

REPORTER '78

Monash Reporter is published by the Information Office nine times a year, usually in the first week of each month from March to November.

As its masthead states, Reporter is a "magazine for the University". It is neither a staff nor student "rag" but both. As such it seeks contributions or suggestions for stories from all sections of Monash.

Reporter aims to cover a broad field in content — from previewing activities in the month coming up (it's worthwhile keeping your eye on the back page, for example, to keep informed of the activities at Alexander Theatre, Robert Blackwood Hall and other venues) to examining issues of educational and topical interest.

On page 5 of this issue, for instance, we look at the role of Aboriginal customs in the wider legal system. On the centre pages, 6 and 7, there is a report on Monash's Early Leavers' Scheme, plus ones on deferment and educating youth for the age of unemployment. On page 3 we say 'welcome' to first years, and look at the Orientation programme. A pharmacologist's views on drug misuse are reported also.

If you have any suggestions for the April Reporter contact the editor (ext. 2003; ground floor University Offices) by March 30.

Other Information Office publications

- **Monash Review** — a quarterly coverage of Monash research and community service projects.
- **Sound** — Monash's official broadsheet. Appears as occasion demands, usually about 40 times a year.



SOUND

THE OFFICIAL BROADSHEET OF MONASH UNIVERSITY

Monash Review

Gift vessel aids marine research

Esso-BHP has donated a marine research support vessel to the mechanical engineering department at Monash University.

Over the next decade the vessel will be used in two research projects — one on large-scale turbulence in tidal currents, the other on waves.

Valued at \$91,000, the vessel, a Nomad meteorological buoy, was formerly used to obtain wind speed and direction data for use in the design of offshore platforms in Bass Strait.

It is equipped with two anemometers on 30 ft masts and radio-telemetry gear which transmits on two frequencies.

Formerly the Esso Hematite, the vessel has been named Scylla. In Greek mythology, Scylla was the lover of the sea god whose wife turned her into a monster. Scylla devoured a number of sailors. The passage between Scylla and Charybdis was one of the most feared parts of the voyage of Ulysses.

To Westernport

Scylla will be used in the first project — on large scale turbulence — off Stony Point in Westernport Bay.

Senior lecturer, **Dr J. Hinwood**, is supervising PhD student, **Takeo Nakagawa**, in the project. Research assistant and diver, **Bruce Chandler**, is also part of the team.

The project will attempt to explain the causes of large scale eddies.

Aerial photographs have shown that regular cell-like patterns of eddies exist occasionally in most tidal inlets around the Victorian coast. Subsequent dye releases have confirmed the presence of these eddies. Existing theories of turbulence, however, do not predict their presence and very little is known about them.

The project has an important environmental aspect. The presence of the large eddies is likely to have considerable effects on such processes as the mixing of effluents and the dispersion of the waste products of industry.

For the second project, on waves, Scylla will be anchored in deep water, where she will simultaneously measure wind speed and wave heights. Researchers will examine the effects of wave forces on structures, important in the design of offshore moorings and coast protection works.




Dr. J. Hinwood inspects Scylla. The vessel is currently being repainted, equipped and transported to Hobson's Bay where it will be officially launched at an unveiling ceremony, involving leading dignitaries, in the near future. PHOTO: E. O'Neil.

Scylla
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING - MONASH UNIVERSITY
DONATED BY **ESSO-B.H.P.**

In association with this study the wave channel in the engineering laboratories on campus is now being extended to a length of 50m and a depth of 4m.

Using data collected in the "field" by Scylla, scaled-to-detail waves, 11m long and 1m high, will be created in



MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

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Funding submission urges we —

CONSOLIDATE AND ADVANCE

How does a university grow in a time of no growth and financial stringency?

This was the problem that faced Monash in preparing its submission to the Universities Council for the 1979-81 Triennium.

The submission, finalised in January, was the second major triennial submission to the Universities Council (a component of the new Tertiary Education Commission) in less than 12 months.

After the last submission, a switch in government policy forced a standstill in planning for 1978, but with the promise of a return to a form of triennial planning in 1979.

As a result, the new submission reinforces and refines many of the proposals put forward early last year.

Commenting on the submission, the Vice-Chancellor, **Professor R. L. Martin**, said that, in essence, it envisaged a consolidation and internal reorganisation of existing arrangements to meet changing needs in the present "steady state" situation.

"But at the same time, it does make some very firm proposals for new developments," he said.

"In particular, the situation gives us the opportunity to rethink and reshape the role of universities in the increasingly important area of research.

"We have made a special point of this in our proposal for a new system of research fellowships — something that is desperately needed if we are to reverse the present 'brain drain' and keep our best and most innovative researchers in the country."

The submission says: "The academic developments proposed are designed to facilitate interaction between existing selected disciplines and to enhance our research and teaching in areas in which we are already established."

The following is a summary of the major proposals in the Monash submission . . .

General Development Grant

The submission makes a renewed appeal for a general development grant which, it says, "would greatly enhance the scope for innovation and change in a university which achieved its maximum size about three years ago."

It would also facilitate the evolution and growth of a number of new Centres for special postgraduate research.

Category 'B' Research Grants

The introduction of Category B Research Grants, the University says, would support the continuing successful work of such Centres as Southeast Asian Studies and Research into

● Continued page 2.

New fellowship scheme would boost research

Monash has recommended that a new scheme of university research fellowships should be established by the Universities Council.

It sees the scheme as providing a pool of highly skilled and innovative researchers to work in areas identified as important national projects.

The University's 1979-81 triennium submission points out that apart from the Queen Elizabeth II Fellowship program, there is no major postdoctoral fellowship program in Australia.

It says: "Many of Australia's own best graduates travel overseas for further experience, contribute significantly to advances made in overseas laboratories and universities at a most productive and innovative phase of their lives.

"They then find that their desire to return to Australia is frustrated because of lack of suitable oppor-

tunities here for them to use their talents and experience."

The submission recommends specifically that 50 fellowships should be awarded each year, in open competition, on the merit of the candidates and their research programs.

"It is envisaged that the fellowships would be of not less than two years' duration, similar in conditions to the Queen Elizabeth II awards, and tenable in any Australian university.

"This would allow a provision in Australia of a scheme similar to that which exists in many other countries, designed to employ the best young graduates in research to national advantage."

Continued from page 1

World name in neurosciences

Aboriginal Affairs and help in establishing new Centres.

New Postgraduate Centres

1. **Early Human Development** (formerly referred to as the Centre for Early Childhood and Family Planning): In its Sixth Report, the Universities Commission acknowledged the need for funds to ensure the continuation of the University's "important work on developmental biology and family planning." The submission therefore seeks a grant of \$100,000 to build temporary, low-cost accommodation for the Centre at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre pending the move to the new site in Clayton Road.

2. **Astronomical Sciences:** The submission points out that since the original proposal for a Centre of Astronomical Sciences was put forward in the 1970-72 triennium, there had been increased activity in this area in the departments of chemistry, mathematics and physics, and there had been some major discoveries that had aroused international interest.

The proposed Centre would provide a formal venue for research activities already under way and would become a focus of attraction for visiting astronomers.

It was envisaged that joint programs would also be established in co-operation with astronomers in the department of physics at the RAAF Academy, University of Melbourne.

3. **Materials Science:** The submission reinforces the request made previously for support for a Centre of Materials Science, pointing out that a number of departments in science and engineering are actively engaged in work in this area. At present 67 students are working for higher degrees in the field of materials, and the University gives advice to a wide range of industrial and government organisations on matters involving metallic, ceramic and polymeric materials.

4. **Neurosciences:** Over the past 12-15 years, the submission says, there

has been considerable activity in the broad field of neurosciences in the departments of anatomy, biochemistry, electrical engineering, physiology and pharmacology, psychology, psychological medicine and zoology.

The submission comments: "There now exists a solid foundation of research and advanced teaching in the neurosciences, including informal inter-departmental collaboration, internationally recognised research units and a well-established reputation."

Establishment of a new Centre would encourage increased activity in the field in other departments such as chemistry, physics, computer science, sociology and education.

5. **Policy Studies:** A proposal for the establishment of a Centre of Policy Studies comes from the faculty of Economics and Politics, which sees it as "embracing the whole area of public policies, analysis of the means by which policies may be implemented,

and evaluation of the impact of policies."

Examples of such studies are: efficiency audits in the public sector; the pricing of petroleum; unemployment of minors; the public provision and/or financing of education and health; taxation reform; urban policy; the role of government in labor relations; prices and competition policies; regulation of stock exchanges; policy towards shipping; energy policy; regulation of financial corporations; migration policy; effects of inflation on income distribution; factors influencing the design and implementation of public policy; the motivation of the bureaucracy.

Environmental Studies: The submission points out that the University's graduate teaching program in environmental science, begun in 1973, has been highly successful and of great value to the community.

Some 200 students had entered the course and the first graduates emerged in 1976. More than 60 units are now offered from all parts of the University.

It was now appropriate that a Centre should be created with a full-time director at professorial level.

The aims of the proposed Centre are:

- (i) to administer the present Master's degree, and to consider proposals for other related course-work degrees within the ambit of environmental studies;
- (ii) to organise short courses and seminars;
- (iii) to organise and undertake research in a wide range of urban and non-urban environmental problems;
- (iv) to seek contracts for multidisciplinary research;
- (v) to co-ordinate interfaculty research on environmental and planning problems when requested; and
- (vi) to publish a series of reports based on environmental research and other relevant matters.

Equipment: A new approach

Monash has presented a strong case for a re-examination of the formula used by the Universities Council in determining equipment grants.

It believes that for a number of years, Monash has been consistently under-funded in comparison with others of the "big five" universities.

The Monash submission for the 1979-81 triennium says:

"In particular we feel that adequate recognition should be given to the fact

Medical priorities in building program

Because no building starts will be undertaken in 1978, the submission lays particular stress on the need to step up the building program in 1979-81, to make up for deficiencies, especially in the Medical School.

It points out that the original plans for the University included a teaching hospital on the campus.

"Because of this expected development, deficiencies in physical facilities in the teaching hospitals affiliated with the University were tolerated as temporary, but now that a decision has been taken by the State Government not to build a campus hospital, the University asks that funds be allocated to enable those deficiencies to be made good."

In addition, the University had been required progressively to increase its intake of medical students, with the result that many of its facilities were now quite inadequate and compared extremely unfavorably with those in the only other medical school in Victoria.

The submission lists as top priority projects the construction of a new microbiology building, the refitting of D Block for biochemistry, the fitting-out of the biological sciences building, and additional accommodation at Alfred and Prince Henry's hospitals.

