



MONASH REPORTER

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SEMESTERS: New calendar for 1972

A semester system will be introduced to Monash University next year, ending the current three-term system.

It will mean major changes in the academic year although the present three-month Christmas vacation will be retained.

There will be a three-week mid-year break from June 26 for study and examinations.

Two two-week breaks in May and August will be retained to coincide with other universities for inter-varsity activities.

There will be a total of 27 teaching weeks.

The new calendar does not require all departments to examine all subjects each semester. Departments can teach over the whole academic year in some or all their subjects.

First-year subjects for the moment will continue to be taught as full-year subjects after the semester introduction, using the mid-year examination period for conducting tests and doing exercises, practical work or essays.

The following calendar has been adopted for 1972:

1st semester—16 weeks, from March 6 (Monday) to June 23 (Friday). May vacation: May 15 (Monday) resuming on May 29 (Monday).

Mid-year examination and study break—June 26 (Monday) to July 14 (Friday).

2nd semester—15 weeks, from July 17 (Monday) to October 27 (Friday). August vacation: August 14 (Monday) resuming on August 28 (Monday).

Adoption of the semester system will make Monash the fourth university to adopt it - the others are Macquarie, NSW and Papua and New Guinea. It is under discussion at Newcastle and LaTrobe.

Examination regulations have been changed to cover mid-year final examinations.

One annual enrolment will be retained, at least in the early years of semesters. Re-enrolment will take place in December after the annual examination results are known and in February for those unable to re-enrol in December. New students will be enrolled following the normal selection procedures.

Students will nominate the units they want to do for the whole year at re-enrolment. However when they get to mid-year they will, with faculty permission, be allowed to change the units they have nominated to do in the second semester.

Students who fail a unit in the first semester may be able to repeat it in the second semester if it is offered.

Some of the advantages of semesters were outlined by an ad hoc committee of the Professorial Board which considered semester organisation and examinations. These included:

Advantages to students:

- Students if faced with formal semester examinations in July and November will

work more steadily throughout the year and the existing disproportionately heavy load of work in third term will be eased.

- In several departments it will enable a wider offering of courses available so students will be given a greater choice. Inter-disciplinary study will be facilitated by students being able to take units in a single semester.
- The overall course for a degree may be arranged more flexibly; therefore each student could choose a total course to suit him better.
- Students may be able to concentrate on studying a smaller number of subjects, each more intensively, at any given time.

Advantages to staff:

- Advantages were seen in concentrating teaching into one semester. First, it would allow the other semester, in which the teaching load would be lighter, to be used for research activities; second, there were advantages where study leave was concerned. Lectures in the unit could be given in Semester 1 in year and then, after a year's study leave, the same member of staff could give the unit again in Semester 11 in year N+1 thus causing no interruption to the teaching programme.

An additional advantage was seen in being able to take a year's study leave to coincide with the northern academic year.

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ARTS STUDENTS Anne Baylis (left) and Larisa Wasylenko had a sneak preview of the recent Connoisseurs Collection art show in Robert Blackwood Hall. A report appears on page 2. —(Photo: The Age)

First steps towards the new triennium...

MONASH LOOKS TO 1973-75

THE appointment last month of Monash's first professor of geology marked an important step towards the full establishment of a Department of Earth Sciences in the university.

The new professor is Dr B. E. Hobbs, until recently a fellow in the department of geophysics and geochemistry at the Australian National University. He is now spending 12 months as professor of structural geology in the department of earth sciences at the State University, New York, and will return to take up his Monash appointment next September.

It is now hoped that teaching in the new department, which had been accepted by the AUC for the current triennium but delayed by discussions on accommodation, will begin in 1973 - the first year of the next triennium.

The university also hopes to receive soon the Commission's approval of three "Green Light Project" proposals: the Menzies Building extension, stage 2 (expected to cost \$1,322,000); Education Building, stage 2 (\$702,500); and Main Library, stage 3 (\$745,300). "Green Light" approval would enable the university to press ahead with detailed planning of the projects, ready for a start on construction immediately the triennium opens.

A decision on other proposals contained in the Monash submission for the 1973-75 triennium is not expected until later next year, but the University is optimistic that most of the major plans will be approved.

Here, Monash Reporter summarises the major proposals, which fall within three main categories - Inter-Faculty Centre, New Developments Within Faculties and Miscellaneous Developments. A measure of the priority which the university attaches to each project is indicated by the letters A and B.

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Prof. Hetzel: Boyer Lecturer

Professor Basil Hetzel, chairman of the department of social and preventive medicine at The Alfred Hospital, will deliver the ABC Boyer Lectures for 1971.

The first in the series, which carries the general title of Life and Health in Australia, will be broadcast at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, October 7. The remaining lectures will be given on succeeding Thursdays.

Titles of the individual lectures are:

1. Life and Health, covering the relationship between health and the physical and social environment.
2. Life and Death, discussing the modern epidemics - accidents, suicide, cancer of the lung and heart disease.

3. Health - Whose Responsibility?, considering what should be done about Aboriginal Health, alcoholism and the developing countries near Australia.

4. Health and Family Life, the relationship between health and the quality of family life, the importance of understanding personal relationships and the need to promote this by suitable education through schools and media.

5. Health and Community Action, discussing the way in which the community can act to promote health and prevent illness by appropriate education, legislation and the provision of health services.

Inter-faculty Centres

Continued from page 1

In accordance with the university's policy of concentrating its future efforts as far as possible on continuing education, the submission contained proposals for the establishment of inter-faculty centres, following the successful example of the Centre of South-East Asian Studies.

The university believed that such centres would act as the points of origin and co-ordination of seminars, lectures, research supervision, summer schools and refresher and ad hoc courses of various standards and duration.

It was hoped that the centres would form something of an "applied science" or "applied arts" bridge, enabling students to pass, more readily than is currently possible, into employment at the end of their first degree courses.

Centres proposed were:

Centre of Continuing Education A

It had been the university's experience that departments reached a certain level in providing refresher and other special courses for "visiting students". Apart from the academic work, these called for considerable organisational effort and there was a clear need for a small staff to undertake this work. It would be headed by a director experienced in adult education who could encourage academics to provide courses in special areas.

Centre of Environmental Studies A

Considerable work is already in progress in the fields of pollution and the preservation of the environment, in the faculties of science and engineering. The university, however, wished to share still

more in the immense effort needed to ensure understanding of the environment.

The proposed new Centre would seek to involve not only the many science departments already active in the field, but also medicine, economics and the departments of civil, mechanical and chemical engineering.

Centre of Criminology A

This would offer teaching and research, at both undergraduate and graduate levels, not only to students who contemplated professional careers in criminal law or the administration of criminal justice, but also as part of a general legal education.

It would involve the departments of psychology, social and preventive medicine, psychological medicine, sociology and the faculty of education.

Centre of Materials Science B

The university believed that since the

department of physics had a major interest in the physics of materials in the solid state, while the department of materials engineering specialised in the study of metals, polymers and ceramics, there was now a need for some mechanism that would encourage interfaculty co-operation.

Centre of Neurosciences B

In a similar way, neurophysiology was the major interest of the department of physiology, but important work in associated areas was already in progress in anatomy, biochemistry, electrical engineering, pharmacology and psychology. Again, an interfaculty centre was envisaged as the means of formalising co-operation.

SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

Other proposals submitted to the AUC, in the category of 'miscellaneous developments', were the establishment of a School of Librarianship (A) and expansion of the Higher Education Research Unit, with the appointment of education officers within the faculties (A).

New developments within faculties

Department of Visual Arts (Faculty of Arts) A

In its submission to the AUC, the university said that such a department would adopt a fundamental approach to the visual arts as a form of expression and as a basic human activity. This would be to some extent parallel to the approach to music already successfully developed by the music department.

The tradition of European painting, sculpture and architecture would not then be as central as it was in many other universities, but would take its place alongside Aboriginal, Polynesian, South-East Asian and Oriental arts, as well as theatre arts and modern forms of expression such as the cinema and television.

Department of Archaeology (Arts) B

Monash believes that a department of archaeology would "substantially enrich" its undergraduate offerings and open fruitful avenues for interdisciplinary co-operation.

Although the subject seemed to attract considerable public interest, it was hardly developed as an undergraduate subject anywhere except in Sydney.

The proposed department would emphasise the science and techniques of archaeology rather than the prehistory of a particular area, although Australian archaeology would have to figure largely in its work.

Centre of General and Comparative Literature (Arts) B

The aims of this Centre were to: (a) promote research in general and comparative literature, and (b) provide and organise interdisciplinary courses in general and comparative literature at graduate and undergraduate levels.

To begin with, the Centre would mainly be concerned with the co-ordination of

research at the graduate level. However, a second year subject and a first year unit would be available to selected students enrolled in language and literature departments.

Business Research Centre (Economics and Politics) A

The submission stated that the education of men for management was one of the faculty's basic purposes, but there was an equal commitment to the conduct of research to produce new understanding and better solutions to management problems.

The proposed research centre was designed to foster research into all aspects of Australian business and to provide a framework within which individual studies could be planned and co-ordinated so as to reap the benefits of additional research.

Graduate Library (Economics and Politics) B

Planned as part of the general University Library system, a graduate library in the Faculty of Economics and Politics was needed to train graduate students and to attract and retain staff of high quality. It would contain book stacks and reading space, and a limited number of rooms for specialised activities such as photocopying, maps and librarian's work rooms.

Diploma in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (Education) A

The rapid increase in the number of children in Victorian schools who came from homes in which English was rarely or only imperfectly spoken made it vitally important that these children should be helped to learn the English language as soon as possible.

There were also many overseas students who wished to return to their own countries and to teach English there to pupils who would be learning it as a foreign language.

Art show success

School children from as far as Ballarat and Warrnambool were among the 3000 people who visited the \$250,000 art and sculpture exhibition held at Robert Blackwood Hall between September 19 and October 3.

Major works by many well known contemporary Australian artists - including Drysdale, Nolan, Boyd, Brack, Olsen, Guy Grey Smith, Michael Johnston and Godfrey Miller - were on display at the exhibition.

Eighteen paintings and a sculpture were on sale. Proceeds from the sale will go to the Blackwood Hall management committee for the purchase of equipment. Over \$1500 was collected from the sale of paintings and admission rates.

Most of the works at the exhibition came from private collections. The exhibition was organised by the Monash Associations Liaison Committee.

DANCE TEACHER



Mrs. Melanie Sritua Arief, from Palembang, Indonesia, has just completed conducting a 10-week course in Indonesian classical dancing at Monash.

Mrs. Arief, the wife of a Monash PhD student in Economics, Mr. Sritua Arief, gave the course for the Monash Malaysian Students Union. Twelve students took part in the course, which covered traditional dances from Sumatra, Sunda and Central Java.

Mrs. Arief arrived in Australia in May for her marriage. In the past few years she has toured Asia, the Netherlands and Germany with the Indonesian Art Group, and she has also performed solo dances before the President of Indonesia and Queen Sirikit of Thailand.

Mrs. Arief has danced as numerous charity functions in Melbourne, including the Asian Cultural Festival organised last July by the Malaysian students at Monash.

It is hoped that Mrs. Arief's classes at Monash will be repeated next year.

SEMESTERS

Continued from page 1

The man in charge of student records and examinations at Monash, Mr. J. R. Leicester, has just spent seven weeks in the United States studying semester development and procedures.

He is preparing a detailed report and it should be available at the end of October from the Academic Registrar's Office.

Mr. Leicester went to Universities in Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, New York, Hawaii and New Orleans.

One important development he found was that some universities in the US were reverting back to one enrolment period having found an extra mid-year enrolment period was difficult to administer and in some cases unnecessary.

There was not enough time to examine and to re-enrol. Also most students made up their minds about courses at the beginning of the year.

The one enrolment period was also used as a basis for planning, second semester enrolments being known early in the year and thereby staff requirements for the second semester could be gauged as well as the allocation of accommodation.

