

# About 175 say no to a university education

More than 50 per cent of the students who deferred a place in the University last year have not come back this year.

In 1973 there was a total of 357 deferred places in the six faculties (education was not involved).

Only 159 of those places have been taken up this year.

About another 25 places will remain unfilled this year with students having a further twelve months away before deciding whether or not to come to Monash.

Last year Monash formally introduced a liberal entry program whereby a student could defer for 12 months and still be guaranteed a university place.

The reason for the high percentage of students who did not come back can only be guessed at.

One possibility—and this was a major argument for introducing the deferred entry scheme—is that a number of those who deferred realised after 12 months that they did not after all want to undertake university studies.\*

The faculty breakdown is as follows. The first figure is the number of deferred places in 1973; the second figure is the number of places taken up in 1974.

Arts 162-58; economics and politics: 43-23; engineering: 39-20; law: 23-11; science: 96-43; medicine: 7-5.

Figures last Friday indicated that 288 students had deferred entry this year—under the dual enrolment system this is equivalent to 303 places.

The total new enrolment for first year was 3181 so about one student in ten deferred.

As last year the main reasons for deferment were career uncertainty, to gain maturity, to travel, to return to school, and to earn money.

Again, as last year, a handful of students who wanted a year off to do other tertiary courses had their applications disallowed under the regulations.



# MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

NUMBER 29

APRIL 8, 1974

## Night meeting to debate 1975 dates

A special meeting of the Professorial Board will be held tomorrow night, April 9, to discuss the University calendar for 1975.

In effect the meeting will consider whether or not to continue the present semester system, whether it should be modified, or whether a new calendar should be adopted.

The semester calendar was introduced in 1972 replacing the three term system.

Tomorrow night's meeting will have before it a working paper prepared by a 10-member committee formed at the last Professorial Board meeting last year to put forward the pros and cons of continuing the semester system and to make "firm proposals for the guidance of the Board."

This committee, consisting of eight professors and representatives of the Monash Research Students' Association and the Monash Association of Students, met five times in February and March.

The MRSA representative, Mr. E. Reichert and the MAS representative, Mr. Ian Fehring, have been invited as observers to tomorrow night's meeting.

The working paper has been divided into eight sections: definitions, consequences of a semester system, consequences of a term system, arguments for and against the existing semester system, academic issues, the possibility of dual systems, illustrations of possible calendars, and policy questions.

The agenda for the special meeting is divided into definitions, discussion of policy issues, and adoption of a calendar for 1975 and the future.

It is understood that the policy issues will have to be decided first as these have a direct bearing on the type of calendar adopted.

For example: How long should the minimum teaching period be? How long should the overall teaching period be? Should the calendar facilitate Monash being able to take part in inter-varsity? How many examination periods? Should breaks coincide with school holidays? How many times should re-enrolment occur each year?

The working paper presents 10 suggestions for calendars: four are labelled semester calendar with varying teaching periods and breaks; one is labelled "semester calendar without terminal examinations at the end of first semester"; and the others are term calendars again with varying teaching periods and breaks.

In eight cases the basic teaching length is 26 weeks; in the other two it is 25 weeks.

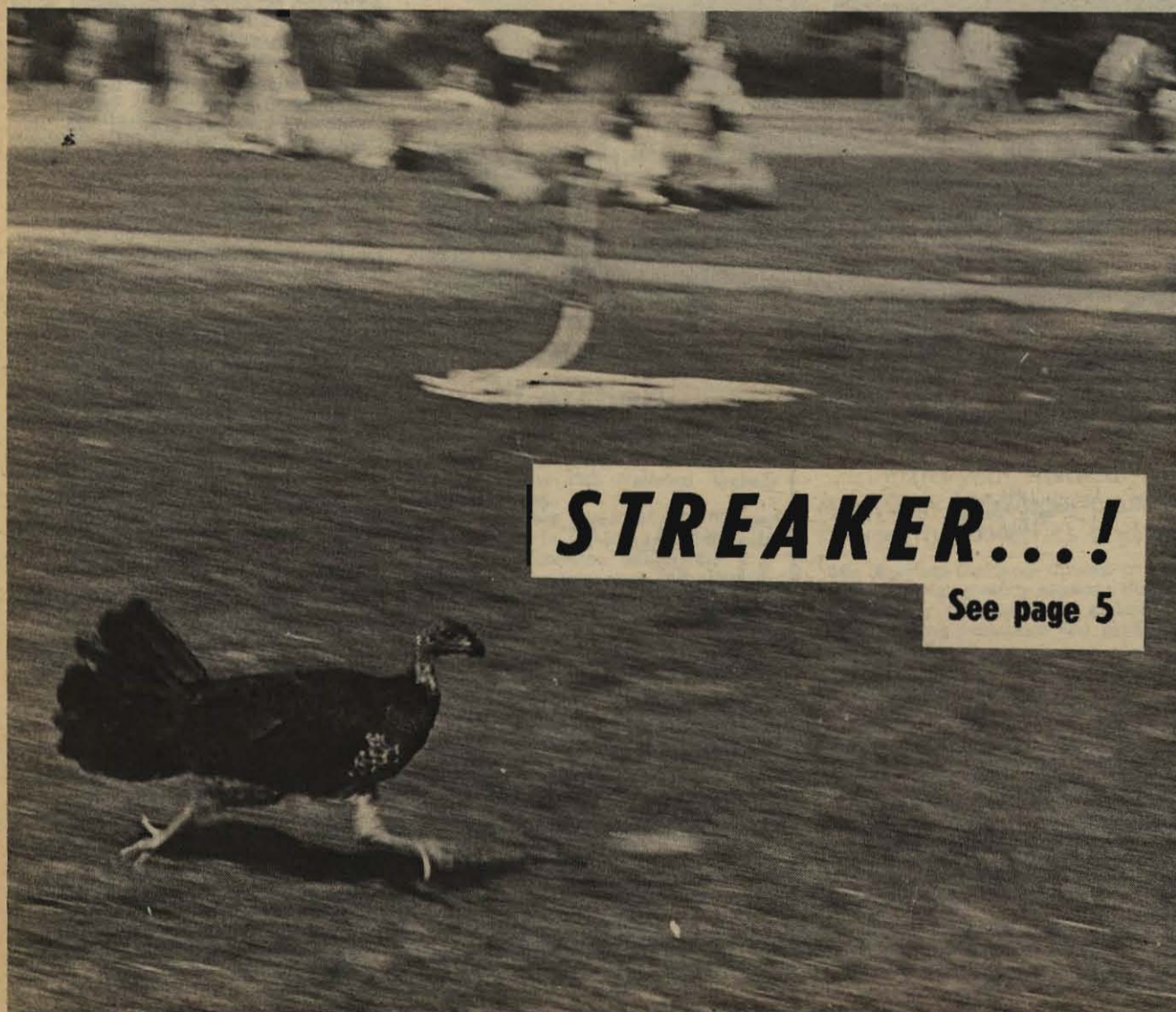
In a discussion on academic issues the working paper comments that "some form of hybrid arrangement is likely to survive, unless the university lays down very rigid policies and sees that they are adhered to."

It says: "At present some faculties still regard the academic year as the relevant period and the semester system as merely a description of the two periods of study, whereas others, to an extent, regard the semester as a period in which a unit is undertaken and completed."

The Professorial Board will also have brought to its attention a suggestion from the Union Board that a referendum of the university should be held on the calendar question.

### INSIDE

We've seen and heard Kamahl, Eartha Kitt, Warren Mitchell . . . there are three more concerts in the series. See page 8.

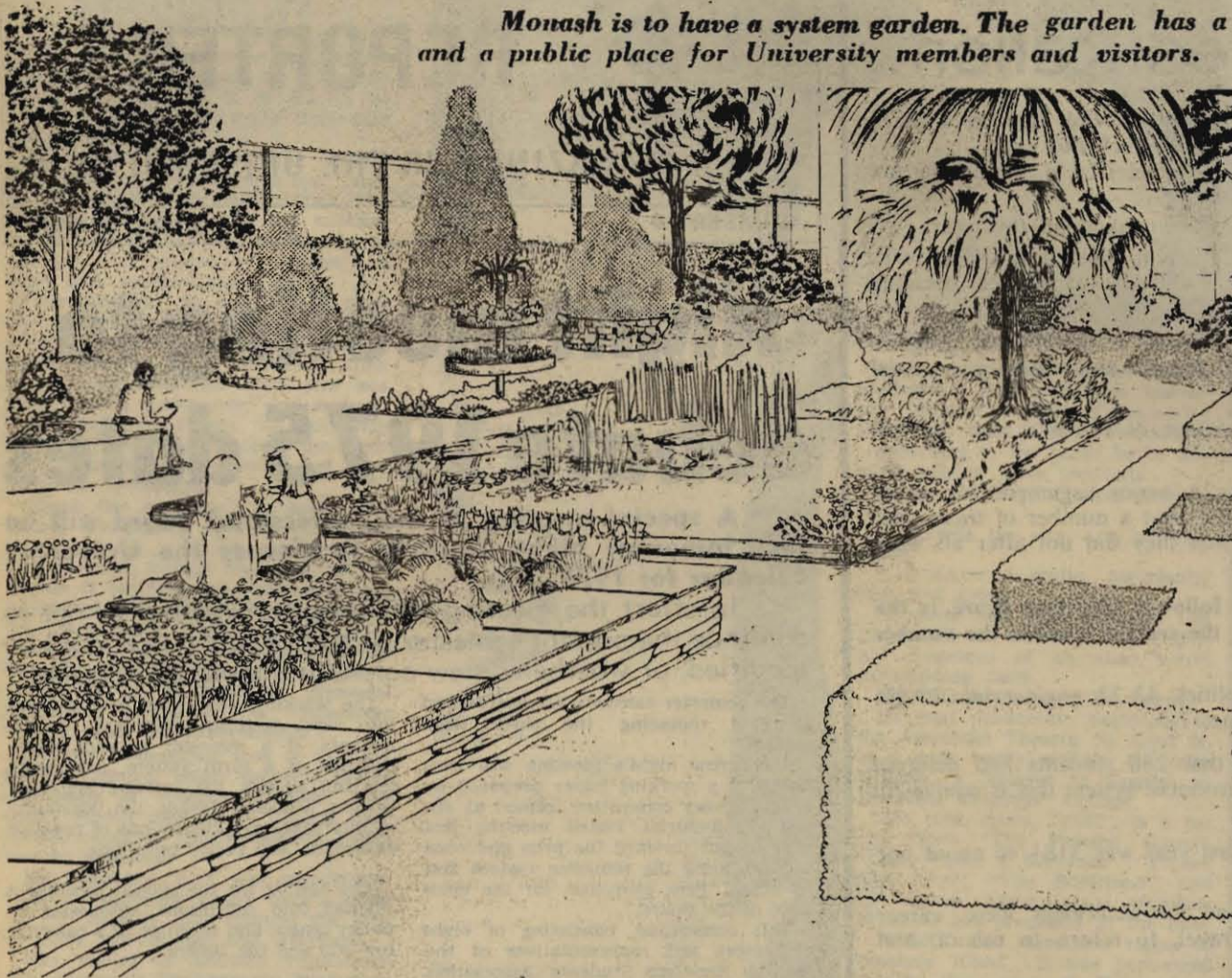


## STREAKER...!

See page 5

# The University to have its own Botany Bay

Monash is to have a system garden. The garden has a twofold purpose — teaching and a public place for University members and visitors.



It will be in a courtyard enclosed by science, science south and medicine. The site was formerly a builders' yard.

The garden will hold the Department of Botany's collection of teaching and research plants.