The submission also presses strongly its earlier proposal for a hydraulics laboratory in Engineering to provide for studies in coastal engineering, estuarine engineering, river engineering and related fields in which the University has become increasingly active.

that this University is already old enough for obsolescence to have become a very significant factor in its needs for funds for equipment.

"In this regard we note that the first significant funding and modernization of equipment in universities in Australia did not start until after the Murray Report, a period which also coincided with the speedy establishment of this University.

"Obsolescence, therefore, affects us to much the same degree as it affects older universities. Since faculty mix is known to contribute to the formula it might be added that equipment needs in certain non-science areas have increased greatly in recent years, especially in computing and libraries."

Figures accompanying the submission showed that in the years 1973-78, Monash's equipment grant allocation totalled \$5,545,000.

This compared with \$14,050,000 for the University of Sydney, \$11,075,000 for the University of New South Wales, \$11,690,000 for the University of Melbourne, and \$9,835,000 for the University of Queensland.

The submission specifically requested a grant of \$2.45m for computing equipment and drew the Council's attention to the increasingly serious problems confronting university libraries "in times of economic stringency, continuing inflation and fluctuations in the value of the Australian dollar and other currencies."

Help for handicapped

Monash has sought a special grant of \$218,000 to eliminate "unnecessary barriers" hampering physically handicapped students.

In an appendix to its 1979-81 submission to the Universities Council, the University quotes from a report of the Vice-Chancellor's Advisory Committee for People with Handicaps, saying:

"The Committee is not seeking a measure of positive discrimination for those with handicaps. It is seeking to overcome the unnecessary barriers between those with handicaps and the full development of their intellectual abilities so as to place them as far as possible on an equal footing with non-handicapped students."

The submission specifies the following as first priority jobs:

	Estimated cost
Biomedical Library lift	\$60,000
Hargrave Library lift	\$60,000
Conversion of goods lift in Union to passenger/goods lift	\$30,000
Ramp to Alexander Theatre	\$8,000
Lift in University Offices	\$60,000

The submission also seeks a grant of \$20,000 to extend child-care facilities on campus.

WELCOME TO A DIVERSE NEW WORLD

Life at university can be a set of diverse experiences.

Activities planned over the next three days of Orientation will aim to show first year students just how wide-ranging those experiences can be.

While an important element in the Orientation program will be academic introductions, there will be also lashings of the less-than-serious as Monash clubs and societies go all out to let first years with similar interests know of their existence.

Such organisations cover a broad field from politics, to sports and the arts.

The program starts with a welcoming address by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor R. L. Martin, on Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. in the Forum (if fine) or the main dining room (if not).

Orientation ends with a bang — literally — at a fireworks display on campus to rival Moomba's "in magnificence." The fireworks begin at 9 p.m. as part of a "monster union night" starting at 7 p.m. on Friday.

Following the Vice-Chancellor's welcome, students will be invited to join faculty groupings for introductions, followed by more informal coffee sessions. There will be a further

breakdown in introductions, to departmental level, and, at different times during the three days, new students will be invited to meet staff and fellow students on a casual basis.

The Monash libraries will be extending a welcoming hand too. The times of guided tours are listed in the green Orientation program.

At 1 p.m. on Wednesday the Sports and Recreation Association has planned a barbecue in the Sports Centre to be followed, at 2.30 p.m., by a games afternoon which will include volleyball, table tennis and indoor soccer.

For food

The lunchtime concert and "hot dog-a-que" planned by the Monash Association of Students on the same day will now start at 12.30 p.m.

MAS will be holding a barbecue too — on Friday at 1 p.m. on the lawns north of the Union.

For those who prefer to eat indoors the hours of opening of the Union catering facilities are listed in the program. In addition, the main dining room will be open for evening meals from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. and the small caf. will remain open until 11 p.m.

An informative feature of the program on Thursday is a forum on contraception and VD which will start at 9.30 a.m. in Rotunda theatre R1. The forum will be chaired by Professor W. Walters and speakers will include leading medical people.

Debate

On the same day at 1 p.m. in the banquet room of the Union, students can listen to a debate on the topic, "When will our parents grow up?"

A special dramatic attraction on Thursday will be the appearance on campus of a group of professional actors in *Netsuke*, a series of miniature farces on Japanese folk themes. The program, devised by writer/director Murray Copland is en route to the Adelaide Festival of Arts.

Part-timers will have an opportunity to meet staff and other part-time students at an evening session on Wednesday, from 7.30 p.m., in the cellar room of the Union.

Then on Saturday, March 18, there will be a special part-timers' Orientation. A guided tour of the campus will leave from the Union reception desk at 11 a.m. to be followed by a barbecue at the rear of the building at 12.30 p.m.

An introduction to Monash for those who are new — and those who never knew — should be just a little bit easier this year with the publication for the first time of a separate campus Directory.

The work of three people, Bryce Menzies, Frances Vinycomb and Caroline Piesse, the Directory covers just about everything you wanted to know from A for Abortion (which, as an opener, has drawn comments from a few quarters, but then who's got an aardvark?) to Z for Zany ("Probably the best adjective for Monash student politics. See MAS").

Along the road it deals with such topics as buses, course changes, deferment, exams, finance, housing, legal aid, typing and witnessing of documents.

Caroline Piesse says the Directory has drawn widespread comment, mostly encouraging. Inevitably, though, there will be a few shortcomings, she says.

Under S for Sorry! the editors say: "We would like to apologise for leaving things out — we are sure there are items we haven't included. So please tell us about them — through the Union Desk."

Personality defect, drug misuse link

A personality defect steers an individual towards drug dependence, according to a Monash pharmacologist, Associate Professor G. Bentley.

Whether that person reaches out for heroin, alcohol or aspirin, the motivation is the same — to seek a protective shield against a cold world in which communication is hard and the individual quite unable to cope.

Any drug which has a psychic action, which relaxes, and shuts out the problems of the "real" world, is capable of being misused, Dr Bentley says.

Hence he urges that legislation be aimed exclusively at encouraging the addict to seek help, both for his addiction and his basic deficiency. Punitive measures, he says, must surely defeat this aim and drive the addict underground.

But Dr Bentley acknowledges there is a certain hopelessness in "curing" addicts. The person newly "cured" is confronted by the same harsh world. Relapses are common.

He says: "Quite often a person will do his arithmetic and even with the knowledge he will have, say, only six or nine months left to live — as is the average life span after he begins "mainlining" on heroin — he'll go ahead, preferring to live that short time, at least, in some degree of peace."

Dr Bentley blasts the common misconception that drug addiction is exclusively the province of latter-day "hippies."

"A few years ago you would have been laughed at if you suggested aspirin was an addictive drug. No longer."

Australia, he says, has the dubious distinction of being the aspirin addiction "capital of the world." There have

been instances of a person destroying one kidney through misuse of aspirin, having a transplant and using aspirin in the same quantities, thus destroying the new kidney too.

Alcohol, Dr Bentley labels as a "highly addictive drug" which has caused more harm, medically and socially, than all the others put together.

Not a great deal is known about exactly what drugs like alcohol do to the central nervous system to induce the state of euphoria. But the damage they do is well documented.

Dr Bentley says that evidence to date suggests that marijuana may not be any more harmful than alcohol and certainly is not as likely to cause drug dependence as heroin, cocaine or even tobacco.

He concedes, however, that if marijuana had been used to the same extent that alcohol has, it is possible there could be more evidence of adverse effects.

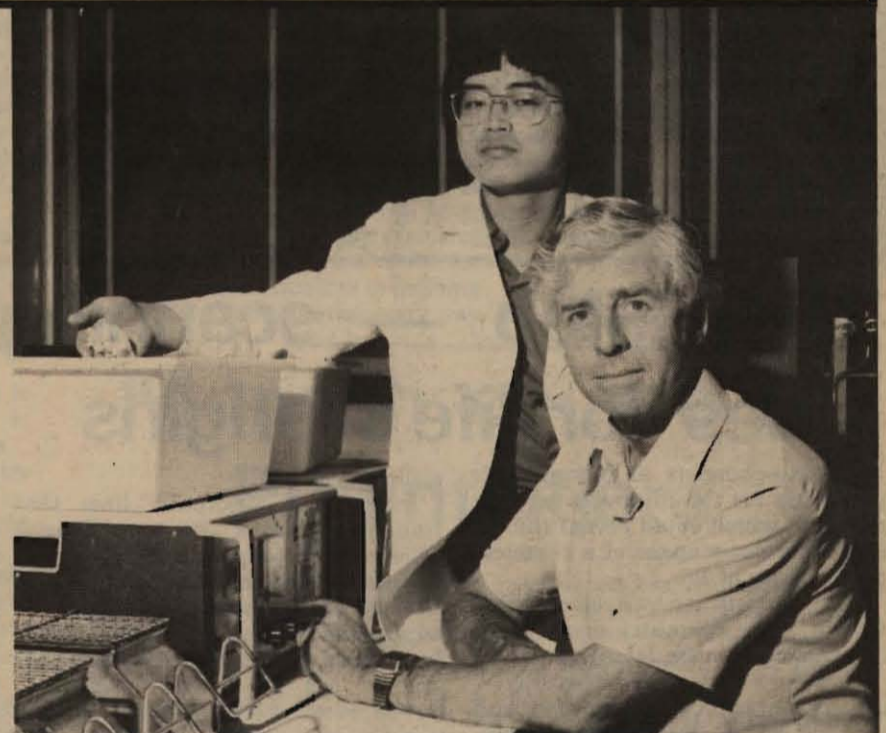
He says: "We certainly know that it is not advisable to drive a car under the influence of this drug."

He says that dependence on tobacco, because it is so widespread, obviously does not involve serious personality defects.

"Hedonism probably plays a prominent part," he says.

"Tobacco may produce a calming effect on some people. It is a very addictive drug — only about 18 per cent of heavy smokers are able to give up the habit."

And like alcohol and aspirin, evidence suggests that misuse of tobacco has its harmful effects, not the least



Associate Professor Bentley and PhD student John Wong use an activity meter to test the effect of a drug on a mouse. John is researching tolerance to and dependence on morphine. PHOTO: Herve Alleaume.

of which is foetal abnormalities. Dr Bentley says that mothers who are heavy smokers are apt to have longer pregnancies and smaller babies which do not thrive as well as babies of non-smoking mothers.

Dr Bentley says it seems pointless that parents should warn their children against the use of marijuana when they themselves were "stoned out of their mind on alcohol or smoking themselves to pieces."

He says the penalties against the misuse of marijuana seem unduly severe. In that it is legally linked with drugs like heroin and cocaine he believes young people could be misled into believing that they are all equally harmless.

