World experts talk coal liquefaction

Coal conversion experts from the United States, Germany and Japan joined Australian counterparts for a workshop on "The Science of Coal Liquefaction" held at Lorne last week.

The workshop was co-ordinated by Professor Roy Jackson, of the Monash department of Chemistry, in collaboration with the Victorian Brown Coal Council and other research organisations.

It received financial backing from the Australian Government, through the Department of Science, the US Government, through the National Science Foundation, the Japanese Government and industrial interests, and German industry.

The week's program covered research topics in seven basic fields concerned with coal and its potential products. Papers presented and records of discussion will form the entire October issue of the international journal Fuel.

Academic, industrial, research and government interests — as well as the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation — were represented at the workshop.

Among the participants from overseas were:
- Dr. L. Bomney and Dr. U. Lenz, representing Bergbauforschung and Rheinbraun, the two organisations most concerned with coal liquefaction in West Germany. Both scientists were involved in the Innsbruck proposal submitted late last year to the Federal and various State governments.
- Professor Y. Kamaya, of the University of Tokyo — one of Japan's most distinguished chemical engineers and a pioneer of joint Australian-Japan studies on coal liquefaction.
- Mr. Y. Nakako, of Kobe Steel, Tokyo, who has been in charge of the research and development that has preceded establishment of the Victorian Brown Coal Liquefaction Plant in the La Trobe Valley.

The new Governor of Victoria, Rear Admiral Sir Brian Murray, paid his first visit to Monash — as Visitor of the University — for an Arts graduation ceremony last month. He is accompanied by the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleson (left) and the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

The position of Visitor heads the list of officers of a university. The Visitor has jurisdiction over certain matters of appeal in university affairs (see Reporter 3-80).

Photo: Tony Miller.
Meal ticket not university's aim - mathematician

No university in Australia aimed at providing a meal ticket, a distinguished mathematician and Mathematics graduate said in the occasional address delivered at an Arts graduation ceremony late last month.

Emeritus Professor B. H. Neumann, former head of the department of Mathematics, Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University, told the graduates that they might find their degree did not give automatic access to the job they sought - or the pay they thought they deserved.

"Nor should it," Professor Neumann said.

"A university aims at giving an education, at giving superior skills, among them the skill to acquire information, to evaluate information, to use information; in short, the skill to learn."

"If you have learned to learn you have acquired the most valuable skill available to the human race."

Professor Neumann, who was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the ceremony, drew a zoological analogy:

"Pseudocheirus langinosus, the common ringtail possum, has readily become adapted to the human invaders of this continent and to the structures humans build and to the plants humans have introduced, and it thrives happily and successfully among us - disturbing the peace of many a householder here in Melbourne!"

"By contrast, Cactoblastis cactorum had rigidly specialised in eating some species of Opuntia, and after making a very good job of ridding Victoria of the prickly pear, it ate itself out of a job and out of existence."

"So I hope you are, and will remain, adaptable, like the ringtail possum, and not become overspecialised like the Cactoblastis cactorum."

Since retiring from his ANU Chair in 1974, Professor Neumann has held numerous - mostly honorary - positions, including ones with the CHIRO and his old department.

"Find myself working harder than I did before I retired. My advice to you is: If you value your leisure, don't retire!" he said.

Dean of Science, Professor John Swan, in his citation:

"Professor Neumann has been all his life keen to help young mathematicians...

"His enthusiasm for the bicycle is legendary - indeed I would only be mildly surprised if he were to admit to cycling down from Canberra for today's ceremony."

Syphilis research: does a like organism hold vaccine key?

There are several drawbacks to using such samples. For a start, it would be desirable to avoid using experimental animals. Furthermore, it has not enabled researchers to work with the huge quantities of bacteria needed for full-scale experimentation.

Also, they have not been able to manipulate the growing bacteria in a suitable manner (for example, growing it under abnormal environmental conditions) as is possible with test-tube samples. This manipulation of the organism may be vital in rendering it useful as a vaccine.

As well, a vaccine produced from bacteria grown in a rabbit may cause an adverse reaction on injection into humans because of the foreign protein that would be present.

Dr Graves explains that the difficulty of growing T. pallidum in vitro lies in it having lost certain biosynthetic functions. Because the organism has existed for so long as a human parasite it appears to have lost the ability to produce enzymes for detoxifying oxygen, relying on enzymes for the host for this task. Away from the host, oxygen kills T. pallidum. It is an example of "degenerative evolution."

Recent reports from the US indicate that, although some have been successful in growing T. pallidum in a tissue culture system, using rabbit cells.

The third tack being taken in the project is development of a vaccine from a bacterium akin to T. pallidum. This approach has yielded previous successes in immunology such as the use of a virus derived from cow pox to give protection against the human disease, smallpox.

One such organism the team experimented with was Treponema paralbus-cuniculi which causes a type of syphilis affecting only rabbits. The work showed that T. paralbus-cuniculi infection does not produce a rapid enough cross-immunity to T. pallidum in rabbits (although it did give a limited protection to most immunised rabbits after several months).

The Monash research on syphilis has been supported by grants from the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Monash Special Research Grants fund, as well as from the Utah Foundation, the Heiser Trust and the Australia-Britain Society. The team appreciates such outside support for its work.

Last year in Australia there were some 3000 newly reported cases of syphilis, putting it second in notifiable infectious diseases behind gonorrhoea. In the second half of last year Dr Graves worked in the laboratory of Professor B. Smith in the Microbiology department at the University of Birmingham - a group with a worldwide reputation for excellence in gonorrhoea research.

The Monash research on syphilis has been directed at screening and case-finding to prevent the spread of this disease.

The team has started similar tests recently on another bacterium akin to T. pallidum.

Dr Graves says that there are only about six research groups in the world working on some aspect of syphilis, mostly in the US. There are many more groups working towards a vaccine for the more common venereal disease, gonorrhoea. In the second half of last year Dr Graves worked in the laboratory of Professor H. Smith in the Microbiology department at the University of Birmingham - a group with a worldwide reputation for excellence in gonorrhoea research.

The esteem in which a profession is held does not depend on the emoluments certain of its members can attract, the Deputy-Vice Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold said in an occasional address at a recent graduation ceremony.

"Integrity and quality of service are what really matter, he said.

He was speaking after more than 180 graduates in Education, Engineering and Medicine had received their degrees.

"Obversely, we have seen how very ready the public is to condemn the whole medical profession on account of the malpractices of some of its members," he said.

"Again, the teaching profession will have difficulty in persuading the public that exercise of the strike weapon is always in the best interests of pupils. The collapse of a major bridge lives long in the public memory, because such events are relatively rare.

A profession is brought into disrepute whenever its members are seen to lapse in maintaining the strict professional standards."

"On the other hand, its reputation is enhanced whenever its members treat their clients as if they and their needs are what matter most in any transaction."

Professor Westfold added: "A university can indeed boast if its graduates are seen to fit such a mould, and in turn find that the community is ready to boast of its universities."
'Intrusions threaten freedom'

V-C warns on consequences of attacks on our autonomy

IN RECENT TIMES, all of us in tertiary education, have become increasingly concerned with the intrusion of government into the affairs of universities. Although I am not well informed on the circumstances in South Australia, the malaise is virulent to the east and has spread to all four Victorian universities with both the State and Federal Governments seeking to influence basic academic functions.

