Two Monash lawyers are among a five-member delegation and has prepared an Australian criminal law and procedure which is to visit China this month.

The delegation will hold discussions with members of the judiciary, the procuratorate, the legal profession and law schools in Beijing, Wuhan and Shanghai about the judicial and legal systems which have re-emerged in China since the Cultural Revolution.

It is believed to be the first visit of its kind organised by an Australian criminal law group.

The delegation was selected by a committee of the Law Council of Australia and the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association. Heading it will be Mr Justice McGarvie of the Supreme Court of Victoria (and Chancellor of La Trobe University). Other members are Professor Louis Walter, of Monash (and currently Law Reform Commissioner of Victoria), Judge Peter Rendt of the County Court of Victoria, Mr Richard Fox, Reader in Law at Monash, and Mr Mark Weinberg, Reader in Law at Melbourne University (and a Monash graduate). The group represents a balance of judicial, law reform and academic experience.

Financial support for the trip has come from the Australia-China Council, which was established by the Australian Government in 1979, the Australian Development Assistance Bureau and Monash University.

The China visit (from October 16 to 30) follows one by Monash Dean of Law, Professor Robert Baxt, during which the Law Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences indicated that it would like the opportunity to meet Australian criminal law experts.

The delegation has been planning its visit for some time to discuss with the Chinese material on Australian criminal law and procedure which is being translated into Chinese and printed for distribution.

The material consists of an outline of the Australian system of administration of criminal justice and trial procedures, together with three case studies and transcripts illustrating different aspects of how the law operates in practice.

One of the studies is of a murder trial: A husband discovers his wife in a bedroom with a boarder and kills the man. The study illustrates the issue of provocation, and distinctions between manslaughter and murder.

The second study deals with armed robbery and the third with how our legal system might deal with a case of domestic assault.

The delegation has also been briefed on the new Chinese Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure which have operated since 1980. Implementation of these codes follows the "lawless" years of the Cultural Revolution.

The legal system the Australian delegation will be encountering is much different from the one they will be describing. China's system follows the European "inquisitorial" model operating in countries such as France, Germany and Russia rather than the British system.

In China, before a matter reaches court it is the subject of an elaborate investigation. The purpose of the trial, then, appears to be more a confirmation of guilt rather than an independent assessment of evidence. Recent figures indicate that some 95.8 per cent of court cases in China ended in a guilty verdict; 3.6 per cent ended in the same verdict but the offender was exempted from punishment because of mitigating circumstances; and in only 0.6 per cent of cases was a not guilty verdict recorded.

For less serious offences, the Chinese system appears to use mediation committees of, say, workers or residents rather than the court system. These committees have an educative rather than punitive function but if the matter gets to court the offender may be placed on probation under their supervision.
Cancer pain can be controlled

There was a common belief among cancer patients that eventually they would suffer severe and uncontrollable pain, Dr G. Brodie, recent Ph.D. graduate of the University of Melbourne, pointed out at the Pain Seminar held at Prince Henry's Hospital. But that was a "myth that must be destroyed," he said. It would be an indictment of the doctor if it happened. It meant that more than 50 per cent of patients would suffer pain, he said. This depended upon the type of cancer. But that was the problem of management - the pain was controllable.

Dr Brodie, Director of the Oncology Unit at Prince Henry's Hospital, was presenting a paper on the management of cancer pain.

Keynote speaker at the three day seminar was Professor Cairns Aitken, Professor of Rehabilitation Studies at Edinburgh University.

Advocating a multi-discipline approach to the management of pain, Professor Aitken described pain as "a feeling in the mind which has its source in the body". Like all symptoms, he said, it could be accompanied by an emotional response to which there might be a behavioural reaction.

In determining the most appropriate way to manage pain, he said, clinicians should assess every possible factor (the psychological) influencing the patient's symptom and his reaction to it. "It is very important to consider the nature of pain experienced by the patient, as it is important to consider the nature of the person presenting with the symptom," he said.

"A person prone to anxiety when experiencing pain will suffer concurrently apprehension and additional physical symptoms," Professor Aitken said. A person might be described as suffering from pain, but all can have the opportunity to relate to the patient in a therapeutic way. For some, the ability to establish a therapeutic relationship can be a profound skill, wonderfully practised by clinicians renowned for their bedside manner - words I prefer over the more fashionable 'psychotherapeutic transferance'.

"Whatever we call it, it can by itself replace humble aspirin or be a panacea for all aches and pains," he said.

Professor Aitken said pain was the smallest of the three forms of control - subordination, domination and exclusion. He was quite prepared to "subordinate" his medical profession to the State, particularly in the health arena. The increasing State expenditure on health makes apparent the costs of the occupational monopoly held by medicine.

Another is the changing requirements of capital.

"Medical dominance I have argued rests upon the monopoly of medical knowledge from the compatibility of medical knowledge and medical practice with the requirements of capital. It follows then that if the political and economic conditions required to sustain medical dominance are modified with the requirements of capital then medical dominance is likely to be undermined."

Already there is some evidence in the US of corporate opposition to the current organisation of medical care with its enormous cost. Corporate-sponsored reform of medicine has taken place.

"The historical lesson for medicine is apparent," Dr Willis says.

