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## CONTENTS

The David Derham School of Law	1
The Religious Centre	6
D.R. Ellis: Report on Overseas Leave	8
Principal R.W. Begg: The Freedom and Autonomy of Universities	18
C.S. Wallace: Information Science	20
Conferences and Seminars	
Seminar on Drought, May 1969	22
Tenth Commonwealth Universities Congress, August 1968	23
Honours and Awards	25
Staff Appointments	26
Departmental News	30
Bookshop News	35
Miscellaneous Notices	36
Advertising to the Young: A Report worth repeating	37

(Photograph of Professor Derham opposite by courtesy of the Editor, Melbourne University Press).

## THE DAVID DERHAM SCHOOL OF LAW

The Faculty of Law's newly-completed building will be officially opened on July 10th by Professor David Derham, first Dean of the Faculty and founder of the Law School in Monash University, now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne. The building has been named the 'David Derham School of Law' to mark his contribution to the establishment of law as a discipline within the University.

The School is situated to the south of the Menzies building; its entrance looks towards the Alexander Theatre and the Rotunda. The structure is four floors high, of reinforced concrete coffer slabs. It is faced in manganese bricks which match those used in adjoining buildings.

Planning for the Law School began in 1964, soon after Professor Derham arrived. The 'Plan for a New Law School' which he presented to the Professorial Board, and which then was transmitted to Council, contained an outline of the broad requirements for a law building. These requirements were based on the ultimate numbers of undergraduate and postgraduate students, the nature of the courses to be taught, and certain premises regarding the size of classes, appropriate methods of instruction and the uses of a law library.

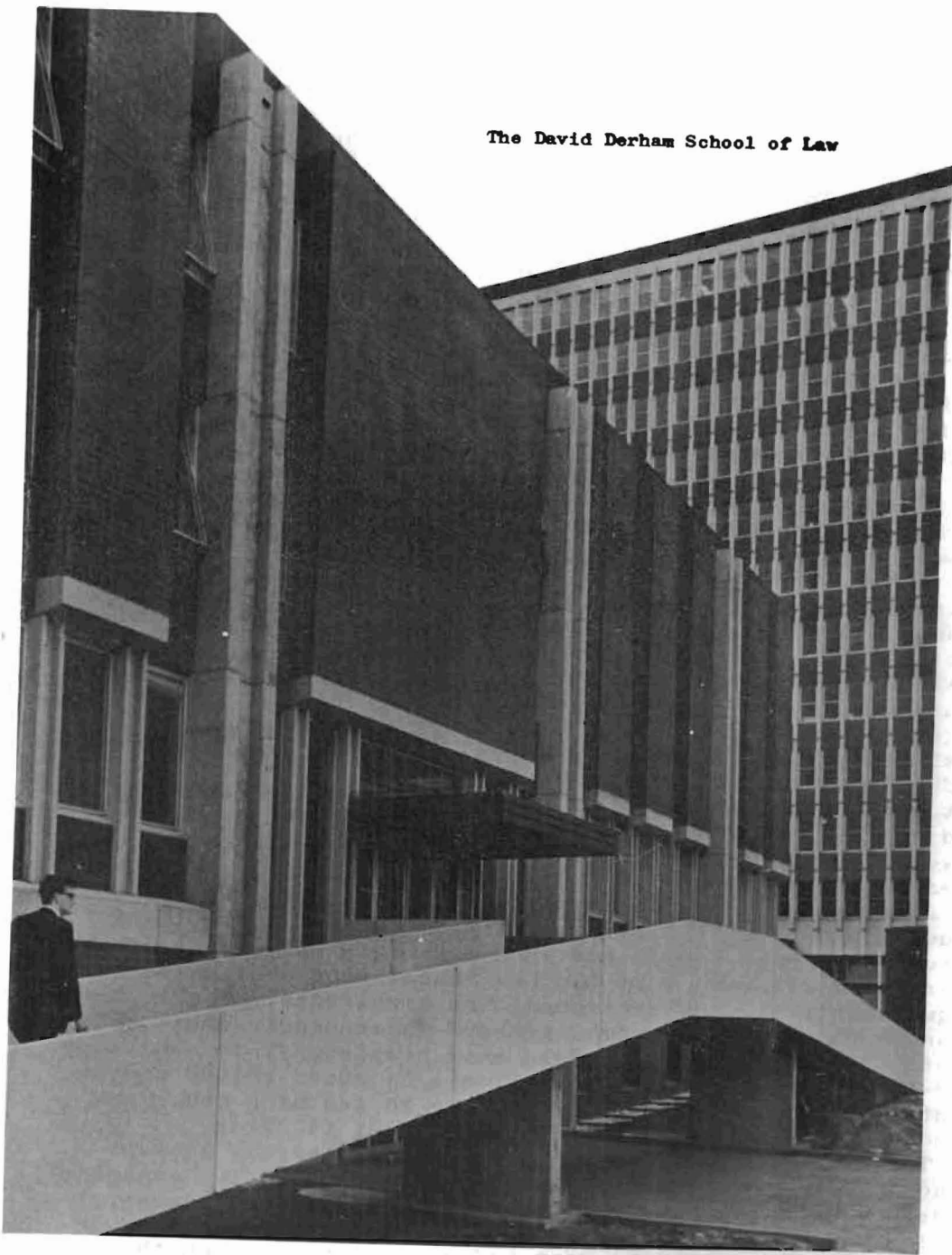
Detailed planning began early in 1966, in the belief that funds would be available to permit building to start work before that year ended. And work did begin in October of that year. It was agreed that the Law School must meet those basic requirements already mentioned. The architects, Messrs. Eggleston, MacDonald and Secomb, grasped those requirements and designed a building to express them completely, in substance and in form. Each of its four floors is about 22,000 square feet. The ground floor is given over to teaching rooms and student areas and more will be said about it later.

The first, second and third floors are largely library. "The lawyer's tools are the books of the law. A law school's undergraduate laboratory is, as it should be, the library." So the Law Library is, as it should be, the core of the Law School. The main reading room and open stacks are on the



Professor D.P. Derham

The David Derham School of Law



first floor. The entrance to that floor is reached by a ramp on the east side of the building; glass doors give onto handsome stairs and a large lobby, behind which lies the Library foyer with its control desk and catalogue cabinets. To the right of the foyer there is a large discussion room where talking and smoking are permitted, and beyond that a typing room with space for fourteen or fifteen students who want to use their own typewriters in the Library area. Behind the control desk there is a large work area, with desks for the library staff, and the Law Librarian's private study.

Law students use more books simultaneously than do most other students, so they need more room at their reading desks for reports, statutes, regulations, texts and periodicals, in all of which one theme may be pursued. The reading tables in the Law Library have been specially designed to meet this need; there is a large desk space, and a wide shelf above. The centre of this main reading room is an area which has several reference shelves for digests and encyclopaedias. There are also specially designed cases for the display of new books, periodicals and reports.

All the Law School's administrative offices are on the first floor. The General Office, the Faculty Secretary, the Administrative Officer and the Senior Law Librarian are on one side of the entrance lobby. The Dean's and Sub-Dean's studies and the faculty's conference room are on the other.

On the second and third floors the library areas are surrounded by corridors. These corridors also give access to all staff studies. There are doors to the Library from the corridors, to which all the Law teachers have keys. The emphasis is again on the importance of the Law Library, this time to the work of the academic staff.

As the Law collection grows, it is planned to shelve the research collections on the second and third floors. (In 1968 the second floor houses the Bio-Medical Library, and the third floor has some of the Main Library collection. The Main Library collection will probably remain in the Law School for some years; the Bio-Medical Library will return to its enlarged home at the end of the year.) The studies vary in size, but all have substantial built-in bookshelves to house each law teacher's own library. The Faculty Library, which has an adjoining kitchen, is on the second floor. This library also serves as a general meeting room and staff room. It has a basic collection of reports and statutes for the specific use of members of staff. There is a women's staff room on the other side of the kitchen. On both second and third floors there is study accommodation for more than seventy members of staff and research workers.