Mr. Leicester also felt that all later year subjects should be unitised as early as possible. If this was not done it would defeat one of the purposes of semesters as it would limit the choice of students in planning their courses and mixing their disciplines, consequently not giving students greater breadth in their studies across a wider variety of departments.

Mr. Leicester said it was an advantage for students to have their studies and be examined in a particular field in the first half of the year and then move on to another field of study in the second

semester. They would not, as they have in the past, have to wait until the end of the year to be examined on something they studied earlier in the year.

The semester system helped prevent students drifting along casually during the year and getting to the end before they realised they had to cover the whole year's work in a short period of frantic study. Under a true semester system a student could pace himself better and spread his work evenly over the year, thereby giving himself a better chance of success.

Finishing a unit at mid year will also have other advantages, especially for those in the final years. For example, if a student needs one unit to finish his degree, he can do it in the first half of the year and not have to wait until the end of the year. This would be important in employment opportunity as well as advantageous so far as salary was concerned for those already in employment.

DO DOCTORS GIVE TOO MANY TABLETS?



Professor Bruce Holloway writes of the courses open to . . .

STUDENTS WHO FAIL

There are many factors which may adversely affect the performance of a student either at the final examination or throughout the year which have nothing to do with either his academic ability or his enthusiasm for study.

At Monash University there are two mechanisms which serve to help the student and aim to prevent such extraneous factors having undue effects on a student's academic results or preparation for a career.

If on the day of any exam a student is ill, has suffered from any other event which has prevented his best performance, or if there have been protracted circumstances during the year which have affected attendance at classes or ability to study, students are advised to write to the Academic Registrar detailing the circumstances and requesting special consideration.

If the reasons are medical, a doctor's certificate should be provided. If the circumstances are considered significant they may be taken into account by Boards of Examiners in assessing the student's final result. Further details concerning special consideration can be obtained from the "Special Notice to Candidates for Annual Examinations" available from Students Records.

Unsatisfactory Progress Committee

Each Faculty has a special committee which meets to consider the academic standing of the student who has failed one or more subjects in a year.

This committee can consider whether circumstances beyond the student's control have adversely affected his academic performance and decide whether the student should be permitted to repeat the subjects concerned, be allowed supplementary examinations where applicable or be excluded from the faculty.

These so-called Unsatisfactory Progress Committees consist of professors and other academic staff and in some Faculties they include student observers. They meet in camera, individually interviewing each student who has failed and enquiring into any circumstances which may have contributed to academic failure.

Even if the decision made by the committee is to exclude the student, it may help an individual to consider in the cold hard light of the outside world just why he was at the University and perhaps decide whether he really should have been doing something else.

Students who appear before such a committee should look upon the event as a desire by the University to consider each student as an individual with special problems and not merely as an examination mark on a computer sheet.

The rules and regulations of Unsatisfactory Progress Committees differ from Faculty to Faculty and depend on the year of the course, the type of study involved and the experience of the Faculty in observing the subsequent performance of students who have received sympathetic treatment by the committee and who have been allowed to re-enrol despite their results.

Students should tell the committee freely of any circumstances which may have led to failure even though the student himself may consider them frivolous or trivial.

Reasons considered by these committees as possible meriting sympathetic attention include medical and financial problems, the need to take a job throughout the year, adverse interactions of the student with his family, study and housing conditions, unhappy love affairs and all the other very real problems of a student's life.

After all, the members of these committees can still remember when, as students, they welcomed a sympathetic approach to their own transgressions.

PLACES IN HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Increased accommodation in the Halls will be available in 1972. Country and overseas students will still have high priority but it should be possible to admit a greater proportion of city students, postgraduates and other members of the University.

The central Halls Admission Office, located in Roberts Hall, would welcome inquiries.

The medical profession could take no credit for the fact that it was often inclined to encourage, rather than discourage, the taking of hypnotics or sedatives by patients, Associate Professor J. P. Masterton said at a recent Monash public lecture.

Professor Masterton, from the Department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital, was speaking at the Alexander Theatre. The lecture was organised by the Monash Graduates' Association and attended by about 500 people.

Professor Masterton said that in a study at the Alfred Hospital 33% of males and 41% of females were found to be taking hypnotics "frequently" or "occasionally" at home.

The frequency of use increased with age - the group studied ranged in age from 20 to 80 years.

In hospital, 75% of males and 80% of females were given hypnotics at some time, the study showed.

"These figures are very disturbing and we in the medical profession can take no credit for the fact that we are often inclined to encourage, rather than discourage, the taking of hypnotics," Prof. Masterton told the audience.

Sleep disturbed

"Recent research into the nature of sleep and dreams has shown that most hypnotics in common use, and particularly barbiturates, disturb the pattern of sleep stages which we deem to be necessary for normal sleep", he said.

They also induce tolerance and cease to be effective after a few consecutive nights. Some produce dependence and have side effects which include disturbed sleep and dreams on cessation of the drug.

"The end result of this is that the unfortunate patient tends to take the sedative once more," Prof. Masterton said.

Prof. Masterton talked about the "sinister and frightening" rise in suicides, both attempted and successful, that had occurred by the use of barbiturates.

"I realise that our modern society may by itself be producing an environment where suicide is more common anyway, but it seems to me that it is incumbent on us to reduce this risk as much as we can," he said.

"One way of doing this is to try all we

can to reduce the widespread use of hypnotics.

"I am happy to say our colleagues in the pharmaceutical industry are aware of this and are striving to produce better sedatives that will be free of the side effects of tolerance and dependence, both of which tend to perpetuate their use and therefore increase their availability to people who are potential suicide risks."

Sleeping habits

Prof. Masterton also discussed an Alfred Hospital survey of the sleep habits at home, of a group of male and female patients admitted to medical and surgical wards.

"We found that the duration of night sleep of these people decreased from aged 20 years to fifty years but increased again after sixty years. Furthermore, the duration of day-time sleep or naps increased with age, as did the time spent awake in bed at night.

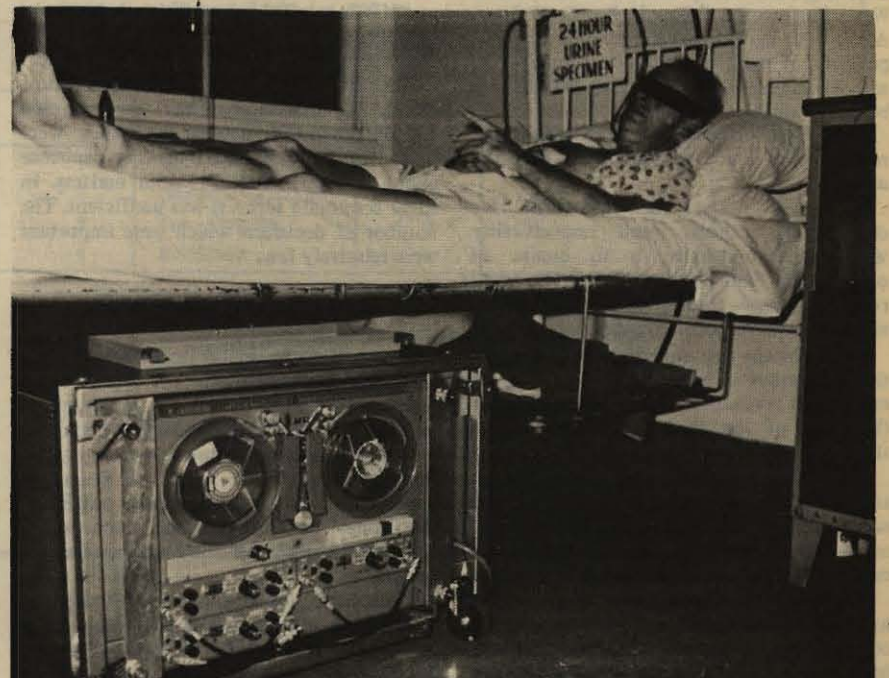
"The most important lesson to learn from this is that we do require less sleep as we advance towards age sixty, and therefore, we should not get upset if this happens and take unnecessary remedial action."

Prof. Masterton concluded his talk by warning that people should avoid taking sedatives. He said that a number of sedatives altered the quality of sleep and may even prevent dreaming which seemed to be essential for normal sleep. He ended on a quote -

"Dreaming permits each and everyone of us to be quietly and safely insane every night of our lives."

• Professor Masterton initiated the first sleep laboratory in Australia.

He first began his studies on sleep whilst in the Arctic with the British North Greenland Expedition. Since that time he has studied sleep in detail in the community at large, and in hospital patients. As a doctor, he is also interested in the effect of hospitalisation on patients' sleep.



A PATIENT who has undergone cardiac surgery being monitored for his sleep patterns by a sleep recording machine.

THE MONASH TEACH-INS

SEPTEMBER 1:

The University – should it be politically neutral?

THE SPEAKERS: Professor David Armstrong and Dr. Stanley Benn, who lined up for the University being politically neutral, and Professor Brian Medlin and John Alford, who took the opposite view.

MEDLIN: "Absurd idea"

• Professor of philosophy, Flinders University

Professor Medlin said the idea of political neutrality was an absurd idea - "you might as well talk about the idea 'should all conceptions be immaculate'."

Universities as part of the social order would be resistant to any large scale attempt to radically redistribute power in society. People who wanted change in society must work in the institution of which they were a member, - "for many of us it is the university."

It was a scandal that universities had not taken a stand against Australian involvement in Vietnam. The society should be disengaged from the Vietnam war by every means possible and university councils should have declared themselves against the war.

University regulations kept out people who were likely to be trouble makers - politically undesirable people.

The human species was staring destruction in the face - "unless we make changes we are all dead, the nice liberal arguments look old-fashioned, unreal and inhumane," he said.

BENN: "Fragile tradition"

• Senior fellow, Department of philosophy, Australian National University

Dr. Benn said that those who set out to use the university for political purposes should reflect on how fragile the tradition was that they were prepared to disrupt, "It cannot be parked, as it were, for the duration, to be recovered once the battle is won."

Dr. Benn said a university could take a

political stance when its essential aim was threatened.

"It would be right for a university to resist undertaking any task at a government's request that required it to conceal the results of research, or to impose political or racial criteria for recruitment of staff or students - these would be inconsistent with the tradition of rational and free inquiry."

The university was bound to defend itself as best it could from ideological take-over bids from within, whether from those who would make it a submissive instrument of government policy, or from those who would make it a power base for revolution.

In such struggles it was peculiarly vulnerable. Its tradition hardly equipped it for the firm exercise of authority.

The university must be open to those who wanted to practise scholarship without requiring of them conformity to other values nor forcing upon them the necessity to engage in politics to escape that conformity.

At question time Dr. Benn disagreed with Mr. Alford on the suggestion that too much money went to science and technology from Government sources compared to education, the arts and social sciences. Scientific research was far more costly and needed more money, Dr. Benn said.

Dr. Benn also accused Prof. Medlin of turning universities into "a political dogfight" and risking total disruption.

ARMSTRONG: "Free inquiry"

• Professor of philosophy, University of Sydney

Professor Armstrong said that in a democratic society such as ours the university should be politically neutral. Universities had a tradition of free inquiry and they were responsible for the preparation of graduates in the professions.

Academics had a large measure of freedom in pursuing these traditions. A part of this bargain was that the universities had not participated directly in political life.

The consequences of a change in this tradition could be serious with respect to university finances. In a democratic society the universities should be politically neutral unless the freedoms of the universities themselves were invaded by government.

Asked about the possibility of universities conducting research on biological warfare, Prof. Armstrong said universities should steer clear of tied or secret research. The government should set up another organisation to do this like the Rand corporation in the US.

In reply to another question Prof. Armstrong felt it was legitimate for governments to have "spies" on campus if this was where activity against the government was taking place. It would be failing in its duty if it did not do this.

ALFORD: "Meaningless term"

• Third-year politics student, Monash.