Dr Copolov said studies had shown that there were many different types of pain receptors in the body, many produced in the brain and some in the adrenal glands.

Attempts to use endorphins as an analgesic had not been successful when the neuropeptide was injected into a vein, be said, because it could not reach the brain. It was presented by the "blood-brain barrier".

"When it was injected into the spinal area, however, it diffused up to the brain and could provide prolonged and very powerful pain relief."

He said the cost of synthesising endorphins for this purpose was "beyond current economic reality", although technology involving the brain-improving gene might make synthesis of beta endorphins feasible in the future.

Dr Copolov said recent research in the US suggested that the so-called placebo effect could be mediated by endorphins. He said the practice in trials to test the efficacy of a drug to give some of the patients a placebo and some a drug, the placebo effect of which was tested in the control. Despite the fact that the sugar coated pill was therapeutically inert, some 60 per cent of patients responded to it.

The United States group had found that this placebo response could be blocked by a drug which blocks the endorphin receptor in the brain.
New Academy awards

The Australian Academy of Humanities has undertaken a project to promote new areas of scholarly work on Australia's cultural history as part of its contribution to the Bicentenary celebrations in 1988.

The project will concentrate less on the arts, social history and popular culture than on the various attitudes, ideas, sciences and disciplines, in­dividuals, institutions and policies that have expressed, contributed to, or helped to shape our intellectual and cultural life.

The project is taking the form of two new ventures:

- A series of annual seminars and, associated with this, a new journal, Australian Cultural History, which is published by the Academy in conjunc­tion with the History of Ideas Unit at the Australian National University.
- A set of awards for outstanding scholarly work on Australian cultural history. Details of these will be an­nounced later this year. One award will be to encourage research by younger or less established scholars and a second

How the class of '81 fared

The percentage of students graduating with honours has not improved in the three faculties — Arts, ECOPS and Science — in which honours work is completed as an additional year. In Engineering, Law and Medicine, which award honours as a result of student performance during the course, the percentage is up.

In Arts, ECOPS and Science, the "honours" figure repre­sent's the percentage of those students admitted to full-time first year in 1978 who had, by 1981, graduated with honours (i.e. in the minimum time).

The Arts figure was 5% (the same as the percentage of the 1977 intake but down from a recent high of 10% of the 1975 intake); ECOPS 2% (down from the 1973 intake high of 5%); Science 18% (down 2% on the previous year); and Engineering 24% (up 3%).

The most recent figure for Law which embraces only students who enrolled for BA/LLB as their first course is based on the 1976 intake and was 5% (up 5% on the 1976 intake). In Medicine the figure is based on the 1975 intake and was 21% (up from 20% in the previous two years).

It's testing time of the year again

Monash this month enters the most sober phase of the year — the ex­aminations period.

Examinations start on Friday, October 22 and continue for about four weeks. During that time some 90 supervisors will keep a watchful eye over 10,000 individual candidates. On several occasions more than 3500 candidate sittings will be accom­modated in a day.

Except for a small number of papers for later year medical students, all ex­aminations are held on campus and, in 1982, some 14 separate locations will be used with seating capacities ranging from 60 to 560.

Preparation of the exam timetable started in the first week of August. Last week, individual schedules of examination dates and times were mailed to the term addresses of 10,000 students.

From master copies of the examination papers, 1000 examiners and printers are now printing and collating into sets nearly half a million sheets of paper which make up the 640 differ­ent examination papers placed before students. In submitting answers to the questions, candidates will write in 100,000 script books.

Study on safe waste disposal in Pilbara

Monash's Graduate School of Environmental Science is conducting an investigation into the safe handling and disposal of wastes from the use of industrial chemicals and materials in mining operations in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The study is being carried out for Hambledon Iron Pty. Ltd. and involves identification of the environmental problems involved with the use of materials listed in the company's Hazardous Materials Index. Some 200 materials are listed in the Index.

It is intended that the work will yield a technical basis from which submissions can be made to the appropriate govern­ment bodies for the approval of specific waste disposal methods and sites.

The research team is being directed by Dr Tim Ealey, Director of the Graduate School of Environmental Science, and Dr G. A. Ryan, senior lecturer in Social and Preventive Medicine.

Dr Ealey, Mr Andrew and Mr Cass recently toured the Mt Tom Price, Par­burdo and Dampier operations of Hamersley with members of the company's Environmental department.

Dr Ealey said that he was impressed by the company's "general good house­keeping" at its mine sites and its positive attitude towards the environment.

The study has begun with an extensive literature search on the environmental hazards, safe handling practices and preferred means of disposal of the materials listed on the Index and substances associated with their use.

This includes disposal of wastes to land, water and by incineration.

A detailed review of the company's existing practices will then be under­taken.

It is proposed that the study will make recommendations on procedures for safe handling and disposal of industrial waste, the characteristics of appropriate sites for such disposal and the management and continuing environ­mental monitoring of such sites.

Particular consideration will be given to the requirements associated with disposal of combustible wastes either by blending with fuel oil or by other methods of incineration.

October 1982
Monash's first Chancellor, Sir Robert Blackwood, died on August 21, at age 76.

A commemoration for him was held in Robert Blackwood Hall on September 10.