All the teaching rooms are on the ground floor. Students



**The Law Library, First Floor  
The Moot Court**



enter this floor from a paved court reached by wide steps from the southern pathway to the Menzies Building. The teaching rooms, students' locker rooms and lavatories, distribution rooms and services (duplicating and collating of materials) are all grouped around a broad brick-paved concourse. This concourse or forum is designed to serve a number of different purposes: examinations, assemblies, student discussion area, and milling space for some twelve hundred young men and women who will use the Law School when it is full-grown. Around the perimeter there are eleven tutorial rooms, each furnished with specially designed tables which seat from ten to fourteen students comfortably. There are two large seminar rooms, also equipped with modular tables which can be arranged in various patterns to seat from twelve to forty students. At the end of the concourse are the two Law Lecture Theatres and the Moot Court. One theatre has accommodation for a hundred students, and the other for sixty-nine. They are not designed as traditional lecture halls, with straight rows of seats in rising tiers. Instead, the rows are shaped like horse-shoes, so that the teacher and all members of the class can easily see and hear each other. They were so designed because many teachers in the Law School prefer to conduct their classes as discussion classes, rather than formal lectures. Students are required to prepare assigned materials before each class; the teacher poses the problems presented in these materials and the issues are revealed by question and answer.

The Moot Court is much more than a lecture hall, though it serves as one, seating one hundred and three people. It is a fully-equipped courtroom, and would fittingly accommodate any appellate tribunal. There is a raised bench with chairs for three judges. Below the bench there is a specially-made bar table, with matching chairs, at which six counsel and three instructing solicitors may be seated. There are desks for a judge's associate and a shorthand writer. There is a witness-stand. There is no jury box or dock. The Moot Court is designed to provide a proper room for the appellate advocacy, or Moot Court, programme. All senior students are required to take part in the preparation and presentation of oral arguments on difficult questions of law. Their performances count towards their results in the subjects or the fourth and fifth years. The audience is made up of their fellows, interested in the legal debate and also in the mooters' level of forensic performance. The Moot Court is fitted with recording and broadcasting equipment, which can be controlled from an ante-room.

The Law School occupied its building on 16th March. There have been some teething troubles, but already its inhabitants see it as a comfortable and well-equipped building for teaching and research, capable of meeting the growing demands of a still-developing faculty.

## THE RELIGIOUS CENTRE

After the dedication of the Religious Centre on 9th June and its formal presentation to the University, Mr. J.O. Parker, Executive Chairman of the Appeal Committee set up by the Churches Committee for Tertiary Education, addressed those present at afternoon tea in the Union building, speaking on the following lines. His address is repeated here as it is thought that it may not have been heard by all who were present: "Mr. Chancellor and Distinguished Guests,

I have been requested to acquaint you with the financial situation in relation to the Religious Centre and to express thanks to certain people.

Firstly, I speak on behalf of the first Executive Chairman of the Appeal Committee, the Reverend Professor Davis McCaughey, as well as myself. Our Committee was first formed in 1964 and was instituted by the Churches Committee for Tertiary Education. We were asked to raise a sum of \$270,000, which would be sufficient to cover the estimated total cost of building the Centre. I am proud to announce on behalf of everybody concerned that as at 5 p.m. on Friday last we have received \$267,400 in cash or promises. Of this sum \$198,800 has been received in cash. The balance is made up of outstanding promises totalling \$53,100 from three Churches and of \$15,500 from individual donors.

For those who are interested, one form of analysis shows the source of funds thus:

	\$
Trusts	66,000
Commerce & Industry	50,000
State Government	20,000
per Ladies Committee	21,000
Individuals	27,000
Interest on Investments	13,000
Churches (three)	<u>70,000</u>
	<u>267,000</u>

The first donation was recorded on 20th December 1962; the last on about 29th May 1968.

So the appeal has been successful and there is a host of people to whom we here must be grateful. We, present, are in their debt; so is the University, the City of Melbourne and the State of Victoria - and the story of this project has spread into other States of the Commonwealth and, indeed, to half a dozen or so countries overseas.

While it is invidious to individualize, perhaps I may be forgiven if, of the hundreds of donors and co-workers, I mention just a few whom I recollect very clearly: this University itself, for its complete co-operation at all



times;

the State Government, for its generous gift of \$20,000, announced when the Premier, Sir Henry Bolte, set the central and symbolic survey peg in position some fifteen or sixteen months ago;

the Ladies Committee, a remarkable group of twenty ladies who set out to raise \$20,000 in twenty days. They were a little off target - they raised \$21,000. (It seems to me that if I were again asked to raise the sum of \$270,000, I would see if I could obtain the services of 73.1/3 women to work at this rate for 73.1/3 days and there would be no need for any other form of fund raising!);

the four Resident Colleges around The Crescent at the University of Melbourne, for assisting to launch the appeal by each promoting a luncheon in their Halls, each directed towards various professions;

the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd., for generously removing from our minds any concern about the period during which promises are to be converted into cash;

many students of this University, for supporting us in a very satisfactory manner;

a member of the staff of the Ohio State University, for sending us a U.S. \$5 bill;

the Monash University Parents' Group, for a gift of \$800 towards the cost of the Table in the main Chapel.

There were up to two thousand donors in all and they came from practically every section of the community. It was most heartening to see how many religious denominations were represented in these gifts. To these, eternal gratitude is due.

Finally, I wish to thank my committee. Each worked very hard indeed and in a dedicated fashion over a period of nearly four years. All share equally in the success and I have always said that any honour or praise extended to me must be shared equally by each one of them. To them, on your behalf and on mine, I say most sincerely: "Thank you".

When we commenced our work, the Centre was practically only an architect's sketch. Today it has been designed and constructed and this afternoon handed over to the University free of debt. Our reward lies in the fact that from tomorrow morning, onwards for centuries, the Religious Centre is available to staff, students and Chaplains of all faiths, for worship, prayer or meditation.

## D.R. ELLIS: REPORT ON OVERSEAS LEAVE

PURPOSE. The purpose of the fifteen weeks' leave was to observe student facilities and programmes at a number of universities in Canada, U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. The visit to these countries was preceded by a stay of fifteen days in Tokyo as assistant manager of the first Australian Universities team ever to compete in the World Student Games. The billeting together of some 1,200 students and officials in the Yoyogi Village afforded a wonderful opportunity to live for a short period with students from many different nations.

This report deals with the three main aspects of my leave under the nominal headings of Union Members, Union Buildings and Programmes, Sports Association. It has also been felt desirable to pose some of the contents in the form of questions rather than merely relating what is the practice in other places.

THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION. At a time in university history which may well come to be known as the "activist sixties" it was helpful to have an opportunity for discussion with so many students in so many different places on such matters as campus democracy, student power, drugs, civil rights, generations gaps, and the role of the student in today's society. One school of thought would see little profit in these discussions on the grounds that students' attitudes today are no different to those of yesterday. Is this in fact correct or have both the students and the parameters within which they operate changed? Is there, or should there be, more testing, probing and protesting concerning the place of the student in both the immediate university society and that of the general community? Have we, at Monash, really looked at such fundamental concepts as the university "in loco parentis" to its members? Is it possible in fact to remain "in loco parentis" to a generation which rejects authority in the way some people feel is true of this present generation? What is our position with respect to the question of double jeopardy? Should we develop a Student Bill of Rights, Code of Ethics or whatever else we may care to term such a document?

What degree of participation should the student body have in the actual decision-making processes of the University? Should there be additional student representatives on the University Council? (Incidentally, student representation on the Boards of Governors is not general in the U.S.A. and is currently being sought in many places.)

How much value would there be in the University Council meeting at least once a year on an informal basis the Union Board and other student representatives? Is there a double standard implied in the oft-repeated comment that a university is a "community of scholars" or is the undergraduate effectively included in that membership? Is there need for a University Ombudsman?