The institutions have been deprived of the unconditional freedoms of a university, namely, to; determine for itself on academic grounds;
- Who may teach;
- That may be taught;
- How it should be taught;
- Who should be admitted to have taught.

Universities have worked for generations to establish their autonomy over academic affairs. In this country, the Australian Universities Commission, in its new teaching development scheme plainly for all universities when it declared: "The Commission's commitment to university autonomy underlines its concern more than anything else to protect a formal status of universities. Rather it stems from a conviction that universities will in general better achieve their purposes by self-government than by detailed intervention on the part of public authorities. The purposes for which universities exist are founded and for which society continues to maintain them include the preservation, transmission and extension of knowledge, the training of highly skilled manpower, and the critical evaluation of the society in which we live."

Despite this exhortation, some of the universities' essential freedoms have become the subject of increasing government scrutiny and Ministerial regulation. To illustrate this point, let me briefly recall one or two recent events that have generated disquiet and, in some instances, a considerable amount of heat:

Control over new teaching

For example, the predisposition of the Tertiary Education Commission to exercise total control over new teaching development was evident in a major change which appeared last year in Volume II (Part 1) of the CTEC Report for the current triennium. This provision. approved in principle, in force the condition for receiving recurrent grants, universities should not introduce new teaching developments without the prior approval of the Commission. As a result of the Commission's approval, the University would be prevented from proceeding. Although the pressure from the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee the Government ultimately backed away from this proposal, the threat to university autonomy at the time was very real.

Again, last year, the Commonwealth Government intruded on university curricula by using the power of the purse to deny the teaching of engineering at Deakin University. The Minister in a letter to the University's Chancellor stated that: "If a decision on the future of the Engineering School at Deakin University is, of course, one for the Commonwealth Government."

The academic community was so influenced by this intrusion which did not have their approval, regardless of the government's reasons for receiving recurrent grants, universities should not introduce new teaching developments without the prior approval of the Commission. As a result of the Commission's approval, the University would be prevented from proceeding. Although the pressure from the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee the Government ultimately backed away from this proposal, the threat to university autonomy at the time was very real.

The exchange of academic staff between countries is not merely to strike a proper balance between public needs and the private interests of the universities, but to decide how governments and universities can work in harmony so that tertiary education will make its greatest contribution to the welfare of society. And that is where the problem lies. Because higher education has become so central to our national welfare and because our universities are publicly funded by the taxpayer, government is more and more inclined to intervene in order to make certain that they are accountable and serve the public efficiently and well.

Yet the danger is that the government, in its understandable desire to achieve a balanced development of tertiary education on the one hand, and a reduction of public expenditure on the other, can unwittingly stifle creativity and vigour and diminish the quality of scholarship. The present plight of universities in the United Kingdom makes this painfully evident.

Three arguments for autonomy

I should like to suggest three reasons why university affairs are better left with academics than in the hands of public officials.

To begin with, universities are unusually complex institutions in which imaginative and creative work is done, and in which organisational frameworks that foster creativity and allow freedom for individual and collective judgement and experience that academics are more likely to possess than are government personnel.

Secondly, since universities work in the domain of ideas, it is particularly important to leave them free to seek the truth and make it known by protecting them from political intervention. This is, of course, a formidable argument for protecting the present system of academic tenure.

Finally, by respecting the right of self-government for our 19 universities, society is encouraging innovation by maintaining a desirable diversity of institutions to meet the varying needs of some 150,000 Australian and overseas students.

We need a strong system of higher education in Australia because our technological and economic growth, our success in conquering disease, the vigour of our educational systems, the quality of our professions and indeed the capacity of government itself to respond imaginatively to complex social problems, depends on knowledge and its effective application.

MONASH REPORTER

Continued on page six.
A pioneer in environmental education this month will visit Monash's Graduate School of Environmental Science to make a critique of, and contribute to, its teaching.

He is Professor William Stapp, Professor of Environmental Education at the University of Michigan in the United States, who will be visiting all Australian States, the Northern Territory and New Guinea before November on a Fulbright Scholarship awarded by the Australian-American Educational Foundation.

Professor Stapp has helped shape environmental education for more than 20 years. He was at the birth of the movement in Australia, being the keynote speaker at the first symposium on environmental education held in Canberra in 1971.

From 1974-76, Professor Stapp served as the first Director of the International Environmental Education Program of UNESCO in Paris. Before his appointment in 1966 to the Chair at the University of Michigan, he was Coordinator of Environmental Education in Ann Arbor (Michigan) Public Schools.

His interests are in developing a national strategy and an instructional model for environmental education and in teaching and learning strategies in the subject.

In Australia he has been invited to make an intensive, comparative study of environmental programs at Monash and at Griffith University in Brisbane. He also will be discussing environmental education issues with groups in other States and attending several conferences where he will be the keynote speaker. His visit will culminate in a senior administrators and local groups in Canberra in November. He also plans to discuss the World Conservation Strategy with seminar groups in each local government area.

In his own compositions, Professor Jose Maceda, an internationally distinguished musicologist from the Philippines, involves people — hundreds of them — as "a reflection of Asian society".

Professor Maceda, who visited the Monash Music department last month, says his work is an expression of an idea about humanity — "how a large population is desired." He describes it as "simple music" which often combines voices with simple Asian instruments that can be duplicated throughout the world. In several of his pieces the audience participates with percussion instruments and voices.

Professor Maceda acknowledges that his works are not often performed, because of the large number of people involved. "But there will come a time," he adds.

A professor in the department of Music Research at the University of the Philippines, he is on his first visit to Australia as the Myer Foundation Visiting Fellow in the Humanities. As well as Monash, he is visiting the universities of Western Australia, Adelaide, Sydney and Queensland.

Professor Maceda received his initial musical education at the Manila Academy of Music and the Ecole Normale in Paris. For nearly two decades he was a concert pianist in the US and the Philippines while continuing piano studies in San Francisco and studying musicology in universities in New York, the American mid-west and Los Angeles.

His research interests include the music of the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Music, he says, plays an important part in Filipino life. There are two traditions in Philippine music: Latin-influenced (particularly Spanish) folk music which has about a 300-year-old history, and which finds favour with the great majority of the population; and traditional Asian music which is "followed" by fewer people but nevertheless practised in many parts of the country.

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Private security

A Canadian study has shown that
manned private security is an ex-
tremely large, expanding pheno-
menon which, in some areas, is be-
coming a serious competitor to the
public police as the single most
important instrument of social con-
rol and law enforcement.

According to Dr Clifford Shearing,
a sociologist, and Mr Phillip Stenning,
a lawyer, the size of the manned
private security sector in Canada equals,
if not surpasses, that of the
public police.

And, they say, the “quiet revolu-
tion” in policing is probably
taking place to much the same degree
in Australia.

The development challenges some
fundamental legal notions of what are
private and public places.

Dr Shearing and Mr Stenning, both
of the University of Toronto, gave
seminars at Monash recently on
private security at the invitation of
Acting Professor Richard Fox, of the
Law faculty. They also addressed a
workshop of the Institute of
Criminology in Canberra and have
visited other States.