The department says the prime objective will be the "creation of a quiet, beautiful and interesting place which may be enjoyed by the University."

Initially, work on ploughing and draining and laying out will begin in the south-east corner of the area.

## Builders' yard

The space had always been intended for use as a Department of Botany garden, but development was delayed while the space was used as a builders' yard in the construction of a number of University buildings.

The department says: "There are no other parts of the University grounds where the same intensive care can be lavished on a garden — elsewhere the accent has been on self-maintenance and plants that need a minimum of care — mostly trees and shrubs.

"In the small space of the system garden it is possible to manage a garden that requires a good deal more attention, and repays the extra care with heightened beauty and interest."

## Two traditions

The design will blend two traditions — the informality of the English garden and the geometric order of the continental garden.

The garden is enclosed by a raised bank on which there is to be an informal planting of trees and shrubs.

This is planned to screen off buildings and roadway and form an enclosed and peaceful enclave.

The anatomy building is to form part of the screen by having a wall of creepers growing up its pillars.

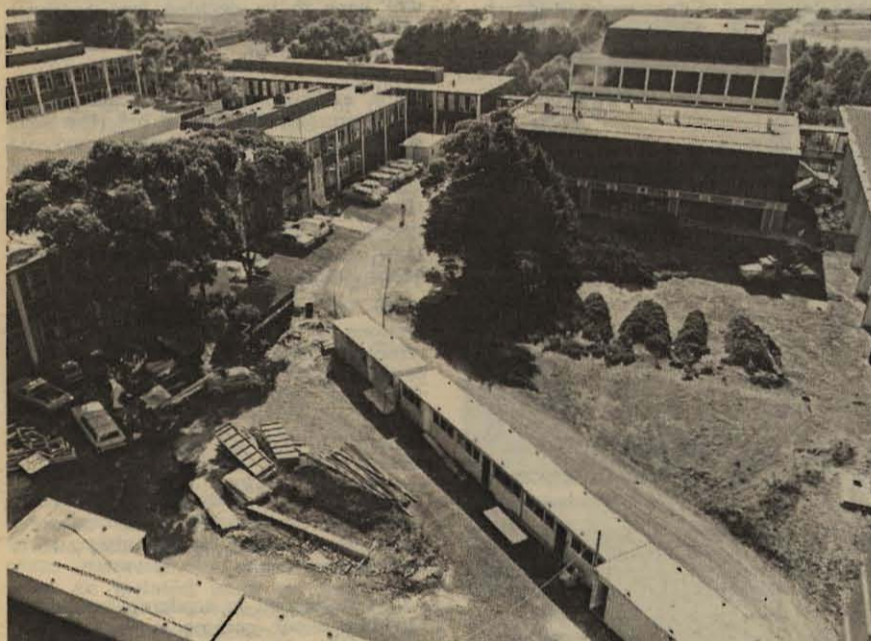
## Formal centre

The centre of the garden is to be a formal, geometric design divided into square modules.

The modules will become walking spaces of various textures or plant beds of various kinds, giving limitless opportunities for different treatments and for change and re-arrangement.

With this framework, the department hopes to provide a range of habitats for plants from very damp to very dry, from tall to deep, growing in everything from rock and sand to clay and standing water.

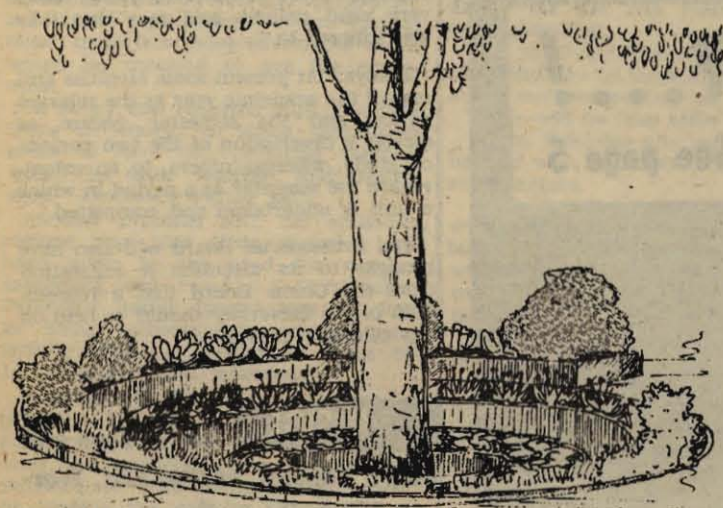
Finally, when the biology buildings are finished in 1976, the road will be re-routed beside zoology and the garden will be extended to its full size, the bank completed and further modules established.



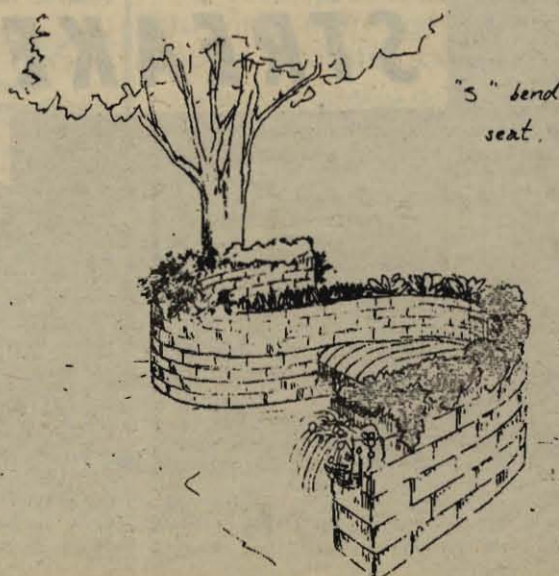
Above: An artist's impression of what the system garden will look like. This sketch is the view looking west towards the corner of Science South and the medical building.

Left: The site as seen at present from the top of Science South. Photograph — Bruce Fuhrer.

Below: Artist's impressions of possible landscaping in the garden.



Descending spiral tree base.



"S" bend seat.

## Indian dance

SHIVARAM, an exponent of the ancient Hindu dance-drama, "Kathakali," from the temples of Kerala, South India, will give a performance of his art in the Union Theatre at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 18.

Admission will be adults \$1 and students 60 cents. The concert is being organised by the Monash Indian Association.

## ENVIRONMENTALISM —IS THE MOVEMENT MISGUIDED?

THE case against the environmental movement was presented by a Monash economist, Professor R. M. Parish, at a public lecture at La Trobe University last month.

Professor Parish, describing himself as "a critic of environmentalism," said he was tempted to predict that "the burgeoning rhetoric (of the environmental movement) will eventually be checked and deflated by a paucity of logic and substantiating facts".

"Furthermore," he said, "it is clear that environmentalism has struck a strongly responsive emotional chord in public opinion, and emotional commitment requires few facts and less logic for its sustenance," he said.

But Professor Parish did not wish to imply that environmental problems were non-existent, or even that they were not important.

"Quite the contrary," he said, "one of my complaints against environmentalism as a social movement is that through faulty diagnosis of the causes of environmental problems and misguided political activism it may do the cause more harm than good".

Professor Parish was delivering the second of five lectures in La Trobe's annual series of Meredith Memorial Lectures. His topic was "Economic Growth and the Environment".

On the assumption that a rational pollution-control policy meant a favorable ratio of benefits to costs, Professor Parish went on to discuss how pollution-control and abatement could best be achieved.

His main target was mandatory, uniform standards which were applied far too broadly thus running the risk of being uneconomic and irrational.

One victim of uniform regulations was Victoria's Environment Protection Authority, which, like other recent Australian environmental developments, was prone to ape American approaches to the problem.

"The approach that is being adopted is to promulgate, as an act of faith, some target reduction in emissions, or some maximum standard of permitted emissions, and simply to hope that the costs of achieving that target are not too high," Professor Parish said.

"To require every polluting source to achieve a certain standard of control is to ignore the fact that the costs of achieving the standard will vary from source to source.

"The same total reduction in emissions could be achieved at lower total cost by heavy curtailment by those who can do so at a low cost, and little or no reduction by those for whom the costs of abatement are high".

Further, the question of location was not considered by uniform standards which might require, for example, the same reduction in smoke emissions from an isolated plant as from one in the heart of a metropolitan area.

In Australia, atmospheric pollution from motor vehicles was a problem probably only in Sydney and Melbourne, but under proposed uniform regulations, motorists living in remote areas would be required to use the equipment.

"A policy that required only motorists living in smoggy or smog-threatened areas to have non-polluting vehicles would be quite feasible, and preferable," Professor Parish said.

Another problem with car emission control was that little thought had been given to the need for regular inspecting and testing of vehicles. Professor Parish feared that as well as being unnecessarily costly, automobile emission legislation might be less effective than intended.

Professor Parish suggested that a pollution tax was a better means of pollution control. This gave the polluter the options of paying the tax, reducing or eliminating the pollution, or ceasing the activity altogether. It could be extended to a variable tax scheme where the tax rate would vary from location to location depending on the damage done.



THE set designer for the coming production of the Monash University Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO) has three problems.

According to the script he or she must suggest three locations . . .

1. The inside of a super modern city.
2. Outside the city — a polluted waste.
3. A secret grotto, luxuriantly lush and green.

In short, the audience must feel themselves to be inside the city, but conscious of an alien world surrounding them.

MUMCO is changing its image.

Its next production beginning in the Alexander Theatre on April 24, is a rock opera written by Colin Browne, a lecturer in English at Burwood Teachers' College.

The rock opera, "Cult", is a far cry from "The Pajama Game", "Once Upon a Mattress", "Follow That Girl", "The Boyfriend", and the other American musicals MUMCO has produced in the past.

MUMCO has hired the rights to produce "Cult". It was performed earlier this year at Burwood Teachers' College and, according to the publicity, it was a sell-out with the performers unable to obtain tickets for their own families.

The musical director for the Monash production is Gavin Franklin, who was involved in the Burwood show.

MUMCO says it has never before had the chance of getting an original modern musical. It is a large cast — 45 people, including a high proportion of first-years who have joined the company.

"Cult" will be in the Alexander Theatre at 8 p.m. from April 24-27 and May 1-4.

In the photograph are the "Steries", the stereotyped people with no feelings who are just part of the mass production line.

### Three days of archery

Hundreds of archers from all round Australia will converge on Monash over Easter for the 27th National Archery Championships.

The three-day event will be opened next Saturday by the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Dixon.

There will be four main competitions:

- On Saturday the target event will be held with about 300 archers shooting at 75 targets.

- On Sunday more than 200 archers will shoot the field course near the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve. The archers will move in groups of four from target to target shooting four arrows each target.

- On Monday, at 6 a.m., the flight event will take place. At this time the archers will be hoping for little or no wind; the object is to shoot as far as possible. Also on Monday will be the clout event where the archers will shoot up to 180 yards at a target laid on the ground.

Spectators are invited to watch all events. More information will be available from the officials behind the shooting lines.

### Marriage counselling now part of medical course

Fifth-year medical students at Monash are this year studying marriage counselling techniques during their course in obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Marriage Guidance Council of Victoria is arranging study sessions during the year for four separate groups of students doing obstetrics and gynaecology residencies.

One group has already completed three days of study with the council.

The idea of a marriage guidance course arose last year after a lecture to students at Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital by the Rev. Lloyd Phillips, executive director of the council.

The lecture revealed that there was a wide interest among students in marriage counselling, and a regular course was mapped out with Professor E. C. Wood, Monash professor of obstetrics and gynaecology.

Students hear talks from the council's professional counsellors, and also take part in role-playing sessions simulating typical marriage counselling sessions.