Mr. Alford said that political neutrality was a meaningless term. Universities by supporting the status quo and providing products for society were being political.

"Dr. Matheson and I know that the way Monash is structured, scholarship and learning are non-existent," he said. The claim that the university benefits the whole community was empty rhetoric because it served only one section of the community.

He said 11 of 36 Monash Council members were business executives. Council was supposed to represent the community - did this mean that nearly one in three people were business executives?

Mr. Alford claimed that a council consisting of staff and students would make little difference because it would still be serving the same structure.

SEPTEMBER 15:

Authority and responsibility within the University

THE SPEAKERS: Professor Sol Encel, Dr. F. J. West, Ian Carroll, John von Dalfsen.

The decision making processes at universities were thoroughly questioned and generally found wanting at the second Monash Teach-In.

Professor Sol Encel, Professor of Sociology, University of NSW, and Dr. F. J. West, Professorial fellow in Pacific History, ANU, both agreed that universities were not perfect but were bound to stay for a while and the immediate job was to make them better.

Dr. West claimed that the managerial revolution had not yet caught up with the university.

He said: "The real argument for distributing authority and responsibility within the university is to create an organisation which has a relatively small representative committee with which authority and responsibility lie.

"But for the rest one might as well apply the techniques of big business and adopt a managerial revolution which does not waste the time of the academic staff and the students.

"What one really needs is an efficient administrative class, as servants of course not as masters, which can in fact provide for most of the petty decisions within a university."

Both Dr. West and Prof. Encel were unhappy with the proliferation of committees in universities and both had harsh words to say about Professorial Boards - especially Prof. Encel.

Dr. West said Australia had a great talent for bureaucracy and he suggested that the number of hours spent on committees

discussing minor details which had no academic bearing were infinite.

"If one were running a commercial organisation in this way the cost would be frightening and it would not be economic."

Dr. West pictured 40 or 50 professors sitting round a table. They were all paid \$15,000-\$16,000 a year and they were there for 3 to 4 hours making decisions about all kinds of quite minor matters. In sheer economic terms it was inefficient. The number of decisions which were important were relatively few.

Working units

Prof. Encel said universities did not recognise the existence of departments. Universities assumed that the real working units were Professorial Board and Faculties.

"Today some departments are larger than faculties used to be 30 or 40 years ago however universities still operate under the traditional assumption that departments consist of a professor and some assistants," he said.

"The real unit of a university today is a department and therefore in setting up a new university I would set up a federation of departments." He believed it was a mistake for the Monash Council to follow the pattern of the University of Melbourne which was already out of date when Monash was established.

Faculties themselves were out of date . . . they were very largely a device for registering decisions that had already been made inside departments.

"I would contest the right of any faculty to tell me how to teach sociology or how to examine students in sociology.

"I have had fights; I have won them because I dig my toes in and say you can bloody well go to hell before you tell me how to run by subject. In the long run my colleagues will retreat but not before there is some bad feeling which should not have been generated in the first place," Prof. Encel said.

"The bigger problem is why student representation is ultimately a waste of time because faculties themselves are ultimately a waste of time.

"The most agonising stint I ever had at university was sitting through a faculty meeting and listening to all the drivel that's talked there. If faculties do anything at all it is mainly rubber stamping decisions made elsewhere."

Professorial Board was also out of date. It was too big; you could not have a body which made a policy which consisted of 100 professors.

"What difference would two students make in a Professorial Board of 100? Indeed what difference would two professors make? Almost nothing.

"It means inevitably that big decisions are made by the Vice-Chancellor and his immediate associates," Prof. Encel said.

Prof. Encel began his speech by challenging one of the points made by one of the other speakers, Ian Carroll, Monash graduate and "Age" Industrial Reporter.

Mr. Carroll had maintained that traditionally universities had been an enclave separate from wide society.

Now universities had a changed position in society and the academic freedom concept was no longer suitable. Today they were principally a training institution preparing graduates for industrial society. The business world paid highly for these skills.

The current concept had produced most unfortunate situations like fierce

competition between students and an unargued acceptance of grading.

Prof. Encel said: "Universities have never been centres of scholars, or havens of learning or ivory towers. They have been set up from the beginning of their history to train technicians of one kind or another - clerics, doctors or government people for example."

Today it served essentially the same purpose - to produce professional classes which society demand at any one time. Universities have never been anything else but instruments of society.

"If we want to look at alternative models to show what a university might be we could go to the Soviet Union, or Cuba or China. The main difference we find is that they are more explicitly and directly instruments of society in those countries than they are in a country like Australia.

"The difference in Australia is that although universities are instruments of society, people inside and outside universities can say loudly and publicly on platforms like this that this ought not be the case and universities should have other positions.

An unpleasant spot

"This is not something you can say in the Soviet Union, or in China or in Cuba. If you do so the least that will happen to you is that you will be sacked. It's much more likely that you will be sent to some unpleasant spot thousands of miles away much less pleasant than the University of Peking or the University of Moscow. For that matter sociology is a prohibited subject in those countries."

At various times in his talk Prof. Encel did not pull any punches. For example: "If you want radical change you would have to abolish the universities; this is an aim I would support quite strongly. I think universities should be abolished."

The point he went on to elaborate was that it was utopia to think about abolishing universities and therefore the task was to make the current institutions better. He said:

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Summer School: Lists open soon

ENROLMENTS open soon for the fourth Monash Summer School. First of the 38 courses starts in November and the school will finish late in February.

Students can enrol with the Activities Officer from Monday October 18. Monash staff and the general public can enrol from Monday, November 1.

The Activities Officer, Miss Carina Hack, expects a total enrolment of more than 900.

She says that more courses are being held at night this year to allow more staff members to attend. The courses vary in length from one to six weeks and none are held at weekends.

Fees range from \$5 to \$25.

Ten new courses have been introduced this year - computer and computer programming, contemporary art appreciation, super 8 mm film making, interior design, macrame (creative knotting), advanced photography, silk screen printing, socialist societies and understanding children's behaviour.

Other courses available include - drama, dressmaking, folk guitar, Italian, jewellery, life drawing and painting, modern dance, experimental painting, beginners photography, pottery, poetry, sculpture, Japanese painting (Sumi-e), typing and weaving.

Brochures on courses will be available from mid-October from the Activities Officer, extension 3180 or 3144.

In last year's course more than 60% of the 700 participants were from the general public and ages ranged from 16 to 70 years.

• Miss Hack will outline the new courses in the November Reporter.

RIGHT: A scene from last year's summer film making school.



How to speak well in public

The Faculty of Education has a speech adviser - Mr. Keith Hudson. And at a September education colloquium Mr. Hudson laid down what he thought were the qualities needed by a good public speaker. He said...

"In public speaking, variety is essential: variety of pace, of tone, of pitch, of pause, of volume, of intonation pattern.

"During the presentation of a speech, the style should not become predictable. The introduction of appropriate contrasts ensures that this will not happen.

"If possible, a speech should not be read. Even if it is virtually memorized, the speaker should occasionally appear to search for a word or a phrase, in order to avoid the suggestion of glibness.

"And, of course, the public speaker should not try to imitate another speaker whose style he has admired. Since the public speaking situation mercilessly exposes falseness, it is virtually impossible to assume another speaker's style and personality.

"Finally, it should be noted that voice and speech are not the only important skills. Physical response to the word is needed, while facial reaction, eye contact, relaxed posture and controlled gesture also need attention.

"At a time when the spoken word is rapidly assuming considerable significance, it is important that public speakers in Australia should realise that technical competence in this field is necessary. To sum up: It is vital that intelligent individuals be made articulate in order that intelligence may prevail."

TEACH-INS

from page 4

"Ideally education is the development of the individual to maturity, the leading out of individual personalities. In mass education it is quite utopian.

"I think in many ways universities are an abomination because they create the illusion that somehow a select group of the community, which is entitled to be in universities, is being educated to a higher level of thought, personality, moral behaviour and all the rest of it than the rest of the community.

"As we all know it is simply not true.

"The most important qualification for getting into the university is that your parents have enough money. Half of the students in Australian universities are the children of business or professional people who between them account for less than 10% of the population and only five per cent are children of manual workers who account for about half the population.

"It may be possible to conceive of a different system but to bring it into existence so far seems to be impossible if human history is any guide.

"If any one thinks that is an exaggeration - that I am only talking about capitalist society - then their is plenty of empirical evidence about recruitment to higher education in the Soviet Union where the best possible chance you have of getting into university is if your father is a member of the Communist Party. The children of manual workers in Russian universities is not much higher than this country."

Prof. Encel said in Australia it was a preposterous concept that education was a finite process beginning at five or six and ending somewhere between the ages of 18 and 25.

"For the rest of your life you pick up an occasional book to find out the latest ideas on X, Y, Z. In the medical profession ten years after you graduate half of the original knowledge is out of date; this was also true of the natural sciences and social sciences."

Ideally a system of continuous education was needed... education which went on

through an individual's life so that the present rigid separation between life and work on the one hand and education on the other was simply eradicated. People would go back to school to learn more things; it was a utopian system that would require radical change.

The suggestions on university structure made by Prof. Encel were preceded by the following quote: "I don't think any other assumption is sensible in the circumstances. I can see no sign of a Maoist revolution on the horizon no matter how often people say it is on the horizon or just over the horizon... that is a polite way of saying they can not see it at all."

The other speaker was John van Dalfsen, a Monash undergraduate and chairman of the MAS Educational Affairs Committee, who started his talk by supporting statements made by undergraduate, John Alford, at the September 1 Teach-In. Mr. Alford, according to Mr. van Dalfsen, pointed out that universities and the education system generally aimed to produce technocrats and a skilled labour force for industry and for the corporations in society.

Mr. van Dalfsen criticised the composition of the Australian Research Grants Committee saying he believed that of the 13 people on the committee only one was from Arts. This sort of empirical evidence of the bias towards science and technology was to be found in many areas, according to Mr. van Dalfsen.

He said universities were set up to serve business better. The establishment of Monash University had a background of the Liberal Party and the Melbourne Club. It was a chain - the Government setting up the Council and then the Council making appointments.

The university was a self perpetuating structure and left wing people had trouble getting promotion. He claimed a Communist Party member at Melbourne University had been in the same position for 20 years and normally it should take him three or four years for promotion.

Mr. van Dalfsen said: "You get some reforms - I've been allowed to sit on a few committees - but you don't get very far. Terms of reference are set and when you try to get outside them you are told you can't."

ORDER YOUR CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW!

The Monash University Parents' Group has four designs of Christmas cards available. Profits from the sale of them will be used to finance the board at the Halls of Residence of two country students who would be unable to attend University without such assistance.

The Christmas cards are printed in bright attractive colours and are very reasonably priced. The cards are supplied with envelopes in packages of ten.

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

ORDER FORM

Detach and place in the Parents' Group Box in the Union.

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4	Bethlehem	3" x 7 1/2"	6c			

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* Cards can be collected from the Union Reception Desk one week after ordering: two weeks for personalised cards.

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Make cheques payable to Monash University Parents' Group and send with order to: Mrs. H. A. Strickland, 47 Draper St., Ormond, 3204 (or place in Parents' Group Box in the Union). Cards are also available in the University Bookshop and at the Halls of Residence.



A PILLAR 4½in. wide is a lethal aspect of design in most cars, says Professor Cumming in this article.

"Only recently have politicians considered there is political mileage in car safety—that is, enough community interest to outweigh the risk of alienating the support of large corporations."

DESIGNING SAFER CARS

by Professor R. W. Cumming, professor of psychology

Construction of a safe car has been retarded by the battle between style and safety in motor car design.

In design, styling often receives priority over safety, and without design rules safer cars cannot be expected.

In vital areas, such as the driver's field of view, the designer and the safety engineer seem to be totally opposed.