Pervasive

Manned private security, they say,
is pervasive. It is to be found in places
of work, in residential areas (par-
cularly in apartment buildings,
hotels and the like), in commercial
areas (such as shopping plazas), in
places of recreation, in places of
learning (including universities), and
in major transportation centres.
They say: “Both its numerical
strength and its pervasiveness indicate
the strong probability that if a member
of the public is going to be subjected to
police-like powers by anyone in our
society it will be by a private security
person rather than by a public
policeman.”

Dr Shearing and Dr Stenning say
that the origin of the growth of private
security in the post-war years lies in
major changes in economic and social
structures.

Most significant of these has been
the development of property ownership
away from small, separate freeholdings
to what has been termed “mass private
property”. A row of houses becomes a
high-rise apartment building or town-
house complex; a block of shops
becomes an “under-one-roof” plaza. In
the process, a public street, previously
patrolled by the public police, becomes
a mass of private “streets” (including
corridors and walkways) which become
the domain of private security.

Prevention

The trend toward private security is,
in part, the result of government
funding restraint — and its impact on
public police force capacity.

The researchers say, it is the product of a growing
dissatisfaction with the public police system, and the
entire criminal justice system.

They believe that the shift away
from traditional policing marks a
conscious move toward preventive rather
than curative policing.

Support for universities’ role
in overseas development aid

There is great concern that the
shift away from traditional policing
marks a conscious move toward
preventive rather than curative policing.

On the question of controls, Dr
Shearing and Mr Stenning say,
and are, that the growth of private security
does bring sharp relief the challenges
posed by modern developments to
traditional legal and constitutional
cancepts.

One of the pivotal questions, they
say, is whether society can continue
adequately to protect individual
rights by legally creating corporate ownership
of mass private property as if it were
socially no different from individual
ownership of one’s own home or small
business. Private security powers are
based on this legal analogy. Unlike the
public police, who derive their powers
independently from statute and
common law, private security person-
nel for the most part derive their
powers from the rights of property
owners for whom they act as “agents”.

Public or private?

Because such powers have evolved
crude government regulation such as a
licensing system. Far preferable in
taking account of the phenomenon —
are changes to the law generally — in
the areas, for example, of the
protection of privacy and industrial
relations.

The researchers say, however, that
the growth of private security does
bring sharp relief the challenges
posed by modern developments to
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cancepts.

The AUIDP is a program of aid to
universities in developing countries
administered by the Australian Vice-
Chancellors’ Committee on behalf of
the Australian Development
Assistance Bureau. The emphasis in
programs is on academic staff
experience in the five
ASEAN countries and the Pacific
region.

its early concerns were food
production and population studies but
activities now extend to such fields as
engineering, commerce and business
studies, demography, social sciences,
technology, environmental science,
biotechnology, management, mathe-
matics, development communications
department and English
language.

On a regional scale, assistance has
been given on programs for library and
technical support, teaching English as
a foreign language, publications and
staff recruitment.

An extensive fellowship scheme
enables staff members from developing
countries to undertake full-time
postgraduate training in Australia.

A major concern at the conference
was the extent to which Australian
universities are geared to programs of
postgraduate training in Australia.

The AUIDP holds at Monash last month.

The conference brought together
participants in and consultants to
AUIDP programs with the AUIDP
standing committee to review current
programs, shape priorities and assist
planning.

Representatives from Monash
included Professor Eric Laurenson
(Civil Engineering), Professor Bill
Rachinger (Physics), Professor John
Crossley (Mathematics), Associate
Professor Arthur Williams
(Mechanical Engineering), Dr Tim
Esley (Graduate School of
Environmental Science) and Dr Terry
Hore (Higher Education Advisory
and Research Unit).

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The following article is by MICHAEL TRONSON, Monash medical graduate and new Director of Anaesthetics, Prince Henry's Hospital. It first appeared in the March, 1982 issue of The Newsletter of the Association of Monash Medical Graduates and is reprinted here by kind permission.

Most of the current problems in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary started when three of the men sat down at Yalta in February, 1945, to divide up a war-wasted Europe. We have inherited their folly and now live with a politically divided continent on the brink of nuclear war. Their aim was to re-define the frontiers of the various countries and establish political stability post-war Europe. These men were Winston Churchill representing Britain, the Empire, and the Dominions; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; and Joseph Stalin from the USSR. Each was until the early hours of the morning. Lord Moran noted in his memoirs that Stalin was served his vodka from a different bottle than the others and that he remained strangely unaffected by the drink. Their quarters were opulent but their sleep was disturbed by bed bugs and the incredible cold. Early in the morning the leaders of the Allies were expected to sit down to the conference table and with clear heads negotiate the future of Europe. It is interesting to speculate the outcome had these two old men been better treated.

Hitler was another psychopath who used his personal charm and calculated rage to acquire enormous power. He probably had syphilis in his youth, although it is hard to establish unprejudiced evidence for this; and most certainly had Parkinsonism (paralysis agitans) in his later years. But it was not the effect of these diseases which accentuated his madness; more probably it was the many drugs that he was taking. Dr Morell, his personal physician, was giving cocaine, strychnine, possibly amphetamine and morphine to his patient. An effective contemporary treatment for Parkinsonism in excess, belladonna can cause restlessness, hallucinations, excitement and delirium. Though men grow wise with age there comes a time when powers of intellect and especially insight begin to fail. Yet youth does not necessarily ensure physical or mental health. During the campaign for President of the US Lyndon B. Johnson accused his "second malignant term." He never gave himself a chance. But mentally Churchill was probably the fittest of the three.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was dying slowly, a task he had permitted two months later. It was a cruel parody of a great man. A contemporary photograph shows his haunted bleak face. His clothes were stretched across his shoulders. Apart from clinical failure there is strong circumstantial evidence that he was suffering from a secondary malignant melanoma of the right cerebral cortex. He was apathetic, illogical, and often incoherent. At times he did not appear to know where he was, even less what he was doing there. Some years earlier his personal physician had discussed with Roosevelt's son the wisdom of the then President running for another term. In 1942 he was already acknowledged to be a sick man. Fatally indecisive, Roosevelt was a huge handicap to his country.

These old men faced Joseph Stalin, who was probably a dangerous and cunning psychopath. With the situation Stalin altered his mood to control those around him. His rages were terrifying and the consequences of disagreeing with him could well mean a death sentence in a corrective camp in Siberia. On the other hand he could be charming and compliant, a gentle giant. Psychopaths are men who are out of control and who are not affected by their actions. It has often been said, with some truth, that they either end up in gaol or in positions of great power.

Roosevelt and Churchill were no match for Joseph Stalin. He had manoeuvred these old men into travelling thousands of miles to the icy Crimean Peninsula in the middle of the northern winter. He subjected them to a series of feasts of greasy unfamiliar food, obligatory toasts, heavy drinking, and entertainment until the early hours of the morning. Lord Moran noted in his memoirs that Stalin was served his vodka from a different bottle than the others and that he remained strangely unaffected by the drink. Their quarters were opulent but their sleep was disturbed by bed bugs and the incredible cold. Early in the morning the leaders of the Allies were expected to sit down to the conference table and with clear heads negotiate the future of Europe. It is interesting to speculate the outcome had these two old men been better treated.

Hitler and Stalin... Both psychopaths who used rage and charm to acquire enormous power. He probably also suffered from syphilis in his youth and Parkinsonism and an acute drug dependency in later years.