"I believe Monash is pioneering a useful trend in medical training here," says Mr Phillips.

"Certainly marriage problems will often arise in a doctor's day-to-day general practice. Patients will seek his advice. But numbers of qualified doctors will admit to knowing less than they would wish about marriage problems, including the sexual area, and about guidance techniques.

"We hope that our course will give medical students some insight into such problems and into ways in which counsellors and the Marriage Guidance Council itself operate.

"Then, when they are in practice, they may have a better chance of recognising marriage problems and of referring people to professional counselling."

Mr Phillips says he believes the scheme, if successful, could well be extended in future years.



## NEWS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

### Local appeal for Brisbane floods

The Monash Association of Students has opened an appeal to raise money for students from four Brisbane campuses hit by the floods at the end of January.

The institutions involved are the University of Queensland, the Queensland Institute of Technology, Kelvin Grove Teachers' College and Kedron Park Teachers' College.

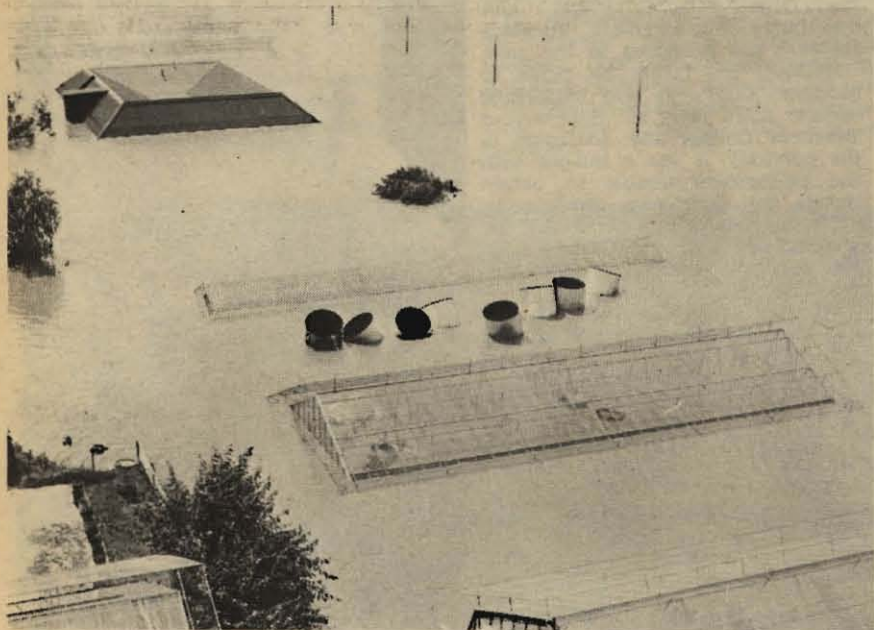
The money raised will be distributed according to the need of those who apply for relief.

Many students lost textbooks and

notes. Several residential colleges were badly affected.

MAS will accept donations from staff and students. The donations will be forwarded to the University of Queensland Union.

• The two photographs on this page were taken at the height of the flood at the University of Queensland. Above is the electrical engineering building which had its basement flooded; below are glass-houses almost completely covered by water.



### Legal action over photocopying at NSW

The University of New South Wales is being proceeded against by Sydney author Frank Moorhouse and publishers Angus and Robertson over an alleged breach of copyright said to have occurred on one of the coin-operated photocopying machines in the library.

The alleged breach of copyright was a photocopy of the short story 'The Machine Gun' which is part of a work by Frank Moorhouse entitled 'The Americans, Baby' and the date specified in the injunction is September 28, 1973.

The matter came briefly before Mr Justice Street in the Equity Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales on February 15, and it has since been announced that the hearing will take place on April 30 and May 1-2, 1974.

At the hearing on February 15 it was indicated by Mr G. Masterman, QC, senior counsel for the plaintiffs, that the Australian Copyright Council was vitally interested in the matter and considered it to be in the nature of a test case.

The University's legal costs are being met by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

(Ed. note: The above article appeared in the University of New South Wales Information Sheet on March 18).

### A dressing down

The Adelaide Advertiser reports that all students and staff at the University of Adelaide are illegally dressed.

The paper's claim is based on some research done by a student member of the University Council, Mr. M. J. Evans, who, while browsing through the university statutes, accidentally discovered the dress regulations.

According to Mr Evans the 100-year-old ruling said that at all lectures, examinations and public ceremonies "graduates and undergraduates shall appear in academic dress." Further, the academic dress for undergraduates "shall be plain black stuff gown and trencher cap."

The Advertiser says the statute has been referred to the university's committee of deans.

## REPORTER MAIL

### The home that Sir John built



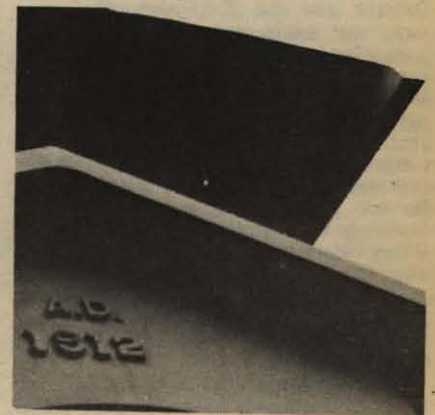
Dear Sir,

You may like to publish these photographs of Sir John Monash's home, built to his design in Beaumaris in 1912. I took them some years ago for a friend who was teaching architecture at R.M.I.T.

The house has engineering as well as historical interest. It is constructed completely of concrete and is evidence of Monash's interest in "new techniques of reinforced concrete" as mentioned in the biographical notes on page 11 of our Calendar.

I drove down recently to look at it again. Its impressive appearance is now spoiled by the building of another home on what was previously the front garden from which I took the larger picture. The close-up of the porch shows how the lines matched the eaves above.

R. R. Belshaw,  
Adviser to Prospective Students.



Ed. note: The home of Sir John Monash was built on a V-shaped corner block between Cromer Rd. and Ray St., Beaumaris. The top photograph was taken from the front garden in which a new home has been built.

The house — even the roof — was constructed of reinforced concrete which was a special interest of Sir John.

Mr Belshaw says that architects consider the design was considerably in advance of its time. He says the concept was an interesting blend of technology and architecture. The structure had its own beauty because of its balance, symmetry of line, strength and simplicity.

### Who collects sea shells?

Dear Sir,

I have recently returned from study leave at the University of Sussex. While there, I was asked by Dr. E. O. Bishop of the School of Molecular Sciences if I knew of anybody interested in collection of sea shells. Dr. Bishop has an extensive collection but is very keen to contact a similar enthusiast in the southern hemisphere with a view to exchange of specimens and so forth.

Dr. Bishop's address is:  
School of Molecular Sciences,  
University of Sussex,  
Brighton, England.

Michael Davis,  
Department of Organic Chemistry,  
La Trobe University.

### Russian dancers

Dear Sir,

When I was in Leningrad in 1969, I met the Russian dancers Valery and Galina Panov through a colleague. When they learned that my wife was a dancer, they took me to their flat, showed me all their dancing mementos, and gave me gifts for my wife. They had never met her—she had remained in Australia.

The Panovs are not only great and dedicated artists: they are hospitable and kindly people. Their treatment at the hands of the Soviet authorities is a shocking and cruel violation of human rights. As an academic and a scientist, I protest most vehemently. I hope others will join me.

Gordon Troup  
Reader in Physics.

### More light entertainment

Dear Sir,

May we, members of staff in the Faculty of Science, express our enjoyment and appreciation of the first concert in the new series being sponsored by Robert Blackwood Hall.

The concert with Kamahl was excellent entertainment. It provided the one type of entertainment lacking at the university. Monash has a good variety of pop and classical music; if this new series proves to be a success with audiences, the university will be able to claim entertainment for all tastes.

We were only sorry that the audience at the first concert appeared to be smaller than the performance justified. We do sincerely hope that the series continues, enabling students and staff to take full advantage of the availability of this type of entertainment.

Betty Cox, for 10 members  
of the Faculty of Science  
clerical staff.

Ed. note: After some doubts, the series will continue. The details are on page 8.

# TWO STUDENT TEAMS STUDYING MELBOURNE ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS

Second year students in the Monash Master of Environmental Science course have formed two teams to study and report on two aspects of Melbourne's environment.

One team of five is investigating the pollution problem at Kananook Creek, Frankston. This creek consistently records high E-coli or bacteria levels.

As part of the work, a mathematician and a mechanical engineer are working on a computer model of the creek. Others in the team are an economist, a microbiologist and a chemist.

The team is working in conjunction with the Faculty of Engineering and the Dandenong Valley Authority.

The other project is an investigation of the environmental impact of the growth of Melbourne into the Berwick "corridor" towards Pakenham. This team of seven includes two geographers, a planner, a civil engineer, an ecologist, an economist, and a psychologist.

The co-ordinator of the masters course, Dr. E. H. M. Ealey, of Zoology, said the teams had until February next year to submit their projects. He said they began by learning how to work as a team, something foreign to their undergraduate days.

Dr. Ealey said the work in Frankston may not solve the Kananook Creek situation, but it would give the authorities—for example, the Dandenong Valley Authority—a lot more information on the problem.

Dr Ealey said there were now more than 70 full-time and part-time candidates enrolled in the Master of Environmental Science course.

He was most gratified by the helpful response to the course by all faculties. The main requirement now was accommodation, especially to overcome the desperate need for a common room where students could meet informally.

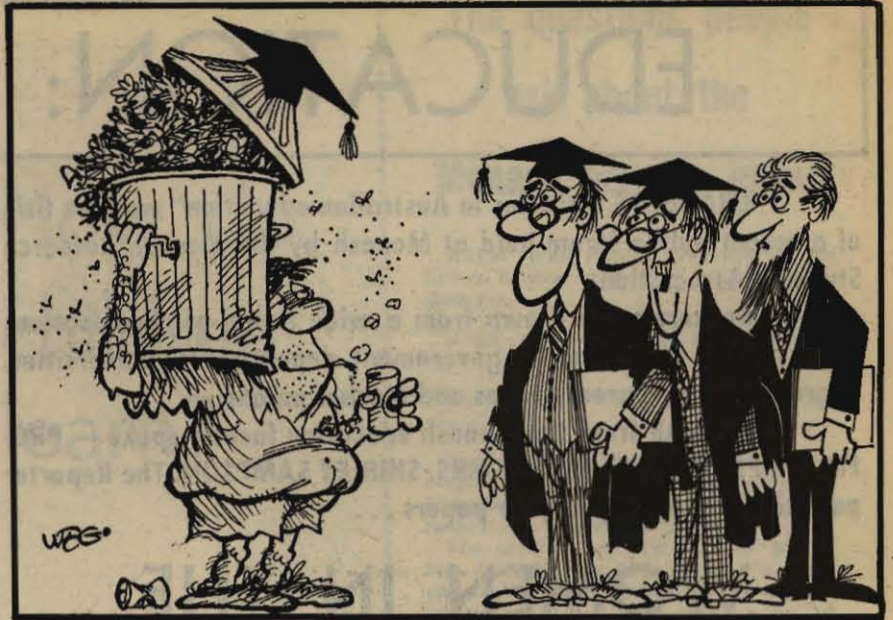
## Drop in accidents at Monash

The University Safety Committee has announced a drop in the number of accidents reported at Monash during 1973.

The total of reported minor and classified (serious) accidents dropped from 331 in 1972 to 209 last year.

"Assuming that the departments have used similar methods of reporting accidents in each of the years, the 1973 figure certainly represents a marked decrease on the 1972 total," says Mr Will Barker, safety officer.