There are many other questions to be answered but they all relate to the fact that students everywhere are making real and growing demands to share in the decision-making process on all matters pertaining to both the academic and non-academic aspects of student life. Lest it should be felt that students are the only people questioning the basic assumptions on which universities have expanded in the past decade, it is appropriate to note that Lord Bowden and the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds are reported as commenting that some of the universities "most cherished practices...may have to undergo an agonizing reappraisal".

THE UNION AND BUILDING PROGRAMMES With respect to the design of the building itself and the facilities it contains, many of the features of the magnificent Unions in the U.S.A. are not capable of being translated to the Monash scene. Apart from the different environment, the cost factor is, of course, paramount. For example, it is unlikely that Monash will be able to afford, for some time, a "computerised hamburger machine" such as was recently installed at the University of Wisconsin at a cost of some 200,000 dollars!

However, the introduction of good quality disposable plastic eating utensils and dishes, better type vending food machines and the introduction of a "scramble type" system in our main catering areas are ideas worth considering.

In the extensions to the Union building, particular attention should be given to using room dividers with hessian and a blackboard on one or both sides. It may also be possible to provide, in rooms such as the Private Dining Room, sliding wood panels which cover a blackboard and projection screen.

One particular feature, however, which could be implemented immediately is the installation of a real "front desk and information counter" in the centre of the main entrance foyer of the building. If Monash is to have a really effective University Union, then this counter could also act as the information centre of the University and be used, for example, by student guides as their headquarters and take off point.

The activities for each day could be projected from a loop film onto a screen above this counter. (A more detailed development of this scheme is being produced for separate discussion.)

Although the Union is not the focal point of all activities as it was in the past, it is necessary that it provide a free and open platform for anyone who wishes to state a case or enquire a cause. Currently, Monash has no particular area where it is customary, or convenient, for this to take place. Strangely enough, we do have an area between the Union and the Humanities Building which is designated the Forum. Why not use a section of this as the name implies? The Union could make available portable booths which could be used in the open when the weather is fine and under the verandah in inclement conditions.

Something which could provide a useful service to the community at large as well as to Monash itself would be the establishment of a "language bank" such as exists at the University of Manchester. This is a card index of the names and addresses of overseas students speaking different languages who are prepared to act as interpreters at any time of need. New students from overseas might also welcome an introductory tour of Melbourne conducted by other students. An illuminated map of the world could be installed in the foyer highlighting the places where our overseas students are drawn from, and also provide other visual indications of the international scene. The decision already made to incorporate a music-listening room with individual earphones and also dining areas of differing sizes to allow for groups of varying numbers in the proposed Union extensions is consistent with the thinking in most Unions visited. More attention could perhaps be given to making available for study purposes any spaces not in use all the day.

One feature we should continue to press for is a student bar or "Rathskellar," offering a wide range of hard and soft liquor and light refreshments. Such an amenity could be incorporated in the Satellite Union mentioned later in this report. As far as a T.V. viewing room was concerned, this appeared to be a mixed blessing but on balance worth installing.

With respect to future planning for both facilities and programmes, the Board should sample and survey the student population at intervals to assess current needs and future trends. There may also be the need for individual clubs to be able to conduct such surveys on a larger and more scientific basis than is often the case. If such clubs

were given access to the computing service on much the same basis as any academic department, the high cost involved would be an inbuilt safety factor against frivolous requests.

It is suggested the Board also allocate a certain sum each year to some imaginative project for which suggestions are received from the general student body, e.g. a fact-finding expedition one year, the next a poet or artist in residence for a short period. Among other services or activities which could be useful are such items as:

- a hire service for tape recorders, typewriters and camping equipment.
- a coin slot photocopy machine in the Union foyer
- an improved room-booking procedure
- the establishment, early in first term, of a master calendar for the year's main social events
- the provision of a board where owners of cars travelling locally or interstate may indicate to other students the opportunity of a lift
- the provision of a "Railex" type cloaking room
- an increased range of Monash souvenirs for sale in the Union Shop

### Satellite Union

When the question of developing the present Sports Centre, not as a conventional sports area but as a second Union was raised, members of the Board expressed concern that this would split the Union. Although this is, of course, an inevitable consequence, it is felt this is the lesser of two evils and it was interesting to find this concept actively promoted in many American universities. One President of a university in California has been quoted as saying - "The single huge union building is virtually obsolete. Half of them are beginning to decentralise. It is preferable to have several smaller unions spread throughout the campus." Most of the so-called satellite unions visited were not much more than extensions of the food services and nowhere was there a recreation Union of the kind suggested for Monash. Here there is an excellent opportunity to provide a real Community Recreation Centre to service the total University, including not only games but an arts and crafts room or hobby shop as well as reading, music listening and study rooms.

A satellite union at Monash should be viewed as being complementary to and allied with the Central Union and be designed to provide a later evening and weekend service to all its members than is available in the Central Union. At a later date, other food vending areas may become necessary

in certain faculty buildings.

### Student Housing

Although student housing is not in any way a Union responsibility, mention is made of it here because of its relevance to the planning of a satellite union. The problem of housing students is currently receiving more than the usual attention in all the places visited. In discussions with students and staff, it appeared quite obvious that there was a swing away from the traditional halls of residence to a more "motel like" accommodation along the lines already noted by Dr. McDonell and the Monash Labour Club. Indeed, this is causing considerable concern on some campuses where the university authorities have designed multi-storey residential blocks which students are threatening not to use. There is some reason to doubt the usual administrative claims of economy of size, e.g. the National Union of Students in Great Britain maintain it is possible to house 200 students in flats for the same amount as the more conventional halls accommodate 130!

Although every study so far made has shown similar propositions here at Monash to be costly, the possibility of providing accommodation for undergraduate and post-graduate students, with some special provision for married students, in the south east section of the university site should not be forgotten. This study could envisage that there be no officers of the university appointed to each block, that a restaurant be attached to the Sports Centre servicing the entire scheme as well as the normal commuter student population, and that the accommodation be financed as a student co-operative on a 42-week lease basis with an elected council to run the area. (As far as the American scene is concerned, the type of co-educational halls of residence in existence at Monash are what students are currently striving for.)

### Drugs

The question of drugs is one worrying students and authorities alike. A positive education programme seems to be necessary to make every person on campus informed of all facets of drug taking, as ignorance and curiosity are a poor substitute for knowledge. At the same time, it seems advisable to avoid the danger of over-publicity stimulating people to experiment. This whole problem needs free and frank discussion, involving authoritative information concerning the dangers or otherwise involved in experimenting with particular drugs.

### Academic Concessions for S.R.C. President

During 1967 there was a proposal for a change in the pattern of the S.R.C. here at Monash and so I was interested to look at the situation in other places. The most interesting was in the U.K. with the concept of academic concessions for student leaders. There seemed to have been three methods used -

- (a) deferred exams. taken at the same time as the normal supplementary exams;
- (b) in the event of failure at the annual examinations, the student could repeat the year at no cost and with no prejudice to honours;
- (c) sabbatical leave, i.e. a complete year off with salary equivalent to the Local Education Authority grant and with an extra allowance for entertainment and travel

It was interesting to note that in Sheffield where there were three people currently on sabbatical leave, there was now a proposal for the same concession for at least another two. In two of the five places visited, the Presidents were post-graduate students and in one case where the S.R.C. had been amalgamated into the Union there was a growing demand to return to the old system. In each case, the individuals concerned felt that on balance it was better to have the time off and were only really adamant on the one point which was that they would on no account be interested in obtaining a position as a permanent officer of the Union! They also expressed some concern that this system in a sense put them apart from their fellows and at one university it was mandatory that the President study under a tutor for seven hours a week.

