that departments in the faculty had always been concerned to ensure that they were adequately briefed. In the Faculty of Economics and Politics, lecturers were asked to take care in the organisation of tutorial activities of teaching fellows. Where possible, tutorial tutors were ejected from the lecture courses.

The Board noted that all departments were "very aware" of the need for tutors to be adequately informed about the content of the lecture courses and no further action was necessary. The Board also recalled that it had earlier agreed that faculties wishing to do so were free to appoint education officers, if funds were available.

However, faculties reporting to the Board drew attention to the courses and advice offered by the Higher Education Research Unit and the Board agreed that, since more attention was then being given to techniques of teaching, no further action on its part was required.

March 1, 1972
SUNBURY: A MEDICAL VIEW

by GAVIN DAWSON

As we departed the youngsters lined the road, cheered and gave the peace sign. It was a rewarding and to three hectic days for 135 first aid volunteers at the Sunbury Pop Festival.

The temperature was constantly in the 80s and 90s. Conditions were dry and dusty and the 12 bed field hospital— a series of make-shift tents—wasn’t really designed to cope with the 3000 people who needed medical attention.

The police claimed that the festival would have been a stage three disaster consisted of trauma, lacerations and excellent liaison with its headquarters. At one of its houses in Beddow Avenue, a hot lunch costs only 50c.

In the Australian track and field team.

Peter, 22, a first year medical student, is in hard training for the Australian titles in Perth later this month. He starts each day with an eight mile run around the Albert Park lake. During Christmas he trained at Falls Creek with a group from the Box Hill athletics club.

Albrecht the fourth cross-country champion four times.

and when I reported for duty on Sunday he had performed an incredible amount of work, averaging 1 h ours sleep.

I was a bit dubious about the festival. Like many events you can have preconceived ideas about how it will turn out. The group of youngsters were better behaved than some individuals I’ve seen at the MCG.

The majority of cases we treated consisted of trauma, lacerations and abrasions. Alcohol, heat stroke and burns were also frequent. Deep bites in a minority although the last case I saw was an L.S.D overdose.

Twenty cases were admitted to hospital. They included two women in labour, two fractured skulls, four overdoses consisting of cocaine, hashish, L.S.D. and ingestion of sulphuric acid.

Four malar bones in the face were stowed in after brawls and one patient had sulphuric acid thrown over him. Two acute abdominal cases and other varied types were also admitted.

The brigade had good leadership and excellent liaison with its headquarters. At Sunbury the St John Ambulance Brigade gained State and nationwide recognition.

Dr. Dawson is Director of Anaesthetics at Prince Henry’s Hospital, which is affiliated with Monash.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Australian National University has announced that the University will offer a number of scholarships to high-achieving students. The following is the list of scholarships available for the next academic year.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- Chalmers (also with Far-Eastern History): Professor H. Fong-Chung, University of Malaya, as Far-Eastern Fellow until August 1972.
- Major, J. T. M., University of Stockholm, as Statistical Fellow, and $2000 to $5000 for a research fellowship.

Applications close: March 31, 1972.

Triton Hall, Cambridge— Overseas Research Scholarship

Awarded to a male graduate for research in any subject. Value: Between $1000 and $2000.


Italian Government Scholarships

Awarded to Italian citizens permanently resident in Australia. The scholarship is tenable in any university subject of the student’s choice.

The scholarships provide a monthly stipend of $125 to $250, payment of fees, travel expenses, and maintenance.

Allocations close: April 15, 1972.

University of Glasgow Scholarships

Awarded to graduates for advanced study in Arts and Law at Glasgow University. The value of the scholarships is $750 to $1250 a year with a small allowance for books.

Allocations close: April 15, 1972.

Who’s Where?

Each month the Reporter lists academic who have been appointed to positions at Australian universities. The following list includes all such appointments for the month of March. The value of the scholarships is $1500 for three months.

MARCH

MANNIX

- University of Sydney

Department of Agriculture: Professor R. D. Moncrieff, University of Sydney, as Visiting Fellow, for a month during 1972.

- University of Melbourne

School of Economics: Dr. D. A. Blackwood, University of Melbourne, as Visiting Fellow, for three months.

- University of Sydney

Department of Economics: Dr. D. A. Blackwood, University of Melbourne, as Visiting Fellow, for three months.

- University of New South Wales

School of Economics: Dr. D. A. Blackwood, University of Melbourne, as Visiting Fellow, for three months.

Books for sale

The following books are available in the library of the University. Anyone interested should telephone Mrs. McLean at 21434.

- Gell, Frank, "Lords and Ladies in the Wilderness of the Australian Bush."
- Walton, Mary, "Shelton: Its Story."

Photography and Travel

- "Neurophysiology of Vision."
- "Hyde, Douglas, "I Believed.""

Music

- "Crosscountry champion four times.""}

TARGET MUNICH

Victorian musician, Peter Fuller, has his eye set on the Olympic Games in Munich in September, and March will be a crucial month for Peter’s hopes of getting in the Australian track and field team.

Peter, 22, a first year medical student, is in hard training for the Australian titles in Perth later this month. He starts each day with an eight mile run around the Albert Park lake. During Christmas he trained at Falls Creek with a group from the Box Hill athletics club.

Peter broke the Victorian Open 1500 metres record in December last year with a time of 3:40 and 6:10 seconds. He has twice been champion Victorian 10,000 yard road championship Ralph Dowell in the past few months.

Peter won his first cross-country at the age of 11 and is Victoria’s crosscountry champion four times.

VISION

Two members of the physiology department, Dr. Brian Cogdill and Dr. Richard Mark have given papers at the meeting in Canberra on the "Neurophysiology of Vision." This meeting was held between 11-17 February and was organized by the Department of Education and Science and the American Academy of Science. A group of American and Australian scientists were selected to contribute.

MANNIX

Mannix College, a residential college for men situated on Wellington Rd, opposite the main entrance to Monash, has a small group of full-time students. For further details contact the college secretary, phone 144-5955.