However all the blame should not be heaped on the designers. Frankly from the consumer's point of view safety does not sell cars. This is not surprising for a number of reasons:

1. In spite of large overall numbers of accidents they are relatively speaking rare events - the average motorist can expect to be involved in one casualty accident in the course of his driving life. When people get into a car they do not expect to be involved in an accident.
2. People do not shop for safety - they expect to get it, just as they get protection, by legislation, against unsafe electrical equipment and poisoned foods.
3. Customers are non technical. Their attitudes are determined by the manufacturer—directly, by advertising, and indirectly by the motoring writers, who by and large say the things the manufacturers want them to say.

The car manufacturers produce what they say the customers want - customers whom they have already indoctrinated. Accidents are rare events, compared with other aspects of motoring, so that the manufacturers emphasise these - performance, reliability, comfort and style. Surprisingly, there seems relatively little interest in price - as shown by the higher sales of the "special" rather than the "standard" models.

Customers do not demand safety features in the cars they buy. It is a matter of history that most safety features have only been introduced under legislation or threat of legislation, sometimes with resistance and delays. This is not a new situation - Britain's railways saw many disasters before the operators were prepared to fit fail-safe brakes to their trains.

There is one other factor which counts against effective customer pressure to achieve safety in design. This is the assumption on the part of drivers that if they get into trouble it is their own fault - a type of guilt feeling actively engendered by vehicle, road, and police interests - all presumably happy to pass the safety buck from their own shoulders.

Only recently have politicians considered there was political mileage in car safety - that is enough community interest to outweigh the risk of alienating the support of the large corporations.

We now have, in Australia, acceptance of the concept of design rules - legal requirements on design features. Rules are now in force covering seat belts, safe door latches, seat anchorages, energy absorbing steering columns, safety glass in windcreens, demisters, safety rims and hydraulic brake hoses, and a number of other features come under control on specified dates in the future.

This seems to be a good start - but is it?

Many of the rules are little more than a requirement to follow good practice, while vital areas like the field of view provided for the driver are still unspecified. It is in features like this that the manufacturer's philosophy of design and the safety engineer's seem to be totally opposed. It's a matter of priorities; safety v. styling.

The safety engineer wants the driver's requirements put first, with the style of the car fitted around these requirements. The industry designer is inclined to say that the suggested requirement cannot be met, when he is really saying that it cannot be met within the limits imposed by present car styling.

Poor rear vision

Let me give an example: In most if not all current models the internal rear vision mirror blocks the forward view of taller drivers. A draft design rule to require it to be raised to provide for clear visibility forwards has been stoutly resisted as being impractical since raising the mirror would prevent the driver from getting a clear view to the rear of the car. This objection implies that the roofline and rear window are immutable; this creation of the stylist must not be interfered with and the driver must somehow put up with an inadequate view forwards (or to the rear, or both).

The United States were first in the field with design rules. Their programme started with rules for vehicles bought for the Federal government - a substantial enough section of the market to ensure that the features would also be incorporated in production cars. Rules were later extended to all cars and an active programme of updating early rules and developing new ones is now in progress.

Several years ago the Australian Transport Advisory Council, comprising Federal and State Ministers for Transport, set up the Australian Motor Vehicle Design Advisory Panel to make recommendations on car design rules for Australia.

It was one thing to draft rules. It was quite another to implement them, since the power for such measures rests with the States.

Even since a mechanism has been agreed, years later, the position is far from satisfactory since it relies on follow-up legislation in all States. Subtle differences of wording can give cause for worry to the manufacturers and importers who have to meet the requirements.

It is of interest to contrast this position of the motor car with that of aircraft; the States willingly ceded responsibility for aviation safety to the Commonwealth in the 1930's. With cars they cling to their rights like grim death, to use a rather apt phrase.

Early last year the ministers yielded to industry pressure to dilute some of the rules which they had already agreed to, to defer others for further consideration, and to reconstitute the Panel. This involved increasing industry strength on the new committee and downgrading it so that it now reported to yet another committee, of public servants, which could act as a political filter.

Let us consider the need for Australian design rules. The plain facts are these: 1. without design rules we cannot expect safer cars. 2. if other countries have design rules and we do not, or ours are of a lower standard, then we must expect to have cars which do not meet these other countries' rules to be dumped here. This is already happening.

Should our rules be the same as those of other countries, or different? If different, then in what way should they differ?

While Australian requirements will be similar to those of other countries there are differences. For example, we scarcely need to copy the U.S. rule for de-icing of windcreens; a demister is adequate for most conditions in this country.

Also, we use different driving rules from other countries; we have this highly dangerous "give-way-to-the-right" rule for determining priorities at intersections. With the driver's vision to the right blocked by the current 4½" wide windscreen pillar this becomes lethal, and even more lethal in wet weather if the windscreen wiper does not wipe right up to the pillar.

If we must follow other countries, mainly for the convenience of car importers, it seems that following the U.S. rules is our best strategy.

Reaching agreement

Even accepting this we still have to reach agreement with the manufacturers on implementation dates - the ministers have made it clear that they are not prepared to push the industry even on dates. For example, we have to wait until 1973 for implementation of the rule to require re-handing of windscreen wipers on cars designed for a left hand driving position so that the driver in the right hand seat can get a clear view when it rains.

Design rules require information - operational information and technical design and production information. Whereas there are schools of aeronautical engineering at several universities and institutes of technology there are no schools of automotive engineering - that is at the professional design level.

The motor industry has a virtual monopoly of training, of many classes of information, and until recently when the N.S.W. government opened its Traffic Accident Research Unit, of most research facilities.

Let me sum up the position.

Once we accept the concept of design rules we must examine possible countermeasures, evaluating them in terms of effectiveness and cost. In the absence of all the data we would like we are forced on occasion to make technical judgments.

We must draft rules which—can be incorporated in legislation; ensure the intent; are practical; do not inhibit progress.

The politicians gain their political capital by the number of rules, whether they are effective or not. They are not prepared to rock the commercial boat so that they rely on information from industry as to costs and time. I am tempted to ask whether our government similarly consults industry on what they would regard as a fair rate of company tax.

While there undoubtedly has been some progress, some of us working for safer cars who are independent of government and industry are becoming more and more disillusioned with non-demanding rules and leisurely implementation dates. We must beware of simply giving an official blessing (with a "safety" label) to commercial practice; the current position in Australia is running very close to this.

What can we do about it?

The key is community pressures on the politicians. Politicians respond to pressures if they feel the time is right.

Perhaps I could conclude by quoting Mr. Hughes, former Federal Attorney-General, who is reported to have said in April (when speaking of control on securities and exchange): "I think that in future, the Government must avoid the risk of making colorless compromises. Some of our national problems are so enormous as to demand bold solutions".

Is an annual casualty list of nearly 4,000 dead and 100,000 injured sufficiently enormous to demand bold solutions?

• This article is based on papers presented by Prof. Cumming in May at ANZAAS and in August at a seminar of the Victorian Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

Prof. Cumming, an engineer and psychologist and an expert on psychological stresses in motorists and airline pilots, took up appointment to the Second Chair of Psychology at Monash in June this year.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications are invited for Commonwealth and University Postgraduate Research Scholarships tenable in the University of Newcastle.

Applicants are expected to hold a good honours degree or its equivalent or expect to have qualified for such by the beginning of the 1972 Academic Year.

Applicants for these Scholarships may be lodged with The Secretary to the University up to Monday, November 1. Application forms and further information concerning the research interests of the departments in the University may be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, The University of Newcastle, New South Wales 2308.

Solving the Irish Problem

by BRIAN ARKINS

The situation in Northern Ireland continues to deteriorate.

Increasing IRA violence, coupled with sectarian rioting, ominous signs of the emergence of both Protestant and Catholic para-military organisations, the boycott of Stormont by most of the Opposition, the continuation of internment—all these factors make a civil war on Britain's doorstep a real possibility.

To explain how this situation has arisen would require a book in itself, but a few basic points may be made here.

In 1925, after protracted negotiations with the British, two separate governments were finally established in Ireland, those of Northern Ireland and of the Irish Free State (later to become the Republic of Ireland sometimes known as Eire, the Gaelic word for Ireland).

This division into two entities—one of six of the counties of Ulster which remained part of the United Kingdom and the other of 26 counties (three from Ulster and the entire provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connacht)—reflected religious and cultural differences. Since the 17th century Protestants have formed a large part of the population of Ulster, while the people in the other three provinces are overwhelmingly Catholic.

The two main political traditions in Ireland generally correspond to this religious division: the Protestants are mainly Unionist, the Catholics Republican.

There is thus a very real tension between those who wish to see the union with Britain maintained and those who advocate a 32 county Irish Republic.

But, in addition to this fundamental dichotomy, economic factors must be considered.

Resentful Catholics

The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland have been persistently discriminated against in matters such as housing and employment. Being already ill-disposed to a government whose right to exist they dispute, they have become increasingly resentful.

This potentially explosive situation has, of course, existed for many years because of apathy throughout Ireland, without actually coming to the boil. Indeed, a few years ago, it seemed that relations between the two Irish governments were beginning to improve.

Now, however, 'the Irish question' once more looms large on the British, and indeed the world, political scene. It is increasingly clear that moderates of all shades of opinion have lost out to the extremists, whether Protestant or Catholic.

Professor Richard Rose's recent book *Governing Without Consent* shows that only 25% of the population of Northern Ireland supports the present regime without reservation, while 48% opposes it. The largest single element in this 48% consists of the Protestant extremists.

A government faced with opposition on this scale, and also beset by pressures from Dublin and London, is not likely to prove effective and may soon collapse. The downfall of the two former Prime Ministers of Northern Ireland, Captain O'Neill and Major Chichester-Clark appears to lend weight to this view.

While Mr. Faulkner, the present Prime Minister, tries to negotiate the very uncomfortable tight-rope he must tread upon, the moderate politicians in the Social Democratic and Labour Party (the main opposition group) now find that the people

they represent have lost all faith in the government. When one contemplates all these factors, it is difficult not to despair of finding a 'solution'.

Nevertheless, there are measures which the three governments of Stormont, Westminster and Dublin could, and, in some cases, must take, if Northern Ireland is not to become a holocaust. They include the following:

- **Tripartite Talks.** It is heartening to note that a meeting between Faulkner, Heath and Lynch has taken place. This is surely of value as the first step in the right direction, even if the immediate results do not appear spectacular. The communique issued after the talks was rather vague.

The attack by Enoch Powell on Mr. Heath for being 'soft' with Mr. Lynch, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, and the violent abuse hurled by Bernadette Devlin at Mr. Lynch for 'giving in to British imperialism' place these two extremists in the category to which they both belong.

Far from being 'soft' Mr. Heath recently sent a petulant telegram to Mr. Lynch, while the latter has maintained a consistently reasonable approach in the face of hard-line pressure within his own Fianna Fail party.

- **Change of Attitude.** The supporters of both the main traditions in Ireland - Unionism and Republicanism - must recognize the legitimacy of their opponents' position.

This means that the Republic realizes that at least a million Northerners do not wish at this time to join a united Ireland and that the Unionist government takes note of the fact that a substantial section of the Catholic minority in the North have no real allegiance to Stormont but look rather to the Republic. Failure to advert to these basic facts is a major source of contention in Ireland.

- **A Council of All Ireland.** When tripartite talks have been held and if both Irish governments become less intransigent, then the time would be right for the establishment of a Council of All Ireland, which Mr. Callaghan, the shadow British Home Secretary, has spoken of recently. This would represent all sectors of opinion in the country and be a purely consultative body. Even in 1925 provision was made for meetings between the two Irish governments to consider 'matters of common interests.'

- **Drastic Constitutional Changes.** These would have to take place in both the Republic and Northern Ireland. In the Republic the clause guaranteeing 'a special position' to the Catholic Church should be revoked (Cardinal Conway, the Catholic Primate of all Ireland, has stated that he has no objection to this).

Necessary changes

More far-reaching changes by way of permitting contraception (at present forbidden) and making provision for divorce (there is none at the moment) are also necessary. The inevitable opposition of the



British peace-keeping troops on patrol in the Creggan district of Londonderry, run into a jeering crowd of 200 children. The soldiers were forced to turn back and find another route around the line-up of youngsters.