### Public Image

There is a growing concern amongst university authorities everywhere with respect to the public image of the university. Because universities are now more than ever one of the central institutions of society, they are more vulnerable to attack. "The University is no longer an ivory tower that no one gives a damn about because it's somewhere on the periphery of society" (Clark-Kerr). However, is the development of a university's public image a one-way process? Should not Monash try to do more to educate the Victorian society to understand and accept the critical nature and role of a university? Because the news media are primarily only interested in the sensational activities of students, it is suggested that the proposed new University information officer seek to ensure that such activities as the Social Involvement Programme carried out by Monash

students receives continuing publicity. Here again should the Union Board invite representatives of the local Councils along to an informal dinner each year and allow them to meet our staff and students on a people-to-people basis?

### Internal Communications

The ensuring of adequate and timely communications at all levels is a common problem. Some universities are still grappling with this - others seem to have given up. The idea of informal lunches to give students an opportunity to meet and ask questions of the Vice-Chancellor was received with interest whenever it was mentioned. Although the questions and answers may be fairly repetitive it would seem desirable for them to be reported for general information in Lot's Wife. Some universities pay for administrative "advertisements" in the students newspaper and the suggestion for an occasional supplement, paid for by the administration and containing up-to-date information would still seem to be worth trying.

A novel way of bringing students and staff together is the annual "Las Vegas" night at the University of Rhode Island. This is held in the Union and senior staff act as croupiers and dealers!

SPORTS ASSOCIATION. Apart from the general Union scene, my other main interest was in the sporting activities and also the facilities needed for joint use with Physical Education. The information relating to Physical Education will be forwarded to the appropriate committee.

Although the facilities and the money available at American universities are amazing by our standards, their whole system is so radically different that comparisons with them are not as valid as they are between Monash and universities of comparable size in Great Britain. For example, Nottingham University has five soccer fields, four rugby pitches, four hockey grounds, two lacrosse fields, twelve tennis courts and three cricket grounds, while negotiations are currently in hand to develop another 153 acres directly opposite the university, together with a large indoor sports centre. Monash facilities certainly suffer by such comparisons.

With regard to current trends in the development of university sport and physical recreation, the Monash Sports Association is up with current trends with its emphasis on -

- (a) participation for all, not only the good performers;
- (b) encouragement to lifetime sports - squash, tennis,



- golf, bushwalking, weight training;
- (c) sports medicine and interest in all aspects of research on sports activities;
  - (d) the encouragement of the use of university facilities by outside bodies when not in use by students, and also the idea of student clubs sponsoring local junior clubs.

Particularly in the U.S.A. the university provides the total cost of staffing and maintaining the intramural sports buildings. This represents a tremendous subsidy to student funds.

Apart from facilities, the greatest difficulty of the Sports Association is that it is understaffed for the programme it is seeking to develop. The greatest need for assistance is in the planning and supervision of inter-faculty contests and in encouraging and advising casual participants in such activities as weight training.

To enable the Sports Association to obtain a constant source of new ideas and fresh approaches, it is recommended making available a two-or three-year contract, which is normally not renewed, to persons who are suitably qualified in physical education or recreation.

The Sports Association must expand the system of part-time coaches and be prepared to pay more for suitable persons, particularly for those who are skilled at coaching beginners. Its interest in outdoor and recreation pursuits should be continued and even more purpose given to the efforts of clubs such as Bushwalking and Underwater by encouraging them to take a real and continuing interest in conservation problems. A significant contribution to the future welfare of our natural resources can be made by these groups acting in conjunction with academic departments such as Zoology and Botany.

With respect to the development of the Sports Centre, it is important to maintain the previously mentioned concept that this serve as a recreation centre for the whole Monash community as well as for the gifted sportsmen. It is increasingly necessary to obtain as soon as possible a large covered space or "Field House." The greatest care must, however, be exercised to plan a facility which is adaptable, rather than being simply multi-purpose. Too much emphasis on multiple use may result in a building in which many activities can indeed take place simultaneously but none of them properly. The need for a swimming pool is so obvious as to hardly need mentioning except to note the need to plan a pool which is capable of the maximum use by the greatest number. A seminar at Loughborough University of Technology was attended where one speaker made the point that in a university the pool should be a uniform depth of 3'6" with no provision for diving!

One frequently overlooked point in planning sports facilities is that it is not sensible to authorize a considerable capital expenditure on buildings without realising that considerable recurrent expenditure is needed for equipment to enable the casual user to make the best use of the facilities available e.g. rackets, balls, shuttlecocks. A good sports building is more difficult to design than is generally recognized and it was somewhat depressing to note in many of the sports buildings visited the same architectural defects as have been experienced at Monash, the most common being the presence of incident light and the lack of recognition that this is not always the same for both spectators and players.

In some of the sports centres visited, even allowing for the revenue-producing aspect, there also seemed to be an over-emphasis on permanent spectator accommodation, with consequent boosting of costs. Although this is not a problem here at Monash, as the spectator accommodation is so minimal as to be non-existent, there is need for some "bleacher" or fold up seating. It is possible to do this in any hall because there is no real necessity for four rebound walls. An indoor climbing wall such as that at the University of Liverpool should be incorporated in the Field House. A dry ski run, although a major item, could also well prove justified.

If the interest in Sports Medicine and skills training is maintained, the Sports Medicine people, in conjunction with the Department of Physical Education, will be able to perform some useful work, not only of value to Monash but also to industries and to the general public.

#### Development of Bodley Street

When the 36 acres of land the Union owns in Clayton was purchased, it was intended to develop the area as playing fields. It is felt that this is an inadequate concept and that the Board should explore the possibility of building, in conjunction with the local municipal authorities, a recreation centre for the local community, with Monash students having certain prior rights to the use of the area. In addition, student flats could be erected on any parts of the site not needed for the sports complex. This would be a very real opportunity for a joint University and town venture and at the same time maximise the use of the facilities.

#### External Camp

The need for a "country club" camp site which would act as a conference and relaxation centre for students, graduates and staff, has previously been canvassed. There are

a number of universities overseas with this facility on quite a large scale and there seemed to be a growing interest in this amenity by undergraduates, graduates and staff. Ideally this should cover a sufficient area to provide a natural haven for wild life and also be suitable for use as a permanent survey camp for engineering students.

Thanks

I wish to thank the University Council and the Union Board for granting me leave and financial assistance. The receipt of a small grant from the British Council is also gratefully acknowledged. Special mention must be made of the Union staff at all the universities visited for their hospitality and great friendliness, and no attempt is made to name any individual for fear of missing someone. Finally, my thanks to my wife for holding the fort at home and to Graeme Sweeney and all the Sports Association staff for so ably coping with the extra work caused by my absence.

February, 1968

D.R. Ellis  
Deputy Warden of the Union.

## THE FREEDOM AND AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITIES

(Extract from the installation address of Principal R.W.Begg, Saskatoon campus, University of Saskatchewan, published in University Affairs, Vol.9, No.3. February 1968)

"I have made the point that I am very proud of this University - but pride must not lead to complacency. We must have a better university - it will be bigger, as we will have more students to educate. The major growth in the immediate future will be on the Regina Campus, while this campus will approach a plateau of student numbers, some 10,000 undergraduates, and 800 - 1000 graduate students. Relieved of some of the pressure of student numbers we must give our attention to consolidation and improvement. We must reduce our staff: student ratio, and provide more and better teachers. We must upgrade the accommodation for those colleges and programs that have had to await the reduction of student pressure. We must find better solutions to the problems of student housing, and we hope the Cumberland Avenue complex will provide new, though partial, solutions. We must establish better relations with students - we must learn to understand one another, and together bridge the "generation gap". We must provide better research facilities so that staff and students may give expression to their imagination, and spirit of intellectual adventure.