He supports the British system of registering heroin addicts and recognising that they need a regular dose of a drug for survival, much as a diabetic needs insulin. He acknowledges, however, that there are problems in encouraging the formation of a tightly-knit heroin "community,"

members of which may sell their supplies and encourage others to their rank.

Dr Bentley says that methadone treatment, being used in Australia in the attempt to wean addicts from heroin, is not without its problems.

The method requires full cooperation from the addict for a start, he says.

Unlike heroin, the substitute methadone is effectively administered by mouth, eliminating injections. (The use of dirty needles and impure products is what takes its toll on heroin addicts. The drug, properly administered, is not in itself a "killer".)

"As for its effects, methadone does not give the orgasmic pleasure that mainlining heroin does and addicts say that if they go back to heroin after using methadone they don't get the same 'rush.' Promoting it as an alternative is, in some ways, inspired by the Puritan philosophy. In fact it does little more than substitute addiction to the somewhat safer methadone."

With a little help from your friends

Youngsters in institutional care and old people are sharing each other's company — and both groups are benefitting enormously — under a pilot foster grandparent scheme operating now in Melbourne.

The scheme was launched late last year on the recommendation of a study group set up by the Victorian Council on the Ageing and headed by Monash senior lecturer, Mr Cliff Picton (Monash Review 2-77).

As a measure of the scheme's success, within three weeks of its introduction at St Nicholas's Hospital in Carlton (one of two institutions in which it has been piloted — the other is Yooralla, Balwyn), a doctor "prescribed" a foster grandparent as part of a child's treatment.

The scheme is based on an American program, started in 1971, which arranges for retired people to "adopt" needy children, generally those facing long-term institutional care of one kind or another.

They visit the children on a regular basis, providing care which can range from reading stories to helping them learn to walk, speak or develop confidence in social contacts.

A project coordinator for the Melbourne scheme was appointed late last year. She is Margaret McGregor, formerly Director of the Southern Family Life Association, who has supervised the recruitment, training and placement of two foster grand-

parent groups. Those recruited have ranged in age from 55 to 78.

Mr Picton, of the social work department, says the observed benefits of the scheme, as anticipated, have been double-barrelled.

Mr Picton says: "For the children, within a short time staff saw definite improvements. Some children who had not been reacting well began acting positively.

"In fact many blossomed, and I don't think that's too exotic a word.

"They have been observed to be more responsive, socially aware and to have made positive social gains."

And for the "grandparents"?

"The benefits there have been just as exciting," says Mr Picton.

"They have reported feeling better and having a greater purpose in their lives.

"Their comments run along the lines of 'It has raised my self-esteem', 'I feel useful again'.

"The small financial gain is important for some also.

"All our initial feelings about the viability of such a project have been confirmed now that it is actually running."

Mr Picton says the success of the



Members of the first foster grandparents group with young people at St. Nicholas's Hospital. Photo courtesy Hamilton Aikin, "Outreach".

scheme is clearly bound up with the co-operation of staff at the institutions and this has been forthcoming.

Funding to initiate the scheme came from charitable trusts, such as the Sidney Myer Trust and the Myer Foundation, and Yooralla.

Funding to continue it is being sought from the State and Federal governments.

Mr Picton says the next task lies in convincing other institutions of the scheme's worth and encouraging them to adopt it.

In future recruiting it is hoped to involve more males. To date there has been only one foster "Grand-dad".

For further information on recruiting contact Mr Picton on ext. 2977.

Next step — scanning the skies for life's origins

Galacto-chemists at Monash are preparing for the final step in their research which could reveal the existence in outer space of a chemical prerequisite of life.

The scientists, led by Professor Ron Brown of the chemistry department, have applied for use later this year of the world's most sensitive radio-telescope at Kitt Peak, Arizona, and the one at Parkes, NSW, in their search for glycine.

Glycine is the simplest of the amino acids — an important constituent of protein and one of life's basic building blocks.

At present Professor Brown and a fellow team member, Dr Peter Godfrey, are in Austin, Texas, documenting their discoveries at a symposium on Gas Phase Molecular Structure.

Other chemists who have been associated with the project include a French student who is studying for her PhD at Monash, Marie-Paule Bassez and John Storey, who studied for his PhD at Monash and is now at Berkeley University.

Last year the team cracked the radio code of glycine.

Using a specially-built microwave spectrometer, designed by Dr Storey, the chemists detected about 200 "absorption lines" for glycine.

These are microwave frequencies absorbed by individually spinning molecules of the substance.

Which frequency is absorbed depends on how fast each molecule is

spinning.

From these absorption lines the team recognised a pattern and now believe they have identified the glycine molecule in the gas phase.

They predicted theoretically a number of model patterns which could be thermodynamically plausible and isolated one which was in perfect agreement with the observed spectrum.

The final step is gaining use of the radio-telescopes, set to receive the frequency, to scan the galaxy.

Likely spots

Through a complex set of circumstances molecules in space emit microwaves as opposed to absorbing them in laboratory experiments.

If the signal is detected it will pinpoint the position of a spacebound molecule.

The Monash chemists think the glycine signal is most likely to be received from Sagittarius B2, at the centre of the galaxy or in the Orion Nebula.

If they don't receive a signal it could mean one of a few things — glycine isn't there or its emission signal is so weak we have no telescopes sensitive enough to detect it.

A find will confirm the views of scientists who believe that biologically significant molecules are distributed widely in space and could have been brought to the earth's surface by meteorites, thus starting life on this



● Prof. Brown

planet.

Studies of the moon and inner planets have revealed that there were very heavy falls of meteors on these bodies during the first half billion years of the history of the solar system.

This corresponds with the time the earth had cooled down and conditions under which it was probably possible for prebiotic molecules to survive had been established.

Chemical studies of the content of meteorites with a substantial carbon content, especially one which fell in Murchison, Victoria, in 1969, have revealed an interesting array of organic compounds, including many amino acids and a number of nitrogenous bases.

Women meet at 'Snowy Boyd's'

The Monash Women's Society — an organisation for wives of staff and female staff members — will christen its new meeting room at a morning coffee session on March 21.

The room is in Snowy Boyd's cottage in the Vice-Chancellor's lounge. The meeting starts at 10 a.m.

The Society's annual garden luncheon to welcome new members of staff and their spouses will be held on Tuesday, April 18.

Further details can be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mrs Isabel Butchart, 25 1788.

Do you know where you stand?

Do you know exactly where you stand?

Would you if you were taken to unfamiliar terrain with a compass and map marked by several checkpoints?

A talk to be given during Orientation Week will give those interested an introduction to the sport of knowing precisely where you stand — rogaining.

The talk, to be held in Rotunda theatre 7 on Thursday, March 9 at 10 a.m. will cover the basics of cross-country navigation.

For those then eager to try their hand — and legs — at it, the first rogaine for 1978 to be organised by the Victorian Rogaining Association, in conjunction with the Monash University Navigation and Self Reliance Association, will be a 12 hour event, from noon to midnight, on March 18.

The Victorian Championships will be held over 24 hours on the April 22/23 weekend.

A third event will be held in September.

Beginners are especially welcome but the organisers promise "as always something for the hardened competitor."

For those who think there's an element of lunacy in the sport — you could be right. The nights on which the rogaining events are planned are full moon nights.

For further information contact Neil Phillips on 544 2613 (6 to 7.30 p.m.).

Aboriginal custom — what is its role in law?

To what extent can and should the dominant legal system in Australia accommodate Aboriginal customs?

As the problems encountered in applying European law to Aborigines are legion, this question has for some time exercised the mind of lawyers and those generally concerned with Aboriginal welfare.

How to deal, for example, with the instances in which conduct forbidden by European law is required by traditional Aboriginal law, or, if not required, tolerated or held justifiable?

Or the situation in which conduct, while prohibited by both European and traditional Aboriginal law, is assessed by each quite differently in gravity of offence?

How to deal with the difficulties of communication between Europeans and traditionally oriented Aborigines with little or no grasp of English — difficulties which may arise not merely from a lack of interpreter but from no equivalence between concepts and ways of thinking?

Most recently the Federal Attorney General asked the Australian Law Reform Commission to inquire into the role of Aboriginal customary law as a sub-system in the dominant legal system with "special regard to the need to ensure that no person should be subject to any treatment, conduct or punishment which is cruel or inhuman".

Solutions proposed

A professor of law at Monash, Professor Enid Campbell, has done some work in this area and late last year addressed a Law Faculty seminar on the topic.

While discussing different solutions which have been proposed — ranging from a legislative direction to courts to apply native custom to the establishment of tribal courts — Professor Campbell refrains from making firm conclusions.

Not the least of the unknowns, she says, are the extent to which Aboriginal custom still retains vitality, where and in relation to whom; the extent to which custom departs from minimal standards of justice; what the Aboriginal communities themselves desire; and how European Australians, and in particular those in regular contact with Aborigines, would react to Aboriginal legal separatism.

In discussing the proposal that courts be directed to apply native custom, Professor Campbell examines the constraints which may be placed on the application of custom in the name of humanity.

"It may be asked whether it would not be preferable to spell out with greater precision the standards to which custom must conform before it qualifies for recognition and enforcement," she says.

"The standards laid down in international conventions like the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and in the Indian Bill of Rights enacted by the United States Congress in 1968 spring immediately to mind.

"One point to be borne in mind when considering the desirability of specifying the criteria which custom must satisfy to qualify for recognition and enforcement is that the standards

laid down in the instruments mentioned are very much the standards of Western European societies and that they are intensely individualistic in their bias.

"Attempts to apply them to the customs of traditionally oriented Aborigines could negate to some degree the primary aim of lending support and encouragement to the traditional law."

Legislative direction

Professor Campbell says a legislative direction to Australian courts to recognise and enforce Aboriginal custom for specified purposes and in specified causes would present the courts with a host of problems.

For example, how to decide whether custom has any bearing at all on the matter before the court? Given that there is no single or uniform body of custom, that there are no sharp dividing lines between the territorial operation of the several bodies of custom, and that individuals to whom custom is sought to be applied may sometimes repudiate its application to them, how to decide whether to apply custom at all and, if so, what body of custom?

The other more radical proposals Professor Campbell discusses relate to the establishment of special courts — ranging from ordinary courts sitting with assessors, to tribal courts administering tribal law.

"The system of having assessors to sit with judges is not unknown to Australian jurisprudence," she says.

"Supreme courts have power to try with assessors, a power originally inspired by the practice of the old English Court of Admiralty.

"Assessors have no hand in the making of decisions and their function is to assist the judges on technical and scientific matters, including understanding and evaluating evidence.