A 'pilot' without parallel

Sir Louis said that Sir Robert's influence continued long after the interim had given away to the permanent Council. Sir Henry Somerset took an anecdotal approach in his address. His friendship with Sir Robert spanned some 60 years. Sir Robert, he said, had an extraordinary range of interests which included geology, entomology, conchology, philately, archaeology and anthropology. He was also a painter and wood carver, and enjoyed billiards.

Sir Henry said: "Bob had a good life — full of interest. He was self-sufficient and often worked alone. He was interested in what other people did and was always prepared to offer advice and encouragement. He was patient and dedicated to his work, which he carried out with great care and attention. His breadth of knowledge was beyond belief."

"He is a great loss to all of us — to industry, to science and to this University."
A survey of 1981 Monash graduates who majored in geography has revealed little unemployment as at April 30 this year.

But the survey also has shown that geography graduates seem to have almost no perception of how the skills they have developed during their course might be useful to potential employers.

The survey was conducted by Monash's Careers and Appointments Service (C&A) and concerned both geography students and graduates. Previous studies have been concerned with diplomates in Education and Law graduates.

"Surveys of this kind have proved of particular value for retooling of all aspects concerning the employment of geography graduates and have provided a basis for career decisions," the report says.

One of the reasons geography was chosen is that it is a discipline which geographic considerations. A survey of 1981 Monash graduates who majored in geography has revealed little unemployment among them. One perceptive graduate remarked:

"If there were many jobs for which Geography was directly relevant then these graduates had little success in locating them; only two applied for jobs for which geography was a preferred requirement, and one for a job which it was prescribed." The report says that it is "a pity" that many graduates do not move directly into employment. As an example, they would be well-equipped for jobs in government and the private sector. "Tasks such as these are usually seen to be more "geographical" than the answer, in most cases, is "not very".

For those students keen to improve their preparation for the next phase of their careers, an Employment Orientation Program will be held from December 1 to 8 at RMIT. The Program is being devised and sponsored by the Graduate Careers Council of Australia in conjunction with the careers services of many of the Victorian universities (including Monash) and colleges of advanced education, as well as companies which are traditional graduate employers. It's aim will be to familiarise students as job applicants with some of the procedures and expectations of employers. Some of the subjects that will be covered include employment trends, organisational structures, technology, decision-making and problem-solving, business communication, the job search, application writing and interview skills.

The registration fee for the Program is $25. Enrolment forms are available from the Careers and Appointments Service on the first floor of the Union.

For further information contact John Swinton, ext. 3150/1/2.

OCTOBER 1982
Two new volumes have been published with assistance from Monash University's Publications Committee.

One is the Australian Journal of French Studies, volume 4, number 1, Editor of the Journal, which contains seven essays and a book review, is Associate Professor Wallace Kirszop of the French department.

The second volume is "Metaphor in Bahet's Short Stories" by Dantina Mendelson. It is published by Ardis (Ann Arbor, Michigan) which is the largest publisher of Russian literature in English and Russian outside the USSR.

The Publications Committee's assistance often enables works of scholarship which may have limited market appeal to be published.

**Multilingual Oz**

A new volume by Associate Professor Michael Clyne, of the German department, has just been published.

The title is Multilingual Australia and the publishers River Seine (132 Elgin St, Carlton, Victoria 3053).

**Room for Maneouvre: Writings on History, Politics, Ideas and Play by Ian Turner**

Selected and edited by Leonie Sandercrock and Stephen Murray-Smith.

Drummond, Melbourne, 1982.

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Four new works in education history

This has been a big year for historians of education in Monash's Education faculty. All four staff members who teach history of education courses (offered as part of the Ed. and M. Ed. courses) will have published major works in their specialist areas by year's end. The authors are Professor Richard Selleck; Dr Andrew Spaul; Reader in the faculty; Ms Ailsa Thomson Zainu'ddin, senior lecturer; and Dr Martin Sullivan, senior lecturer.

First up, in April, was Professor Selleck's Frank Tate: A Biography, published by Melbourne University Press. The book traces the career of Tate, assessing particularly his contribution as Victoria's Director of Education from 1902 to 1928. It was during those 26 years Tate laid the foundations upon which the present system of education is built.

A teachers' college lecturer and inspector he played an important role in introducing ideas and methods which helped to reform the State elementary school. As Director of Education he was responsible for the introduction of State high and technical schools and for the development of the administrative structure which is still recognisable today.

Reviewers have called Professor Selleck's book an accomplished contribution to Australian biography. The second book to be published, in July, was Dr Spaul's Australian Education in the Second World War (University of Queensland Press) which examines the immediate and long term impact of total war on Australian schooling and education reform in the 1930s and 1940s.

The research on which the book is based was funded by the recently abolished Educational Research and Development Committee. The book looks at how the students of August 1945 came through the war years and is based on a comprehensive study of national and State records.

In evaluating the impact of the war on Australian education several aspects have been chosen. Among them, the day-to-day operation of both government and private schools, the behaviour of children inside and outside the classroom, modifications to school and university curricula, the teaching service, education reform movements and the increasing Commonwealth participation in education.

MCLC history

The third book to be published is Ms Zainu'ddin's They Dreamt of a School: A Study of History of the Methodist Ladies College Kew (Hyland House). This commemorative history was launched last month by actress Monies Maughan, daughter of Dr A. H. Wood, one-time principal of MLC.