All of this will cost money - quite large sums of money -

but, as a society we must decide the priority we are prepared to give to first-class education. This will inevitably bring the university and government into conflict, as the costs of modern education have risen to the point where they comprise major features in provincial budgets. The procedures and philosophies which were appropriate in the past will not solve the problems of the present and the future, and new procedures and philosophies must be evolved. These will not be achieved by catch phrases or nostalgia, but by a serious consideration of all the factors involved, and by mutual agreement and trust between universities and governments.

A great university must be concerned with the provision of money and facilities, but these factors are important only as they relate to the spirit and ideal of "university". An attempt to describe and define the concept of university would require a separate address, and I will confine myself to one aspect - the freedom and autonomy of universities. These words are mentioned frequently, and I feel it is appropriate to examine them in the context of my address. I warned you about "catch phrases", and therefore it is incumbent upon me to state what I consider to be the rights,

freedoms and responsibilities of the university.

It is the right and the responsibility of the university to consider all matters, to debate them freely, to speak with a strong voice to society, and to anticipate the future. It will be recognized that rarely will there be a unanimity of opinion among students and staff, and divergent and conflicting views may be expressed. Individuals must consider their responsibility, and make it clear whether they are speaking as individuals, or as members of the university community. The actions and sayings of the students and staff are major features of the "image" of the university projected to the public. It would be unfortunate if this public image manifested only the views of the vocal minority, selected for the sensational or the bizarre. It is possible that the public could get such a view of the university, and it must be countered by a projection of the views of other components. The Board and administration may have to overcome their reticence, and make a considerable effort to inform the public about the very major and positive achievements of the University in teaching, research and service, for which the public is contributing very large sums of money.

It is the right and the responsibility of the university to offer the best possible instruction to students. The emphasis must be on learning on the part of the student, rather than on teaching on the part of the staff, and we must guide our students, rather than drive them. We must help them to develop their intellect, their character, and their personality, as these are the people who will form both university and government in the future. We must recognize the fact that some of these young people may not be prepared to accept the beliefs and mores of the past, and are making an attempt to adjust themselves to the affluent society, to urbanization, to technology, to ideology, and to all the factors, such as instant communication, which focus the problems and ills of modern civilization on every campus. We hope they will find better solutions, for which they must prepare themselves, and we must give them all possible assistance."

## INFORMATION SCIENCE

On a strictly semantic interpretation a department of Information Science might, with only a slight stretching of the name, be expected potentially to subsume all the academic functions of the University, since these are, after all, merely specialised exercises in the accumulation and transfer of information. It is indeed difficult to define what could or should be the province of information science, especially as the term is not in wide use, and is not automatically identifiable with a well organized and well defined discipline.

The more restrictive term "computer science" has much wider currency, as the name of the study, loosely, of computers and what one does with them. These studies are viewed by many as having stabilised into a definable discipline with recognizable internal structure and boundaries. Thus the Association for Computing Machinery has recently published suggested course structures, curricula, and even bibliographies, for first and higher degrees (within the U.S.A. context of tertiary education) in Computer Science.

There is another view, which I share, that such detailed specification of the discipline is premature. Extensive electronic information processing has been possible only for the last fifteen years, a short time in which to discover the relative importance of the different techniques and problems encountered. Looking at the A.C.M. lists of topics, there seem to me to be several which, in a few years, may seem to be on a par with long division in Roman numerals, or the stress analysis of dugout canoes, that is to say, either gratuitously tedious or completely irrelevant.

Thus, while it is vitally important that students of Science, Engineering and Economics (at least) have an opportunity to study the basic tools of information processing, and their limitations, I would oppose the idea of inviting an undergraduate to specialize in information science, and would prefer to offer courses forming components of a normal first degree stream, and occupying at most one third of a student's time in his early years, and perhaps half of his final year. An honours year will be appropriate for the student who intends to make data processing his career.

At the post-graduate level, the picture is rather clearer. Firstly, there are major problems in many disciplines, for instance meteorology, ecology and economics, in which the data processing aspects seem to dominate. These problems concern the understanding and prediction of the behaviour

of interacting systems so large that even where the fundamental processes are well understood, subsystems sufficiently simple and well isolated to be analysed by classical techniques can rarely be found. The study of such problems, which may have much in common, could well be based in the information science department.

Secondly, the present inadequacies and limitations of computing machinery and techniques demand an enormous research effort to extend the applications of information processing. Processing of natural languages, information retrieval, pattern recognition, computer architecture, and the treatment of nonlinear partial differential equations are just a few of the major current problems, and all are in a very primitive stage of development.

C.S. Wallace  
Professor of Information Science.

## CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

### SEMINAR ON DROUGHT, MAY 1969, UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND, ARMIDALE

The Department of University Extension of the University of New England has announced its intention to hold a Seminar sometime in May 1969 on the subject of "Drought".

A partial extract from the "Preliminary Statement on Intentions" reads as follows:

"One of the basic aims of this seminar is to assemble all those data relevant to an assessment of the impact of drought on (i) the production output of Australia's primary industries and thence on the economy as a whole; (ii) the life of the people of Australia but particularly those in rural areas i.e. to assess the social cost of drought.

This exercise will also reveal any major deficiencies in present knowledge. Therefore such an assessment would have some value in itself but the intended function of the seminar, and the purpose behind the collection of the information, is to see how far drought can be prevented and to what extent some of its effects can at least be mitigated.

An essential feature of the seminar will be a complete survey of all present agro-scientific knowledge relating to drought.

Drought prevention and management measures will obviously incur capital and other costs in one form or another and therefore the economic assessment of the ravages of drought is a complementary feature of the programme of the seminar in order that an attempt can be made to assess the type of cost/benefit ratios which are likely to obtain for both public and private expenditure in this area.

The seminar will concern itself with the problem at the national, industry and individual property levels. The programme will be streamed into the following groupings for intensive working sessions: agronomic and animal production aspects; financial and agricultural economic considerations; sociological and political matters. Obviously there will be some overlapping of sections and the seminar members will gather regularly on a plenary basis."

For further information please approach the Department of University Extension, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W.



## ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES

Tenth Commonwealth Universities Congress - Sydney, 17-23 August  
Conference of Executive Heads - Melbourne, 10-14 August

### The Sydney Congress

One of the world's largest gatherings of senior university representatives will be held in Sydney from 17 - 23 August, when more than 500 delegates will visit Australia for the Tenth Quinquennial Congress of the Association of Commonwealth Universities. They will represent about 140 member universities of the Association in twenty countries of the Commonwealth.

Also represented at the Congress will be a number of kindred organizations within and outside the Commonwealth, the International Association of Universities, and the Association of American Universities.

The Governor-General, Lord Casey, will open the Congress in Sydney on the evening of Saturday, 17 August. The opening address will be given on Monday, 19 August, by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland, Sir Fred Schonell, and Congress plenary sessions and discussion groups will continue until Friday, 23 August.

The Chairmen of many other organizations interested in higher education will also be invited as observers, and a number of important figures will attend as special guests.

The theme of the Congress, "The Role of Universities in Higher Education", is broad enough to allow discussion of almost anything concerning universities.

Sir Fred Schonell, in his keynote address on "The University in Contemporary Society", is expected to deal with the role of technical colleges, colleges of advanced education, and specialist colleges, such as those of pharmacy and optometry in contrast to the central part played by universities.

The plenary sessions, which will each be chaired by an eminent visitor, will deal with Commonwealth university affairs during the last five years and with the special role of universities in developing countries.

The discussion groups will be arranged by dividing the Congress into three groups. One will discuss the special problems of professional training; the second, universities and technology; and the third, the problems of research and the training of postgraduate students.

Apart from these formal sessions, the chief importance of an occasion of this kind is the opportunity it offers for informal intercourse between people whose preoccupation is essentially education at tertiary level.

### The Melbourne Conference

The executive heads of member institutions of the Association will confer at the University of Melbourne from

10-14 August. This party will visit Canberra on 15-16 August before joining other delegates in Sydney.