"Aboriginal assessors might usefully be appointed on an experimental basis to assist in trials involving Aboriginal defendants, though in cases where custom is to be taken into account there is a risk that advice given by assessors in relation to what the relevant custom is, may be admitted as evidence without the formal proof that, strictly speaking, is required."

Aboriginal courts

Professor Campbell says the establishment of courts manned by Aborigines and administering Aboriginal law might be seen as the only effective way to implement a policy of giving Aborigines a measure of self regulation.

The paradox is, of course, that such courts can be created only within the framework of the dominant legal system and by legislation employing the concepts of that system.

"This means, among other things, the definition of the court in terms of the persons having authority to adjudicate and to participate in adjudication, delimitation of jurisdiction in terms of persons who may sue and be sued, territory, causes which may be



Tribal Aborigines — the problems in applying European law to them are legion. But how best to accommodate their customs in the wider legal system? Photo courtesy Latrobe Collection State Library of Victoria.

entertained, sanctions which may be applied, and the law to be applied; and definition of the relationship of the tribunals with other courts for the purposes of review proceedings."

Professor Campbell says there is probably very limited scope for tribal courts in Australia.

She says: "Courts of this kind might conceivably be established for areas over which Aborigines have exclusive beneficial land rights, but I foresee very substantial difficulties in defining their jurisdiction in a satisfactory way

as regards persons, area and causes.

"Experience elsewhere with similar institutions suggests that any expectation that such courts would function as conservators of the traditional law are likely to be disappointed and that what would emerge would be simply another type of court in the mould of the ordinary courts of the land."

Outside the Commonwealth territories, there are constitutional limitations which would place substantial obstacles in the way of creating special Aboriginal courts under federal auspices, she adds.

Monash course in Pitjantjatjara

The Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs will conduct a half-year course in Pitjantjatjara for beginners, starting on Tuesday, March 14.

The course, which has as a limit of 30 students, is being held in conjunction with the Department of Linguistics.

According to Associate Professor J. T. Platt, who will assist with the course, Pitjantjatjara is spoken over a wide area of north and north west South Australia, the remote deserts of central Western Australia, and southern parts of the Northern Territory.

Associate Professor Platt says Pit-

jantjatjara has a number of interesting features, including a complex but regular verb system, singular, plural and dual pronouns, and different kinds of "and".

The Pitjantjatjara being studied in the course is of the variety spoken around Ernabella Mission in northern South Australia.

Aboriginal people who speak the language — which has a number of slightly differing forms — are able to understand dialects spoken over a large area, Associate Professor Platt says.

Enquiries about the course may be made to Gloria Moore, extension 3348.

Appeal to fund centre

An Aboriginal resource centre is hoped to be established at Monash later this year.

The centre will be set up using money raised by the Elizabeth Eggleston Memorial Fund Appeal. The Appeal was launched in the middle of last year to commemorate and continue the work of Dr Eggleston, a great scholar in Aboriginal affairs.

Donations to the Appeal are still being received.

The chairman of the Centre for

Research into Aboriginal Affairs, Professor L. Waller, said recently he hoped that, with a little generosity, the target of a clear \$25,000 would be reached in a few weeks time.

Professor Waller said: "The Appeal has been successful, commanding support from a wide range of people within the University and without."

Cheques should be made payable to Monash University and sent to Professor Waller. Envelopes should be clearly marked 'Elizabeth Eggleston Appeal'.

"But, sir, I shall probably never have to work."

(A 16-year-old English public school boy to his careers adviser.)

Educating for the age of unemployment

An unassailable case can be made that schools in our society, marked as it is by what we now call a "higher rate of unemployment", should be non-vocational.

The Dean of the Faculty of Education at Monash, Professor P. W. Musgrave, says this in a chapter on "Educational Aspects of Youth Unemployment" in a new book, "Youth Unemployment".

Professor Musgrave suggests that an aristocratic education — in which children were educated for a life in which they could express themselves in a mentally healthy manner without the formal roles to be played having a direct relationship to the economy — should be reinterpreted to fit contemporary conditions.

In suggesting non-vocational curricula in schools, he says: "This does not mean that the material used will not relate to the world of work, but it does mean that the purpose of using this material will not be merely to produce workers.

"A general education allows ease in retraining or in re-entry to the educational system to allow creation of a new identity; too early specialisation at the best makes such options difficult and at worst creates rigidity or even highly trained incompetents."

He adds that the policy of avoiding early or over-specialisation is just as applicable in higher professional and technical education.

German success

Professor Musgrave says that a detailed comparative study of the relationship of education and the iron and steel industries of Britain and Germany between 1860 and 1964 has shown that much of the advantage that Germany gained economically could be attributed to the non-specialised nature of its educational system at all levels.

He says there has been only one large-scale attempt to reinterpret aristocratic education for the contemporary situation — the English School Council's Humanities Project. Its creator, Lawrence Stenhouse, attempted to interpret for the early school leaver the lessons he had enjoyed learning from a classical curriculum.

The project was non-vocational, encouraged the development of both instrumental and expressive characteristics and aimed to serve as a

starting point from which students could go forward.

Professor Musgrave says that since the 1950s there have been important social structural changes in three areas — the ideological, the educational and the economic — which are relevant to the way in which schools relate to the labour force.

He says: "First, there has been a marked weakening in the influence of the Protestant ethic of work; many, especially younger, people in all social classes no longer see work as the moral centre of their identity.

"Second, within education for all sorts of reasons, but perhaps largely due to changes in the distribution of political power, a spirit of egalitarianism has become very influential; school must by various criteria give the same or at the least rather similar experiences to all students.

Economic changes

"Third, within the economy two changes are relevant: structural unemployment seems to have become a growing problem and the aim of achieving an ever-growing per capita national product now seems less surely held."

Professor Musgrave says the decline in the influence of the Protestant ethic has released the individual from an almost total dependence upon the economic structure in forming his identity.

He says: "One choice of identity, increasingly possible in the future if not at the present, may be based on the desire not to pursue a 'career', but to follow an 'uncareer' — that is, to work if one wants in the way one wants and for as long as one wants, or even a 'non-career' — that is, to live in the present ignoring one's immediate and wider environment and seeing work or career as meaningless concepts."

He says one important and new ideological problem of schools may be to educate both students and the community to accept without moral condemnation an increasing proportion of adults who have chosen a "non-career" rather than a "career".

"Youth Unemployment" is edited by Ronald Henderson and published by ANU Press. It is the published proceedings of a recent symposium of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Migrant studies review

The Centre for Migrant Studies at Monash has published a review of activities in its first four years.

The Centre has only been known as such since 1976. But in mid-1974 the Arts and Education faculties jointly set up its predecessor, the Coordinating Committee for Migrant Studies, to put the rapidly expanding activities in migrant studies at the University on a more formal basis.

The review documents the origins of the Centre, its functions (research and advisory, teaching, seminars and conferences) and selected publications by members of the University associated

with the Centre.

One of its major functions has been running the post-graduate Diploma in Migrant Studies which is intended primarily for people working with migrants, such as librarians, social workers, lecturers and teachers.

A new venture with which the Centre has been associated is the publication of *Ethnic Studies*. The first issue appeared mid-1977 and three issues have now been published.

The Centre's Chairman, Dr B. Bullivant, says "Ethnic Studies" is fast becoming a recognised international journal.

Report studies Early Leavers

'Students may need special assistance'

Special assistance should be given to students selected under Monash's Early Leavers' Scheme, a report on the scheme recommends.

Research for the report, by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, has shown that many entrants have been bewildered by the size and impersonality of the University and confused about what was expected in class, private study and assignments. Many lacked confidence in their ability and felt alienated from younger students.

Many early leavers appeared to be under strain in their personal lives too. This arose from a lack of support from spouses, conflict over duties of family, financial difficulties, even alienation from friends.

Staff mentor

To counter these problems the report suggests each entrant, in first year at least, should be assigned to a staff member in the faculty in which he is enrolled, for special assistance.

It also suggests that students selected under the scheme should be invited to an orientation meeting at which they could be given a rundown of campus facilities, such as courses to

help with essays and assignments, and the child-minding service.

The report further suggests that the method of selection for the scheme should be altered to give greater emphasis to motivation for study and less to "disadvantage" and aptitude.

Suggested selection:

The components of the suggested selection procedure are:

- Completion of full time school at least five years before.
- May have attempted but gained HSC.
- Submission of an essay.
- An aptitude test to gauge a minimum level of ability.
- Attendance at a compulsory meeting at which applicants are given advice and warned about the difficulties in coming to the University.

Faculty	No. of applicant		
Arts	74	75	76
Ecops.	321	267	235
Law	62	85	48
Eng.	45	29	53
Medicine	3	7	7
Science	10	26	11
Total	12	20	9
	453	434	363

Fewer seek entry under Early Leavers' Scheme

The number of applicants seeking entry to Monash under the Early Leavers' Scheme has fallen each year since it started in 1974.

The decrease is most marked in Arts, the faculty to which the greatest number of applicants seek entry. (See table). The number finally accepted for enrolment in Arts has increased, however.

But in Economics and Law the number accepted has decreased while Engineering and Science have never enrolled an early leaver. Medicine accepted one entrant in 1974 who failed the first year.

This information is contained in the HEARU report on the Early Leavers' Scheme.

These are some of the elements in the portrait of the early leaver: **Sex, nationality, background**

The scheme has been most popular with women although more men have actually been selected each year (except in 1977). Although largely Australian-born a significant number of entrants have been British-born migrants.

As a group, early leavers tend to have more diverse educational backgrounds than most entrants — having attended school in country areas, interstate or overseas, and most commonly state and technical schools.

More than half had no formal post-secondary qualifications. Almost without exception they came from families with no history of university education.

Performance

The academic performance of the early leavers has been remarkably high.

The pass rate each year has been above 80 per cent, the number of graded passes (credit or better) above 40 per cent for each year of the first two intakes and 27 per cent for the 1976 intake.

Withdrawal rate

Between 10 and 18 per cent of early leavers have withdrawn each year. Elements in this rate are temporary withdrawal and those not relating to failure.

Reasons given for withdrawal suggest that early leavers are under particular stresses — most notably in their personal lives but also in adjusting to the unfamiliar demands of university life.

Reasons for doing course

The most commonly cited reasons for attending university were for the sake of the qualification and personal satisfaction. Women, more frequently than men, thought a degree would help them find a more satisfying job.

...dies Monash ...ers' Scheme

The Scheme

Since 1974, the Early Leavers' Scheme has provided a method of entry to Monash for a limited number of unqualified students who can show definite evidence of educational disadvantage.

To be eligible, applicants must not have completed HSC or equivalent and they must have left school five years previously.