Ms Zainu'ddin is a former student of the college and long-standing member of its Council. Next month will see publication of Dr Sullivan's Men and Women of Port Phillip (Hale and Iremonger). It is a study in which Dr Sullivan hopes to correct the impression that only La Trobe and Henty made major contributions to the development of early Victoria.

The four books reflect something of the new historiography in Australian education and give a clue to the scope of history of education courses at Monash.

It is a field in which this University has established a firm reputation as reflected by the fact that the faculty has the largest number of graduate students in Australia working in the area. In the past 12 years more than 30 Master or Ph.D. theses in history of education have been completed. The faculty has also attracted some of the best overseas historians of education as visitors.

A distinguished visitor this year has been Professor Susan Houston, Professor of Social History at York University, Ontario, Canada. All four Monash authors are founding members of the Australian and New Zealand History of Education Society. For many years Dr Sullivan was its honorary secretary. As well they are involved in other scholarly societies and history projects associated with Monash's Sesquicentenary or Victoria's Sesquicentenary.

The authors have come to Monash with a variety of historical training and interests.

Professor Selleck's early research was on government and private school histories in Victoria. Ms Zainu'ddin at one time taught British Constitutional History in the Law faculty at Melbourne University and later specialised in Indonesian history. Dr Spaul has done research in economic history and teacher unionism while Dr Sullivan has studied Queensland political and labour history.

It sells for $38.15 in the Monash Bookshop which in the first 24 hours after the book's launch had sold as many copies as the largest number of graduate students in the field of history of education at Monash.

A panoramic approach to law

PROFESSOR WEERAMANTRY has, as he stated in his introduction, set out to write a book for the school leaver or first year university student. Lamenting the fact that our law students may graduate without having heard of Bentham or Kant, and knowing nothing of Roman or Hindu law, Professor Weeramantry makes sure that these topics, and many, many more, are all covered in his book.

The resulting book is an impressive tribute to the breadth of its author's knowledge and interests. Something has to be said, however, about Professor Weeramantry going through many different legal systems, the relationships between law and other fields of human knowledge, the sources of law, ethical questions about the nature and ends of law, the social context of law, law and democracy, basic legal concepts, trial procedures, human rights, and new directions taken by the law into areas like corporate responsibility, sexual equality, the elimination of poverty, and open government.

It would be easy to criticise such a book for the brief and superficial manner in which it deals with many of these topics. For example, is it possible to say anything at all useful about two millennia of Jewish law in the space of three pages? Can the relationship of law and history be dealt with in less than two pages? What would lawyers think of two page summaries of topics like Contract, or Tort?

Yet to criticise the book in this manner is to misunderstand the kind of book Professor Weeramantry has sought to write. As I understand his intention, he has quite deliberately gone for breadth rather than depth, in order to provide an antidote to the highly detailed study of a small number of subjects that law students will go through during their course.

Given that, it might be more appropriate to praise Professor Weeramantry for his remarkable feat of compression than to condemn him for his brevity. He deserves praise, too, for concerning himself with law in the field, as distinct from "book law". Unlike many legal academics, he recognises the importance of the way the law works in everyday life.

A different criticism, and perhaps a more apt one, would be that the choice of topics is a little odd, reflecting the author's particular interests rather than the needs of the general reader seeking an introduction to the law. Professor Weeramantry is well known for his interest in problems of world poverty, human rights, distribution of wealth, and equality among the peoples of the world. These are laudable interests, shared by this reviewer and by many other readers. They deserve some notice in a book on the law, but they are primarily ethical, political, economic and social problems, rather than legal problems. Some readers might therefore feel that the space spent on these issues could have been better used for a deeper discussion of those issues that are solely or primarily about the law.

To this criticism, Professor Weeramantry would no doubt reply that such an approach would only confirm the excessively narrow definition of the law that he is concerned to combat.

The problem is that Professor Weeramantry has been trapped by his own high ideals: to write a book about the law as it is, he would have to put to one side his vision of the law as it should be.

I shall not attempt in this review to comment on specific points in Professor Weeramantry's treatment of his topics. One could cavil with some of the things that he says, here and there. But if the reader has no doubt that law students who have absorbed and thought about all that this book contains will have a broad base on which to build their further education.

These students will also have, if they keep their copy of An Invitation to the Law handy, a valuable source-book, properly indexed, which can serve them as a work of reference for many years to come.
The operation of the Monash Health Service will remain as is following Council's recommendation from its Finance Committee in August.

The committee's recommendation was based in turn on that of a report by the Registrar, Mr J. B. Butchart, who had been asked by the Vice-Chancellor to inquire into alternative ways of financing the Health Service.

The cost of the University of operating the present "free" Service for students and staff was about $218,000 in 1981.

In his report Mr Butchart first addresses the question of whether, if the University were able to charge for some of the cost of the Service from another source, the University's recurrent grant would be reduced.

He says that at a meeting last year between the Chairman and Secretary of the University Student Union and representatives of some universities it was agreed that universities were free to charge for the provision of health services. The inference was that any sums so recovered would not be deducted from the grant recommended by the UC.

However, Mr Butchart adds, there are legal obligations in universities charging fees for medical services.