#### Monash participation

Monash will send five delegates to the Congress in Sydney: the Vice-Chancellor, Professor R.R. Andrew, Dr. F.G. Lennox, a member of Council, Dr. H.G. Gelber, and Mr. F.H. Johnson, Comptroller.

It will also be concerned in acting as host in a number of ways to approximately 160 executive heads of universities who will attend the Executive Heads' Conference from 10-14 August, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives, making a total of approximately 280. The visitors will be accommodated in University of Melbourne colleges. For the information of staff members a list of the visiting executive heads has been posted in the Faculty Club.

On Tuesday 13 August, the visitors will visit both La Trobe and Monash, one party coming to Monash in the morning for tours of the University and lunch in the North East Halls before moving on to La Trobe, the other visiting La Trobe in the morning and arriving at Monash in the afternoon for tours and dinner in the Faculty Club. The tours of the University will be led by student guides. It is planned to invite members of the Council and Professorial Board to join the visitors either at lunch or at dinner. It is hoped to make arrangements for other members of staff who wish to meet particular visitors to do so. These staff members are asked to make their wishes known to Mrs. Dawson (2036).

At the conclusion of the Congress in Sydney, a number of delegates will take the opportunity of visiting the various Australian universities, and two such groups of approximately thirty-six and seventy-six people will come to Monash on Sunday 25 August. Tours and luncheon will be provided for these groups, the larger of which will be moving on to La Trobe and subsequently to Tasmania in the afternoon. It is also hoped to provide private hospitality for the thirty-six members of the smaller of the two post-Congress tours in the late afternoon and evening of Sunday 25 August.

## HONOURS AND AWARDS

Professor J. Bornstein has been invited to be President of the Biochemistry Section of the 41st A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress to be held in 1969.

Monash University has been awarded a Certificate of Service by the Committee of Management of the Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children in recognition of the assistance given by Monash students towards defraying the costs incurred by the committee in the treatment, care and education of physically handicapped children.

Dr. H.D. Niall. News has been received from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare of findings of far-reaching scientific and medical importance by Dr. John T. Potts, Jnr., of the U.S. National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Molecular Diseases and his co-workers, Drs. H.D. Niall, H.K. Keutman, H.B. Brewer, Jnr., L.J. Deftos and M.R. Lee. Dr. Hugh Niall is a research fellow in the Monash Department of Medicine currently on leave of absence as N.H. & M.R.C. C.J. Martin Fellow.

Dr. Potts' team, engaged on fundamental and applied research on thyrocalcitonin, a thyroid hormone recently discovered in several animal species, has provided the first chemical definition of the hormone's structure that has just led to synthesis of the hormone by Swiss researchers; provided a sensitive method of measuring the normally minute amounts of hormone circulating in the blood; established through the assay method the hormone's physiological importance in bone and mineral metabolism; and demonstrated that the purified hormone, administered to patients suffering from high blood calcium levels and bone demineralization, produces rapid and beneficial results. These findings were presented on 21st May at the International Symposium on Protein and Polypeptide Hormones at Liege, Belgium. They are also reported in the April and May issues of the Proceedings of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

The report, received via the Australian Embassy, Washington, states that Dr. Niall played a leading part in the research by adapting the sequential degradation (Edman) procedure for use in these studies to determine the amino acid sequence of thyrocalcitonin.

## STAFF APPOINTMENTS

J.S. Deeble as Senior Lecturer in Economics from approximately March 1969. Mr. Deeble graduated as B.Com. at the University of Melbourne in 1956, and, having completed the M.Com. Preliminary Examination in 1960, is currently engaged in research for the degree of Ph.D. as Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Applied Economic Research, University of Melbourne. Prior to 1956 Mr. Deeble gained experience in the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, in the Accounts Department at the University of Melbourne, and as Assistant to the Staff Manager, Trans-Australia Airlines. He worked for the Melbourne Cancer Institute from 1957 to 1961, when he resigned to pursue economic research in the health service field, and up to 1964 held part-time teaching positions in the University of Melbourne, first as Tutor and then as Assistant Lecturer. In 1964 he was appointed as full-time Research Fellow at the newly-formed Institute of Applied Economic Research. Since then his particular interests have been in estimating aggregate health expenditures, in studies of hospital administration, organization, and financing, and in the problems of supplying and distributing medicaments. Mr. Deeble has had four articles published, and with a co-worker at the Institute is preparing two books for publication.

G.G. Carmichael as Senior Lecturer in Anatomy from September 1968. Dr. Carmichael graduated M.A. (Cantab.) in 1951, M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) in 1954, and M.D. (Adelaide) in 1964. During 1954 and 1955 he was first House Surgeon at All Saints' Hospital, London, and then House Physician at the North Middlesex Hospital. After a period of National Service in the Royal Navy, Dr. Carmichael came to Australia in 1958 as Medical Research Fellow, University of Queensland. Since 1961 he has been Medical Research Officer and Pathologist at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide. His fields of interest include the study of skin cancer, electron microscopy and histochemistry, morbid anatomy, and experimental pathology.

K.I. Forster as Senior Lecturer in Psychology from approximately October 1968. Dr. Forster graduated B.A. in 1960 and M.A. in 1962 at the University of Melbourne, and Ph.D. in 1964 at the University of Illinois. From 1960 to 1962 he was Tutor and later Lecturer in Psychology in the University of Melbourne. These appointments were followed

by those of Research Assistant in the Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, and of Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Hawaii, before he returned to Melbourne University in 1965 to take up a Research Fellowship. In 1967 he went back to the University of Illinois for a short period as Visiting Assistant Professor in the Institute of Communications Research before taking up his present post of Visiting Lecturer in the Department of Psychology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Forster's main research interests are broadly in the area of human cognitive processes, with specific interest in the nature of the information processing mechanisms involved in speech perception, sentence production, and the analysis of sentential structure. He has had several articles published.

P.R. Annal as Lecturer in the Computer Centre from March 1968. Mr. Annal graduated B.E. at Monash University in 1965. He is currently completing his thesis for the degree of M.Eng.Sc. In 1967 he was appointed as Professional Officer Grade I in the Computer Centre, and has been working on the design, construction, and testing of an interface controller to allow the Centre's CDC 3200 and PDP-8 computers to exchange information. As joint author Mr. Annal has submitted a paper for publication.

J.E. Kent as Lecturer in Chemistry from April 1968. Dr. Kent has held appointment as Senior Teaching Fellow at Monash since February 1966. He is a graduate of Washington State University. His research interest is in the field of experimental and theoretical molecular structure.

C.V. Doreswamy as Senior Teaching Fellow in Electrical Engineering from approximately June 1968. Dr. Doreswamy graduated B.E. in 1955 from the University of Mysore, India, and Dr.Eng. in 1962 from the Technische Hochschule, Hannover, West Germany. The Associateship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which has M.Sc. equivalence, was conferred upon him in 1959. His present appointment is that of Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi, India. His research interests lie in high voltage electrical engineering and electronic instrumentation, and he has had some papers published.

Sandra M. Rees as Senior Teaching Fellow in Physiology from April 1968. Mrs. Rees graduated B.Sc. in 1963 and M.Sc. in 1965 from the University of Sydney, and in 1967 completed her M.Phil. degree in Physiology at the University of London. She gained teaching experience at the University of Sydney between 1965 and 1967 and was a part-time Teaching

Fellow in Physiology at Monash during March 1968. She has had several papers published.

S.H.H. Chaston as Senior Teaching Fellow in Chemistry from approximately September 1968. Dr. Chaston graduated B.Sc. in 1959 and Ph.D. in 1967 from the University of New South Wales. He also holds a Diploma in Chemical Engineering and a Diploma of Education. From 1960 to 1962 he was Lecturer at the Universitas Airlangga, Malang, Indonesia, and from 1963 to 1967 a Demonstrator in Chemistry at the University of New South Wales. His present position is that of Post-doctoral Research Fellow at the University of Bristol. His special field of interest is coordination chemistry and organometallic chemistry. He has had several papers published.