Over-regulation can stunt learning and discovery: V-C

Continued from page three.

If our universities were demonstrably mediocre and insensitive to national needs, we might have little cause for concern in government to university affairs. However, with considerable assistance from both State and Federal Governments over the two decades Australia has developed a university sector highly regarded in terms of the quality of research, the eminence of our leading scholars, the high standards achieved to try to studies, and the responsiveness of the system to widely varying national needs. This does not mean that our universities are perfect, or even nearly so, nor does it imply that they should be immune from government regulation. The point is that universities are an important national asset and the risks of exposing them to unreasonable intrusion by government must not be underestimated.

The Sixth Report of the Australian Universities Commission strongly supported this point of view when it declared: "No university performs its functions perfectly and it is not difficult to criticise aspects of the university teaching and administration. Nevertheless, the Commission is convinced that society is better served if the universities are allowed a wide freedom to determine the manner in which they should develop their activities and carry out their tasks.

In the long run, the contributions of our universities can easily be stunted in a climate of over-regulation. The fear of the possible chilling effect of the individual mind working unfettered at its own pace, in its own way, according to its own inclinations, is that universities and the regulations do not readily evoke the desired response or provide the richest soil for the development of learning and discovery.

A doctor 'diagnoses' great figures of power

Are these men

Hitler and Stalin... Both psychopaths who used rage and charm to acquire enormous power. He probably also suffered from syphilis in his youth and Parkinsonism and an acute drug dependency in later years.

John F. Kennedy of having a form of Addison's Disease. Kennedy admitted on television that this was true. At that time steroids were just being introduced to clinical practice in the US and it is not unlikely that he was being treated with inappropriately high doses of hydro-cortison. Contemporary photographs of John F. Kennedy show the development of the typical puffy Cushionoid face. Such doses of steroids are not uncommonly associated with feelings of euphoria and over-confidence. During that time he was President of the United States and had just confronted Kruschev and the Russians over the Cuban Missile Crisis and was about to launch a debacle at the Bay of Pigs.

Two famous heroes and previously competent Generals, Moshe Dayan and Douglas MacArthur, were reported to have erratic and crippling swings of mood in their last campaigns. Moshe Dayan leading the Israeli forces into near disaster in the 1973 Yom Kippur War, and General MacArthur at 70 years of age commanding the invasion of Korea. Both could be described as giving the impression of frightened, doubtful and depressed men, and at another time being foolhardy, indiscernite and overly optimistic. Generally, those men might have been described as cyclothymic but it is more than possible that they were in fact manic-depressive. It is arguable that men with such wild swings of judgement should control armies.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, died in office after years of progressive renal failure which affected his mind and his speech. It was distressingly apparent to those around him that he was not competent with the office of uniting the largest democracy in the world.
n fit to lead?

WINSTON CHURCHILL... At Yalta, he was an exhausted old man, suffering from hypomania and a penchant for liquor. Stalin exploited Churchill's and Roosevelt's weaknesses.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT... cardiac failure and a possible malignant melanoma: a cruel parody of a great man at Yalta. He died two months later.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT... cardiac failure and a possible malignant melanoma: a cruel parody of a great man at Yalta. He died two months later.

THE LIST of ill US Presidents is staggering. For the past 100 years scarcely a president has been fit during his term in office. Dwight Eisenhower had at least one myocardial infarction, a stroke, and an attack of acute intestinal obstruction during his term of office. Richard Nixon had trouble with phlebitis and possibly deep vein thrombosis with recurrent pulmonary embol. Lyndon B. Johnson had severe cardiac disease and required a pacemaker to keep his heart going at all. He was overweight and too short of breath that he could only walk small distances.

President Reagan, an elderly man, at his allotted three score and ten years, was recently shot in the chest. Newspapers appear to have been fed with his alleged cheerful quips as he was rushed to the operating theatre. But in reality such cheerfulness seems very unlikely. In reality, on admission to the Emergency Room, President Reagan, Time magazine reported on 13th April, 1981, was struggling for breath, grey, sweaty, coughing up blood with a dangerously low systolic blood pressure of 60 mm Hg. "I thought we were losing him," a paramedic is alleged to have said.

It could well be speculated that it is unlikely that the President would have been fully conscious at this stage because of cerebral hypoxia. Such lack of oxygen causes progressive and partly irreversible brain failure in a man of that age group. Over the next 12 hours he underwent a major thoracic operation, and received a large transfusion of 8 pints of blood (replacing nearly 4/5ths of his estimated blood volume). He was on a respirator to assist breathing for 8½ hours.

Old men recover very, very slowly from such insults. They may appear normal to speak to, but a considerable deficit in mental performance is almost always inevitable. Loss of concentration, loss of logical sequential thought, difficulty in understanding new concepts are all symptoms of brain damage. They rely on old phrases, old prejudices and become irritable and contrary to deal with, especially when challenged.

It is chilling to consider the possibility that President Reagan may be kept going, when necessary, by stimulants such as amphetamines, as was probably John F. Kennedy at times. Such drugs tend to cause restless, impulsive and imprudent behaviour.

The list could go on: Anthony Eden, Prime Minister of Britain, at the time of the Suez Crisis was expected to make coherent decisions involving the invasion of Egypt as he was convalescing from biliary peritonitis following recent surgery. He was a very ill man. The Shah of Iran was about to die from a lymphoma when he lost control of his country.

President Brezhnev, while attending the 1979 Vienna Summit Meeting, was said to be so ill that he collapsed, nearly topping down a flight of stairs. This 74-year-old leader of the USSR is alleged by some Kremlin watchers to be on steroid therapy accounting for his waxen, puffy features. Jimmy Carter came to the White House with an alleged past history of a depressive illness after the race for the Governor of Georgia in 1966. Either physical or mental illness have been apparent during the administrations of Charles DeGaulle, France of Spain, Mao Tse Tung, George Pompidou, Idi Amin, Brzis Tito of Yugoslavia, and Menachim Begin of Israel. Such a list could go on and on.

AUSTRALIA does not emerge unscathed from such an analysis. Any one familiar with life in Canberra will know that our politicians and senior civil servants work, and are expected to work, under conditions which continually undermine their physical and mental health. They work long hours, suffer lack of sleep, and often use alcohol to relieve the stress. Yet in the morning they are expected to exhibit fine judgement, discretion and the persuasive lucidity of rhetoric. To listen to Parliament on the radio is to realise that these politicians are often tired, irritable and at times irrational.

Undoubtedly, these are just a few examples of the many men at the top who hold positions of power and destiny over nations and people all over the world. But what about those under them; the generals with their fingers on the nuclear buttons, the bureaucrats, the trade union leaders and the politicians. There are almost no checks made on the medical and psychiatric health of the leaders and statesmen that are representing us all.

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5. Times Magazine. 12th April, 1981.
7. Personal communications, newspaper clippings and magazine articles.

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Kinematics research needed for success of walking robot

More research on kinematics was necessary for an efficient walking machine, which could carry its own power-source and control system, as Professor Ken Hunt told the engineering section at ANZAAS.

Professor Hunt, professor of Mechanism at Monash, was speaking at a session on industrial robots and automation.

At the present time, he said, no satisfactory walking machine had been developed, as far as he was aware.