"It leads to the reasonable assumption that the decrease could well be the result of increased safety awareness throughout the university."



"He says he graduated Master of Environmental Science..."

## Another aspect of the Master of Environmental Science course this year is the number of outside experts who will speak at lectures

Speakers so far have included Dr Peter Ellyard, adviser to the Federal Minister for Conservation, and Dr J. G. Mosley, director of the Australian Conservation Foundation.

At his seminar, Dr Ellyard outlined how the Department of Environment and Conservation was implementing the ALP policy platform and how it was setting up a system of guide lines for environmental impact studies. He said there had been good co-operation with the Victorian State Government on environmental matters.

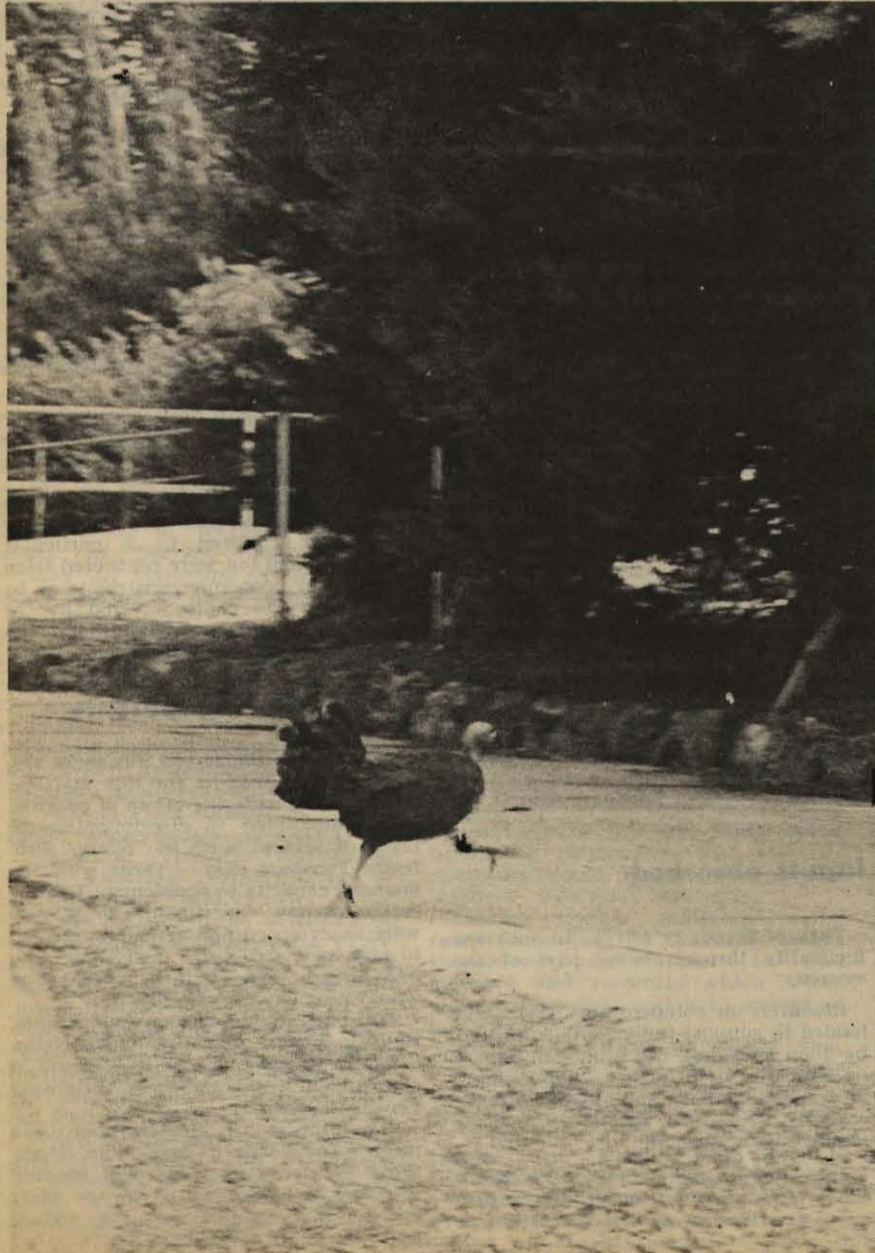
Dr Mosley, in detailing the work of the ACF, said one of its main problems was that it was "virtually unknown in the community."

"We have not really had very much impact on this country considering that our role is basically political," Dr Mosley said.

"We have either got nothing to offer to people, or, if we have it, we have not found means of getting it across to people."

Dr Mosley said the ACF had the potential for changing Australian society for the general good. It had 7000 members and hoped to reach 10,000 by the end of the year, partly by appealing for members from the trade union movement. Its present members were mainly from the middle class.

Dr Mosley said the foundation had to be ready every day to fight developers and industrialists. He gave the example of the mining lobby which could lodge a mining application at any time, often over Christmas. These had to be spotted quickly or it could be too late.



## EXCLUSIVE!

For the past few weeks Monash has had a spate of streaking.

The culprit has been so quick that he (she?) has been roaming all round the campus, along way from his formal home in the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve.

The photographer in botany, Bruce Fuhrer, captured him (left) as he streaked across the forum recently between the Union and the Menzies Building.

The streaker is a brush turkey — photographed below in normal habitat.

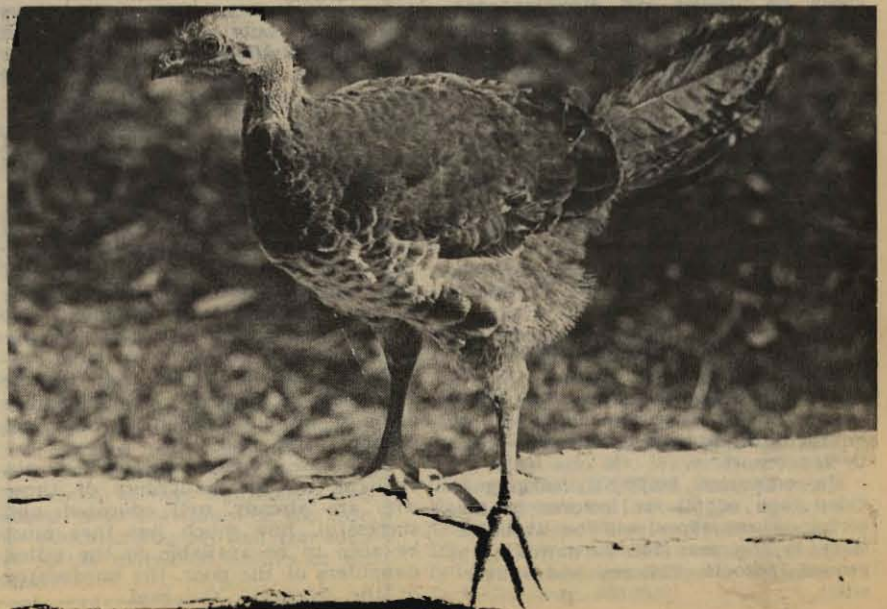
A number of Monash people have been concerned at his appearance. Consequently they have been ringing the Department of Zoology to say that the bird is loose — "what should be done about it?"

The department is anxious to point out that the bird — and his companions, for there are several of them — are quite safe, at least as safe as they would be in the reserve. The department has no plans for rounding them up and returning them to the reserve.

The reason for the birds on campus is that last spring was an exceptionally good breeding period following a dry summer and then regular winter rain.

About six of the 20 young birds from last spring are thought to be around the campus: they have been seen near law, the biomedical library and zoology.

The department's only worry is that the birds might mate again next spring — they build large mounds, about the size of the two *objets d'art* near the science lecture theatres.



# EDUCATION: Developments and c

"CHANGING attitudes in Australian education" was the title of a recent public forum held at Monash by the Monash Research Students Association.

Speakers were drawn from a wide range of organisations interested in education — government departments, universities, migrant groups, parent groups and teacher unions.

Two staff from the Monash education faculty spoke — PROFESSOR PETER FENSHAM and MRS. SHIRLEY SAMPSON. The Reporter publishes a summary of their papers ...

## WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

THE ratio of women to men in the Victorian university system was discussed by Mrs Shirley Sampson at the Monash Research Students' Association forum.

Mrs Sampson lecturer in education claimed that women were not adequately represented at any level within the university — student, post-graduate or staff.

She began her argument with an analysis of Higher Schools Certificate figures.

Mrs Sampson said that in 1972 and 1973, 51% of those who gained HSC were women, but in those two years only about one third of those who entered university were women — at Monash the figure was 34%.

In other words, Mrs Sampson said, 66% of the intake into Victorian universities was coming from 49% of the talent.

"As boys and girls gain roughly equal honors at HSC, this means that the universities are taking in more boys of lower calibre in order to fill an increasing number of places," she said.

Further, the HSC figures meant that well qualified girls were going into "service industries" which were disciplines that were not recognised as part of university study — for example, nursing, occupational therapy, speech therapy, physiotherapy, primary teaching, librarianship and nutrition.

### Four lectures left in series on Karmel

Four lectures remain in the Faculty of Education series on the Karmel Report and its ramifications for Australian primary and secondary education.

The next lecture is on April 10 with Dr K. McKinnon, chairman of the Australian Schools Commission. He will speak on "Issues and directions for the Australian Schools Commission".

All lectures are open to the public and are at 7.45 p.m. in R1. The other lectures are:

April 17: "The independent sector and the Karmel Report", Professor R. Selby Smith, University of Tasmania.

April 24: "Interpretations and implementation of the Karmel Report", Mr A. Jones, Director General of Education, South Australia.

May 1: "Some underlying assumptions of the Karmel Report", Professor Peter Musgrave, Monash University.

The Karmel Report analysed the problems facing both the State and independent schools system. As a result, \$467 million will be spent over the next two years, most of it on improving disadvantaged areas defined by the report.

The education faculty is making a video tape of all six lectures in the series. These tapes will be available later in the year for community groups, schools, colleges and universities.

This led Mrs Sampson to a key point in her argument.

If universities are the tertiary institutions most valued by society, why are they not providing as many opportunities for the majority of the matriculants as they are for the minority?

Why are the service industries not academic studies at the highest level?

"I am not arguing that all nurses and all primary teachers should be university graduates", she said. "But I am saying that, if it is necessary to train a proportion of our engineers and scientists and commerce executives at universities, then it is also necessary to train a proportion of our nurses and our primary teachers there."

Mrs Sampson said the standard of female education had been improving dramatically. Over 13 years until 1972 there had been a 100% increase in the number of girls staying on past fourth form to do sixth form. Also far more girls were now doing the so-called difficult subjects — maths and science, especially biology and general maths.

However, she said, society and the universities had not kept pace with these changes.

### Four deficiencies

She claimed the universities had blocked the aspirations of girls in four ways.

1. They trained secondary teachers but not primary teachers. (In 1973 Monash Faculty of Education trained six primary teachers out of a full-time Diploma of Education enrolment of 500).

2. They were opposed to the full acceptance of the therapies, nutrition, dietetics and librarianship as equal in academic status to those disciplines now established.

3. They blocked the aspirations of women within their own ranks. Research at the University of Melbourne showed that the first degrees of men and women were roughly equal in terms of success rate and honors gained, but only a small proportion of women students went on to higher degrees. At Monash in 1973, 19% of all higher degree students were female.

4. They employ a small number of women and mainly at the lowest levels of academic staff.

At Monash women are 14% of the academic staff; at Melbourne the figure is 17.7% and at La Trobe 19.7%. At Monash 33%, or 79 out of 215, full time tutor and teaching fellow positions were women. But women made up only 14% of the lecturing staff.