—(Photo: Syndication International Ltd.)

highly conservative Catholic Hierarchy to these measures is, of course, a formidable obstacle.

Sooner or later, however, the government of the Republic must realize that in the modern world they are per se desirable and, in the Irish context, necessary, if Protestant fears of 'Rome rule' are to be assuaged.

In the North and links between the governing Unionist party and the sectarian Orange Order must be broken.

A more immediate issue is the question of internment without trial. It is clear that this is an important issue to the leaders of the opposition because, as Paul Johnson wrote recently in the *New Statesman*, 'the machinery of repression was used, and was seen to be used, exclusively against Catholics'. The main opposition party has therefore stated that they are not prepared to take part in any talks until internment has ceased.

This raises the whole question of the notorious Special Powers Act which permits internment of this kind. Obviously, if Northern Ireland wishes to remain within the United Kingdom and committed to standards of British justice, then legislation of this kind will eventually have to be abolished.

Minority power

A further immediately desirable aim in the North is to ensure that the minority exercise some degree of power in the government. Their chronic lack of confidence in the present regime can only be overcome by some such move.

It is pointless to argue that they do not democratically deserve such participation in government; in a state of virtual civil war, traditional one-party rule ceases to have any real meaning.

In return, the Catholic Church should offer to integrate Catholic children into a non-sectarian state system of education. Lack of contact between Protestant and Catholic in their early years is surely a major cause of lack of mutual understanding.

If changes along these lines were implemented, then the possibility of real agreement between both governments in Ireland would be much closer. The past must be at last forgotten and the future become the focus of attention.

When the Battle of the Boyne is considered secondary to the potential economic and social development of Northern Ireland, then—and not until then—is there hope of a solution. Unfortunately, there is no obvious sign that this battle did not take place yesterday.

- Brian Arkins is a Senior Teaching Fellow in the Department of Classical Studies. He is a graduate of the National University of Ireland.

TRAINING TEACHERS

Monash has a diploma course which is believed to be the first in Australia designed specifically for those who are teaching or intend to teach at the tertiary level.

It is called Diploma in Education (Tertiary) and consists of four units. It is two years' part-time and began this year with 22 students from university, technical institutes and teachers' colleges.

First-year consists of two units on Methods and Practice of Tertiary Teaching, organised by the Higher Education Research Unit. Students are introduced to a number of educational problems and learn how best to present course material.

The second-year units are Tertiary Institutions, with Professor P. Musgrave, Professor of Education, and The Tertiary Student and Staff with Professor R. Taft, Professor of Social Psychology, Education Faculty. In both units students can select their study content from a wide choice of subject areas.

Admission to the 1972 course will be limited and those teaching in a tertiary institution will have preference. The aim is to have people representing a number of disciplines.

Application forms are available from the Education Faculty Secretary, Mr. J. C. Clift, ext. 2849, has further information on the course.

One of the most searching investigations into the social and medical needs of a closely-settled urban community ever undertaken in Australia bore fruit last month with the publication of *The Health of a Metropolis*.

This was a survey conducted jointly by the three Victorian universities and the Victorian Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training.

It put the spotlight on the problems faced by members of one of Melbourne's most cosmopolitan and socially, economically and ethnically diverse regions — the suburb of Prahran — and was carried out by a multidisciplinary team which included medical practitioners (physicians, psychiatrists, obstetricians and administrators), as well as sociologists, economists and statisticians.

Field work for the survey was carried out by fifth-year medical students from both Monash and Melbourne universities and the entire project was supervised by an advisory committee headed by the Dean of the Monash Faculty of Medicine, Professor R. R. Andrew.

Principal Monash contributors to *The Health of a Metropolis* were Professor B. S. Hetzel (Social and Preventive Medicine, The Alfred Hospital), Professor K. McLean (Department of Medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital) and Professor E. C. Wood (Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Queen Victoria Hospital). Joint editors were Dr. Jerzy Krupinski, Director of Research, Mental Health Authority, and Dr. Alan Stoller, Chairman of the Mental Health Authority.

The book was published by Heinemann Educational Australia Pty. Ltd. It covers 122 pages and sells for \$7.50.

Here Professor Andrew reviews the background, conduct and findings of the project . . .

THE HEALTH OF A METROPOLIS

KRUPINSKI & STOLLER



Microscope on Prahran

Following a Seminar arranged by the Prahran Committee of Australian Frontier in 1965, Dr. Stoller and Dr. Krupinski of the Mental Health Authority planned a survey of a metropolitan area which would include health and socio-economic factors. This followed their successful health survey of Heyfield in Western Victoria (1965). They gained the support of Frontier financially and the Myer Foundation. Next an Advisory Committee was set up which had as its aim a health and welfare survey of the Prahran municipality. Academic staff and students of Melbourne, Monash and La Trobe were enlisted, with staff of the Mental Health Authority, Health Department, and Bureau of Statistics. In all 15 members were involved in the planning and implementation of the survey. Thirty-eight fifth year medical students administered the questionnaire.

This was not a do-gooder project. It was a serious attempt by professionals in their various fields to establish a valid profile which would give substance to the health state and needs of a metropolitan community through proper sampling techniques, to include the social and economic factors which could be determined at the same time.

Any well planned, well executed survey, directed to these ends must have benefits inbuilt - not what is proved or disproved - but the acutely necessary collection of data from which valid conclusions can be drawn and on which social agencies can act at the municipal and legislative levels. Too often and for too long we have been content like the Queen in Alice in Wonderland - shouting "Sentence first - verdict afterwards".

Lots of data

In the event, 1,035 households and 2,163 individuals were randomly sampled, using standard statistical techniques, and interviewed by the medical students. There interviews averaged two hours. A wealth of health, sociological, and economic data was gathered. Unfortunately, as always in such surveys, resistances, particularly in the wealthier parts of the municipality, resulted in only two out of three responses from those sampled. The data therefore while not capable of standard statistical analysis have provided an extraordinarily wide and deep range of information which allows a pretty clear profile to emerge - plus some warts.

The areas given particular attention by this survey were social characteristics; physical health; psychological disorders; the female reproductive system; alcohol and tobacco consumption; social and familiar factors; health insurance cover and the use of hospital and medical services.

The published report, "The Health of a Metropolis" which has resulted needs careful study. It has been written with the irreducible minimum of jargon so that the politician, social worker, municipal

authority, and indeed all those with an interest in the community, which goes further than what they can get out of it, and without necessarily suffering from the bleeding heart syndrome, can have their interest engaged, their thought stimulated, and hopefully their actions fortified.

The area has its own social abnormalities. There is a large number of the single-parent families and a high proportion of deserted (or deserting) wives. The migrant population is large, over one third of all households containing migrants, of whom half were British. About half the mothers, with children under 15, were working out of sheer financial necessity. About half the private dwellings were flats, compared to less than 15% for the whole of Melbourne. And, as the municipality contains Toorak, as well as some very depressed areas, it runs the gamut from poverty to opulence, from homes with an almost rural setting to slums.

Serious problems

The disease pattern shows the area to have problems significantly more serious than the Melbourne area generally. This points to the need for health centres as well as a continuing need for institutions such as Alfred Hospital. It points up the need to recognise increasingly the necessity for preventive medicine with a team approach - doctor, nurse and counsellor, with strong support from social workers. The distressingly low cover by health insurance makes a rational plan more difficult. Until there is a compulsory health insurance, the piecemeal approach of the present day will continue to leave behind the sick, the poor and the ignorant. This perhaps is the clearest lesson to be learnt from the survey.

Alcoholism, as was to be expected, looms large as a multifactorial social, health and economic problem. Again education, better prevention, and more social security, with less alienation from the community, could play their part. Cigarette smoking was expectedly closely related to the consumption of alcohol and by the age of 25, the adult pattern established. From the pernicious and pervasive advertising of the rich tobacco companies there seem to be no protection - governments, greedy for revenue rather than community well being, do nothing, and everywhere and at all ages the weed wins. One despair of change without enlightened leadership at the highest level, noticeably lacking at present. Data of this kind may help to give some impetus to the preventive approach for those who count - not only the dollars, but also the cost - and have a sense of values.

One of the most fascinating results of the survey was under the rather arch heading "Female Reproductive Function" - sex without sexuality. The age of onset of menstruation has fallen progressively in the last century from about 17 to 13, with increasing average height and weight. Almost certainly this is related to better

nutrition, particularly protein. Correspondingly the age of "change of life" has become later, and a surprising number, nearly one in ten, was menstruating after the age of 55. There is a great deal of useful information about the pill. Between the ages of 25-39 more than one in three were taking the pill and of these over a half were unmarried.

The survey established clearly the need for such an interdisciplinary study, and demonstrated how fruitfully an integrated team can work on such a project. From 1965/1971 is a long time to produce the results. But this is inevitable when it is considered that all involved were heavily committed to their various professional activities and none was engaged in the survey full time. It highlights the need for far more attention being paid by our masters to the necessity for continuing expert attention of full time researchers, to the end that society is governed and guided by institutional devices which are based on knowledge and not guesses, on service and not sentiment.

BOOKS FOR SALE

The Monash representative on the Women of the University Fund has the following books for sale in aid of the Fund's charities. Anyone interested should telephone Netta McLaren on 25.3424.

Gilbert, W. S., *The Pinafore Picture Book*. Pub. Bell & Sons 1912. \$2.00

Williams, H. Noel, *Later Queens of the French Stage*. Pub. Harper 1906. Illus. \$2.00

Wannan, Bill, *Australian Pavements*. Anthology. Pub. Lansdowne Press. 1964. \$2.00

Queen Victoria, *Leaves from a Journal*. Pub. Andre Deutsch. 1961. \$1.50

Oglander, C. A., *Nunwell Symphony*. An I.O.W. Biography. Illus. Pub. Hogarth. \$1.00

Mosley, Leo, *Curzon. The End of an Epoch*. Illus. Pub. Longmans. 1960. \$1.00

Laird, D., *Q. Elizabeth the Queen Mother*. Pub. H. & S. 1966. Illus. \$1.00

Mackenzie, J., *Australian Paradox*. Pub. Cheshire 1961. \$1.00

Hodder, Williams, *The Life of Sir Geo. Williams of the Y.M.C.A.* Pub. H. & S. 1906. 80c.

Stringfellow, Wm., *My People is the Enemy*. Pub. Holt, Rinehart, U.S.A. 1964. 80c.

Lecture by Sir Macfarlane Burnet

Sir Macfarlane Burnet, world-renowned microbiologist and Nobel Prize-winner, will deliver the inaugural Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture at Monash on Wednesday, October 6.

The lecture, to be given in the Alexander Theatre at 8 p.m., will be open to the public.

What they are saying

"The task of graduating students in getting a satisfactory job at the end of this year will not be as easy as it might have been had they graduated in any of the last few years . . . each student will need to present himself (or herself) to possible employers in the best possible light: no longer can graduates afford the luxury (if indeed they ever could) of missing selection for a desirable job because of some thoughtless or careless statement, action or omission." From *Careers Weekly*, the bulletin of the Careers and Appointments Office.

"Teaching migrant children only the basics of English grammar does not equip them to tackle school work and communicate with their peers and teachers." Dr. Eric Bauer, Director of Language Services at Monash at a migrant education seminar.

"In some cases sterilisation could cause husbands to lose their masculinity and become aggressive." Professor H.A.F. Dudley, chairman of Monash Department of Surgery, Alfred Hospital, in the *Medical Journal of Australia*.

"University PhD degrees are obsolete and some honours degrees are close to being in the same category." Professor Peter Mason, professor of physics, McQuarie University in an Australian College of Education oration.

"I've been at university for nine years and in that time I've seen only two students who could be classed amoral", Dr. R. G. Heddle, director of the University of Adelaide student health service at the annual congress of the Women's Agricultural Bureau of South Australia.