One arises from section 19.2(d) of the Health Insurance Act 1973 which states that, unless the Health Minister otherwise directs, the Commonwealth medical benefit is not payable in respect of a professional service that has been rendered by, or on behalf of, or under arrangement with an authority established by a law of the Commonwealth or State.

A second difficulty arises from Section 28(1) of the Victorian Medical Practitioners Act 1970 which, in effect, provides that a person who is not registered as a legally qualified practitioner is not entitled to recover any charge in a court of law for the provision of medical services or advice.

"Hence, if the University in its name did decide to charge, as it is legally entitled to do, the outstanding charges would not be recoverable by law," Mr Butchart says.

Five alternatives.

Having "set the scene", Mr Butchart lists five options on the future of the Health Service.

1. The University could abolish the Service leaving students and staff to take what action they saw fit to protect themselves against the financial consequences of ill health or hospitalisation in the same way as other members of the community.

He comments: "University students (and other tertiary institutions) constitute a special group within the community from a medical point of view. They are subject to special stresses and strains and have special medical problems not experienced by other members of their age cohort differently occupied.

"Universities and health medicine can, therefore, be seen to be a special branch of medicine and practitioners involved need to develop special skills."

"The community would be disadvantaged by the elimination of student health services which would require students to seek medical attention from the community health services at large."

2. The University could charge students and staff on a fee for service basis as it saw fit, recognising that any reduction in the University's recurrent grant concerned could recover from the Commonwealth any proportion of the fee charged.

On this point Mr Butchart says: "Depending upon the cover which individual patients have arranged, if they had arranged any at all, the patient concerned might be worse off than if he had sought the service of a general practitioner elsewhere."

If fees were recoverable, Mr Butchart says: "there is enough evidence that once the tumult and the shouting dies, a large proportion of students are covered by their parents' cover, or cover they take out themselves, or cover available under green card arrangements."

3. The University, then, could ask the Minister to direct that the Commonwealth medical benefit should be payable in respect of a professional service rendered by the University Health Service and, if approved, could then charge students and staff.

Mr Butchart comments: "It does not appear to me that an application from one university for Ministerial approval is likely to be entertained by the Minister in an approach and, if approved, be contemplated, then I consider it is a matter which needs to be taken up by the Vice-Chancellors' Committee on behalf of all universities."

"I recommend that no action be taken in this regard, notwithstanding the Sydney University experience which now something of an historical accident unlikely to be repeated."

(The University of Sydney's Health Service, established in 1956, has always charged normal consulting fees. Patients of the Service who have claimed $500 for reimbursement under the Health Insurance Act, Sydney University's legal advice has been that the University is not, an authority established by a law of a State within the meaning of Section 19.2 (d) of the Act. However, earlier this year, the Commonwealth Director-General of Health sent a circular to all universities, including Sydney, drawing attention to this section. It would appear, then, that patients at the Sydney Health Service have been reimbursed contrary to law, at least since a 1976 amendment to the Act. The matter is under review.)

4. The University could, in lieu of the present arrangement, take steps to provide for the establishment of a new general practice within the University on such terms as might be mutually acceptable to the University and to such practitioners who would charge a fee for service.

Under this arrangement, which is in practice at Griffith University in Brisbane, Commonwealth benefits would be payable to students and staff as it would be an individual practitioner, not the University, levying the fee.

5. The University could continue the Health Service as at present.

It is this last option which Mr Butchart recommends although he adds, "this is in no way to be interpreted to mean that the Health Service should be freed from the budgetary constraints applying to the rest of the University."

Staff use.

The Registrar considers one other issue on the Health Service's operation: access to it by staff.

Mr Butchart recommends that no change be made to present arrangements. Between 15 and 20 per cent of visits to the Service are by members of staff.

Mr Butchart says: "The opportunity to see members of staff offers to Health Service staff the prospect of an involvement with a spectrum of different health problems for those above the average student age. There is another spin-off in that members of the Service are given the opportunity of reacting with members of the University staff, both academic and non-academic. This, in my opinion, is helpful in dealing with student health problems."

He continues: "From the point of view of the University as an employer, and bearing in mind the limited service which is, in fact, offered, there are real cost benefits to the University in making the Health Service accessible to members of staff."

"If a member of staff has a comparatively minor trauma or needs some minimal advice or even a repeat prescription, he can obtain this from the Health Service while absenting himself from his work for a comparatively short period."

"If he were denied access to the Health Service and still wished to receive medical advice he would no doubt be absent for at least a half, or more often, a full day's sick leave."

Mr Butchart estimates that the saving to the University in staff attending the Health Service rather than taking a half day's sick leave would have accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the Health Service's cost last year. At a whole day's sick leave, the cost to the University would have been more than the cost of the Health Service.

He adds: "It should also be noted that student usage of the Health Service is necessarily cyclical, whereas staff usage is more regular throughout the year."

"As a result, a significant proportion of staff usage of the Health Service occurs during slack periods and the withdrawal of staff from the Health Service would not result in the economies which might superficially be expected, as the Service has to be staffed for maximum demand."

The Student Welfare Action Board has enlisted the aid of several cartoon characters in a bright new project to increase student awareness of services available to them at Monash.