Selection provisions aim to ensure that those who are enrolled are of equal or better academic ability than the "normal" students they displace.

The method of selection has altered since the first year.

In 1974, applicants were required to state on what grounds they were "disadvantaged" and to submit an essay on "Why I want to come to Monash." Applications were then graded on degree of "disadvantage" — those judged eligible invited to an aptitude test.

Finally, individual faculty committees were responsible for selecting the applicants. It was up to each committee how they made their decision — whether to interview and what emphasis to place on the essay.

Since 1975, applicants have been asked

Applicants		Enrolled			
'76	'77	'74	'75	'76	'77
235	165	19	27	27	26
48	29	12	6	4	3
53	31	6	8	7	4
7	2				
11	5	1			
9	5				
363	237	38	37	38	33

TWO TOP LAW YEAR

Two early leavers who completed their law degrees last year proved the effectiveness of Monash's special admissions policy: they filled first and equal second places respectively in their final year.

Mr Jack Hammond, qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Laws with first class honours.

In doing so, he qualified for the award of the Supreme Court Prize for the best student in final year and won the Sir Charles Lowe Prize for the best student mooter.

Mr Hammond, a former Malvern City Councillor, has taken up a 12 months' appointment as Judge's Advocate to Mr Justice Brennan, president of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in Canberra.

Top Woman

Mrs Eve Selig, of Caulfield, was the other successful student. She qualified for the LL.B. degree with second class honours, Division A, and was placed equal second in the order of merit list. She shared the Flos Greig Memorial Prize, awarded by the Legal Women's Association of Victoria to the woman placed highest in the final honours class list.

Mrs Selig, now 54, fled Nazi Germany in 1939 before she could complete her secondary schooling.

The need to earn a living — and

to indicate from a list the nature of their "disadvantage" (for example, mother tongue not English, chronic ill health). They may also provide additional information about their background. An essay is no longer required.

The final selection is made from among those who have scored above a cut-off point on the aptitude test by the faculty committee.

The University also has a second method of special entry — for those who have gained (or are in the process of gaining) HSC and who can show educational disadvantage over a substantial period of schooling which has adversely affected their results.

This is commonly known as the "A" scheme and the Early Leavers' the "B" Scheme.

The Report

The report on the Early Leavers' Scheme at Monash University 1974-1977 has been prepared by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

The report was compiled from information and statistics of the first four intakes supplied by the University administration and from interviews with the first two early leaver intakes.

The purpose of the report is to examine the success of the scheme in terms of the performance, characteristics and experience of the University of successful applicants, and the manner in which the scheme has operated.

Ann Smurthwaite, Elena Eaton, Terry Hora, Ian Thomas and Leo West compiled the report.



● Eve Selig.

later to bring up a family of three sons — prevented her from returning to formal studies, but she completed HSC English before enrolling at Monash under the Early Leavers' scheme.

Of her experience at Monash, Mrs Selig says: "Perhaps I lacked some of the energy I might have had 10 or 15 years ago, but I think a bit of commonsense and greater life experience compensated."

Mrs Selig's sons are following the academic tradition: one is an honours science student at Monash, one has enrolled this year at Macquarie University, and one is studying music in Paris.



Summer School success

About 2100 people of a wide background — from housewives to students — attended Monash over the 'summer' months (such as they were) to learn a new skill or brush up on an old one.

They attended the Monash Summer School, considered Australia's largest and most comprehensive.

Activities Officer, Neil Wentworth, said that 59 courses in 102 classes were conducted this year.

Among the most popular were furniture making, weaving (pictured), modern dance, French, pottery, patchwork, watercolor and landscape painting, stained glass, picture framing, flute and tin whistle, piano, typing, accounting, first aid and native plants.

Photos courtesy Waverley Gazette.

Deferring — a chance to step aside and see study in perspective

While thousands of young people this month take what seems to be the "natural step" from HSC to first year university, it has been suggested that a wiser course might be to defer for a year.

The Careers and Appointments Officer at Monash, Mr Warren Mann, says that the advantage in deferring lies in the quite sharp discontinuity represented by standing aside from the educational stream for long enough to be able to see it in some perspective.

Otherwise, tertiary education may be merely an extension of a mindless progression "the driving force for which has been social pressure, the directions of which have been determined by chance and trivialities, the goals for which have been unreal and poorly understood, derived from facile, two-dimensional, media-built stereotypes, with every stage along the way obscured by lack of information and guidance."

Writing in the publication *Careers Weekly* Mr Mann suggests different ways in which deferring can help various people:

● It can be a time to see something of the real world in which their education will be put to use.

● It may be the only opportunity they get to work with categories of people of whom such close first-hand knowledge would be prevented by the nature of their proposed careers.

● Some will find that a mental "rest" will enable them to return to formal education with renewed vigor and perhaps real motivation.

● A break from the total absorption in the mechanics of education can provide the opportunity to see oneself in some kind of perspective, so promoting a more rational decision about what kind of tertiary education to seek, if at all.

Mr Mann says a year out may also give young people a chance to earn money, travel overseas (particularly valuable if the study of a foreign language is proposed) or possibly even return to school to study different subjects or enjoy a more responsible role in school life.

"In every case such a break means that the student comes to the tertiary stage of his or her education a little older, a little more mature, knowing more about himself and about the world, and, generally, more in a position to take full advantage of the educational experience which lies ahead," he says.

'Harry will be greatly missed'

Many members of the University have mourned the passing of physics department storeman, Harry Frankland, on February 3, after a short illness.

Harry was an early appointee at Monash — he joined the department in January, 1961, when the laboratories and workshops were still being developed.

Chairman of physics, Professor H. C. Bolton, in paying tribute to Harry, said he created and maintained one of the best departmental stores in the

University for which he had been complimented in an audit review.

He had also given substantial assistance to other departments in Science.

"His RAF background meant a great deal to him. This, combined with a native Yorkshire bluntness and directness of speech, made him a storeman who all immediately respected and a man for whom respect merged rapidly into affection. He is greatly missed," Professor Bolton said.

Monash honors a great academic . . .

A distinguished academic, anatomist, neurologist, and educational administrator, Sir Sydney Sunderland, has been awarded a Doctor of Laws honoris causa by Monash University.

The Dean of Medicine, Professor G. C. Schofield, citing Sir Sydney for the degree at the conferring ceremony late last year, described him as "a man whose conspicuous role in the progress of Australian universities as a group has advantaged the cultural, scientific and technological development of the country as a whole."

Listing Sir Sydney's achievements, Professor Schofield said: "He was a Professor of Anatomy at the University of Melbourne for some 22 years. He was a Professor of Experimental Neurology for a further 14 years. He assumed his first chair during the fourth year after he graduated, a notable feat in Medicine. During 18 of these years

as a university professor he was also Dean of Medicine. During 14 of those years he was also a member of the Universities Commission.

"The range of his involvements in the affairs of the country was extraordinary — with the Australian Academy of Science (as a Foundation Fellow), with both the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (as a Fellow), with the National Health and Medical Research Council (Chairman of the Medical Research Advisory Committee), with the Defence Research and Development Policy Committee of the Department of Defence, with the National Radiation Advisory Committee, with the Safety Review Committee of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, as an adviser to governments (Australia, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma, to name a few).

"In international affairs he has been a veritable Kissinger.

"He is indeed a distinguished man."

. . . balance education, research, he says

A more balanced relationship between education and research was needed in universities, a leading medical academic said at Monash recently.

Sir Sydney Sunderland, who was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Monash, said that more academics should be prepared to "forego some of the pleasures of discovery in favour of the satisfaction of helping a mind to discover itself."

"This, however, will be difficult to achieve as long as research alone determines academic status and advancement up the academic ladder," Sir Sydney said.

"Good graduates are, however, as important to the community as research papers, particularly when the latter are but tedious repetition of what has already been done."

Sir Sydney said the enthusiastic academic had become so preoccupied and enamoured with the growing tips

of knowledge that he was oblivious to the roots which sustained the system.

"While making the strongest possible case for the encouragement, support and prosecution of research in university departments, I would direct attention to the importance of maintaining the closest possible contact between students and those who claim to be their mentors, for the undergraduate needs guidance, advice and the sympathetic hand," he said.

Sir Sydney said the university student should be trained to seek knowledge on his own initiative, to understand and appreciate new information in its true context, to examine the implications of new claims fairly, objectively and critically, to think rationally and to make judgements of value.

"The central objective of a university education should be to train the student's mind to function as a factory and not as a warehouse," he said.

What of future debate?

Debate in Australia about the nature of man and the future of our society may not go on for much longer, according to historian, Manning Clark.

In the preface to his new book *A History of Australia IV*, Clark says: "I have the impression that either the men who know the way will take over,

and shut up all the doubters and dissidents, or the barbarians will shut us all up in their own way".

The book, published by Melbourne University Press, tells the story from the discovery of gold in February, 1851 to the centenary of the coming of European civilisation to Australia on January 26, 1888.

Says Clark: "This volume sums up the themes introduced in earlier volumes — the influence of the spirit of the place on human behaviour, the struggle between classes for the ownership of wealth, the struggle for political power, and the confrontation between Catholic Christendom, Protestant Christianity and the Enlightenment.

"It is also vitally concerned with the debate in Australia about the life of man without God.

"Indeed, that theme takes front billing in this volume along with the impending breakdown of bourgeois society, succeeded by an age of ruins — which is still with us."

AUS Travel

AUS Travel has arranged a special presentation of slides upstairs in the Union Building foyer on March 8 and 9 to promote its overseas holidays.

The showing, from 5 p.m. onwards, will depict travel scenes from Asia, Europe and North America.

Altogether, about 1400 slides will be screened.

The show is directed by AUS Travel representative, Mr Nich Thomas, who is presently touring Australian campuses.



Professor J. Marvan (l.) and Emeritus Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj.

Linguist here to promote Ukrainian

A distinguished Canadian linguist visited Monash recently as part of a tour of Australian campuses to promote Ukrainian studies.

Professor Emeritus at Manitoba University, Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj, said he was concerned that Ukrainian, the second largest Slavic language, was not being studied at the scholarly level it should be in Australia. To advance such studies, including that of modern Ukrainian literature, Professor Rudnyckyj has helped establish the Ukrainian Studies Foundation in Australia.

At Monash he conducted a seminar on the topic and had talks with Professor J. Marvan of the Russian department.

Ukrainian-born Professor Rudnyckyj migrated to Canada in 1949

after extensive university training at Lvov and post-doctoral studies and teaching at universities in Prague, Heidelberg and Munich.

Soon after his arrival in Winnipeg he organised the department of Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba and was appointed departmental head in 1949.