The paper ("Lot's Wife") did not contain any news as such and therefore was not a newspaper. The judgment of Mr. R. W. Smith, SM, on September 16 when he dismissed three charges against a printing company concerning allegedly indecent or obscene printed matter in a March edition of "Lot's Wife".

"-The cry by Australian university vice-chancellors that some students wanted to destroy the institution of the university was emotive nonsense." Ken Newcombe, Education Vice-President Australia Union of Students at the National Convention of the Public Relations Institute of Australia.

"People have views on a matter like Vietnam, but the university as a corporate body has no politics and no position on such matters." Professor Zelman Cowen, Queensland University Vice-Chancellor, at the National Convention of the Public Relations Institute of Australia.

"I'm in the Liberal Party because I think it has more potential than any other party, and I like to work in channels where I think I can be effective" . . . "But the Liberal Party needs a recharge, and I think it will get it when it goes into Opposition next year." Chris Sidoti, newly elected president of the Sydney University SRC, in a Press interview.

The title of Sir Macfarlane's address is "Personal and National Objectives in a Sceptical Age."

The Oscar Mendelsohn Lectures, to be given at least once every three years, have been made possible by a cash gift to the university by Mr. Oscar Mendelsohn, leading Melbourne author, musician and wine and food authority.

Mobile take-away food service vans around the campus, student-run coffee houses, fun parlour machines, a student radio station, an Australia-wide campus circuit for concerts, individual artists, arts shows and speakers . . .

... these are just a few of the ideas Doug Ellis has put before the Union Board.

Mr. Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union and the Sports Administrator, recently spent five months' study leave in 21 U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities. This month the Reporter publishes the second extract from his detailed report to Council on his trip.

STATE OF THE UNION

Any discussion of sport and recreation at North American and, to a lesser extent, Canadian colleges, must take into account considerations such as community identification with inter-collegiate sport and also the climatic conditions.

The climate makes it necessary for extensive indoor facilities to be provided and the combination of student, alumni, and community interest makes sport such as football and basketball extremely big business.

Although there is a distinction between inter-collegiate and intra mural sport, all schools have large squads of coaches and professional staff and all costs are financed from a combination of gate receipts, donations, student fees and university funds.

The linking of the sports programme and the educational quality of the school is surprising to the outsider but it is not unusual to hear a President or Dean of a school note the importance of belonging to a sporting conference such as the "Pacific 8" or the "Big 10".

However, some balance is coming into the general picture and the appointment of a new Athletic Director may now have to share the local news headline with the item about the Nobel Prize which some member of the Chemistry Department has just been awarded.

Against this background it may perhaps be thought there is little of value to Monash to be gained from studying the facilities or the organisation of sport at these institutions.

However, while the order of magnitude of the costs and expenditure is obviously different (the new multi purpose Sports Hall at the University of Washington cost 3½ million dollars as compared to the proposed Monash expenditure of \$100,000) there were a number of features applicable to the local situation.

Most of these reinforce the Monash policy of many years standing of fostering general recreation for all with the emphasis on instruction in those activities which persons may enjoy even in later years.

The Sports and Recreation Association at Monash should continue to press towards developing the sports centre for multi purpose activities and to ensure that the original planning for more squash courts, some paddle ball courts, sauna baths, and the enlarging of the sports medicine service to provide continuing physiotherapy treatment, ultimately becomes a reality.

The latter two provisions could allow Monash to provide a special service to handicapped or old people as part of a community service programme. It is essential also to plan the provision of some cafeteria service and lounge-reading facilities in the centre.

Student newspapers

Student newspapers are big business in American colleges and universities with some 1900 being published at a cost of around \$29,000,000 per year. Some are published daily, others only weekly or two or three days per week.

Most editors get paid a set amount per copy and there is usually a large supporting staff. At Washington State the paper is published four times per week and the editor receives \$11 per copy. There are 29 other paid positions with the lowest paid reporters receiving \$2 per copy.

Although there is less administrative control than previously, there often still exists, by our standards, some subtle or indirect control over editorial policy. Controversy centres around whether the newspaper should be a campus or a student publication. This has been resolved at a few institutions by the paper becoming incorporated and moving completely off campus. This move is not an unmixed blessing due to losing free accommodation and use of utilities. The big drawback, however, is the loss of compulsory circulation which results in reduced advertising.

Union activities

The activities, or programming area, of most U.S. unions covers a wide range from organising concerts, to inviting political speakers, to arranging charter flights for student excursion groups, and to assisting with continuing programmes such as those concerned with ecology and pollution.

Professional staff act as advisers in all these areas.

Some unrelated activities Monash might consider are:

- 1) Arts and Crafts: Expanding the arts and crafts area in order to provide a greater opportunity for the general public as well as students. This may involve purchasing moulds for ceramics in addition to the present free form work, opportunities to make fibre glass bows and arrows and so on. Sufficient space for expansions into new fields of interest should be allowed for.
- 2) Campus concert circuit: The accumulating of expert knowledge and the provision of extra help towards the ultimate development of an Australian wide campus circuit for concert groups, individual artists, art shows and speakers. Although the Australian Aquarius Foundation is moving in this way it is important that local expertise be developed. This field is highly competitive, highly expensive and can almost ruin a student body if large losses are sustained. It should be noted that even on the U.S. circuits, where accommodation for more than 20,000 persons is often available, some shows are still losers. Show business is just that - a business, and no mercy is shown to those who do not read and understand the small print on the contracts!

Two other interesting ideas, but about which one had considerable personal reservations, were:

- 3) Lecture notes: These notes are duplicated from a master set provided by a post graduate student who is paid to attend undergraduate lectures. A summary of the lecture is made immediately after it is given and shown to the lecturer. If satisfactory the notes are then duplicated and sold. The notes are sold at a price sufficient to cover costs and any surplus reverts to student activities funds. Any losses are met from the same funds allocation.
- 4) Sensitivity or encounter groups: These are face to face encounters between groups of people and usually concern each

person's own attitude to themselves and others. While these may correctly be judged to be potent exercises which should only be undertaken within the framework of the counselling service they are nevertheless often held under the auspices of the activities group.

Institutional catering is always a target for criticism and Monash is no exception to this rule.

It needs to be remembered, however, that more variety and sophisticated presentation can usually only be provided at some extra cost. The adoption of some of the more interesting ideas which were observed will involve altering the physical layout of the service areas, providing self service coffee, tea, and condiment dispensers, and pressing ahead as soon as possible with the proposed bistro type area, and/or the previously proposed beer cellar.

More students, particularly females, could be employed in all of the catering areas both for clearing tables and also for general service and functions. A distinctive uniform could be provided and a small training programme instituted.

Three particular but expensive suggestions which the Union Board might consider are:

- a student run coffee house which effectively operates as a decentralised area of the union catering section but which competes for custom against the general service. The decor, preparation and presentation of food are student chosen and operated within the same cost constraints as the other sections.
 - mobile take away food service vans which can be parked at convenient positions around the campus. These should be available for special functions and conferences.
 - a bakery and snap freezing facility in conjunction with the proposed hospital at Monash.
- Other more general suggestions are:
- the provision of fun arcade machines in the billiards and games area, (to my astonishment these were extremely popular and a source of considerable revenue in both Canadian and U.S. unions)
 - provision of equipment and the necessary continuing support for a student radio station. Apart from the difficulties in obtaining a broadcasting service for other than lecture material it should be noted that this facility is expensive to provide in the first instance, and unlike other stations there would be little or no revenue from advertising. Nevertheless some consideration should be given to a land-line operation.

- a conference and camp centre which is not so sophisticated as to be really just another residence hall or guest house.

Unions

Most of the unions visited were administered by professional staff with sufficient support staff to ensure a well run operation.

A particular point however which cuts directly across my stated belief that union services should be more generally available to outside people, is that some unions have now been forced to close their doors to the general public and high school pupils because of damage and terrorism. This has resulted in many fee paying members of the union not using their own facility.

UNION BOARD COMPOSITION

After many hours of discussion the Union Board has resolved to recommend to the University Council that the composition of the Union Board and of the Standing Committees of the Board be altered.

The following tables represent the present composition of the Union Board and Committees and the recommended changes.

UNION BOARD

Present Composition: 1 Vice-Chancellor or Nominee (Chairman), 1 Comptroller or Nominee, 1 University Council, 1 Professorial Board, 1 Staff Association, 1 A. E. Chairman, 2 M.A.S., 1 M.A.S. (previous member of the Board), 2 Sports & Rec. Assoc., 2 C.&S. Council, 1 Graduates Assoc., 1 M.R.S.A., 1 Co-opted member. Total 16.

Recommended Composition: 1 Vice-Chancellor or Nominee, 1 Comptroller or Nominee, 1 University Council, 1 General Staff Assoc., 1 Staff Association, 1 A. E. Chairman, 3 M.A.S., 1 Sports & Rec. Assoc., 1 C.&S. Council, 1 Graduates Assoc., 1 M.R.S.A., 2 Union Members. Total 15. (Chairman to be elected annually by the Board).

COMMITTEES

Union Finance Committee

Present: Honorary Treasurer (Chairman), Warden, 2 Student Members of the Board, 1 Other person.

Recommended: Comptroller or Hon. Treas. (Chairman), 1 C.&S., 1 Sports & Rec. Assoc., 1 M.A.S., 1 Union Board Member elected by the Board.

Union Catering Committee

Present: Warden (Chairman), Hon. Treas. or Nominee, 1 Monash University Club, 2 M.A.S.

Recommended: Warden (Chairman), Comptroller's Nominee, 1 General Staff Assoc. (member of the Union Board), 2 M.A.S.

Union House Committee

Present: Warden (Chairman), 1 Staff Association, 2 M.A.S.

Recommended: Warden (Chairman), 1 Staff Association, 2 M.A.S., 1 Union Board Member.

Union Staff Committee

Present: Chairman of Union Board or Nominee (Chairman), Comptroller or Nominee, Warden, A. E. Chairman.

Recommended: Comptroller's Nominee (Chairman), 1 General Staff Assoc. (member of the Union Board), 2 Members of the Union Board, (including one student).

The Board further resolved to publish this recommendation in Lot's Wife and The Reporter to enable any staff or student members of the Union, if they wished, to express their thoughts on these alterations to the individual members of the Board, or alternatively any staff or student member may write to the Warden of the Union setting out his or her view on the alterations.

The next meeting of the Union Board will be held on Thursday, 7th October, and it would be desirable for the Board to receive any comments on the composition recommendation before that date.

UNION FEE RISE

After much deliberation and soul-searching, and following meetings of the Union Finance Committee and of the Union Board, the Board has resolved to recommend to the University Finance Committee that the level of Union fee for full-time students in 1972 be \$58.50, and for part-time students be pro-rata to this sum in ratio to the amount of academic fee paid.

Continued on page 10

During the flamboyant years of Soekarno and "Confrontation", Indonesia was a country constantly in Australian headlines. Today it is subdued under an Army regime. What of the future? A Monash expert on Indonesia, Mr. J. A. C. Mackie, recently presented two papers on the country's coming years, and the Reporter publishes extracts from those papers . . .

Indonesia's future: A taxing time

As unpleasant as it may seem, the peasants in Indonesia could be made to pay more tax, according to the research director of the Monash Centre of South-East Asian Studies, Mr. J. A. C. Mackie.

This will probably have to be done if overall national development aspirations are to be realised in Indonesia.

Mr Mackie believes that the only alternative is larger scale foreign investment with "all the dangers" of outside control and a dualistic economy.

Mr Mackie made these observations at a lecture series organised by the Australian Indonesian Association of Victoria and the Monash Centre. It was one of three lectures given during July and August.

Mr Mackie told the audience that the inflow of foreign aid had helped stabilise the Suharto-Army regime after the coup against Soekarno.

The regime had so far made only limited progress towards raising the income from direct taxes to the levels that would be necessary. Although some promising moves had been made Mr Mackie saw this as one of the most difficult problems in the 1970s.