Eight cartoons by Melbourne University student Tim Lindsey, mounted on a wall in a new feature of the Balcony Room on the first floor of the Union, draw attention to services such as Health, Legal Aid, Careers and Appointments (including Student Employment), Student Welfare, Finance, Housing, Counselling and Child Care. Underneath each cartoon is an information service about each service.

The project was originally for SWAB Fest, which was held last month. Pictures above are Sally Betts, Monash's new Student Welfare Officer, and Paul Streetker, former chairman of SWAB and a Dip. Ed. student.

**Open day at Caulfield Diabetes Centre**

The Royal Southern Memorial Hospital will open its Diabetes Centre to the public during Diabetes Week in October

The Centre, which is located at 260 Kooyong Road, Caulfield, will be open on Tuesday, October 12, from 2 pm to 5 pm, and Thursday, October 14, from 5 pm to 8 pm.

The aim of Diabetes Week (October 11-15) is to increase public awareness and acceptance of diabetes and provide information on new management techniques to the public, particularly those with diabetes or a diabetic relative.

Activities during the open days will include film screenings, displays and diabetes testing. As well, staff will be available for discussion on diabetes and its treatment.
Some 80,000 copies have been distributed to its first edition in 1969.

The manual has just gone into its fourth edition, this time incorporated into a training manual for Snell and Smith (Australia) Pty. Ltd., manufacturers of Elastoplast and Elastoplast products, in association with Monash Sports and Rec., the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Physical Education, and the department of Physical Education at Footscray Institute of Technology.

The 32 page publication, in text and illustrations, highlights fitness training, and the prevention and treatment of sporting injuries.

Some 80,000 copies have been distributed in 13 years.

Each of the editions has been funded from outside sources — the first by Rothmans Sports Foundation, the second in 1975 by the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the third (1980) and present editions by Elastoplast.

Deputy Warden of the Union, Mr Doug Ellis, says that the manual was first produced to meet the need for practical advice on the immediate and correct treatment of sports injuries. Mr Ellis attributes its continuing success to the fact that it has an "eminently readable" format (except, it is free (except postage), and it was the first publication of its kind in Australia.

The Australian Hospital Association Reference Centre, which is based in the Biomedical Library at Monash, has become recognised as the main resource centre for material in the field of hospital administration in Australia.

The Centre's annual report for 1981 shows that the call on the Centre's "online searching" service has decreased because of restrictions on personnel needing to use the service and the continued growth of the Australian Medline network.

But the demand for the borrowing of material from the book collection has continued to grow steadily.

The Reference Centre began operations on a very limited scale in 1976, offering information and documents, back-up facilities to members of the Association. But it was not until 1977, when it was funded by the Kellogg Foundation, that it was able to consolidate and extend its services.

The most frequent users of the Centre's services in 1981 were from Victoria. However, monograph material was sent to hospitals in every State, usually through normal inter-library loan procedures.

Countries of the South Pacific region continued to use the Centre's services, requesting mainly literature searches and photocopies. These were supplied without charge.

The Centre has also assisted with the checking of references for a bibliography on dengue fever compiled by the South Pacific Commission, and for a study on nutrition and respiratory diseases carried out in the region.

Tax research shortfall

Despite the enormous problems with tax avoidance in Australia there is still no major research effort in this country on anti-avoidance and tax reform strategies.

"Such work, done on a shoe string in such institutions as Monash, is totally disproportionate to the problems which all major political parties now acknowledge," says Associate Professor Yuri Grbic, of the Law faculty, in his out-of-studies program in the US, particularly New York University.

Dr. Grbic conducted most of his outside-studies program in the US, particularly New York University.

His main aim was to take "a long and considered look" at institutions for tax rule-making and dispute resolution in Australia.

"Such research is particularly timely because of recent fundamental changes in community attitudes to tax avoidance and because of the institutional demands generated as a result of calls for tax reform," says Dr Grbic.

"Too many funding bodies still uncritically think of 'real research' as research in the physical sciences," he says.

Dr Grbic's public lecture in Robert Blackwood Hall last month.

While at Monash Dr Edmund Hillard ( pictured above ) recorded a program for the Tasmanian Wilderness Society.

Pluralism 'goal'

Elmar Haugen, Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Linguistics at Harvard University, will be guest speaker at the Centre for Migrant Studies seminar to be held Monday, October 11 at 7.30 p.m. in Room 3.

Professor Haugen's topic will be "Linguistic Pluralism as a Goal of National Policy".
Proper ventilation key to uranium mine safety

The problem of lung cancer caused by exposure to radon gas is not peculiar to uranium mining, according to Canadian chemical engineer, Professor Colin R. Phillips, who recently visited Monash.

It occurs in other types of mines as well, he said. But it can readily be overcome with adequate ventilation of the mines, according to Professor Phillips. He says that the risk is far greater than the technically possible.

Professor Phillips divides the risk associated with uranium mill tailings in two types, that associated with radon gas. He believes that the risk from radon 226 released from uranium tailings is a minor one unless water is contaminated by it.

Tailings are of more concern in Canada, which has a high water table, than in Australia, he said. An exception to this in Australia is the Alligator River region which is subjected to inundation at certain times of the year. Radon 226 has been measured in the tailings and the radon daughters were present in the pitch-blende, a uranium mineral, associated with the tailings.