He is a member of many linguistic associations throughout the world.

Between 1963 and 1971 he served as a commissioner on the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in Ottawa.

Professor Rudnyckyj has published works in English, French, German, Spanish, Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Czech and other languages.

Love for an adopted home aids student

A 17-year-old Mt Waverley student will benefit this year from the gratitude that an elderly, childless Polish couple felt for their adopted country.

In 1972, Mrs Syma Buxton, 88, gave Monash University \$5000 to found a scholarship in the name of her late husband, Mr Max Buxton.

The couple had come to Australia in 1925. They decided that, on their deaths, they wished to leave their estates to be used for the benefit of young people in Australia.

Mrs Buxton died in August, 1972, soon after making the gift.

This year, Ian Durkacz, of Portsmouth St., Mt. Waverley, was awarded the first Max Buxton Scholarship, which provides a living allowance for the first year of his science course.

Ian achieved outstanding results in HSC at Haileybury College last year.

He was Dux of the College, completing the year with six As, a special distinction for general excellence and the BHP Prize for the best science student.

His marks were: English 98, German 84, applied maths 100, pure maths 99, chemistry 98 and physics 100.

Ph.D. student wins Harkness Fellowship

A post-graduate student in visual arts at Monash is one of three young Australians who have been awarded a Harkness Fellowship this year.

He is Conrad Hamann. The fellowship will enable Conrad to travel and study in the United States.

He is presently completing a PhD at Monash (under the supervision of Professor Patrick McCaughey — himself a former Harkness fellowship winner) on the work of architects, Sir Roy Grounds, Frederick Romberg and Robin Boyd, partners in an architectural firm from 1953 to 1962.

Such study, he says, is a way of approaching wider research on modern Australian architecture, an important element of our cultural history.

"Modern" architecture he dates from the 1890s. It is since then that structural styles started to show traits which have continued to the present day: a direct expression of materials, an opening up of plans, and a functionalism, with buildings expressing their purposes, for example.

The opportunity to visit the US is particularly important for Conrad's study as he believes modern Australian architecture has substantial American precedents. He cites our fascination with skyscrapers as an illustration.

Conrad will spend time examining the significant styles which have developed in the US over the last century, including the East Coast style, Chicago commercial architecture and



● Harkness Fellowship winner, Conrad Hamann.

Californian residential styles such as the Spanish mission, Hollywood architecture dominant in the 1920s.

As part of his interest in Australian architecture he will research the work of Walter Burley Griffin in America.

While it is commonly believed that modern architecture has a sameness the world over, Conrad says it can

often express national or regional characteristics. He believes the work of leading Sydney architects displays regional characteristics more than that of Melbourne architects. He will trace the development of regional styles in the US.

During his 21 months in America, Conrad will spend time at Columbia,

Yale and the University of California at Santa Barbara. One particular area of study will be conservation of old buildings — both the technical aspects and the philosophy of conservation.

The Commonwealth Fund which administers the Harkness fellowships was incorporated in 1918 as a philanthropic foundation in New York. Its endowment derives entirely from the estates of the founder, Mrs Stephen V. Harkness and of Mr and Mrs Edward S. Harkness.

The first fellowships, for British university graduates, were awarded in 1925. The program was extended to Australia and New Zealand in 1927.

In maintaining this program, its present-day directors have reaffirmed their belief in the Board's inaugural resolution that "international understanding can be forwarded in no more practicable way than through the provision of international opportunities for education and travel to young men and women of character and ability. Such men and women, potentially leaders in their own country, becoming familiar through residence and education with the institutions, customs and ways of thinking of the people of another country, cannot be but a force for mutual understanding and good feeling."

The other Australian fellowships went to Mr P. Austin, of the ANU, and Mr K. N. Wangadenn, of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Main library exhibition to feature Newton

An exhibition illustrating the life, works, interests and acquaintances of Sir Isaac Newton, described by some as the "greatest scientist of the English speaking world", will open in the Main Library on March 8.

The exhibition, which will include books, maps and photographs, will be held in the rare books room exhibition space on the first floor.

The material is drawn from the rare books collection, the Hargrave Library and the private collection of a senior lecturer in mathematics, Mr G. Smith, who helped mount the exhibition.

The drawcard will be a copy of the second edition of Newton's Principia, considered one of the treasures of the Hargrave Library collection.

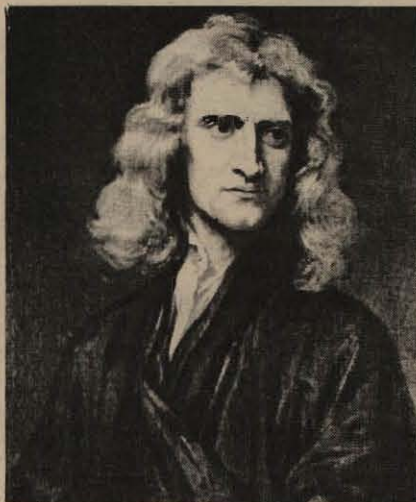
The Principia has been described as one of the supreme achievements of the human mind. In it Newton expounded his theories of motion and gravitation.

It was first published in 1686 and the second edition appeared in 1713.

The book was edited by a Fellow of Trinity College, Roger Coates, and published by Dr Richard Bentley who, while an outstanding classical scholar, had no scientific interest and was of a very difficult temperament.

Newton explained why Bentley got the job: "He was covetous and I let him do it to get the money."

About 750 copies of the second edition were printed by the printer to Cambridge University, Cornelius Crownfield. Two hundred were sent to the continent. Newton personally presented a copy to Queen Anne.



Above: The great scientist, Sir Isaac Newton. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor R. L. Martin, will open the exhibition at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 8.

Other items in the exhibition include the first English translation of the Principia by A. Motte (1729), John Wallis's *Mechanica* (1670) which was used by Newton, and Porta's *Magiae naturalis* (1619), a copy of which was in his library.

Newton grew up in mid 17th century England in a country environment. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he spent the creative middle 30 years of his life.

During this time he made a contribution in many fields — natural philosophy, mathematics, alchemy, biblical studies, chronology.

In his later years he was Warden and Master of the Royal Mint where he proved an efficient administrator. He also sat in Parliament.

Climbing for science

Several postgraduate members of the earth sciences department have taken to the cliff-face in a bid to expand their scientific knowledge.

According to Bruce Hargreaves, several members of the department attended a four-weekend course in rock climbing run by the Bayside Climbing Club late last year.

Weekends were spent in the central and northern Grampians and at Mt Arapiles.

Bruce says he and a colleague, Arthur Day, spend much of their time collecting and studying rocks and their new-found climbing skill will offer them a further dimension of study.

He says that in the Grampians many of the more subtle field relations and sedimentary structures are only exposed in 200 to 500 feet cliffs.

"Subsequent research on these cliffs has increased our understanding of the origin of this mountain range," he adds.

Sperm donors wanted

Monash males have been asked to donate sperm to a research and artificial insemination project being carried out by the Monash department of obstetrics and gynaecology at Queen Victoria Medical Centre.

A team from the department will visit the campus on Tuesday, March 21. Interviews with prospective donors will begin at 9.30 a.m. in the Health Service in the Union Building.

At the initial interview, a medical history is taken, and specimens of blood and semen are collected for analysis. This procedure is followed to minimise the risk of transferring hereditary disease or genetic disorders.

The donor will then sign a form confirming the history and permitting the centre to use his semen.

All information and other material provided by the donor is treated as strictly confidential and anonymity is assured.

The donor is paid a fee of \$50 after five donations. Appointments are necessary but will be arranged to suit the donor.

A spokesman for the project said ar-

tificial insemination by donor was becoming increasingly popular.

About 10 per cent of all marriages were infertile and about 30 per cent of this infertility was due to male factors.

To enable parents to have a child with traits similar to their own, donors are computer matched with the husband's physical characteristics, race and religion — as far as is possible.

It was therefore vital to have a large, varied and continuous supply of donors.

"We emphasise that all donors will be assisting couples who desperately desire children. Donors will also be assisting medical research in such areas as male infertility, tissue freezing techniques and other related fields," the spokesman said.

At present, about 150 couples are waiting to start treatment, but due to the fact that there are insufficient suitable donors, these couples must wait until a suitable donor is found for them.

Prospective donors should contact Sister J. Wood or Miss L. Morris, either by calling personally at the Health Service or by telephoning 3175.

MONASH RELEASES ITS FIRST RECORD

The first record on the new Robert Blackwood Hall — Monash University label, featuring a piano recital by Brian Chapman, will be released soon.

Brian Chapman, a lecturer in physiology at Monash and a seasoned concert and ABC radio performer, plays works by Haydn and Brahms. These are Sonata in E flat major (Haydn) and Scherzo, Opus 4 and Four Ballades, Opus 10 (Brahms).

The recital was given on the Steinway concert grand in the Hall under studio conditions rather than live. However, the works were performed at a lunchtime concert in the Hall last September.

The recording engineer, Graeme Ivey, senior technical officer in the Educational Technology Section, says the record demonstrates the acoustic excellence of Robert Blackwood Hall.

The recording and editing were done over a period of two days.

A total of 300 discs have been pressed. Each will sell for \$6.99 and will be available from the Hall.

The record sleeve features a night shot of the Hall's Leonard French stained glass window, taken by Richard Crompton, and program notes by Brian Chapman.

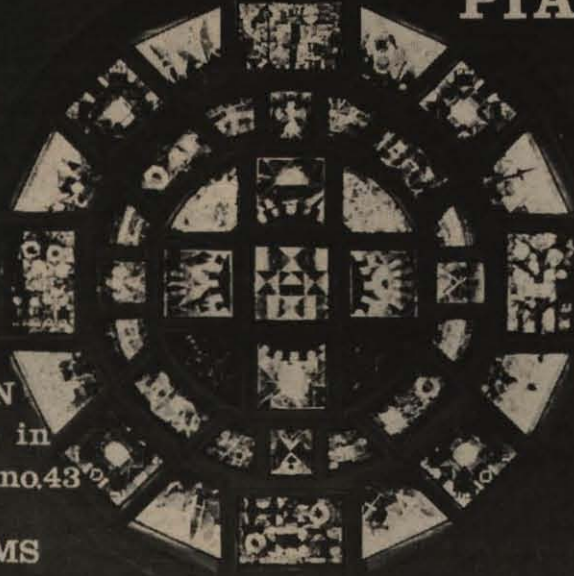
BRIAN CHAPMAN PIANO

MA 12090

HAYDN
Sonata in
E Flat no.43

BRAHMS
Scherzo Op.4
Four Ballades Op.10

ROBERT BLACKWOOD HALL MONASH UNIVERSITY



Authors look at pre-hysterical (1859-1952) politics in Qld.