"It should be noted that this is a problem of inequality of opportunity amongst an elite group of men and women", she said.

"If these opportunities are not available to the daughters of those who are already well educated and successful, how much less they must be seen to be available to the gifted daughters of the poor, the uneducated or the migrant", she said.



• Professor Fensham ... "further needs exist"

## Will the Karmel Report solve inequality?

Some problems of inequality in Australian education remained unsolved in the Karmel Report, Professor P. J. Fensham, Monash Professor of Science Education, told a recent public forum at the University.

The forum, on "Changing attitudes in Australian education," was organised by the Monash Research Students' Association and included speakers from universities, government departments, migrant groups, parent groups and teacher unions.

Professor Fensham said the Karmel Report called for large-scale public spending on compensatory education at disadvantaged schools. But, he said, there was no clear hope that anything very substantial would happen.

One of the troubles was that all the disadvantaged schools that would participate in the program were what the report called "systemic schools" — schools belonging either to the government system or the Catholic system.

Other schools — the non-government independent schools and some of the Catholic schools — had an autonomy and independence and a control over their own staffing that gave them some chance of implementing educational innovation.

But children in schools that were administered as part of a system had much less chance of getting those particular school experiences that their special characteristics required for learning, Professor Fensham said.

### Inputs absorbed

They suffered, in effect, an inherent inequality through being part of the system.

Research on compensatory education tended to support the view put forward by John Coleman, the American expert on educational inequality, that systems of education had an almost infinite capacity to absorb inputs without affecting the classrooms.

In Victoria, said Professor Fensham, the Commonwealth science grants program provided a classic illustration of this point.

These grants had built substantially fewer laboratories in the systemic schools than they had, dollar for dollar, in the non-systemic schools.

Under the kind of Commonwealth-State relationships, the State Department of Education had discovered that the way to put up a new high school at a minimum cost to the State was first to build a new science block (and in due course a Commonwealth library).

But in practice this meant that Commonwealth science blocks came to be used for all sorts of things other than science teaching.

In addition damage by junior students to laboratories at secondary schools meant that money which should have been used to build further laboratories went into repairing the ravages.

### Inherent inequality

In sum, said Professor Fensham, "we have an inherent inequality in systemic schools which will remain untouched by Karmel."

This in turn meant that the compensatory programs aimed specifically at correcting inequality would have to come back to a very minimal goal.

Perhaps this goal would be no more than the one mentioned by Professor Karmel in a public lecture in Melbourne last year — the goal of helping disadvantaged children at least to enjoy their schooling a little more.

But, said Professor Fensham, "this seems to me to be a great climb-down if our focus is on education."

"I would have thought that for people in under-privileged areas enjoyment might not be associated with schools at all. There are probably lots better ways of making them enjoy the years from six to 15 than putting them into schools. Enjoyment seems to me to be a very limited goal for a vast program of compensatory education."

### Choosing the school

A second area in which the Karmel Report's recommendations might be fostering inequality rather than diminishing it concerned the right of parents and children to choose particular types of schooling, Professor Fensham said.

The Karmel committee had recognised that there were parents, teachers and senior students who wanted an education based on approaches differing from those in established government and non-government schools.

Accordingly there were possibilities in the Karmel programs for such groups to get considerable financial help to achieve their interests.

But the report offered no hope or support to parents who might want to send their children to a particular existing school but were prevented from doing so by economic constraints or by the barriers to choice erected by the often rigid zoning policies enforced by State education departments.

### Long-suffering parents

No where in the report was there any suggestion of support for this inarticulate and long-suffering group of parents.

This amounted to discrimination in favor of several sorts of "haves," Professor Fensham said — those with the financial capacity to supplement Karmel funds for new experiments, those who were experienced and articulate enough to plan new structures, and those who had already exercised the choice and would now have it reinforced.

"The attractive concept of parents' right to choose has been advanced a little by Karmel, but in its fullness it has eluded this committee," Professor Fensham added.

"The report, if implemented, will meet many needs in Australian education. We are also in its debt because its work has enabled us to see more clearly that inequalities will remain and that further needs exist."

# Opinions

## TEACHERS WILL STAY MILITANT SAYS DR. SPAULL

TEACHER militancy will be with us for at least the rest of this decade, according to Dr. Andrew Spaul, lecturer in education.

Dr. Spaul, who has specialised in research on teacher unionism, spoke on trends in teacher militancy at the recent First National Convention of Teachers in Surfer's Paradise.

He divided his paper into two parts — one outlining why, for the first time, teacher militancy had become a major feature of Australian State education; the other discussing future probabilities and possibilities.

Dr. Spaul claimed four factors had contributed to the militant mood of teachers over the last decade.

The most obvious factor was the near total collapse by the mid-1960s of the State education systems. This had been largely brought about by insufficient funds, a rapid growth in school population, and "the amazing official belief in the divine nature of State rights" which led to lack of initiative from Canberra.

The second factor was the refusal of most political leaders to accept that teachers had the right to swing away from their traditional methods of criticism and influence in the education system. This negative thinking was reinforced by Education Department bureaucracies; few officials or inspectors were prepared to stick their necks out on behalf of teachers' grievances.

The third factor, which Dr. Spaul said was still painfully with us, was that in all states, the machinery for the industrial regulation of teachers was outdated and could not effectively deal with the mass-industries of teaching and schooling.

"Unfortunately nowhere in Australia is there effective conciliation measures which can be used for resolving teacher-employer conflict, particularly at the schools level," Dr. Spaul said.

### Conflicting parties

It had been extremely difficult under existing machinery to discover the actual conflicting parties, especially to find out the real employer.

The final factor contributing to the militant mood of teachers involved changes in teacher organisations, especially the conceding of more and more autonomy to sections or groups of teachers.

This had resulted from moves by teachers, especially younger teachers, who had become impatient with the formalised structure and methods of the unions.

Autonomy had not been lightly conceded. "Where autonomy has been refused there is increasing disenchantment within the union or union disasters, such as the breakaway of the Technical Teachers Association from the Victorian Teachers Union in 1967," Dr. Spaul said.

Dr. Spaul claimed the activities of two "Victorian mavericks"—the TTAV and the Victorian Secondary Teachers Association—had been closely watched by other states.

Their so-called deviant behaviour, Dr. Spaul said, had shown many Australian teachers that militant postures, firmly supported by physical action, could lead to important changes in parts of the education system. He believed their actions had introduced into Australia the notion of strike ideology — that the strike could be used responsibly and effectively as a weapon of the last resort.



## How do children learn?

"All students learn things in different way(s) and take in things different with different subjects, as most teachers teach in different ways."

"These subjects drive me up the well know(n) creek because I'm not using my brain physical(l)y."

"I don't think writing a whole lot of information of a subject into a book, without discussing it first, is good, because the information may be perfectly correct and in detail, but the student is not taking anything in. They, or at least I do, tend to 'turn off' when having to write a lot of undiscussed information, and my mind goes blank without learning anything."

Those quotes above are comments from the kids, those who sit in our school classrooms, on the receiving end of education.

Professor P. W. Musgrave, Monash professor of sociology of education, quotes them in a paper reporting on a pilot study which examined what he calls the "relevant question" of how children themselves define learning in the classroom.

Three classes in the Melbourne area were asked to write an essay on how they learnt in a school class.

One class was a Form 2 (about 13

years old) from a State high school in a working-class suburb; a second was a Grade 6 (about 11 years old) in a similar area; the third was a Form 2 in an independent progressive school.

Professor Musgrave reported that he read each essay three times, trying each time to empty his mind of adult preconceptions and to let the children speak for themselves from the condition of childhood. A second researcher, social psychologist Laurie Ingvarson, read the Form 2 responses as a check on interpretations (with which he found himself by and large in agreement).

Some of Professor Musgrave's conclusions from a reading of the essays:

Children tended to define learning not so much in terms of a general process, but in terms of the subjects offered by the school. Furthermore, this offering was largely accepted uncritically.

In terms of long-term aims, all students in the sample saw that they could succeed or fail in their learning. Many specified dimensions along which learning could be aimed. This contradicted some overseas experience which had reported children as seeing school almost entirely in terms of day-to-day tasks.

The children gave much space to the social circumstances and the methods through which learning might occur and a remarkable number of different ways of teaching and learning were mentioned. Children reacted differently to any one teacher. For example, some liked copying from the blackboard while others did not.

Children recognised the part played by the teacher in organising the conditions for learning at school. As one child wrote: "I think if some teachers gave us credit for a few more brains it would be OK but we get treated too young or too old. We are not quite adults yet!!!"

Finally, children wrote of individual differences among themselves as well as in teachers. Some students, they noted, could work faster than others.

In Professor Musgrave's view "the matching of pupil and teacher so that learning will result seems an immense problem especially where the school, as may legitimately and, indeed, must inevitably be the case, has educational goals that run counter to the individual desires of students."

## The questions people ask about the

### Monash parents group

EACH year Paddy's Market in the Union causes confusion among some students.

What happens to the money raised? Who is running the stalls?

"Is it run by the RSL?" queried one student last year.

Paddy's Market is one of 10 or more events held annually by the Monash University Parents' Group to raise money for University projects.

The president of the parents' group, Mrs Joan Maries, feels there is a widespread lack of knowledge about the group and its activities, even among the senior academic staff.

Mrs Maries said that since its inception in 1966, the parents' group had raised more than \$31,000. One-third of this money has been given to the library for the purchase of duplicate reference books.

The Union has also been aided by the group — for example, video-camera and equipment, a fine arts and a trophy display case, and a new screen for the Union Theatre.

### Host family scheme

Mrs Maries said one other major activity of the group was the host family scheme whereby a Monash student from overseas, interstate or the country was invited to take part in activities of a Monash family. The convenor for this scheme is Mrs M. McComas on 82 4884.

Mrs Maries said the group was also able to act as a medium for parents to raise issues and problems with University authorities.

Last month the group held an orientation day for about 1000 parents of first year students. Its next activity is on April 18 with a coffee morning and a talk by Mrs Betty Cumming, Warden of Howitt Hall.

Other events during the year will include films, luncheons, a dinner dance, and Paddy's Market on September 19.

More information on the group is available from Mrs Maries on 439 7391.

## Babysitting co-op planned for Malvern

The wife of a senior lecturer in classical studies is trying to organise a co-operative baby-sitting group to serve the Malvern area. She is Mrs Beatrice Bastomsky, whose telephone number is 50 4765.

In a letter to The Reporter, Mrs Bastomsky said there was no baby-sitting group serving the Malvern area. To run the scheme efficiently Mrs Bastomsky says at least 15 families are needed.

Mrs Bastomsky said that the group would run on a points system.

In other words, a family who baby-sit for one night will receive a certain number of points depending on the length of time. Others in the group will have to baby-sit for this family for the same length of time.

The advantages of this baby-sitting system are that it does not cost money and the children are looked after by those with similar experience and background.

### The Monash groups

The Monash Women's Society runs four baby-sitting groups in the Monash area. These also run on a points system. They are: Mt. Waverley (contact Catherine Gull, 277 2776), Glen Waverley North (contact Lorna Coleman, 323 8247), Glen Waverley South (contact Ida Robinson, 323 7942), and Notting-hill-Oakleigh-Mulgrave-Clayton (contact Lucy Chapman, 560 0802).

# THEATRE AND MUSIC



Johnny O'Keefe



Lovelace Watkins

## THREE MORE POPULAR CONCERTS

THREE more concerts remain in Robert Blackwood Hall's series of six popular entertainers.