Maurice Butler as Manager of the Data Processing Section of the Comptroller's Office. Mr. Butler graduated as a Bachelor of Commerce in the University of New South Wales. He is an Associate of the Australian Society of Accountants and a member of the Australian Computer Society. In 1941 he joined the New South Wales State Treasury, and served subsequently in the Department of Technical Education. He has been involved in major data processing applications in the New South Wales service and currently holds the position of Data Processing Manager, New South Wales Treasury. Mr. Butler will take up his appointment at Monash University on 1st July, 1968.

#### VISITING APPOINTMENTS

Dr. H.G. Hall is a visiting member of the University staff for the second time. Dr. Hall has arrived from the University of Warwick to take up an appointment as Special Lecturer in the French Section of the Department of Modern Languages until approximately mid-September.

Associate Professor Ryokichi Hirono of Seikei University, Tokyo, has taken up appointment as a Special Lecturer in the Department of Economics and will be here until the beginning of February 1969. Professor Hirono graduated as Master of Arts in the University of Chicago in 1959 in the field of labour economics. He was a research economist with the Japan Management Association, Tokyo, in 1960-61 and has since been at Seikei University as Lecturer 1961-64, Assistant Professor 1964-67 and Associate Professor 1967- in the field of labour and industrial relations.

Professor Alexander Melamid arrived on June 3rd to take up his appointment as Special Lecturer in the Department of Geography for the remainder of the 1968 session. He is on leave from New York University, where he holds a Chair of Economics. His main interests are in economic geography and economic development, and his field work has taken him, at various times, to Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Algeria, Ethiopia and Nigeria. Much of his research has been concerned with the oil industry and he hopes to see something of its development in Australia. Professor Melamid was born in the Black Forest, to which environmental influence he attributes his continuing interests in skiing and good wine, both of which he hopes to pursue in Australia. He took his first degree at the London School of Economics just before the war.



**Professor A. Melamid**

## DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

### BOTANY

The lyre birds in Sherbrooke Forest were disturbed on several occasions during April when members of the department obtained sycamore tree samples, relative to translocation experiments. Dr. D.M. Churchill accompanied by Mrs. A. de Corona, Mr. R. Amor and Mr. H. Yezdani, equipped with the Pilcon boring tools, were rewarded by collecting two peat layers representing two vegetation types of which the lower shows a vastly different flora to the present *Eucalypt regnans* and associated tree ferns.

The following four seminars were held in April:

Mr. J. Pinniger - "The Electrophoretic Separation of Proteins of *Ophiobolus Graminis* using Cellulose Acetate as the Support Medium."

Dr. D.M. Churchill - "The reproductive capacity of plants with particular reference to *E. diversicolor* and forest eucalypt from south western Australia.

Dr. T.P. O'Brien - "Hydrolysis of the cell wall as a general feature of the Xylem".

Mr. Habib Yezdani, a Monash Ph.D. student from Sind University, West Pakistan - "Quaternary vegetation history in the volcanic lakes of Terang-Camperdown district, western basalt plains."

On the 18th May Professor M.J.P. Canny, Chairman of the Department, flew by light aircraft to the Solomon Islands and New Guinea. During his three-week visit Professor Canny studied the local vegetation and agriculture.

Seminars held during May comprised the following:

Professor M.J.P. Canny - "Translocation in trees".

Mrs. A. Lindsay - "Harvesting peas for the frozen food Industry".

Professor A.B. Wardrop of La Trobe University - "The lignin problem."

Dr. D.F. Gaff - "Extrascicular water movement in plants."

### CLASSICAL STUDIES

Professor G.E. Mylonas, one of the most distinguished of the archaeologists of Mycenaean Greece, visited the department on May 1st. He delivered a lecture to the students upon "The Mycenaean Age", and gave a seminar in which he discussed various matters Mycenaean with members of the department.



R.P. Sinnington-Ingram, Professor of Greek in Kings College of London University, visited the department on Tuesday May 7th. Professor Winnington-Ingram is a distinguished scholar in the fields of Ancient Greek Drama and Music. He has published two books on these matters, "Euripides and Dionysus" and "Mode in Ancient Greek Music," as well as numerous articles.

While at Monash he gave two lectures to staff and students, "An Approach to Euripides" and "The Persae of Aeschylus."

## EDUCATION

At the end of May the Faculty welcomed a visit from the distinguished Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at Stanford University, Professor Patrick Suppes, who led a seminar on the topic, "Toward a Theory of Mathematics Learning."

Under the auspices of the United Nations Human Rights Year Committee, Professor Fensham is organizing a series of seminars to be held during October and November. Topics will be "Education and Human Rights" and "Aspects of Inequality in Education."

Two members of staff, Dr. F.J. Hunt and Mr. R.W. McCulloch, were invited to participate in the Seminar on "School Planning" conducted on June 14th - 15th by the Urban Research Unit of the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University. Mr. McCulloch also participated in the Australian UNESCO Committee's Seminar on "Mathematics in the Social Sciences," held at Sydney University, May 20th - 24th.

The Faculty is looking forward to visits during the latter part of the year from the University of British Columbia's Dean of Education, Neville Scarfe; Professor R. Buell, Professor of Science Education in the University of Toledo, and Mr. H.L. Elvin, Director of the University of London Institute of Education.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

On Friday May 10th the department was honoured to have as its visitors Sir Arnold Lindley, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, and Mr. Kenneth Pratt, Secretary of that Institution. Apart from viewing and discussing the development of the teaching facilities and research potential in the department, some time was spent on the important matters of both University participation in industry and the professional needs of modern mechanical technology.

Prolonged discussion occurred on matters of keen interest to both the Institution of Engineers, Australia, and the London Institution and this highlighted the need to go forward together for the mutual benefit of both Institutions and the profession of mechanical engineering in general.

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Among recent visitors to the Faculty of Medicine have been Professor R.V. Christie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal; Professor C.C. Booth, M.D. (St.And.) F.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London; Professor Sir Max Rosenheim, K.B.E., MA. M.D., P.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine, University College Hospital Medical School London; and Dr. C.J. Ross Smith, World Health Organization, Manila.

#### MODERN LANGUAGES

Nineteen members of staff or advanced students from the Department attended the meeting of the Linguistic Society of Australia held in Canberra, 27th - 28th May. Papers were read by L. Brakel: Notes on the Atjeh language; M. Clyne: Australian migrant studies: a survey and a view towards the future; U.G.E. Hammarström: Syntactic Prosodies; J. Neustupny: Types and co-existence of speech communities in Australia; R. Zimek: The inclusion of semantics into generative grammar.

Mr. B. Jernudd, who is Secretary of the Society, was mainly responsible for the organization of the meeting.

At the meeting of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, May 28th - 30th, Mr. J. Platt read a paper on some problems in Wirangu and Gugada.

#### French Section

Professor I. Barko addressed the Monash German Post-Graduate Seminar on Thursday, 9th May.

Delegates to the French Students' Inter-University Conference (held this year at the University of Melbourne) spent Tuesday, 21st May, as guests of the Monash French Section. They heard short lectures by Professor Barko and Associate Professor Kirsop on the content and structure of French courses at Monash, and afterwards attended a sherry party.

The Australian UNESCO Seminar on "Criticism in the Arts" (University of Sydney, 19th-24th May) was attended by Miss

M. Redmond and Mr. W. Wood.

Dr. N. Morcovescu has returned from study leave in the United States, Britain and France.

Attention is drawn to the following functions: performances of Albert Camus' "Les Justes" on Friday 12th and Saturday 13th July at 8.15 p.m.; and of Molières "Le Mariage force", and George Feydeau's "Feu la mère de Madame" on Friday 26th and Saturday 27th July. The performances will all be given in the Auditorium of the Dental Hospital, Flemington Road, Melbourne.