**Geometrical precepts**

A major part of the problem lay "not in the electronics, the sensing, the control, or the actuation, but in the mechanical and geometrical precepts behind the 'walking requirements'". Kinematic geometry was bound to play an important part in any breakthrough, he said.

He said there was the need for more research in kinematics to offset the present preoccupation with electronics and computer wizardry.

"So far as to get away from the happy thought that details of hardware do not really matter because the glamorous combination of computer science, artificial intelligence, and electronics can cope with everything."

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**Economist: World an armed kindergarten**

National defence organisations were not only a severe economic burden but also threatened the world with total disaster — "perhaps even setting evolution back a billion years to grass and cockroaches."

A distinguished US economist, Emeritus Professor Kenneth Boulding, of the University of Colorado, said this in a paper delivered to the ANZAAS plenary session on "Australia's Industrial Future".

Professor Boulding has been in Australia as the R.I. Downing Fellow in Social Economics at Melbourne University. He has also conducted several seminars at Monash as a guest of the Graduate School of Environmental Science.

**Must mature**

He said that the fate of the world depended on whether we could mature fast enough, "and the first thing we have to learn is that there is no escape from the task of maturation."

"The present situation may be compared to an armed kindergarten with no teacher, a child who thinks of himself as a teacher, and the chances of getting a teacher, in the shape of effective world political organisation, seem not too good, but there is some hope perhaps that the kids will grow up fast and disarm."

"Perhaps the most critical question is how fast we can develop a 'culture of learning' in which learning is both understood and highly valued. In this task the scientific community has both a deep responsibility and a unique opportunity."

Professor Boulding said that the world had to learn a lot — and quickly — about how to manage a "no-growth" situation.

Since 1970 there had been signs of a fairly spectacular slowdown in the growth of riches. There were two sources of this slowdown: the rise in the price of energy and materials and the movement of the economy of societies as they grew richer into industries in which productivity increase was difficult — like education, medicine, the service trades, government and national defence.

He said: "If, indeed, economic growth slows to a stop, especially in the least developed countries, this may raise important problems of a political and psychological nature..."

"But the capacity of the human mind for learning is so far from being exhausted that it is indeed the 'ultimate resource' which permits at least modest optimism."

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**Economist**

Dr. G. F. R. Spenceley, an ANZAAS paper, "Assessing the Responses of the Unemployed to the Depression of the 1930s." Dr. Spenceley looked particularly at the case in Melbourne and explored some of the "deep-seated tendencies" which helped mediate tension and produced consensus in Australian society.

He commented: "The contrast here with Germany is very strong, for the established democratic framework of Australia clearly could withstand the emotional and material crisis of the Depression, whereas in Czechoslovakia and Germany, with its more advanced yet peculiarly structured and rapidly changing social and economic base, could not."

Dr. Spenceley said that, by the early 20th century, Australian society had achieved a remarkable degree of consensus about the basic precepts of its existence.

"An affluent, democratically-based urban society had not been undermined by depression, thereby preventing the emergence of the classical Marxist confrontation between the industrial proletariat and bourgeoisie because, in Marxist terms, the basic economic conditions for its occurrence did not exist," he said.

"Though there were clear vestiges of poverty and relative deprivation, a substantial proportion of the Australian labor force was socially mobile and property-owning, such that it often shaded imperceptibly with the 'middle class'. A widespread network of institutions (private, religious, state) and myths and symbols act to dissipate such tensions as were generated within this structure."

On the eve of World War I, a high degree of trade unionism had not been converted into a widespread vision that challenged the social order — its outlook was materialistic, Dr. Spenceley said.

"War-time conflict over conscription did not alter things substantially. By the 1920s the labor force's concerns were with tariff protection, high wages and a White Australia."

Such perceptions continued to hold sway through the Depression. Although the reactions of Melbourne's unemployed had been considerably understated in the literature, Dr. Spenceley said, "there can be little doubt that they were overwhelmingly of a non-extreme political character."

The Communist Party had hoped it would be otherwise, he added. By 1931, as the peak of unemployment approached, there was a substantial degree of working class disenchantment with Labor Governments — and the Communist Party saw a void to be filled.

Its Unemployed Workers' Movement tried to encourage the unemployed to "cross the divide," by linking expressions of despair and material dissatisfaction to those of a class-based radicalism. It stressed direct action on materialist issues — from milk, shoes, the basic wage for the unemployed hunger and eviction were real threats. Economic conditions for its occurrence did not exist, whereas the tenuous democracy of Germany, with its outlook much more extreme, had led to an outburst of direct confrontation, when they did come, occurred mainly in working-class locations such as the docks and in the inner suburbs where prospects of radicalism and militant traditions were most easily found — and among the young unemployed who had less firmly entrenched ideas, and less to lose.

Pockets of urban radicalism were also to be found among migrants. "Along with local radicals, the migrants' failed English symptoms of the need for social success and of the plight of a non-extreme political nature." The failure to cross the divide had made the "ultimate resource", the human mind for learning, very strong, for the established democratic framework of Australia clearly could withstand the emotional and material crisis of the Depression, whereas in Czechoslovakia and Germany, with its more advanced yet peculiarly structured and rapidly changing social and economic base, could not.

Dr. Spenceley accused the police, press and government of "over-reaction" in their response to protests by the unemployed.

The police, he said, "unquestionably drew the line which delineated the possibilities of radical activity." The Depression had heightened recent fears in conservative political circles of Bolshevism, not least in the mind of Brigadier Blarney.

"Radicals were often foreign, but foreigners were often suspected of being radical. The fears were such that an inch of radicalism was met with a yard of over-reaction."

There were violent confrontations — and radicals were removed to prison and bush camps.

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**Monash at ANZAAS Congress**

This year's ANZAAS Congress — the 52nd — was held at Macquarie University, Sydney, from May 16-18. The Congress theme was 'Australia's Industrial Future.'
There was much emphasis on health hazards in industry, but for every case of disease attributed to the workplace, there were 50 cases of work-caused injuries which required compensation, Dr G. A. Ryan told an ANZAAS Congress seminar last month.

There was also more information available about the prevention and treatment of chemical hazards than there was about injury hazards, he said.

Dr Ryan, a senior lecturer in the department of Social and Preventive Medicine, was presenting a paper, "Occupational Health and Safety in Australia's Industrial Future."

He is a member of a special occupational health and safety unit which has been set up by Social and Preventive Medicine as a joint venture with Western General Hospital to provide an occupational health service and carry out research into work-related injury and disease.

Inadequacies

"Pointing to the inadequacies of present methods of collecting data on industrial accidents, he said that there was no nationwide collection of data. Each State had its own collection, using its own criteria. They were all based on workers' compensation claims and were collated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Employers and the self-employed were excluded, and so were Commonwealth employees who were covered by their own law."

"Consequently, about 20 per cent of the workforce is excluded," he said.

Extrapolating from the available data for 1970-71, that in that year there were about 400,000 industrial injuries sufficiently severe to need hospital treatment. There were about 400 deaths and 3000 permanent disabilities.

He said data from Queensland showed that white collar workers suffered more back injuries than average, but fewer eye and hand injuries.

Occupational hazards

Metal tradesmen and process workers received twice the percentage of hand and finger injuries, probably due to the inclusion of meat workers in this group.