A more effective land tax will have to be levied, he said. Indonesia does not have an industrial base and it would be the peasant who would bear the ultimate costs of capital formation.

Mr Mackie acknowledged that there could be a case put against this belief - this evolved around the social tensions likely to result from the expected immense population rise and the possibility of resultant widespread poverty.

Mr Mackie said he believed Indonesia would continue in much the same way for most of the next two decades, with little basic social or political change: (The changes Mr. Mackie sees are outlined later from a paper he presented in Canberra).

The old colonial structure had been irreversibly shaken after World War II, a new elite had emerged in control and it was gradually consolidating its position.

Social tensions

This could breed discontent and with it a desire for revolutionary change. In 20 years the population would almost double to be about 200 million.

In analysing this year's election - the second in Indonesia's history - Mr Mackie claimed that the elections had been "near farcical" because of the harassment of voters by the Golkar, an organisation largely run by Army officers.

The Golkar received 60% of the vote - far more than anticipated - and it controls 224 of the 360 seats. The Muslim based parties had done far worse than expected and have about 80 seats between them.

Mr. Mackie said that the New Order after Soekarno had made many improvements although in most cases they did not go far enough.

He said these improvements included a degree of administrative regularisation despite the failure to reduce the over-bloated civil service; more effective cabinet decision-making instead of the off-the-cuff whims of Sukarno; improvement in regional government and some reduction in the power of generals in economically sensitive positions.

Earlier this year Mr Mackie presented a paper on Indonesia at a seminar organised by the Department of International Relations at the Australian National University. He was challenged to speculate

on the next 20 years in Indonesia and the following is an abridged account of what Mr Mackie forecasts for Indonesia.

The government's task of maintaining its legitimacy will be more difficult in the next few years (and probably also into the '80s - although this is arguable) than it has been in the last 4-5 years.

Nevertheless, it will be very surprising if any organised and widely-based political organisation proved capable of a revolutionary overthrow of the government on the basis of popular discontent or chthonic appeals. (This is not to say that such appeals will not be attempted, merely that they will not succeed; nor that violent changes of government by military coup are not likely to occur: they may, but they won't mean much.)

An underground Communist Party may be able to establish itself, but it would be capable of challenging the government and the Army in circumstances far more unfavourable than those experienced by the PKI (The banned Indonesian Communist Party) between 1948 and 1965.

Witch-hunts

I assume the ban will remain, if the Army is still a major political force - and I fear that anti-Communist witch-hunts will still occur whenever scapegoats are necessary.

Regional separatism is not likely to develop so long as economic conditions remain reasonably stable, as they have been since 1968; regionalist sentiment is muted at present, but it could re-emerge in quite serious form if there is a relapse into economic chaos and depreciation of the currency.

The Army's dominant role in the government will almost certainly come under more vigorous challenge from civilian politicians before the end of the '70s, with the result that either -

- (a) it will become even more openly repressive and politically involved (which could have dangerous consequences for its own cohesion), or
- (b) it may withdraw to a more narrowly military role, leaving greater scope to the civilian politicians, subject to a broad veto power.

Several predictable generational changes could have significant consequences upon political behaviour in the 1980s, especially as far as attitudes are concerned;

- (a) the '1943 generation' of leaders who are now occupying most of the top positions will mostly be in their 'sixties or past the official retiring age by the end of the present decade and the legitimacy of their claims to power will be a good deal less persuasive than it has been.
- (b) the 'Magelang generation' of Army officers (those who entered via the cadet training institute of Magelang after 1958 - in contrast to the earlier 'revolutionary' generation) will be reaching the influential panglima, or divisional commander, level by about 1978; nearly all of the other ranks will also belong to the post-revolutionary intake by that point, so that educational and technical standards should, presumably, be higher - and the commitment to such standards somewhat stronger, though I would not rest very high hopes on that.

(c) a much higher proportion of the senior civil servants should, in principle, be relatively well-qualified professionally for their jobs than has been the case so far: only within about the last 5-6 years has even a significant trickle of young 'technocrats' with high qualifications begun to find their way into top government jobs and there are still severe shortages of 'experts' at all levels. While it would be too much to hope that the 'technocrats' are going to displace all party hacks and political appointees (particularly military officers) in key jobs, it seems reasonable to expect that the proportion of well-qualified men in top jobs should increase and that the criteria for appointment may change for the better.

(d) the politically volatile age-group 15-29, which was abnormally small until 1966, will increase in size dramatically during the '70s (from about 28 million to 40-42 million), creating an apparently fearsome demand for additional employment, housing and social capital. Hence the number of discontented young men in the society is almost certain to increase sharply - and their discontent may be more acute. On the other hand, this situation could be relatively easier in the '80s, when it is the 0-14 cohort that will be increasing alarmingly - unless fertility can be reduced in the meantime.

The broad political configuration of the main aliran (literally 'streams' or 'cultural solidarity groups') is not likely to change very substantially within one or two decades; hence any government will have to take account of the basic political attitudes and aspirations of these groups and seek to reconcile or accommodate them to some degree, even if quite rapid development and urbanisation can be sustained.

Elite consolidation and social stratification are likely to be carried much further over the next two decades than the last, except in the doubtful event of constant and unmanageable social unrest. This will entail both a strengthening of the ranks of supporters of the status quo and to an increase of the dissatisfactions that will tend to undermine it.

Ideological issues are likely to assume greater importance than they have during the Suharto era - though it is doubtful if they will become as all-pervasive as in the 1959-65 era - as rival leaders within the elite attempt to mobilise popular support by espousing slogans and symbols that will unite various aliran. Interest-group politics may also become increasingly important, but not to the degree that political alignments are structured around economic or social interests, principles or policies alone; the ideological cladding of the major aliran and political parties will continue to be more important than the power exercised by organised interest groups, since the latter are unlikely to achieve a very substantial degree of cohesion, influence or autonomy. Political parties and the politics of consensus-making may well become much more prominent again.

UNION FEE RISE

Continued from page 9

Earlier in the year the Board requested all sections of the Union to produce forecasts of their budget needs for 1972 based on the known rise in the cost of labour and materials of 4.5% in the last twelve months, on the continuation of the present level of services to Union members and on being able to introduce in 1972 additional services which the various members or groups of the Union had requested.

The result of this forecast by the different sections of the Union indicated that in order to satisfy the very wide range of demands made for Union services the level of the Union fee would need to rise by a very high percentage. After two slashings of these budget estimates, the Union Finance Committee was able to reduce the total budget submissions by approximately \$100,000.

Eventually the Union Finance

On the other hand, while there may be a reversion towards a style of politics more characteristic of the Soekarno era than of the 'pragmatism' of the early New Order years, including not only an intensification of ideological appeals, but even some attempts to invoke his mantle of national greatness by a more active foreign policy or a more assertive regional role, I would not anticipate that any individual leader or government could achieve the same political mileage from this sort of slogan-wielding as Soekarno was able to.

The combination of circumstances which enabled him to defy the restraints of economic run-down and international disapproval included several elements that are most unlikely to recur - particularly in view of Indonesia's heavy foreign debts and dependence on external balance-of-payments support.

I would not rule out the possibility of brief periods of intense nationalism if the authority of governments begins to crumble and gives way to a series of erratic political oscillations from one military junta to another, but that would presuppose a higher degree of political instability than I think is likely.

'External adventures' involving political and military pressure upon Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, or eastern New Guinea are unlikely so long as Indonesia is heavily dependent financially upon the major powers, but are not inconceivable if there is a prolonged crumbling of central authority and appropriate opportunities for fire-eating colonels to embark on sabre-rattling campaigns.

A more confident speculation is that the 'overseas Chinese problem' in Indonesia will be a less abrasive cause of contention with Peking than it has been over the last 20 years. I assume that diplomatic relations with Peking will have been re-established long before 1980.

The number of 'dual nationals' will diminish steadily through the '70s as most Chinese who do not hold Indonesian citizenship will be under pressure to naturalise (or leave the country). While this will certainly not mean an end to discrimination against the Chinese in Indonesia, whether citizens or not, the gradual disappearance of the alien Chinese should reduce the opportunities for Peking to claim a right to uphold the rights of its citizens - and reduce one of the impediments to ultimate assimilation. On an optimistic assumption, one might go further and hope that overt discrimination against Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent may also decline (as it apparently has since 1967), since the political incentives to fostering anti-Chinese sentiment which underlay the worst episodes of 1956-67 have dwindled, while many powerful members of the elite, especially senior generals, are close business associates of wealthy Chinese. The Chinese in general may still become the victims of scapegoat politics, of course, but the inhibitions upon such attacks are now stronger than formerly.

Committee recommended to the Union Board that the level of fee be raised by \$4.50 per full-time student and by a pro-rata sum for other students in order to enable the Union in 1972 to cope with the following expenses over and above the 1971 level of expenses:-

- i) 4.5% rise in cost of goods and services.
- ii) Expected significant rise in the cost of cleaning the Union building.
- iii) Greater expenditure on the Medley Library operation.
- iv) A number of minor but significantly helpful increases in expenditure on various services throughout the whole of the Union operation.

Members of the Board approved this recommendation only after having debated the matter at length and after having satisfied themselves that, unless there were such an increase in the level of the Union fee, the level of services offered by the Union to Union members would decline.

• This statement was prepared by the Warden of the Union, Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney and dated September 17.

Graduate employment

Sir,

There has been a great deal of public comment about the employment problems that may face graduates of universities and tertiary colleges in the coming year, and current indications do not give us cause for confidence. We know that some graduates are underemployed at present, and our fear is that this may turn into unemployment in 1972.

Early in 1971 the Federal Government took drastic action to restrict Commonwealth Public Service recruitment. There was consequent pressure from disappointed graduates for alternative employment in the private sector, and some graduate unemployment persisted till the middle of the year.

Present indications are that the level of recruitment to the Public Service in 1971-72 will be lower than it has been for some years, whilst the output from universities and other tertiary institutions continues to grow.

Some important private employers, affected by current economic conditions or by a general unease about the employment situation, have also decided to reduce their intakes considerably.

We believe that some of the present uncertainties about the short-term economic future are related to the current employment policy of the Commonwealth, and that the Federal Government could do much to restore confidence by lifting the

restrictions on recruitment that have been placed on departments.

There is another way by which the Commonwealth Public Service might contribute to the solution of graduate employment problems.

At present a graduate wishing to join the Commonwealth Public Service can only do so as a graduate recruit within a limited quota of such recruits. For example, a female graduate who has completed a postgraduate diploma in secretarial studies cannot be employed as a secretary, although there are jobs as secretaries/personal assistants to senior officers that would be interesting and attractive to her. Similar restrictions apply to other types of graduate.

This is a rigidity of employment policy that does not take cognisance of the changing pattern of education, in which a growing proportion of secondary school students is proceeding to tertiary education.

It seems to us that a relaxation of these arbitrary restrictions would not only ease the employment situation for graduates but also permit the Public Service to take full advantage of the rising standards of education in the community.

Keith Gravell (University of Melbourne; Secretary, Appointments Board); Warren Mann (Monash University; Careers and Appointments Officer); John L. Waterhouse (La Trobe University; Careers and Appointments Adviser).

NZ Directorship

Sir,

The Directorship of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs will become vacant at the end of this year when the present Director completes his term, and the Institute is now in the process of advertising the position in New Zealand and Australia. Applications close on October 18, 1971.

The Institute has maintained close relationships with the universities in New Zealand and with its counterpart bodies in Australia and other Commonwealth countries. My Council concluded that it might be helpful if you were asked to bring details of the position to the notice of staff members in appropriate departments who might be interested.

Accordingly, I enclose six copies of a circular setting out details of the position for prospective applicants, which I should be most grateful if you would distribute within the University.

Ken Ross,
Executive Secretary,
Institute of International Affairs,
Wellington, N.Z.

• Ed. note: The circular is available from the Vice-Chancellor's Personal Assistant, Mrs. Joan Dawson.