### German Section

Eight members of staff took part in a workshop on modern drama held in Canberra from 19th-21st May. Three members of the section attended the workshop of the Linguistic Society of Australia which took place in Canberra on the 27th and 28th of May.

Mr. Rainer Täeni has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. for his thesis, "Some Trends in the post Brechtian drama of West Germany."

The annual Pre-University Course for Matriculation and Leaving students, now in its sixth year, began on Tuesday, June 11th, and will run until Tuesday, July 9th. This year 150 pupils from secondary schools have enrolled for the course.

In five one-hour sessions, on consecutive Tuesdays, the audience is introduced to university-type lectures on aspects of German literature, history and language. The lectures are given by members of the German staffs of both Melbourne and Monash Universities.

After each lecture the listeners are invited to coffee and biscuits in the Union Cafe, thus providing them with an opportunity of seeing something of life at Monash and of meeting students. A conducted tour through Monash, including the libraries and language laboratories, is another feature. On this occasion first and second-year students take charge of groups of pupils from their previous schools, show them around and talk to them about their studies and university life.

Although it is rather difficult and inconvenient for most secondary pupils to come to Monash after school hours, the attendance figures nevertheless seem to prove that there is a real interest in a course of this type, which fact has also been clearly borne out by the results of questionnaires sent to metropolitan schools earlier in the year.

There can be no doubt that the German Pre-University Course is a good means of bringing secondary schools and

the University together.

### Spanish Section

Professor K. Garrad, Professor of Spanish at the Flinders University of South Australia, visited the Section on 13th June and delivered a lecture to staff and students on Cela's novel "La familia de Pascual Duarte."

### MUSIC

Professor Trevor A. Jones presented a paper at a UNESCO Seminar on Criticism in the Arts held in Sydney from May 19th to 24th, and was chairman of the Music section of this Seminar, which was also attended by Mr. Michael Brimer and Mr. Laughton Harris.

Professor Jones also attended a conference of Ethnomusicologists and a general meeting of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies held in Canberra from Wednesday 29th May to Saturday 1st June. He presented a paper to the conference and was re-elected to membership of the Council of the Institute.

### PHYSICS

The script of the University of the Air television series on Relativity by Dr. Perlman has recently been published as a Sun paperback, entitled "An Idea of Relativity."

An up-to-date account by G.J. Troup of optical coherence including laser radiation and holography has recently been published as a Methuen monograph, entitled "Optical Coherence."

The department has the biggest gasbag in the University. It is a vinyl gasbag with a capacity of 200 cubic feet, and will be used in the recovery and storage of helium.

### PHYSIOLOGY

A large number of staff and students attended the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society meeting held in Canberra during the University vacation. Twenty six papers were read to the Society by departmental members.

Dr. Mikhail Sologoub, a Monash-Leningrad exchange visitor, has spent two months working in the Department.

Dr. J. Veale, at present a Senior Lecturer in Physiology, has been awarded the Van Cleef Fellowship and will take up this award next January.

Dr. Julian Jack from Oxford University will spend six weeks in the department during which time he will give a seminar on biophysical aspects of synaptic transmission.

#### BOOKSHOP NEWS

The annual book sale will begin this year on Monday, 22nd July at 9.30 a.m. and will last until Friday 26th. There will be a good selection of books, records and stationery at greatly reduced prices; new material will be added to the sale every day. Watch notice boards in the Union, Faculty Club and Departments for final reminder.

On show in the academic shop until 18th July is a special display of American paperbacks from the distinguished publisher, Harcourt, Brace and World. These are books in the Harvest, Harbinger and Harbrace Library series. A full catalogue has already been widely distributed on campus, but more copies are available in the academic shop. Also displayed are books published by Mercier, the Irish publishers, who have a presentable list of unusual material in paperback.

A special display of Penguin books and related series will be held in the Medley Library from Tuesday 6th to Friday 9th August. The enormous range of titles issued by this firm is one of the monuments of English-language publishing. Monash authors are beginning to contribute to the Penguin list and it is hoped to have a book launching in association with the display.

The Bookshop will be closed for stocktaking on Thursday 1st and Friday 2nd August.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

The Department of Surgery, Alfred Hospital, moved on 14th June 1968 into new quarters on the third floor of the Monash Medical School, Alfred Hospital.

#### WANTED TO RENT

Dr. J. Hatton (of Exeter College, Oxford) will be visiting Melbourne with his family (wife and three children) for four or five weeks from about 16th December, 1968. He would like to rent a suitable house in the eastern suburbs for that period. Any offers to R. Street, Department of Physics, please.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

### MONASH: ITS FIRST TEN YEARS

Sir Robert Blackwood's book entitled "Monash University: The First Ten Years" will be published by Hampden Hall in September. It is an account of the spectacular development of Victoria's second university since its inception in 1958, written by one who has been intimately concerned with its planning and development.

The book will be cloth bound octavo, 272 pages with 17 text diagrams, 34 tables and 15 illustrations in half-tone. The publication price will be \$6.00. Hampden Hall are offering to fulfill orders placed prior to July 15th at a special prepublication price of \$4.30 post paid. Sir Robert will autograph all copies purchased under this special offer.

### AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT: ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT GROUP

The next meeting of the Administrative Management Group will be held at Management House, 31 Queens Road Melbourne, on Tuesday 9th July at 6 pm. when the subject will be "Leadership and Motivation in the Office." Secretarial staff interested in attending this meeting will be welcome. Those wishing to attend should ring Miss Maureen Elms, the group's membership secretary at 34-0484 (Registrar's Office, University of Melbourne) preferably by 5th July.

Light refreshments, at 40¢, are served during an interval.

### THE REPORTER

Copy for the August issue will close on 17th July, and for the September issue on 16th August. Have postgraduate students any points of view on matters of general interest to submit for publication? Copy should be addressed to the Editor, Monash Reporter, Vice-Chancellor's Office.

### MONASH UNIVERSITY CHILD MINDING CENTRE

The Monash University Child-Minding Centre is now operating at 12 Beddoe Avenue, Clayton, from 9-5.30 p.m. daily. It offers a service for both staff and students. Bookings may be made at 544-2105 (Sister Rush). Fees: 30¢ per hour regular booking; 40¢ per hour casual booking. The President of the Centre is Mrs. L. Marshall.

## ADVERTISING TO THE YOUNG: A REPORT WORTH REPEATING

As they leave school, young people today face many problems and pressures, undreamed of by their parents when they left school. Recently an English organisation, the Advertising Inquiry Council, whilst recognising that not all advertising is wrong, had this to say:

"Many young people, boys more than girls, leave school in the throes of adolescence. They are striving for identity and status and seeking the symbols of our materialistic age. They are full of a healthy lust for all the material things and pleasurable sensations of life. They are a larger, healthier set than any previous generation. They are maturing earlier and marrying earlier. They have more money and, quite naturally, are out for a good time.

"Because they have money they are the avowed target of every commercial interest in the 'consumer' trades. 'Catch 'em young'; to things attach emotions; do everything possible to tie what you sell to symbolic primitive attitudes of dominance, prestige rating, power and sex - and it will sell. Form habits that will last for life and you are sure of a continuing market. Make a cocktail cabinet a symbol of affluence and success and many will buy it and like to keep it full. Get them to drink young and they will (it is an avowed aim of the drink trade) be the 'mainstay' of the public house when they grow up. Sell them cigarettes young, lure them to form the habit and, with luck, before their health is ruined or they die, they will be worth one or two thousand pounds to the trade. We know that an increasing number will die and are gradually realising how many more will be maimed.

"In no department of life has the modern knowledge of psychology been so welcomed and used as it is in so-called market research and advertising. The type of advertising that appeals subtly and continuously to the sub-conscious, the subliminal, is becoming a major influence in forming social and cultural attitudes. The mass media of consumer appeal act in great measure in opposition to all the values which home and school try to inculcate. The emotions to which commercial interests appeal to sell their goods are in large measure culturally destructive."