Labourers received about the average percentage of each kind of injury.

White collar workers received more than average fractures and sprains; metal trades workers more burns; food and beverage workers more lacerations, and labourers more cuts.

"These patterns provide tantalizing hints of the processes that may be involved, but they hardly form a basis for effective action," he told the seminar.

"There is a need for more specific data from which to develop effective counter measures," he said, "so that a reduction in injuries could be achieved by activities which created a safer working environment."

However, it seemed equally certain that there was an inherent risk built into the design and layout of the working environment which could only be reduced by engineering changes.

He said the "interactions between man and machine" could be very subtle, and were too readily amenable to simplistic methods of analysis.

"The skills of epidemiologist, psychologist, ergonomist, industrial hygienist, engineer and manager were all required, he said, to solve seemingly simple problems of work-induced injury.

"These highlights the need for more specific data collection, the more accurate the pointing.

There was a general consensus, he said, that a reduction in injuries could be achieved by activities which created a safer working environment."

But what of the engineer's role? He said that in a case where there was a complaint on the possibility of injury, the senior draftsman is the person who between scholastic achievement and career opportunities — and for the young women in particular — is held out to engineering students as a comparison with engineers' salaries, they seemed to have mastered the rudimentary mathematies that are required to enter scientific careers. Dr O'Neil said: "For those who are concerned for the future of scientific endeavour in this country, and for those who are particularly concerned about the loss of career opportunities provided by such positions for the many gifted and enthusiastic women hoping to enter science, this should be a matter of great concern for all those on imported technology and its practitioners."

Dim outlook for women scientists

The future looks grim for the young woman hoping to get a start in university science employment in Australia — and for the young woman who already has her foot in the door.

"That's the opinion of a senior lecturer in Pharmacology, Dr Jocelyn O'Neil, who delivered a paper on "Women in Science".

Dr O'Neil suggested that cutbacks in university funding were having young women particularly, and, she added, although senior positions in university science were dominated by men, it was clear that much of the "doing" of scientific research in universities was done by women.

Dr O'Neil quoted the finding of a working group of the Assembly of the University of Melbourne in 1976 that there were only two academic classifications in which women were strikingly under-represented — those of "principal tutor" (now almost "extinct") and "junior research only."

Most of these positions, she said, were funded by grants from bodies such as the ARC and the NH & MRC.

"Given that the funds available to such organisations have been progressively and deliberately diminished in real terms since the mid-'70s, the future of such junior research positions is in serious doubt," she said.

"For those who are concerned for the future of scientific endeavour in this country, and for those who are particularly concerned about the loss of career opportunities provided by such positions for the many gifted and enthusiastic young women hoping to enter science, this should be a matter of great concern for all those interested in science education and its practitioners."

The real cost of that stop-start funding has recently been forced to change the means by which it funds research. In consequence, those who wish to spend time with their families might stay in or start scientific careers. Dr O'Neil said: "Ironically, although these positions have not so far been adequately funded, high HRC has not only been forced to change the means by which it funds research. In consequence, those who wish to spend time with their families might stay in or start scientific careers."

"This has not happened," she said.

"Such a form of employment could provide a viable means by which female scientists could achieve success, and that matter, male scientists who wished to spend time with their families might stay in or start scientific careers."

"This may be reflected in the service that the community obtains from its engineers. There are fears that if there are not enough engineers of good quality, Australia will revert to a colonial status, completely dependent on imported technology and its practitioners."

Engineers' pay cause of drift from profession — future at risk

A senior lecturer in Chemical Engineering has blamed inadequate remuneration for the drift of engineers from the profession into managerial positions — and for engineering's loss in popularity as a choice of profession among school leavers over the last two decades. Dr I. H. Lehrer was delivering a paper, "Engineers and Engineering Practice."

"The prospect of progressing to management positions is held out to engineering students as a major attraction. It is questionable whether it is rewarding to be a middle status manager. When a person in managerial skills such as are expected from an engineer must look forward to the usual managerial activity as promotion, there are misgivings in the profession that requires remedial action. To illustrate, how many hospital managers are medical practitioners?"

Dr Lehrer continued: "Of course, engineers are as entitled to become managers as anybody else, possibly engineers should be in charge of large engineering organisations — sometimes they even are. The problem is that capable engineers are lost to the profession even for the sake of relatively low positions as managers."

"This trend can be arrested by adequate remuneration. If this is not done, there will come a time at which the senior draftsman is the person who has all the knowledge; the engineer will become a dispensable go-between."

Dr Lehrer said that the relatively low popularity of engineering and physical science as courses of further study had been ascribed publicly to science teachers and parents who had failed to instil an appreciation of the value of studying mathematics to the entrance examination."

"However, most of the pupils who wish to proceed to tertiary studies seem to have mastered the elementary mathematics that are required to relate the number of customers in a medical, dental or veterinary waiting room to the time per customer and the fee that is charged for it. They have also heard of lawyers' fees. Their mathematics is also sufficient to make comparisons with engineers' salaries.

"In a society in which there are self-employed persons with virtually guaranteed high income, it is not surprising that there are misgivings that are unavailable to salary earners, being a salaried engineer loses attraction for many, because he is not entitled to the usual managerial activity as promotion."

"It is unrealistic and futile to blame schools and teachers that are following government policies for matters that are entirely within the power of those who employ engineers."

Dr Lehrer said that often-voiced fears of a shortage of engineers were not justified, but added that "improved quality is always improved quality."

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Education expenditure likely to grow

Monash at ANZAAS

Classical physics still has a role

Three ANZAAS sections - Physics, Engineering and Industrial Relations and Organisational Studies - had Monash academics as their presidents this year.

They were Professor H. C. Bolton, of Physics, Professor J. D. Crisp, of Mechanical Engineering, and Associate Professor W. A. Howard, of Administrative Studies.

Professor Bolton, in his address, captured something of the spirit of ANZAAS by documenting an example of cross-subject fertilisation. His address was entitled "The continuing strength of classical physics: The Flame Ionisation Detector".

Dr Bolton has involved several Australian economists and chemists in his research. The work described by Professor Bolton said it was "intriguing" to find a modern process in the atmosphere that had not only a very satisfactory explanation but also recognised and monitored by the community.

The work involved an analysis of the detector's current-voltage curve, using space-charge theory.

The positive ions collected in the detector have been examined by mass-spectrometry and mobility measurements. The dominant ion has been shown to be a dynamic hydrate of the oxonium ion - increasingly recognised as a common ion in electric processes in the atmosphere.

Professor Bolton said it was "intriguing" to find a modern molecular query where ideas from classical physics gave not only a very satisfactory explanation but also revealed interesting fundamental problems.

Physics was put on its "clumsical" footing by Newton in the 17th century. At the beginning of this century, however, quantum theory took over "the torch of physical understanding" at the atomic level.

Classical physics does not mention atoms or molecules and it can nearly always be expected that quantal ideas will be used in dealing with these.

However, considerable growth seemed likely in the second half of the decade unless restricted by quotas or other financial means. In areas of capital expenditure in education and student assistance, he said that the short-term outlook was for continued reduction.

Greater growth

Dr Bolton said that a strong argument could be made for greater growth in educational expenditure - on the basis of maintaining the standards achieved in the mid-70s and in light of the continuing high level of unemployment which highlighted the need for education for retraining and leisure.