Yes, Veronica, there was a Queensland before Johannes Bjelke Petersen.

What is more there were even memorable politicians.

Dr Denis Murphy, of Queensland University, and Professor Roger Joyce, of La Trobe, have edited a book which examines the contribution of 16 of the most important. It is titled *Queensland Political Portraits* and has recently been published by the University of Queensland Press.

In the book's introduction the editors pose the questions: "Are Queensland's politics and its politicians different? Is there a 'Deep North' type of politician, found only in Queensland and not in the other states?"

Straw voters

They answer: "Some commentators and political scientists, even ones who have lived in Queensland in recent times, seem to believe that Queensland voters walk about with pieces of straw in their mouths and are distantly related to the hillbillies of America.

Memorable leaders

"If the 'Deep North' argument is accepted, one might expect the political leaders of Queensland, in its first 100 years of self-government, to be anything but memorable. An examination of those leaders, however, reveals quite the opposite."

Murphy and Joyce point out that the importance of agrarianism and the relatively weak position of Brisbane combined to give Queensland politics a rural emphasis.

"This led to a belief in the correctness and necessity of favouring rural areas over urban areas, whether in the allocation of resources or in justifying the gerrymandering of electoral boundaries to benefit political parties having a strong rural vote."

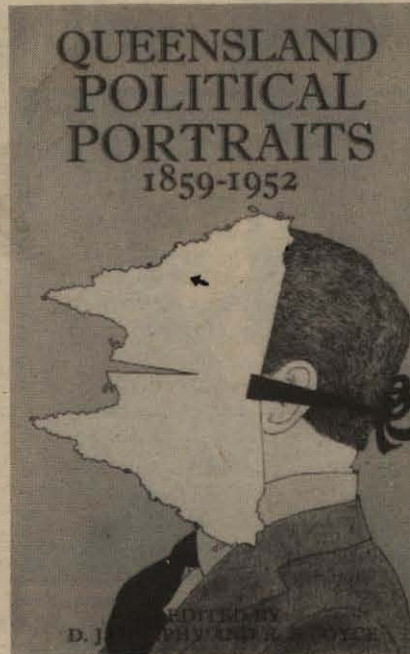
B-P's contribution

And how do the editors evaluate Mr Bjelke Petersen's contributions?

They don't. The book covers the period 1859 to 1952. The primary records on which biographies are largely based are not yet available for the last quarter century, they say.

"We leave a judgement on Bjelke Petersen's competence as a premier to later historians," they remark.

Right: The cover of *Queensland Political Portraits 1859-1952*, edited by Dr Denis Murphy (Queensland University) and Professor Roger Joyce (La Trobe).



It IS cricket, chaps!

For those who believe cricket to be exclusively a gentleman's game — take another look.

Pictured is Clare Warren, clerk in the Education Services Centre in Monash's Education faculty, and a member of the Victorian state women's cricket team.

The Victorian team was victorious in the interstate championships played on the Monash pitch over two weeks in January.

Cricket is increasing in popularity among women — even as a spectator sport — and the championships at Monash drew substantial crowds, considering the competition from just up Wellington Road. Next step the MCG?



Crabtree had distinguished Bar career — lawyer

Research by a senior lecturer in law at Monash has revealed that English poet Joseph Crabtree pursued a distinguished career at the Bar.

What is more, Crabtree's judicial talents were put to use during his sojourn in the embryonic nation of Australia in the early 19th century.

Pat Kilbride revealed details of his research in the 1978 Crabtree Oration, delivered to the Australian Chapter of the Crabtree Foundation at Monash recently.

The Crabtree Foundation was established at University College, London, in 1954 to foster research into the life and work of the hitherto little-known poet. Crabtree was born on St Valentine's Day, February 14, 1754, and died on St Valentine's Day, 1854. Each year on the Wednesday closest to St Valentine's Day, a distinguished scholar is invited to deliver a Crabtree Oration.

Public service did not end

Mr Kilbride said that Crabtree's service to the public did not end with his arrival at Lake Charliegrark, near Lake Boorookpi on the southern fringe of the Little Desert in Victoria.

"He was called on to sit on a number of Boards of Inquiry, the subject matters of which show that history does indeed repeat itself," Mr Kilbride said.

"His first Board of Inquiry concerned the deaths of several workmen who were erecting a stringbark bridge over the Boorookpi river ('Boorookpi' is Aboriginal for 'entry to the West' or 'Westgate')."

"He also inquired and reported into allegations that Irish immigrants were growing opium poppies near Griffith, in central New South Wales.

Presided over inquiries

"He concluded that these allegations were 'a slur upon the good name of honest squatters, who though of convict origin, are now pillars of society who attend Church on Sundays and Saints Days'. He also presided over inquiries into rioting at Melbourne Gaol, and into allegations that a 'special branch of the militia was preparing dossiers on respectable gentlemen of the Colony.'"

Earlier in his Oration, Mr Kilbride recounted an anecdote about Crabtree's days as a Junior at the Bar where he gained a reputation as an outstanding drafter of pleadings.

Mr Kilbride said: "Knowing that Crabtree was of a poetic bent, a colleague once taxed him, for a wager, to turn some lines from 'Paradise Lost' into Interrogatories, with this result:

Was it man's first or some other or what disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden or some other and what tree, whose mortal taste, brought death into this or some other and what world and all our woe, and if not why not or how otherwise."

Gamelan players wanted

The Monash music department has invited students, staff and friends of the University to take part in classes to learn to play instruments of the Javanese gamelan orchestra.

The classes, which are free, are held weekly for groups of about ten. Members learn to play several of the easier instruments, with the option of then learning the more difficult ones.

The 60-piece gamelan orchestra was acquired by the music department in 1972. The gamelan teacher is Javanese-born Mr Poedijono.

Anyone wishing to join the gamelan class is asked to attend a meeting in the music department seminar room, 8th floor, Menzies building, on Wednesday, March 15, at 1 p.m.

VISITORS

The following academics are expected to visit Monash before July this year:

EDUCATION

Mr K. Davies, University of Stirling. March - April.

Miss Joyce Watt, University of Aberdeen, until June.

Associate Professor Pauline Jones, Memorial University of Newfoundland. July - November.

Mr W. B. Tyler, University of Kent. July - November.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Accounting and Finance: Dr Simon Keane, University of Glasgow. February - July.

Politics: Dr A. R. Maidment, Department of American Studies, Keeler University. June - November.

ENGINEERING

Electrical Engineering: Dr J. Jack, Department of Electrical Engineering, Oxford University. March - September.

Materials Engineering: Dr G. W. Lorimer, University of Manchester. January - June.

LAW

Professor David McClean, University of Sheffield. June - September.

MEDICINE

Alfred Hospital: Dr E. Brown, Washington University, Barnes and Wohl Hospital, St. Louis, USA. April - May.

Psychological Medicine: Dr Pattison Esmiol, Harvard. February - April.

Dr Norman Kreitman, M.R.C. Unit, Edinburgh. March.

SCIENCE

Botany: Professor R. Margelef, Universidad de Barcelona, Spain. July - August.

Chemistry: Professor T. Mukaiyama, University of Tokyo. July - August.

Earth Sciences: Dr P. Champness, University of Manchester. January - April.

Professor E. Essene, University of Michigan. Until August.

Mathematics: Dr G. R. Baird, University of Auckland. April.

Dr J. Pradines, University Paul Sabatier. March - May.

Professor I. D. Berg, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. January - June.

Zoology: Professor Philip J. Regal, Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota. June - February 1979.

Professor Aubrey Manning, University of Edinburgh. April.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Academic Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a precis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, ext. 3055.

CSIRO Post-doctoral Studentships 1978

Normally for research overseas. Stipend 2,800 or \$US 9,100 plus family allowances and return fares. Application forms available at Graduate Scholarships Office. Applications close in Canberra April 13, 1978.

Italian Government Scholarships 1978/79

Tenable, at all levels, for up to eight months. Stipend of 240,000 lire per month; life accident and health insurance; return economy fares. Applications close in Canberra, April 25.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan - New Zealand Awards 1979.

Tenable up to 3 years for graduates. Benefits include return fares, fees, book and other allowances, personal stipend. Applications close at Grad. Schols. Office April 28.

AFUW SCHOLARSHIPS

Valued at \$500. Open to members of the Australian Federation of University Women for postgraduate study or research. Applications close in Melbourne, April 30.

Australian Academy of the Humanities Travel Grants

For scholars engaged in full-time teaching or other full-time employment through the year. Tenable preferably abroad for at least six weeks. Not for study leave purposes. \$A800 provided to assist travel costs. Applications close in Canberra, June 30.



Three of the players from "The Currency Lass", (l. to r.) Peter Fitzpatrick, Mairi Murray and Alan Dilnot.

Monash revives our first home-grown musical comedy

What is thought to be the earliest Australian musical comedy with a local setting, "The Currency Lass", is being revived this month by the English department.

First performed in 1844, the play, by Edward Geoghegan, will be presented from Monday, March 20 to Thursday, March 23 at 8 p.m. in SG01 in the Menzies Building.

In the lead role will be Mairi Murray, a third year English student. The director is senior lecturer, Dennis Davison. Other cast members include Alan Dilnot, Peter Fitzpatrick, Gary Kinnane, Mimi Colligan and Elaine Barry. The music director is Sue Dilnot.

When first performed, "The Currency Lass" appealed to the sense of identity of the native-born ("currency") section of the colony's population.

It turns on its head the contemptuous attitude of newly arrived merchants and officials towards the off-spring of the first convicts and poorer settlers.

The currency lass of the title, Susan Hearty, is, as her name suggests, an idealised depiction of the first young (European) Australians — hale, healthy, unaffected and attractive. She sings, dances and even turns her hand to male impersonations.

The playwright, Edward Geoghegan, had been a medical student when he was sentenced to transportation from Dublin in 1839 for obtaining goods under false pretences.

He was given no credit for his plays when published as licensing regulations of the time made it an offence for a theatre management to employ a convict for any kind of stage appearance.

Using a convict author wasn't proscribed but it was considered to be against the spirit of the regulations.

Attending "The Currency Lass" in 1978 should be a somewhat safer ex-



● Dennis Davison.

perience than it may have been in 1844.

Writer G. C. Mundy describes some of the risks theatre-goers of that time ran, at the hands of an element of the currency:

"There are to be found round the doors of the Sydney theatre a sort of 'loafers' known as the cabbage-tree hat mob . . . these are an unruly set of young fellows, native-born generally, who, not being able, perhaps, to muster coin enough to enter the house, amuse themselves by molesting those who can afford that luxury.