They are:

Thursday, May 2: Winifred Atwell.  
Thursday, May 16: Johnny O'Keefe.  
Thursday, May 30: Lovelace Watkins.

There was some doubt that the concerts would go on following the relatively small number of people who saw Kamahl in the opening concert. It was probably badly timed being in the first week of term; further, Kamahl's appeal to a university audience is questionable.

The second show on March 21 with Eartha Kitt and a 12-piece backing drew more than three times as many people. She sang and spoke her way through 13 songs and paused sufficiently to use the Blackwood Hall's acoustics to perfection. In one number, mathematics honors student, David Cople, did well as the straight-faced, champagne-bearing waiter.

And despite the lack of pre-publicity the Warren (Aif Garnett) Mitchell show last Thursday also drew more than 900 people.

All concerts are at 1.15 p.m. and the cost is \$1.

## Pipe organ for Hall by 1977

A world class pipe organ named in honor of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, is to be installed in Robert Blackwood Hall.

The organ will probably be built along the eastern wall in the loft area behind the main stage. Target date for completion of the organ is June, 1977.

The University Council has endorsed a proposal to raise \$300,000 by public subscription. This money will cover both the construction of the organ and the cost of a continuing series of concerts and or scholarships honoring the contribution of both Dr Matheson and his wife, Mrs Audrey Matheson.

Planning of the new organ is the

responsibility of a sub-committee appointed by the Robert Blackwood Hall Committee of Management under the chairmanship of Professor R. W. Cunfming.

The sub-committee is currently studying proposals submitted by leading Australian and overseas organ builders. They all envisage a mechanical-action organ suitable for the entire range of organ music.

Dr Matheson has been Monash's only Vice-Chancellor; he took up his appointment in February, 1960.

## Host scheme proves successful

The Contact service reports that its host scheme was far more successful than first anticipated. It seems certain to be repeated at next year's Orientation.

About 65% of the first year intake of 3250 students participated in the scheme.

The host scheme was organised this year to help introduce first year students to university life. About 150 senior students acted as hosts for the "freshers".

The Student Welfare Officer, Rob McNamara, said that when the host scheme was originally envisaged Contact would have been happy with about 20% response from first years.

He said that a lot of groups organised activities outside the formal Orientation Week — parties, barbecues, and excursions, for example.

"Not all groups worked", Rob said. "Some hosts were disappointed because first years did not turn up for events that had been organised."

Rob said a major problem with the scheme had been getting the names of the first year students. He said some first years had complained because they were not asked to participate.

He hoped that next year the scheme would be incorporated into the formal enrolment procedure.

Rob said camps at Mt. Buller, Ringwood and Shoreham had been a great success with more than 190 first years taking part.

## In Review

Collegium Musicum of Zurich.

Robert Blackwood Hall, March 23.

Review by Paul Maloney.

The Collegium Musicum, Zurich, a chamber orchestra of 35 players conducted by Paul Sacher, in Australia for the Adelaide Festival, gave a concert in a packed Robert Blackwood Hall on Saturday evening, March 23.

The works presented were Haydn's Symphony in C minor, No. 78, Mozart's Oboe Concerto, K 314, 'Eucalypts' by Takemitsu, a contemporary Japanese composer born in 1930, and Bartok's Divertimento for Strings, written in 1939.

These four works are alike in their elegance and also in that they were written by master composers at less than the peak of originality. However, the virtue of artistic originality is open to question, and, in any case, such works have the advantage of not distracting from masterly performances such as those on Saturday night.

Oboist Heinz Holliger established immediate rapport with the audience with a performance of the solo part of the Oboe Concerto that was as

enthusiastic as a blues singer's. He was joined in the solo group of 'Eucalypts' by harpist Ursula Holliger and flautist Peter Lukas Graf. The Bartok Divertimento provided opportunities for hearing the fine playing of the principals of the string sections in short solos.

Paul Sacher's style of interpretation is relaxed — he seems to be able to leave the beauties of the last phrase only for the beauties of the next. However, although this style suited the Haydn and Mozart works, the compelling alternating rhythmic and contrapuntal sections of the Bartok work would have been better suited by tauter, more onward — directed playing.

The Australian gum trees that Takemitsu had in mind when composing 'Eucalypts' must have been of the sinuous variety. The spaced groups of players helped express Takemitsu's idea of a gum tree: branches stemming from a single root, developed from a single theme by the central solo group, surrounded by daubs of swirling string sound.

Sound was opposed to sound. However it is surprising that a composer, preoccupied with the challenging opposition of sound to silence, did not use the possibilities of silence more in a musical depiction of a kind of tree in which the form is so clearly articulated against the enclosed space.

This concert gave us another opportunity of hearing a fine overseas chamber orchestra at Monash. Comparable occasions have been the visits of the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the German Bach Soloists.

## "Fortune and Men's Eyes", Monash Players.

Alexander Theatre, April 2-6.

The most poignant and radical point of Monash Players' production of "Fortune and Men's Eyes" is the end.

The four prisoners lie casually on their beds in the cell, staring at the audience — an audience which sits and looks back not sure whether the play has finished.

The prisoners will not go away: they are always there, just like the institution that houses them. Does putting them behind bars really erase the problem? Can society really forget them?

This end to the play also provides an opportunity for the audience and the actors to transcend the formality of the theatre. The prisoners are on stage wanting someone to understand their situation, wanting someone to talk with them. The first night audience just filed out.

However, the play itself is a curious paradox. What happens is frank in language and scene but it is accepted as part of the life. The audience is compelled to acquiesce in the prisoners' desire to make the most of their world.

It is in this sense a reactionary play. It would not please prison reformists or abolitionists.

As performed by Monash Players, or more especially, as directed by Nigel Triffitt, the play is exploited for its sexuality and for the power relationships between the inmates themselves and between the inmates and their guards.

The prisoners accept their position. They are there to make the most of it. In fact, prison is a mini-world which gives them a chance of position and authority.

They have no chance in outside society — family background and lack of education has seen to that. In

prison, the wheeling and dealing can lead them to the top in their world. It is encapsulated in the character "Smitty", the newcomer who soon learns from the others. By brute force and strength he takes over from the hardened bully, "Rocky", and the raging homosexual, "Queenie".

Prison gives them two of their basic needs: food and water, and shelter; the other need is sex. It is taken anywhere: in the shower, in the cell; it doesn't matter. It is this fact, this basic desire, that Nigel Triffitt belabors.

The brutality of prison is dismissed, barely brought to the notice of the audience — "Mona", at one time, strains to hear the lash on the back of a prisoner. Cruelty and deprivation are ignored for power and sex.

The four parts are difficult for student actors. They are trying to live in a world which this reviewer presumes is far from their norm.

On the whole the students did it well, although in the early part of the play they tended to gush through lines as though with a desire to set the scene quickly and then get on with the action. As a result some moments of irony and pathos were lost.

In plot and in acting performance the first act belonged to "Rocky" (Geoff Dann) and "Queenie" (Andrew Hansen) and the second act to "Smitty" (Dick Gross) and "Mona" (Roger Walters). This coincided with dominance moving from the former to the latter with "Smitty" taking over by force, and "Mona", the butch, retaining his/her human dignity by rejecting "Smitty's" advance.

The first night audience was only about 80 and raises the old question — is it that Monash people will not go to local theatre?, or are the plays too obscure and lacking in general appeal, only performed for the director and the actors? This production would suggest the latter.

— I.A.

## Renaissance art and culture to be discussed

The recently established Department of Visual Arts is to hold a series of five public lunchtime lectures on Renaissance art and culture.

Two of the lectures will be given by the department chairman, Professor Patrick McCaughey.

All lectures will be at 1.10 p.m. in R.I. The dates, topics and speakers are as follows:—

April 24: Giotto and the Turning of

Western Art — Professor Patrick McCaughey.

May 1: Three Florentine Sculptors: Donatello, Ghiberti and Jacopo della Quercia — Sister Margaret Manion, Senior Lecturer, Fine Arts Department, University of Melbourne.

May 8: Music and Astrology in Renaissance Art — Margaret Plant, Senior Lecturer, School of Art, RMIT.

May 15: The Cultural Milieu of the Reformation — Professor G. S. Yule, Professor of Church History, Ormond College.

May 29: Michelangelo and the End of the Renaissance — Professor Patrick McCaughey.



## B-6700 — A NEW COMPUTER



The University is adding to its computer power with the installation of a Burroughs B-6700 dual processor computer costing about \$750,000.

The decision to buy the B-6700 system followed a 12 months study of the University's computer needs for the next five years and analysis and evaluation of tenders submitted.

The aim is to provide adequate computing facilities for research and development projects carried out by teaching departments as well as for use by the library and administration.

Until the installation of the new machine, the University's computer facilities had been at full capacity for about 18 months.

In 1972, the University processed about 382,000 jobs for a total of 18,865 hours compared with 285,000 jobs for a total of 15,700 hours in 1971.

Further, a number of research calculations requiring more substantial computing power than was available on campus had to be sent to a computer at Melbourne University.

It was against this background that last year's analysis of large-scale computers and competing tenders began.

Special test programs were designed and these were run on a UNIVAC 1110 in Minneapolis, a Burroughs B-6700 in Los Angeles, and a Control Data Corporation CYBER 72 in Brisbane.

The B-6700 system ordered will provide a significant improvement in speed and size, and will also have a number of special facilities.

These include remote job entry by way of a B-1700 computer, graphical output, and interactive graphic and programming through teleprinters and displays.

Other features include the running of 15 to 20 terminals simultaneously, and availability on a daily three-shift basis.

● At left, trainee operator, Gabriella Bonnina, schedules jobs for the B-6700.

## BOOKS

### Review

**Rooms in the Darwin Hotel, by Tom Gibbons, University of Western Australia Press, 1973.**

**Price: \$8.75.**

**Review by Richard Pannell, senior lecturer in English.**

This is a fascinating study, in the pages of which such names as Madame Blavatsky, Verlaine, Lombroso and Nordau jostle with such movements and ideas as occultism, spiritualism, theosophy, eugenics, decadence, degeneracy and symbolism.

Dr Gibbons has defined for us a new period in the history of literature and ideas. Nothing can more irritate the literary historian than the untidiness of left-over years. The period 1880-1920 has always been an awkward wedge between the Victorian and modern periods. The best that literary historians have been able to do with it is to give it the limp tag 'an age of transition'.

Now it is the 'Age of Evolutionism'. As the illustration on the dust-jacket shows, pseudo-scientific notions derived from evolutionary theory considerably coloured the thought and art of the time. The illustration is something of a trouvaille for Dr Gibbons. It is a triptych by Mondrian, who was a Theosophist, which shows the stages of mankind's evolutionary progress from pure physicality to pure spirituality or 'cosmic consciousness'.

While the illustration strikingly corroborates Dr Gibbons's thesis that 'evolutionism' was the prevailing wind in the intellectual climate of the period, the book's title seems more ingenious than apt.

The physiognomies of the diners in New York's palatial Darwin Hotel (the reference is to a prophetic novel of 1890 about the late twentieth century) all reveal a mixture of ferocity and cunning: they are those whom the law of the survival of the fittest has marked as its own.

But would the three literary critics whose work is discussed in detail here have found more than attic rooms in that hotel?

The Hellenic spirit of Havelock Ellis, which sought the liberation of human instinct so that 'the whole man alive' could flourish, and the symbolical-mystical leanings of Arthur Symons and Alfred Orage, which led them to

disregard meaning in favour of spiritual vibrations and a tendency to go up in steam when discussing literature, hardly seem the traits of its habitués.

Amends are made in the course of the book for the neglect which has largely overtaken the literary criticism of Ellis, Symons and Orage.