A more recent example which he cited is the radon-induced lung cancer in the French Alps. The radon gas then formed radon daughters, which enter the atmosphere and disperse.
Planning policies that do not take into account manufacturing as the basis of Melbourne's economy must fail, Monash Dean of Engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee said in a recent address.

Not only would such a policy fail as a transport plan, he said. It would also harm our industries and frustrate industrial growth.

"We cannot plan Melbourne on the basis of shopping in the city," he said.

Professor Endersbee was speaking at the fifth annual extractive industries dinner.

The subject of his address was "the co-ordination of transport planning and industrial development for Melbourne."

He reviewed what he described as "a sorry tale of failure of government policies" since the early 1950s, which, combined with the divisions and polarisation of our community that had occurred in the '60s and '70s, had managed to bring Melbourne's transport planning to "a confused muddle, and then to a stop".

Discussing the effect of technological change and the international nature of manufacturing, he said the industries that are declining in inner urban areas are mainly traditional industries, often technologically outdated.

"We may call them 'sunset' industries," he said. "The newer technology industries, the 'sunrise' industries, where new growth and development is occurring, and where new jobs are being found, are concentrating, perhaps more appropriately in the outer eastern suburbs."

Manufacturing cities around the world clearly demonstrate, he said, that industrial development encourages a continuum of industries which are often mutually supportive. And technological development encourages a hierarchy of industrial support facilities from the universities and research institutes, through the professional consultants, designers, precision manufacturers, equipment and tool suppliers and others.

"It is well recognised that the high technology industries tend to cluster around the leading technological universities and research institutes," he said. "We see this already starting to occur in the Monash area, where we have many of our leading technological laboratories — BHP, Telecom, CSIRO and others."

He said the transport needs of industries in these outer urban areas include the movement of freight from one industry to another, and the connection with the major interstate and intrastate freeways and railheads.

In his view, an outer ring freeway met this need and should be an early feature of a new plan. It would interconnect industries and interstate highways and railheads. Much of this traffic now traverses the city, because there is no other way, he pointed out. Much of our inner urban congestion is caused by traffic simply passing through.

Freeways are effective in moving freight, Professor Endersbee said. While on energy considerations rail freight is preferred for long distance freight movement, he said, road freight is more economic for distances of 200km or so when account is taken of cost of moving the freight to the train and off again.

Yet the movement of freight, he said, had not been a factor of consideration in any recent study for Melbourne's planning. The last comprehensive survey of freight movement in the Melbourne metropolitan area was in 1964. Industrial development had changed the freight task considerably since then.

"It just seems as if nobody wants to know the origins or destinations of those large freight trucks that have to grid their way through the centre of our city," he said.

Now, he said, is the ideal time to start planning afresh — to prepare better and less extravagant plans which recognised "the proper role and costs of each of our modes of transport" and that the basis of the economy is manufacturing.

Kernot medal for Professor Hunt

Professor Ken Hunt, Professor of Mechanisms in the Monash department of Mechanical Engineering, was last month awarded the Kernot Memorial Medal for 1979 for distinguished engineering achievement.

The Medal is awarded annually by the faculty of Engineering of the University of Melbourne in memory of that university's founding professor of engineering, William Charles Kernot.

This year's presentations (there were five of them — for the years 1978-82 inclusive) marked the centenaries of Professor Kernot's appointment.

The recipients were: Sir Frank Espie (1978), Professor Hunt (1979), Mr John Connolly (1980), Professor Emeritus Hill Worner (1981) and Sir Bernard Callinan (1982).

Professor Hunt, who was founding Dean of Engineering at Monash, has been deeply involved in educational developments in engineering both within and outside the university system.

His major areas of research have been in three dimensional mechanisms, mechanical movement, constant velocity shaft couplings and mechanical couplings generally.

Professor Hunt received his award in absentia — he is currently visiting the USA. He joins a long list of engineers with close Monash connections who have been similarly honoured. These include: Sir John Monash (1930), Sir Robert Blackwood (1972), Dr Ian Langlands (1971), Sir Louis Matheson (1967), W. H. Conolly (1957), Sir William Hudson (1958), Sir Lindsey Clark (1964), L. P. Coombs (1968).

Chinese engineers visit Monash

Five Chinese geomechanics engineers and engineering geologists last month visited the department of Civil Engineering.

They discussed research problems of mutual interest with Associate Professor Ian Donald, Dr Alan Parkin and members of their team. Among the subjects were the investigation of rock properties for pile foundation design, strength and deformation properties of soft alluvial clays, cone penetrometer testing in sands, rockfill testing for earth and rock dam design and slope stability in jointed rock.

The group spent three weeks in Australia visiting consultants, Government departments and tertiary institutions with expertise in geomechanics investigation and data processing.

Our photo shows the group inspecting a rig designed and built in Civil Engineering for field testing of rock socketed pile load capacity. From left, Associate Professor Donald; Li Ming Qiong, design manager of the China Construction and Engineering Corporation and leader of the group; Lin Zai Guan, deputy chief engineer with the Institute of Geotechnical Investigation of Shaanxi Province; Su Sheng, principal engineer with the South-western Institute of Geotechnical Investigation of China Construction; Hou Shi Tao, deputy chief engineer of the Institute of Geotechnical Investigation of Hubei Province; and Fang Hong Qi, director of the Research Institute of Geotechnical Investigation of the Chinese Academy of Building Research.