IV squash

Sir,

Nice to read (Reporter No. 7) how well Monash did in the vacation Inter-Varsity sports. Unfortunately you seem to have missed the most important sport of all. The Monash men's and women's squash teams both won the IV trophies - the women did not lose a match.

- Peter Hicks,
Science III

Metric conversion

Sir,

Over the last six months my committee has sought opinions as widely as possible on the impact of metric conversion on Universities and University education. In most cases the Universities expect only minor problems and we have reported to the

Education and Industrial Training Advisory Committee of the Metric Conversion Board that we see no major problems posed by the time-tables being drawn up. Briefly, these tentative time-tables envisage teaching wholly in metric units in all primary schools from the beginning of 1973 and in all secondary schools from the beginning of 1974. Significant conversion is expected in many industries in 1972 and substantial, in many cases essentially complete, conversion in most areas by 1976.

It is the desire of the Metric Conversion Board to announce publicly time-tables for conversion towards the end of this year and the Board is most anxious to ensure that no problem areas have been overlooked. Accordingly I should be most grateful if you would arrange for distribution of this information to all Faculties and all members of the Professorial Board and generally to as wide an audience as possible. I should like to be able to re-affirm our initial report to the Advisory Committee at either our next meeting September 23 or failing that by a subsequent meeting about October 15.

In the absence of any dissenting reply I shall recommend to my committee that we repeat our previous opinion that metric conversion poses no major problems to University education.

G. J. Johnson,
Chairman, Sector Committee on
University Education,
Education and Industrial Training
Advisory Committee,
Metric Conversion Board.

• Ed. note: Mr. Johnson's address is The University of NSW, School of Electrical Engineering, Box 1, P.O., Kensington, 2033. Telephone 663-0351.

Staff Christians

Sir,

An article in the September "Reporter" stated that in the U.S.A. student unrest is declining and appears to have been replaced with more people working together to change the system. It is my belief that Monash is following the same pattern.

Many will have noticed the dwindling numbers of student supporters at recent confrontations yet, at the same time, observed the increasing efforts of some

HISTORIAN
VISITS MONASH

The main task of the British Army in 1971 has returned to the one it was originally raised for over 300 years ago — keeping order among the Irish. That is the view of one of Britain's most distinguished military historians and strategic thinkers, Mr. Michael Howard, who visited Monash during the second week of September.

Mr. Howard, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, was until recently Professor of War Studies at Kings College, London. He is also the editor of the periodical Round Table. He visited Australia as a Visiting Fellow under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

Mr. Howard is pictured above with the head of the history department, Professor J. D. Legge and reader in politics, Dr. H. G. Gelber, who organised Mr. Howard's Monash visit.

Mr. Howard gave three lectures and three

students to make us aware of our principles and responsibilities.

One group, the student Christian organizations, have been fostering co-operation and understanding through daily discussion groups, prayer meetings and Bible studies. Recent developments have been "Green on the Grass", and the formation of a Marxist-Christian study group. Even the Christian Radicals will have something to give the University.

But are students the only ones who can share Christian friendship on campus?

Students continually stress that staff are welcome to participate in their groups, and surely this is a vital way to create student-staff dialogue.

However some staff may consider that their needs would be best served by a separate organization working alongside the students, therefore I would be pleased to hear from anyone interested in forming a Staff Christian Group.

-Graham Dean, Buildings Branch.

Jock Marshall

Sir,

Could I make a plea for the correct name for the Zoology Reserve on this campus? It is the "Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve" and was so named by Council, not the Marshall Zoology Reserve as described in Monash Reporter, No. 7, 1971.

- R. R. Andrew,
Dean,
Faculty of Medicine.

seminars to staff and students on subjects as diverse as the British Army, Asian politics and deterrence theories. Some of his views:

The British Army: its regimental organisation has been archaic and quite unsuited for the large continental wars of this century. On the other hand it has proved remarkably suitable for the small-scale and counter-insurgency operations which that army has had to fight in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and now operations in aid of the civil power at home.

Nuclear weapons: they set bounds to the operations of statesmen, but have become partly irrelevant to the practical conduct of international disputes, for no rational statesman will accept any significant risk of having these weapons used against his country.

The role of armed forces: military power is always an arm of political power. At present the soldier finds himself more often a policeman than a combatant in a World War II sense.

Asian politics: many of the ideas agitating Asian states today, including the current meaning of "nation state" and "international system" are themselves of western origin.

International relations studies in Australia: an underdeveloped area. "It's a growth industry, or it bloody well ought to be," he said.

IKEBANA AND PAINTINGS

The Monash University Parents Group is holding a cocktail party in the Robert Blackwood Hall on Friday, October 8 at 6.30 p.m., to introduce a display of Ikebana by Mrs. Kay Bunnett of Beaumaris, and Sumi-e paintings by Andre Sollier.

Sumi-e is a philosophy and technique of painting brought from China to Japan 1500 years ago. French-born Mr. Sollier presented a class in Sumi-e at last year's Monash Summer School and will hold a class again during first and second term this year.

Tickets for the evening are \$2 each and are available from Mrs. D. P. Pullen, 5 Glyndebourne Ave., Toorak, Phone 20-2972.

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Librarians battle it out



ACQUISITIONS met Reader Services in the bone-jarring clash of librarians last week. Injuries: Minor. Reports: Nil. Result: Confusion. (Actually, Acquisitions won—off the boot of Mrs. Yvonne Flynn—3-4-22 to 2-5-17.) Simon McDonald (Periodicals) was the neutral—and wisely-attired—umpire. —(Photo: Herve Alleaume)

TASMANIAN AWARDS

Applicants are invited from University graduates, or persons who are currently completing work for an honours degree, for University and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research awards tenable at the University of Tasmania in 1972. Applicants should hold or expect to attain a good honours degree or its equivalent.

Successful scholars will be expected to carry out a programme of full-time study and research normally leading to a higher degree. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Tasmania, G.P.O. Box 252 C, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001, with whom applications may now be lodged. The closing date for receipt of completed applications and referees' reports is October 31.

Diary of events

OCTOBER

October 6: Seminar, Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Mr. Stephen Wild, The Social Value of the Katyari Ceremony among the Walpiri in Transition. R.6., 3-4.30 p.m.

6: The Inaugural Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture with Sir Macfarlane Burnett. Title: "Personal and National Objectives in a Sceptical Age". Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m. Details: Academic Registrar's Office, ext. 2008.

8: Parents Group, Display of "Ikebana" and Sumi-e Paintings, 6.30 p.m. Robert Blackwood Hall. Details: Mrs. D. P. Pullen. 20-2972.

11: Lunchtime Concert, Alexander Theatre, 1.10 p.m. LaTrobe String Ensemble. Programme includes Mozart's Quintet in G minor.

18: End of year examinations commence.

21: Parents Group, Luncheon and parade of Asian handicrafts, 11.30 a.m. Details: President, Mrs. N. Lasry, 96-3662.

28: Mechanical Engineering, Noise symposium, S.3. Details: Dr. Gibson 95-0333.

NUCLEAR SCIENCE

The Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering Post Graduate Research Studentships are offered for initial tenure commencing before June 30, 1972. A candidate must be nominated by the Australian University with which he wishes to enrol for a higher degree, and must hold the degree of B.E., and B.Sc. (Hons.) before commencing tenure.

Tenure will be held with the nominating university, but the student will be required to spend not less than one quarter of the total period of tenure attached to the Institute at Lucas Heights, New South Wales, for the purpose of using the special facilities at the AAEC Research Establishment necessary for his research project.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Executive Officer, Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering, Private Mail Bag, P.O., Sutherland, 2232, N.S.W. The closing date for nominations is November 15.

WHO'S WHERE?

Each month the Reporter lists academic visitors arriving during that particular month at Australian Universities. The following list is the overseas arrivals during October. It is not an exhaustive guide as it depends on the information that comes from other universities.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Applied Mathematics: Dr. M. O. Diesendorf, Imperial College of London, as Honorary Resident Fellow from 25th for 2 years.

Electron Ion Diffusion Unit: Dr. J. A. Rees, as Visiting Fellow from 10th to July 1972.

Genetics: Dr. B. Rolfe, University of Toronto, as Visiting Fellow (Queen Elizabeth II Fellowship), for 3 years.

International Relations: Professor M. Margaret Ball, Duke University, as Honorary Fellow, October - November.

MONASH
Genetics: Professor W. Hayes, Department of Molecular Biology, University of Edinburgh from 27th to November 1.

Monash Reporter is published monthly, as close to the first of the month as possible.

Copy deadline for the November issue will be October 20.

Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, c/- the Information Office, first floor, University Offices - phone 3087.

MONASH SCHOLARSHIPS

Graduates with good honours degree qualifications or the equivalent and with an interest in research who wish to proceed to the higher degree are invited to apply for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards tenable in any one of the following disciplines at Monash University.

Arts: Anthropology and Sociology (including Aboriginal Affairs), Classical Studies, English (including General and Comparative Literature), French, Geography, German, History (including Southeast Asian Studies), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy, Politics, Russian, Spanish.

Economics and Politics: Economics and related fields of Accounting, Administration, Agricultural Economics, Economic History, Economic Statistics, Econometrics, Labour Relations, Politics.

Education: Educational Administration; historical, philosophical, psychological, sociological, comparative and experimental studies in education, curriculum development.

Engineering: Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering, Mechanical Engineering (including Engineering Dynamics).

Law
Medicine: Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Physiology (including Pharmacology), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine, Surgery.

Science: Botany, Chemistry, Genetics, Information Science, Mathematics (pure mathematics, applied mathematics and mathematical statistics), Physics (theoretical and experimental), Psychology, Zoology.

The awards are tenable in any faculty and applicants may have graduated in a faculty other than that in which their discipline is listed.

Appointees will be regarded as full-time research students but may be allowed during academic terms to undertake teaching duties of up to six hours per week for which additional payments will be made. Successful applicants for these awards will not be required to pay compulsory university fees.

Further information and the necessary application forms may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, ext. 2008, with whom applications should be lodged as soon as possible, and not later than October 31.

VISITOR FROM VIENNA



Elisabeth Schaller, pictured above, is one of two overseas female students touring Australia after spending two months working at Monash.

Elisabeth, a law student from Vienna, worked with Dr. Eric Bauer in Language Services. The other student is Elizabeth Baker, an agricultural botany student from the University of London, who was a technical assistant in the Botany Department.

The two girls arrived in Australia in July as part of a contingent of 276 British and European students who came to Australia to work and travel during their summer vacation.

The scheme, which started in 1963, is sponsored by the Departments of Immigration, Labor and National Service, and Education and Science; the English speaking Union; the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Australian Union of Students.

The students contribute \$505 to their fares - the balance is paid by the Federal Government, which also charters the planes.

Commenting on the social life of their stay both girls were surprised at the amount of alcohol consumed at parties - apparently in Europe and Britain they are more interested in dancing.

Elisabeth Schaller says she found that the Australian male was not nearly as aggressive as his European counterpart. "The European male attempts to attack a woman on the first night that he takes her out - you begin to expect this behaviour and always prepare to defend yourself," she said.

"When I first went out with an Australian male, I found it pretty unnerving that he did not try to attack me, but I soon got used to it and find it very agreeable."

Elizabeth Baker was most amused by the sight of men carrying ear fridges into balls.

HOUSE SWAP

Academic and administrative staff at Monash can take part in an exchange of house scheme which operates throughout all Australian Universities and the University of Papua and New Guinea.

The idea is to exchange houses with a staff member from another university and so save on accommodation costs. It can be done at any time of the year but is mainly aimed at holiday times.

The person who knows the houses available interstate and can put staff members in touch with the interstate people involved is Mrs. Susan Gelber (phone 50-2309). One house is available at the moment for exchange - a University of NSW staff member is coming to Melbourne for two weeks in January.

In future, the Reporter will publish brief details of the houses available on exchange.