But I find it curious that an author who has that as his aim should let the weight of his judgment fall so heavily, and so arbitrarily, upon them in his final chapter. Their deficiencies are seized there as a handy stick with which to beat a strange beast, named 'orthodox twentieth-century modernism', which I shall continue to regard as purely mythical.

In the final chapter, Dr Gibbons uses his original material to support judgments which seem to me neither completely original nor true. But his book is, if somewhat too condensed (there are places where the path is hard to see, though the signposts are many), fertile ground for anyone interested in the seminal influence of the thought of the period on such writers as Pound, Eliot, Yeats and Joyce.

## Two works on university topics

The University of Western Australia Press has recently published two works on university topics.

One is the thirteenth Edward Shann Memorial Lecture in economics which was delivered at the University of Western Australia in October last year by Dr H. G. Heneman, chairman of the Department of Industrial Relations at the University of Minnesota.

Dr Heneman's topic was "The University as usual in an unusual world". It is priced at \$1.20 and is available from Melbourne University Press, Publishing Division, 138 Cardigan St., Carlton South.

The other work is the physical planning report for Murdoch University which is due to open in 1975 with about 525 undergraduate students.

This report, priced at \$6.50, is also available from the above address.

## A joint book on memory formation

A reader in physiology at Monash and a lecturer in psychology at La Trobe University have collaborated to produce a book on memory formation.

They are Dr. Richard Mark of Monash and Dr. Marie Gibbs of La Trobe.

The book, "Inhibition of Memory Formation", represents a revision of the work done by Dr Gibbs for her PhD in physiology at Monash.

The book provides a critical review of the behavioural and neurobiological aspects of the experimental disruption of memory in animals by physical and chemical means.

The work brings together all published material of this nature from early experiments in the 1940's up to the end of 1972. It has more than 500 pages and covers 617 references.

"Inhibition of Memory Formation", published by Plenum Press, should be of interest to those concerned with the effects of drugs and physical treatments on the central nervous system.

# University elections:

## SHOULD THE SYSTEM CHANGE?

With the multiplicity of bodies that make up the governing hierarchy of a university, there hardly seems to be a time when there isn't an election going on for some organisation or another.

There are some variations in the voting systems for different organisations, and discussion frequently arises over their effectiveness and the possibility of change.

The Academic Registrar, Mr. J. D. Butchart, is Returning Officer for Council elections and for some others. He recently prepared a report describing the system of voting used in Council elections and examining possible alternatives.

The Reporter here summarises that report:

Mr. Butchart points to the "fairly modest" proportion of votes cast in recent elections (ranging from 2.2% of the electorate in some Council committee elections to 60.7% for certain classes of representatives on Council) and asks:

*"Does this stem from a contentment with the right to vote, without a corresponding desire to exercise the right?"*

*"Or is the voting machinery too complex and too little understood, acting as a deterrent except to the most dedicated or more actively-lobbied voters?"*

University Council elections are conducted under the provisions of Chapter 9 of the Statutes (pp 211-221 of the University Calendar). Of these, Statute 9.1.1. — Procedure — is the key.

Mr. Butchart says that whenever he acts as returning officer for other university elections, he follows the procedures set out in 9.1.1. — "because, with a set pattern of voting, the results produced can differ depending upon the procedures adopted for counting votes; it is not for the returning officer to pick his own system."

Statute 9.1.1. therefore, has been critical in all university elections. How does it work?

The procedure statute is based upon the principle that voting should follow a system best described as "postal," except that it is not necessary to use the mails.

In such a system, one of two procedures is normally followed: 1. A ballot paper may be sent to every qualified voter, or 2. A paper may be sent only to those interested enough to ask for one. (In each case, the voter must be able to prove his eligibility and at the same time be assured that his anonymity will be preserved when the votes are counted.)

The Monash procedure statute adopts the latter course (except in the case of the election of Council members by graduates, discussed later).

### Procedure statute

This is how it operates:

1. Voting papers are issued to all eligible persons who apply to the Returning Officer on or before a specified date. Each ballot paper is accompanied by a declaration form which identifies the voter and verifies his eligibility to vote. Also enclosed are two envelopes — one marked 'Voting Paper' and the other addressed to the Returning Officer.
2. The voter marks his voting paper and seals it inside the envelope marked 'Voting Paper'.
3. He then places this envelope, together with his completed declaration form, in the second envelope which he seals and delivers to the Returning Officer.
4. On receipt by the Returning Officer, the outer envelope is opened, and the declaration is checked against the electoral roll. If the voter is a bona fide voter, the declaration form is then discarded and the envelope containing the voting paper is placed, unopened, in a locked ballot box to await counting of the votes.

(If the declaration form is accidentally enclosed in the voting paper envelope, thereby destroying the secrecy of the vote, or if the declaration is missing or incomplete, the vote is declared invalid.)

#### Advantages:

Mr. Butchart comments:

"One point in favor of this system compared with sending a ballot paper to every qualified voter is that the onus of obtaining a ballot paper is placed upon the interested elector. If he chooses not to exercise his right that is his affair.

"It can be argued that if a voter is insufficiently interested to request a ballot paper in person, by phone, or in writing, then there are scant grounds for seeking to take his opinion into account.

"There is the added advantage that... no one can claim that he was prejudiced by the accidental failure of the Returning Officer to send a ballot paper automatically. Any accidental defect in the roll can be rectified when a request is made for a ballot paper, and problems arising from the impossibility of maintaining an up-to-date list of addresses are avoided."

### Postal voting

Mr. Butchart said that one argument in favor of abandoning postal voting and establishing a polling booth was that those who found it convenient could vote with a minimum of effort; others, however, would find attendance at a particular booth a great inconvenience.

He went on: "It is scarcely possible to establish multiple booths throughout the main campus and in each of the other campuses where voters may be found, since the resources in terms of manpower could not be found from the University's own staff and the cost of hiring poll clerks would not be insignificant.

"In any event, in an election where voting is not compulsory and irrespec-



• The Academic Registrar, Mr. Butchart

tive of whether or how many polling booths are established, they will necessarily be more conveniently located for some voters than for others. This leads to inequalities of opportunity among the candidates and dissatisfaction by the voters."

Mr. Butchart added that the provision of multiple polling booths would create a disproportionate amount of work in checking sectional rolls against a master roll to ensure that there had been no multiple voting.

### Two variations

Mr. Butchart said that the general provisions of the procedures statute were varied in the case of election of Council members by graduates in two ways:

- Voting papers are posted to each elector at his last known address.
- The papers are accompanied by a biography of each candidate, not exceeding 250 words.

"No doubt this procedure was adopted because the graduates are dispersed and it cannot be assumed that they will see public notices relating to the election or that notices relating to the election will be received in time for them to make a request for a ballot paper, receive it, complete it, and return it by the poll date.

"The biographies are presumably justified on the ground that graduates who live remote from the university environment may know nothing of the nominated candidates."

Mr Butchart said that universities had always had difficulty in conducting polls, and practice varied — particularly in the case of elections by students — from university to university.

In the University of Tasmania undergraduate electors are required to attend a poll in person. In Monash and Melbourne a polling booth is set up within

the university. At Adelaide voting papers are sent to undergraduates.

At the University of Sydney until 1961 undergraduates were required to vote in person with no provision for postal votes, except for four designated groups of students absent from the university on practical work. In 1961 the procedure was changed at the request of the Students' Representative Council to a wholly postal system, voting papers being sent to all qualified voters.

"Which voting system is most appropriate needs, of course, to be determined in the light of the amount which the university is prepared to spend on conducting elections," Mr. Butchart said. "Some methods are obviously more costly than others and presumably the right decision is that form of election which produces an acceptable result with the minimum cost."

### Recommendations

The Academic Registrar concluded his report with a "personal opinion":

"In my opinion, in the light of our experience of conducting university elections, the relevant statute should be amended to require the conducting of university elections in accordance with the following principles:—

1. The ballot should be conducted wholly by post and that no polling booths should be provided for any electorate.
2. Ballot papers should be sent by the Returning Officer to all enrolled voters in each electorate including students, to the last recorded address of the elector without the need for any request on his part.
3. At all elections the voting papers should be accompanied by a biography of each candidate not exceeding 250 words in length, subject to the provisions which at present operate in connection with the election of a member of Council by the graduates.

My reasons for favoring a postal ballot are simply that only in this way are voters placed on an equal basis in regard to ease of casting votes and candidates are also placed on an equal basis in regard to access to voters.

My reason for favoring ballot papers being sent to all candidates without prior request is that this is likely to provide a more representative cross section of votes than is the case if only those specially interested bother to seek ballot papers.

My reason for favoring a biography of all candidates is obvious; it can no longer be assumed that candidates will be known to the voters."

## Scholarships

The Academic Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships office, ext. 3055.

#### Finnish Government Grants.

Open to scholars for postdoctoral research for a period of 4-8 weeks. Value: Fees and living allowance.

#### University of Auckland Fellowships.

Postdoctoral Fellowships are open to graduates for the purpose of carrying out advanced research within any department of the university in a field which is acceptable to the department. Value: N.Z. \$550 per month and fares. Applications close April 30.

#### Trinity Hall Cambridge.

One research studentship is offered for postgraduate study in any field at Cambridge University. Applications close May 1974.

#### Canadian Pacific Airlines Award.

One free economy class flight from Australia to Canada and return will be awarded to a graduate of an Australian University proceeding to Canada for postgraduate study. Applications close May 15.

#### C.S.I.R.O. Postdoctoral Studentships.

Fifteen awards tenable in overseas institutions, are available for research. All studentships awarded will be for study in areas of specific interest to C.S.I.R.O. Applications close April 10.

#### The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund of Australia and New Zealand.

Applications closing 1 July, 1974, are invited for financial assistance to conduct research broadly related to cardiovascular function and disease.

The fund covers four main areas: grants-in-aid to institutions, research fellowships for full-time fundamental or clinical research, two or three year travelling fellowships, and the S.A. Smith visiting fellowship.

For more information contact Prof. M. G. Taylor, Medical Director, The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund of Australia and New Zealand, Box 4134, G.P.O., Sydney, NSW, 2001.

Mr. Butchart's report included the following schedule showing the statistics of voting at recent polls for election of members of Council and to Council committees.

He commented: "The different percentage of electorate voting on particular occasions may reflect the different levels of interest shown between the electorates and, judged by elections to Council committees, different levels of interest in the purpose of the election — considerations that are independent of the form of the election."

Date of Election	Member Representing	Total Votes cast (including informal)	Size of Electorate	Percentage of Electorate Voting
<b>1. Elections by Professors:</b>				
29.6.73	Professors	43	97	44.3
30.6.71	"	32	88	36.4
<b>2. Elections by Faculties:</b>				
29.6.73	Arts	64	200	32.0
29.6.73	Ecops.	61	122	50.0
30.11.70	Arts	83	176	47.2
30.7.70	Education	34	56	60.7
<b>3. Elections by Teaching Staff other than Professors:</b>				
30.6.71	Non-Professors	105	470	22.3
<b>4. Elections by Students:</b>				
22.6.71	Undergraduates	1669	11041	15.1
22.6.71	Graduate students	1687	11041	15.3
<b>5. Elections by Graduates:</b>				
18.10.72	Graduates	1277	7933	16.1
21.10.70	"	941	4643	20.3
21.10.70	"	928	4643	20.0
<b>6. Elections by Non-Professorial Teaching Staff to Council Committees:</b>				
4.5.73	Housing & Transport	21	687	3.1
6.4.71	Housing & Transport	25	499	5.0
4.5.73	Religious Centre	15	687	2.2
7.5.71	"	17	536	3.2

# VISITORS: Recent, current and coming



## Anglican Archbishop at Monash service

At a ceremony in the Religious Centre last month the Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Sir Frank Woods, commissioned and licensed the new Monash Protestant chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Gaden.