On the other hand, even though educational expenditure was growing at a slower rate than the GDP, he said that a case could be made for slower growth still - in view of the need to control government expenditure and competing demands for the "wealthier" budget heightened by Australia's ageing population.

Professor Bolton said: "It is clear that these competing demands require careful review of the effectiveness with which educational expenditure is made spent. For example, at school level this could mean the need to amalgamate schools in areas with sharply declining enrolments."

Increasing interest in medieval music

Medieval music is a "growth industry" in Australia, according to a paper in Music, Ms Carol Williams.

However, the relatively high level of public interest in medieval music is not being reflected in the musico-educational training grounds of universities. Ms Williams said in a paper, "The Future of Medieval Music Studies in Australia", that in recent years there had been a steady increase in the number of records of medieval music being marketed and, in Australia, there was a rich variety of performing groups "out there doing it".

This growth in performance had taken place despite problems of access to suitable music. Publishers, she said, usually sold such specialised material by subscription to institutions and not through bookshops which were usually restricted to marketing the broader-based anthologies.

Language problem

Ms Williams said that the chief problem in the teaching of medieval music at universities was that few students had knowledge of languages such as Latin and old German. Learning two or three languages as well as the musico-techniques often proved too demanding. It had also been argued that there was nothing to gain from studying the past and that students of medieval music were merely acquiring trivial bits of information of no interest to the ordinary person.

While acknowledging that some scholars had "been impressed in the centres, Ms Williams said that the study of medieval music - as part of the "culture" - had relevance for the modern world.

Like the Middle Ages, today's world was characterised by a lack of spiritual support and a growing sense of "spiritual anxiety" and "fear of community". There were parallels in the development of society in the Middle Ages and those of the Third World - trying to build complex social units and find an agricultural base.

In medieval times, Dr Wills said that although about one-third of the part-time farmers interviewed in 1974 and 1975 had ceased farming in 1978, the surveys did not suggest that part-time farming was "generally unstable or transitory".

In 1978, he said, the average time spent farming for the farmers interviewed was 10 years. There was some evidence that farming on large part-time farms was more stable than on small part-time farms.

He said few of the part-time farmers surveyed were "hobby farmers" in the mid-1970s, when beef prices were depressed. Unlike the full-time farmers, most appeared willing to accept continuing losses in their farming activities.

This was consistent with the finding, he said, that about half (but not all) full-time farmers surveyed put their farming way of life ahead of financial considerations. This was possible because most had high off-farm incomes.

However, in the mid-1970s, "negative farm returns" were offset by capital gains on farm land, which greatly exceeded farming losses between 1974 and 1978, and by substantial savings in income tax payable on many off-farm incomes, due to tax-deductible farm losses on a majority of part-time farms.

Comparisons of resources use and returns between part-time farms and full-time farms showed that large part-time farms were almost as productive as full-time farms. Small part-time farms were somewhat less productive.

The comparisons did not support the view that small "hobby" farms were generally badly managed.

The importance of non-financial motivations for most part-time farmers, and their relative independence of poor agricultural returns, he said, suggested that they may play an increasingly important role in future urban fringe land use. They may be instrumental in keeping alternative land use options open.

In view of this, he said, policymakers concerned about urban fringe land use should carefully consider the effects of alternative land use, and other policies on part-time farmers, especially the large commercial part-time farmers who were likely to own a substantial and increasing proportion of fringe land in the future.
The Registrar’s department has been advised of the following scholarship. The Reporter presents a precis of the details.

Harkness Fellowships 1983 awards

Four Fellowships for study and travel in the United States, tenable for between 12 and 21 months over 21 years and preferably under 35 years of age. Awards include return fares to the US, living and family allowances, travel allowance, and research fees. Further information can be obtained from Dr D. J. Kelly (ext. 2099). Applications close at Monash on August 31.

Scholarship for French Teachers

Twenty scholarships for experienced teachers of French to attend a residential course at the University of Montpellier in January-February 1983 are being offered by the French Government through the Commonwealth Department of Education. Some financial assistance will be given with air fares to and from Paris, and with living and accommodation expenses. Successful applicants will receive additional assistance from the Australian employing authorities.

The French Government is also offering 80 scholarships for a three-week residential course in Noumea during January. In general participants are expected to meet the cost of their fares, although the Commonwealth Government and other employing authorities will pay a limited number of them.

Applications close on June 30. More information and application forms are available from: Commonwealth Department of Education, P.O. Box 885, Woden, ACT. 2606.

Important dates

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

2. Second term begins for Medicine IV.
3. Applications for admission to all studies in undergraduate courses in the Faculty of Engineering with a request to register for subjects must be received by the 30th of June, or not normally be considered after this date.
5. Australia Day - public holiday.
6. Closing date for mid-year applications for higher degrees – faculty of Education.
8. First half-year topics in Mathematics.
9. First half-year ends for Medicine V.
10. Applications open for entry to Bachelor of Social Work. Mid-year break begins for B. Jursi and LL.B.

The events listed below are open to the public. ‘RBH’ throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a $3.00 ticketing outlet on campus at the Alexander Theatre.

1: ARTS & CRAFTS CENTRE – meet pottery tutors Bill and Mary Hick at the exhibition of students’ pots, 12-2 p.m.
2: Winter term enrolments now open for courses. See course guide list of student pottery. 19-20: weekend workshops on pottery, clay dollmaking, papermaking, Raku pot, soaping, 35-37: weekend workshop: Raku and papermaking, soapmaking and advent candle-making. Inquiries: ext. 3056. ORGAN RECITAL by Bruce Steele, works by Bach and Mendelssohn. Other recitals in this Tuesday evening series are: 8: Merrown Deacon – works by Pachelbel and Buxtehude. 14: Bruce Steele – works by Bach and Beethoven. All recitals in this Tuesday evening series are: 8: Merrown Deacon – works by Johannes von Lodlin, Jiri Ropek and Brahms. 14: Bruce Steele – works by Bach and Beethoven. All recitals in this Tuesday evening series are: 8: Merrown Deacon – works by Johannes von Lodlin, Jiri Ropek and Brahms.

13: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK – 9.45 a.m.—3 p.m. Arts Assembly Rooms G61-G64. On June 8–9, 13, 17, 20, 27, winter term blood bank will be in the Religious Centre car park.

14: EXHIBITION – “Glimpses of Ukyo- E.” by Seiko Shinohara. Period, pres. by department of Visual Arts, Monday to Friday 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Wednesday to Saturday 10 a.m.—4 p.m. Inquiries: ext. 3143. GALLERY, Moneys Building. Admission free.

16: MUSICAL – “The Mikado,” pres. by Melbourne Music Theatre, starting Tuesday 13 June at 2.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. at the Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults $12.50; pensioners, students under 25 $10.50; children $8.50.


30: Second term ends Cor Macleay V.

June diary

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Another citation classic

A research paper by a Reader in Chemistry at Monash, Dr Bryan Stapp, has been decreed a "Citation Classic" by the Institute for Scientific Information based in Philadelphia.

A paper becomes a "classic" if it is one of the most cited items in its field as identified by data from the Science Citation Index and the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Dr Gatehouse's paper, co-authored with S. E. Livingstone and the late R. C. A. Price, has been cited frequently since it was published in the Journal of the Chemical Society in 1957. It deals with the infrared spectra of nitromethane.