LETTER

Sir: Except that I already have enough pen pals, I would thank Brian Sier for his open letter to me.

Brian seems surprised that I did not refute his repressive sexual attitudes (I almost wrote "positions"). Brian, there was no argument to refute! You merely offered stock emotive phrases such as "immoral lives", "fornication and sexual immorality" etc. Serious refutation is given only to those who are worthy of it.

As far as I'm concerned this correspondence is now closed. A number of people have expressed to me the attitude that Brian Sier is making a sufficient fool of himself with his own letters. He doesn't need my help.

Russell Blackford
Department of English.
We’re in the swim!

Last Monday week 7 am: Outside it was a chilly 7°C. Inside the air temperature was 27°C and the water a little cooler. The first people in Monash’s new pool, then, were metaphoric “ice-breakers” only.

By the end of the first week, during which admission was free, many thousand Union members (students and staff) had sampled the pool’s delights.

Among the first to take a dip were Louise Brealey (Medicine I), right, and (left to right, below) Brian Pilcher (Medicine I), Philip Maddox (Arts IV), Tasos Petousis (Science II) and John Manolopoulos (Medicine I).

Wattle-maple forum

A new journal is to be launched to provide a forum for comparative work in the social sciences on Australia and Canada.

The first issue of “Australian-Canadian Studies: An Interdisciplinary Social Science Review” is scheduled to appear in January 1983.

The two editors are La Trobe academics: Tom Puckett, of Social Work, and Gordon Ternowetsky, of the department of Sociology.

It is planned that the journal will appear annually. It will deal with cross-national studies, research which focuses on one country with discernible implications for the other, and policy review in such areas as economic development, foreign investment, and regionalism.

The first issue of the journal will cost $5 ($7 institutions and libraries) and can be ordered through Subscriptions, Australian-Canadian Studies, c/o Department of Sociology, La Trobe University.

Contributions for publication are also sought.

October diary

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

6: DANCE — “Sonali Manigah”, Indian dancing in Bharata Nat yam and Ori ssi exts. 2825, 2925. $9.90, students $5.90. Bookings at all BASS outlets.

7: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — “Breast feeding: the only ecological option?” by Maureen Minchin. 5 p.m. Environmental Science Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3837, 3840.

8: MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS GROUP present McCallas Patternen and Susan Siks parade. 10.30 a.m. RBH. Further information: Mrs Shepherd, 20 6705.


11: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — “Linguistic pluralism as a goal of national policy”, by Einar Haugen. Harvard University, 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2825, 2925.

12: MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS GROUP present McCalls Patternen and Susan Siks parade. 10.30 a.m. RBH. Further information: Mrs Shepherd, 20 6705.

13: LECTURE — “Institute of Engineers: Australia, Victoria Division, present the 1982 chapman Oration with guest speaker Sir John Young, Chief Justice of Victoria. RBH.

14: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — “Machines for People: the systems design approach” by Alan Howie. 5 p.m. Environmental Science Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3837, 3840.


16: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — “Linguistic pluralism as a goal of national policy”, by Einar Haugen. Harvard University, 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2825, 2925.

17: CONCERT — Advent Brass Band Annual Concert featuring soprano Margaret Niblet. Concert to sponsor the SDA Pathfinders Camporees. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults $4, concessions $2.


October 1982


N. Rivers vacation?

Are your thoughts turning north for your next vacation? If they are, the Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education has an interesting offer on accommodation in Lismore which is within easy access of beaches (Byron Bay is 40 minutes drive), mountains and rivers and located in a pleasant rural setting.

Accommodation is of two types — villas (or town houses) and cottages.

The villas, which vary in size and can sleep from three to six people, range in price from $15 to $23 a day ($95 to $150 per week). The cottages, which have three beds, rent for $17 a day ($110 a week).

The accommodation is available for the period from December 20 to February 20.

For further information contact Mr Pat Mills on (066) 21 2267 or write to the Secretary, Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education, PO Box 157, Lismore, NSW 2480.

An information sheet on the accommodation is being held in the Information Office for perusal.

Important dates

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in October.

8: Third teaching round ends, Dip.Ed.


16: Third term ends, wealth Postgraduate Research Awards.

17: CONCERT — Victorian Flute Guild presents a recital by Vernon Hill. 7.30 p.m. RBH. Further information and tickets: 547 2027.

22-24: MUSICAL — “No No Nanette” presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Company. 8 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults $7.50; students & pensioners $5.50; children $4. Performances also October 27-30, Matinee October 30 at 2 p.m. Bookings: 555 3269.

23: SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series A & B) — “Richard Bradshaw and His Shadow Puppets”, Series A at 1.30 p.m., Series B at 3.30 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults $4.50, children $3.50.

15: CELEBRITY CONCERT — Balwyn Youth Concert Band, Graeme Lyall, Don Burrows and George Golla. The Melbourne and Marooondah Singers conducted by Jim Watsford. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults $12, concession $6. Tickets available from all BASS outlets.


Bartok, George Dreyfus and Elgar. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A.Res. $10.60, B.Res. $8.60, C.Res. $6.60; students and pensioners A.Res. $8.60, B.Res. $6.60, C.Res. $5.60.

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