About 80 people attended the ceremony. Sir Frank was introduced by the State Librarian, Mr. K. A. R. Horn, who represented the Churches' Committee for Tertiary Institutions.

After the service a luncheon was held in the Union. At left during the luncheon, are the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, Dr. Gaden and the Archbishop.

Dr. Gaden has taken up the post previously held by the Rev. Dr. John Whitehead.



## Soviet scientists here

A three-man Soviet scientific delegation, which was in Australia to initial a new exchange agreement, visited Monash last month. The delegation, accompanied by two members of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, were shown around the campus by Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. M. Swan. The scientists were here to initial the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Exchanges between Australia and the USSR. In Australia they explored possible areas of co-operation under the Agreement.

## First and second semester academic visitors

The following academics will visit Monash in the first semester — March 11 to June 14.

### ARTS

**Anthropology & Sociology:** Professor D. F. Swift, Department of Educational Studies, Open University, England. February - May.

**English:** Mr Bruce Mitchell, Oxford University, England. May 6, 13 and 27.

**German:** Professor Victor Lange, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. May.

### ECONOMICS & POLITICS

**Admin. Studies:** Associate Professor David L. Rados, Associate Professor in Marketing, Columbia University, New York. April - September/October.

**Econometrics and Operations Research:** Dr. Warren T. Dent, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Statistics, University of Iowa. As special lecturer, January - June.

**Economics:** Professor A. Asimakopulos, Professor of Economics, McGill University, Canada. Visiting professor, August 1973, for twelve months.

**Professor James M. Holmes,** Associate Professor of Economics, State University of New York, Buffalo. Special lecturer, February - July.

### ENGINEERING

**Mechanical Engineering:** Associate Professor I. S. Gartshore, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. January - June 15.

### LAW

**Professor C. J. Morris,** Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. Visiting lecturer, February, for five months.

### SCIENCE

**Applied Mathematics:** Dr. R. Thomas, Offshore Oceanography Group, Pacific Region, Marine Sciences Directorate, British Columbia, Canada. Visiting lecturer, March, for two and a half months.

**Associate Professor S. H. Davis,** Department of Mechanics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Visiting appointment, Mid Ms for four months.

**Pure Mathematics:** Professor D. B. McAlister, Department of Mathematics Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. Visiting lecturer, May, for three months.

**Mr A. G. French,** Department of Mathematics, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand. August 1973 - May 1974.

**Psychology:** Dr. Merrill Garrett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts. Australian - American Educational Foundation. All of 1974.

**Zoology:** Dr. Patricia Rich, American Museum of Natural History, New York. Australian - American Educational Foundation. January - September.

**Environmental Science:** Professor V. L. S. Prakasa Rao, Fellow and Head of the Centre for Human Geography and Ecology, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. April 24-30.

**Professor Morris** is also visiting the Department of Economics.

**Professor Rao** is also visiting the Department of Geography.

The following academics are projected second semester visitors to Monash. The second semester is from July 22 to October 26.

### ARTS

**German:** Professor Peter V. Polenz, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany. August/September.

**Professor Ivan Fonagy,** Paris. September/October.

### LAW

**Professor Arthur L. Berney,** Boston College Law School, Massachusetts. All semester.

### MEDICINE

**Physiology:** Professor E. R. Perl, Department of Physiology, University of North Carolina. Visiting professor. All semester.

**Professor C. G. Phillips,** University Laboratory of Physiology, Oxford, England.

### SCIENCE

**Applied Mathematics:** Dr. J. P. Zahn, Observatoire, Le Mont Gros, Nice, France. Visiting appointment, July, for one month.

**Pure Mathematics:** Professor Anil Nerode, Department of Mathematics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Visiting professor, End of July - December.

**Professor V. Dlab,** Department of Mathematics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Visiting appointment, July, for one month.

**Professor R. McFadden,** Chairman, Department of Mathematics, University of Northern Illinois, DeKalb, Illinois. Visiting appointment, September, for one year.

**Professor M. D. Morley,** Department of Mathematics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Mid November.

## Extensive research urged on Australian population trends

### — Geographers report

A panel of Australian geographers, with Professor Robert Smith of Monash as convener, has called for extensive research into Australia's population problems as a necessary preliminary to political decision-making on future developments.

Knowledge concerning most of the significant policy features of population distribution in Australia is scarce, the panel has told the national population inquiry in Canberra.

"Until this deficiency is recognised and confronted in a systematic way, it is difficult to see how informed and intelligent decisions about Australian

population distribution policy can be made," the panel has said.

"There is a pressing need for far more mission-oriented, projective, 'crystal ball gazing' research into the theoretical impact of alternative strategies.

The 'think-tank' concept has been accepted and is producing useful results elsewhere, but it has not been developed to any great extent in Australia."

The panel, appointed by the Institute of Australian Geographers to make submissions to the inquiry, consisted of Professor Smith; Dr I. H. Burnley, University of New South Wales; Professor K. Robinson, University of Newcastle; and Professor E. R. Woolmington, Royal Military College, Duntroon.

They made a preliminary submission in October-November last year, and later prepared a revised paper after the first report had been circulated for the comments of other geographers.

The revised paper, in addition to making the call for further research, makes the following points:

- It is difficult to contemplate an optimum population size for Australia

because accelerating technological advance and scientific development, and changing social attitudes, continually alter the basis on which estimates might be made. However, this is not to say that unlimited population growth is a "good thing."

- The panel is convinced that existing trends towards metropolitan centralism and, consequently, a substantially "coastal" location of population will continue. Planning within the framework of this "inevitable process" is therefore imperative.

- In the past, insufficient attention has been given to planning cities with the aim of creating a variety of residential options. Even in the national capital, Canberra, only the Swinger Hill project represents a serious attempt to depart from the uniformity of the suburban house on the suburban block.

- Decentralisation should not be regarded as any sort of cure for alleged metropolitan social pathology. Any sort of transfer of people will inevitably result in a transfer of the recognisable elements of social pathology, as has already happened in some new towns.

## Student exchange

A meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 24 to form a Monash branch of an international organisation which runs an overseas exchange program for students with a technical background, particularly in science and engineering.

The organisation is the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE). The meeting will be at 1 p.m. in E1.

IAESTE, which is supported by UNESCO, has 42 member countries. The idea of the exchange is for Australian students to work in private companies in other parts of the world for periods of a few weeks to more than a year.

Three types of students should be eligible for the scheme: post-graduate students who could take a short time off from their course, undergraduates who could travel overseas during the long vacation, and graduates who could stay away for longer periods.

The Monash IAESTE branch will also welcome overseas students coming to Melbourne. For more details contact Richard Presser, ext. 3927.

# THE FRIDAY BAZAAR

THE graduate in medicine from Melbourne playing the mouthorgan while selling candles... the ex-student who found the selling of handicrafts far more lucrative than swotting for exams... they're both part of the Monash Friday bazaar.

Each week near the Union Theatre up to a dozen or so stalls are open selling goods to staff and students.

The main idea is for students to be able to sell their own handicrafts — belts, jewellery, leather work, clothes, candles etc. But, providing that students don't miss out on getting a stall, people from outside the University are also allowed to sell their goods.

The sellers pay \$1 for each table. They apply through the house manager's office on the ground floor of the Union.

Photographer, *Herve Alleaume* took these casual shots of buyer and seller on a recent Friday.



## Diary of events

### APRIL

April 8: Lunchtime Concert — Ronald and Rosalind Farren-Price presenting music for piano duet. Robert Blackwood Hall. 1.15 p.m.

9: Monash Women's Society Coffee Morning — Vice-Chancellor's House, 10.30 a.m. Speaker Sally White from Monash anthropology dept., topic "Desert Women". Contact Mrs Dransfield 878 9959, or Mrs Rae 277 4405. All women members of staff and staff wives are welcome.

9: Films — "Fritz the Cat" and "Panic in Needle Park", public screening by Monash Film Group. Alexander Theatre. 1.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

10: Jazz Concert — presented by Monash Jazz Club. Robert Blackwood Hall. For time of concert and admission prices, phone 544-5448.

10: Lecture — "Issues and Directions for the Schools Commission", by Dr. K. McKinnon, chairman, Australian Schools Commission. 7.45 p.m., R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2838 or 2876.

10: Lecture — "Materials Engineering in a Changing World", by Professor I. Polmaar. Department of Materials Engineering, 8 p.m. E2. Admission free. Inquiries, ext. 3528.

10: Films — "Fellini's Roma" and "Fellini's Satyricon", public screening by Monash Film Group. Alexander Theatre, 7.30 p.m.

11: Easter Concert — by Monash Chapel Singers. Religious Centre, 1 p.m. Works by Tallis, Vittoria and Bach.

13-15: Archery — Australian National Archery Championships on the University's main oval, beginning 10 a.m. Easter Saturday. Organised by Archery Society of Victoria. Admission free. Inquiries, Mr James Park, 277-2191 (after hours).

17: Lecture — "The Independent Sector and the Karmel Report", by Professor R. Selby Smith, University of Tasmania. 7.45 p.m., R1. Admission free. Inquiries, ext. 2838 or 2876.

17: Films — "The Conformist" and "Borsalino", public screening by Monash Film Group. Alexander Theatre, 7.30 p.m.

18: Morning Coffee — arranged by Monash University Parents' Group, with guest speaker. Robert Blackwood Hall, 10.30 a.m. Tickets at \$1 from Mrs R. P. Southwell. (80 4343).

19: Film — "Alle Jahre Wieder", arr. by

Monash Department of German. 8 p.m. H1. Admission free. Inquiries, ext. 2241.

19: Films — "Let the Good Times Roll" and "Rock Around the Clock", public screening by Monash Film Group. Alexander Theatre, 1.30 p.m.

19-20: Dance — Poloncz of Melbourne present two nights of Polish national dance. Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m.

22: Lunchtime Concert — Australian Percussion Ensemble, directed by John Seal, playing works by Robert Irving, Carlos Chavez. Robert Blackwood Hall. 1.15 p.m.

24: Lecture — "Gietto and the Turning of Western Art", by Prof. Patrick McCaughey, chairman Monash Department of Visual Arts. 1.10 p.m. R1. Inquiries: ext. 2112.

24: Monash Chapel Singers — Religious Centre, 8.15 p.m.

24: Lecture — "Interpretations and Implementation of the Karmel Report", by Mr A. Jones, Director of Education, South Australia. 7.45 p.m., R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2838 or 2876.

24-27, May 1-4: Rock Opera — "Cult", presented by Monash University Musical Theatre Company. Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$2, students \$1.

26: Lecture — "The Origin of the Australian Aboriginal", by Dr Rhys Jones, Dept. of Prehistory, A.N.U. Robert Blackwood Hall. 10 a.m. Arr. by Dept of Anthropology.

26: Film — "Die Hose", arr. by Monash Department of German. 8 p.m., H1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

29: The Players Caravan Show — Hour long presentation of history of drama by the University's professional theatre company. Alexander Theatre, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Ideal for schools. Admission 50c.

29: Lunchtime Concert — Rodger Heagney, harpsichord, and Steve Martin, double bass, presenting works by Mareello, Dittersdorf, J. S. Bach. Robert Blackwood Hall. 1.15 p.m. Admission free.

Copy deadline for next issue of Monash Reporter is Friday, April 19. Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Ian Anderson, in the Information Office, first floor, University Offices (phone 3287).