Dr Gatehouse has now been invited to contribute a commentary on the paper to be published in Current Contents. The commentary will outline the how, where, and why of the original work together with suggested reasons as to why it has been cited so frequently.

Only one other Monash scientist has been honoured similarly: Dr Terry Cumming, Reader in Botany, has had two of his papers classed as "Citation Classics" (Reporter 6-81).

Lesleyanne Hawthorne, a Monash graduate, will conduct a Migrant Studies seminar on Vietnamese refugees in Australia tomorrow (June 2) at 1 p.m. in R3.

Lesleyanne's book, Refugee: The Vietnamese Experience, has been published recently by Oxford University Press.

Author to speak at Monash


17: ORGAN RECITAL by Graham Cox, organist, St Mary's, West Melbourne. 11:30 a.m. Large Chapel, Religious Centre. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3160.

TAX PLANNING FOR BUSINESS, in association with Arthur Andersen & Co. 5 p.m.—9 p.m. Fee: $45 (includes dinner). Further information: Centre for Continuing Education, exts. 3717, 3718.


10-12: MUSICAL – "Guys and Dolls," pres. by Monash Musical Theatre Co. 8:30 p.m. Fee: $6; students and pensioners $2.50. Performances also June 16-19, matinee June 19 at 2 p.m.

11: BUSINESS LUNCH with guest speaker Mr Robert A. Jolly, Victorian Treasurer: "The Victorian Economy – the Year Ahead." Pre. by Centre for Continuing Education as part of the UPDATE business program. 12:45 p.m. in the Business House. Fee: $15. Inquiries: ext. 3717. (Reservations close June 8).

12: SATURDAY CLUB (Blue Series, 5-8 year-olds) – "Flying Heroes" pres. by the Mushroom Troupe. 2:30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults $4.50, children $3.50.

JUNE 1982
**Bawdy Elizabethan satire at the Alex.**

The bawdy Elizabethan satire, "The Famous History of the Knight of the Burning Pestle," will have a season at the Alexander Theatre starting late this month.

The play, by Beaumont and Fletcher, will be staged on June 25, 26 and 30 and July 1, 2 and 3. It is being presented by the Monash Shakespeare Society in association with the department of English.

Written in 1607, the play, while retaining the large cast of comic parts, gives a vivid insight into Elizabethan humour. It documents the Quixotic adventures of a grocer's apprentice whose appearance in the plot comes as an unforeseen and completely bewildering circumstance to the rest of the players.

The production is being directed by Tim Scott who has previously directed "Love's Labour's Lost," "Twelfth Night" and "The Changeling" at Monash.

The lead roles are being taken by Sue Rocca and Roy Goodwin, both of whom have participated in many play readings at Monash over the past few years. The "knight"-cum-grocer will be played by Greg Evans while John Leonard appears as "that old fornicating knave", Master Merrymouth. Tickets cost $4 (students $2) and are available from the Alexander Theatre (ext. 3991 or 543 8289).

**MUMCO to stage 'Guys and Dolls'**

The popular American musical comedy "Guys and Dolls" will be staged by the Monash University Musical Theatre Company in the Alexander Theatre this month.

Performances will start at 8 p.m. on June 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19 with a matinee, as well, at 2 p.m. on the final day.

Students from almost every faculty, as well as from Rundes and elsewhere, make up the large cast of comic parts.

Directing the production is Graeme Best who last year directed "Can Can" for MUMCO. Mr. Best appeared throughout the '50s and '60s in musicals for J. C. Williamson's. He has worked for HSV7, the Grundy Organisation and established the Crawford School of Film and Television. He has previously produced "Guys and Dolls" for the Festival Theatre Company.

Damon Runyon

The musical (book by Abe Burrows and music by Frank Loesser) is based on a short story by Damon Runyon, "The Idyll of Mm Sarah Brown".

Sergeant Sarah of the Salvation Army is thrown in with a bagful of Runyonesque New York underworld figures including Sky Masterson, Nathan Detroit, Benny Southstreet, Nicely-Nicely Johnson and Rusty Charley.

The focus is on Sarah — ever serious and shoddy — and her education in the ways of man. By the play's end, the character Big Jule pays Sarah his highest accolade, proclaiming her "a right broad".

The music of "Guys and Dolls" has been critically acclaimed for its successful integration with the plot and its frequent use of harmony. The choreography ranges in style from Latin American (in an Havana scene) to cabaret (performed by showgirls of the Hot Box nightclub).

Tickets cost $5 ($2 for students) and are available from the Alexander Theatre or from the MUMCO table in the foyer of the Union during the first three weeks of term. Group discounts are available, as are gala supper tickets (for an additional $2) for the June 11 and 16 performances.

**Odds and ends**

MONASH, like other Australian universities, may be having its problems with funding cuts, staff shortages, obsolete equipment and the like.

But consider the problems of Assistant Professor Sopchoke Lachakal, the new Vice-Rector of Ramkhamhaeng University in Thailand.

In a cutting from the Bangkok Nation Review — noticed by Emeritus Professor Hector Monro on a recent brief visit to that city — Professor Sopchoke comments on the "huge pile of problems" facing Ramkhamhaeng. Among them, drug trafficking, violence, corruption, gambling and interest conflicts.

"In certain cases, the war between rival interest groups went too far: weapons were acquired to eliminate the other side and 'mafia' gangs were set up," says the article.

Ten years ago, under a different administration, Sopchoke tried to crack down on corruption. His reward? "He then requested for a transfer to the Psychological Operation Unit," the article records.

Now in charge, Sopchoke has slapped a cureew on the University, issued security entrance cards to the campus and armed his guards. Comments Monash's V.C.: "My mother always told me I should be grateful for small mercies!"

**Twilight organ recitals**

A series of short twilight organ recitals in the Religious Centre has been arranged for Tuesdays of second term — with the first this afternoon (June 1) at 6.15 p.m.

The organists, who will perform alternate weeks, are Messrs. Deacon and Bruce Steele — both from Monash and both pupils of Douglas Lawrence.

The music will be mainly from the classical repertoire but audiences will have the opportunity to hear the Sharp organ in more romantic style as well.

Says Associate Professor Steele:

"The aim is to provide 20 minutes of relaxing music at the end of the day to steady the nerves before facing the winter rush-hour traffic.

"The recitals are free and informal — and people are invited to come when they can and leave when they must."

**INTELLECTS honed at Monash**

A Monash graduate, Rob Jolly, has found his place as Treasurer in the new State Government.

Overseas, as was reported in Sound of February last year, a Monash graduate Sinha Mumbangwa serves as Deputy Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe.

And news came last week of the election to the Ugandan Parliament of Ignatius Ojolla Malings, postgraduate Law student at Monash from 1978 to 78. After returning to Uganda from Monash Mr. Malings went back to his teaching job at the Law Development Centre, Kampala, and then into private practice in Soroti. A member of the ruling party, the Uganda People's Congress, he was elected to Parliament to represent the Soroti East constituency.

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MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in first week of July, 1982.

Copy deadline is Friday, June 25.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor (Prof. G. Bourke) of the information office, ground floor, University Offices.

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