"Dressed in a suit of fustian or colonial tweed, and the emblem of their order, the low-crowned cabbage-palm hat, the main object of their enmity seems to be the ordinary black headpiece worn by respectable persons, which is ruthlessly knocked over the eyes of the wearer as he passes or enters the theatre."

Tickets cost \$1 and may be purchased from room 707 in the English department.

Kerencong ensemble performs at Monash

On April 1, the Monash campus will once again host the annual concert of the Indonesian Keroncong Ensemble.

This year, the venue will be the Alexander Theatre, beginning at 7.30 p.m.

Last year, the ensemble, "Pusaka Nusantara" — meaning National Heritage — performed before a capacity audience at the Union Theatre.

The Balinese Dance Society, the Indonesian Choral Society and several other groups will also take part in the performance. In addition there will be a combined presentation by the Choral Society and Pusaka Nusantara.

Monash links

Pusaka Nusantara has unofficial links with Monash. Dr Margaret Kartomi, a reader in the department of music, is honorary adviser to the ensemble, and Nirwan Idrus, a graduate scholar in the department of mechanical engineering, is the ensemble's honorary secretary.

Nirwan Idrus says Kerencong is believed to have had its origins in the Moorish invaders of the Iberian Peninsula in the seventh century.

In the 16th century, these Moors, since converted to Christianity as the price for remaining in Iberia, faced deportation.

Unable to return to Moslem lands, they migrated east to India and Malacca.

Formed colonies

They formed their own almost isolated little colonies, like Goa on the Indian sub-continent, and Malacca.

They also carried with them their 'guitars' and music. Over the years, the music and instruments evolved substantially, making way for what today is known as Kerencong music and the kerencong itself — an instrument very similar to a ukelele.

During the war for Indonesian independence, kerencong music almost invariably answered the cry for a "national" type music.

Since then, technology has been the catalyst for changes, mainly in the introduction of instruments like the electric bass and organ.

Delicious Indonesian snacks will also be on sale at the concert. Tickets can be obtained by ringing 231 5035.

Driver wanted

Do you hold a driver's licence, live in the Balaclava/East St. Kilda area, and travel daily to Monash?

A disabled Dip. Ed. student is seeking a reliable student or staff member to drive a panel van to and from Monash each day, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Until April 4 the journey may be from and to Balwyn.

Contact Domenico Lia on 527 3246.

A mini-Adelaide festival at Monash

Several leading attractions at the Adelaide Festival of Arts will be feature productions at the Alexander Theatre and Robert Blackwood Hall in the next few weeks.

The shows include *Kemp's Jig*, a one-man performance by English actor, Chris Harris, and *The Chhau Masked Dance of Bengal*.

Kemp's Jig will be performed at the Alexander Theatre this Thursday, Friday and Saturday, (March 9, 10, 11) at 8.15 p.m.

The Chhau Masked Dance group, making its first journey to Australia, will perform at Robert Blackwood Hall this Thursday and Friday, at 8 p.m. and there will be a matinee at the Alexander Theatre at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

Kemp's Jig is about Will Kemp, the Elizabethan purveyor of "mad jests and merry jigs" who was one of William Shakespeare's leading comic actors.

Kemp played such roles as Touchstone, Dogberry and Lancelot Gobbo, but fell out with the Bard when he was not offered the part of the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet."

A renowned Morris dancer, Kemp set out to dance the 125 miles from Norwich to London. He later wrote a book — *The Nine Daies Wonder* — about the journey. The play is about that journey and the series of mis-adventures and the galaxy of characters he meets along the way.

Kemp also has some sharp encounters with Shakespeare, whom he dubs "Shake-rags."

Harris, the experienced mime artist and actor who plays Kemp, uses mime, song, music and dance, as well as a trunk full of theatrical props and costumes to illustrate his hilarious trip.

The Chhau Masked Dance of Bengal perform a primitive dance/drama which has its origins in inhospitable North Eastern India.

The dancers were "discovered" by Professor A. Bhattacharyya of Calcutta University in 1961, and gave their first "outside" performance in New Delhi in 1969. They have since made a few brief overseas tours.

Chhau originated in magical practice, its original purpose being to appease the Sun-God, beseeching him to release the monsoon rains early.



● The Chhau Masked Dance.

Each character wears an elaborate mask appropriate to his temperament and social status, and the plots are conveyed entirely through dance and music.

The programme is part of a cultural exchange between India and Australia, and is sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Other attractions scheduled for Robert Blackwood Hall are:

● Saturday, March 11 and Wednesday, March 16, 8.15 p.m., recorder recital by Frans Brueggen, including works by Van Eyck, Bach, Shino hara and Berio. (For the second concert, Brueggen will be accompanied by harpsicord player, Ann Murphy.)

● Monday, March 14, 8 p.m. American soprano Leona Mitchell will present a program of Puccini Arias, Negro spirituals and Porgy and Bess.

● Thursday, March 17, 8.15 p.m., The Percussions of Strasbourg will play a program of works by Cage, Ballif, Chavez and Serocki.

By arrangement with the managers presenting the attractions, Alexander Theatre and Robert Blackwood Hall are able to provide substantial concession prices for patrons attending each performance.

The normal costs would be: *Kemp's Jig*, \$6; Chhau \$4; Frans Brueggen \$8.50; Leona Mitchell \$8.50; Percussions of Strasbourg \$5.50.

This makes a total of \$32.00. The "package" concession is \$27.00, making a saving of \$5.



Choristers from the Choir of St. John's College, Cambridge (above) will perform at Robert Blackwood Hall on March 30.

Famous choir to perform at Robert Blackwood Hall

The world famous Choir of St. John's College, Cambridge, will give two special recitals at Robert Blackwood Hall on Thursday, March 30.

The 10.30 a.m. performance has been reserved for school children, but a limited allocation of tickets is available to Monash staff and students for the 1.30 p.m. performance.

The choir was one of the major attractions of the 1978 Adelaide Festival.

Under the direction of Dr Guest, the choir provides the music for the chapel at St John's, and has travelled in its entirety to Australia. It consists of two organ scholars, 12 choral scholars and 16 boy choristers.

The program contains a wide selection of works, including a motet by Thomas Tallis, often referred to as the "father of English cathedral music", a special piece written for the choristers of Westminster Cathedral by Benjamin Britten, a postlude by the distinguished organist at Notre Dame Cathedral, Louis Vierne and a Cantique, typical of Gabriel Faure's early style of composition, dating from about 1873. The organist for the program is David Hill.

The admission charge is \$1.00. Tickets may be obtained from the Robert Blackwood Hall ticket office.

The closing date for all reservations is March 17.



English actor and mime artist, Chris Harris, is Will Kemp in the one-man-show, *Kemp's Jig*. See story at right.

MARCH DIARY

MARCH 7-31: EXHIBITION — Selections from the Chandler Coventry Art Collection. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. Exhibition Gallery, department of visual arts, 7th floor, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

8-10: ORIENTATION for first year students. Union Night, fireworks display, 9 p.m., March 10. Union and other venues. Inquiries: Union Desk, exts. 3102, 3143.

9, 10, 11: KEMP'S JIG — Elizabethan Road Show. A bawdy one-man romp with Chris Harris as Shakespeare comic Will Kemp. Pres. by arrangement with the Adelaide Festival. 8.15 p.m. nightly. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, students \$2.50.

9-10: BENGAL CULTURAL PROGRAM — featuring Chhau: The Masked Dance of Bengal. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4, students and children \$2.50

11: RECITAL — Frans Brueggen, solo recorder recital. Works by Van Eyck, Bach, Telemann, Shino hara, Berio. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$8.50, students \$6.50.

11: CHHAU — Masked dances of Bengal. Primitive Indian dance, recently discovered in NW India. Alexander Theatre. 2 p.m. Admission: adults \$4, students \$2.50.

14: CONCERT — Victorian Arts Centre presents famed American soprano Leona Mitchell. Program includes Puccini Arias, Negro Spirituals, Porgy and Bess. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: \$8.50, \$6.50.

15: LUNCH TIME CONCERT — Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Works by Weber, Saint Saens, Sibelius, Elgar. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

15: COMPUTER COURSE — An introductory course for members of the public in computing and programming in FORTRAN. 7.30 p.m. each Wednesday until May 10. Lecture theatre S14. Course fee \$40. Inquiries: Mrs A. Malone, Computer Centre, ext. 2760.

16: RECITAL — Frans Brueggen (recorder) will perform works by Dieupart, Cimi, Blavet, Veracini. Accompanist: Ann Murphy — Harpsicord. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$8.50, students \$6.50.

17: CONCERT — Percussions of Strasbourg presented by Musica Viva Australia. Works by Cage, Ballif, Chavez, Serocki. 8.15 p.m. RBH. A. Res. \$5, B Res. \$4, students B Res. only \$2.

18: ORIENTATION for part-time students. Union. Inquiries: exts. 3102, 3143.

ROGAINING — 12 hour Rogaine organised by Monash Rogaining Club. Beginners welcome. Inquiries: Gordon Davis, 89 9404.

18, 19: MUSICAL REVUE — Mizrahi Aviv presents "Shakespeare's Shindig in Shushan." 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$6, students \$3.50, children \$2.50.

19: ORIENTATION for parents of first-year students. 1.30 p.m. Rotunda lecture theatres, RBH. Inquiries: John Kearton, ext. 3079.

20: LUNCH TIME CONCERT — Brian Chapman (piano), Ian Morgan (Clarinet), Merlyn Quafe (soprano). Works by Mozart, Schubert, Dvorak. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

LECTURE — "Are You Looking in the Right Direction?", by Horacio Rivas of Miami, Florida: arranged by the First Church of Christ Scientist, Oakleigh. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

20-23: MUSICAL PLAY — "The Currency Lass" an 1844 Australian musical play with Mairi Murray in title role. Pres. by Monash department of English. 8 p.m. nightly. Room SG01, Menzies Building. Tickets \$1 from Room 707, Menzies Building. Inquiries: ext. 2135.

21: WOMEN'S SOCIETY MEETING — "Snowy Boyd's Cottage" in Vice-Chancellor's garden, 10 a.m. Inquiries: Mrs Isabel Butchart, 25 1788.

22: CHAPLAINCY LECTURE — "Black Theology," by Professor Frederick Sontag, Pomona College, Claremont, USA. 1.10 p.m. Lecture theatre R6. Admission free.

22: CHORAL CONCERT — The Melbourne Chorale presents "Messiah." (Handel). 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5.50, B Res. \$4.50. Pensioners and students \$3 in B Res. only.

23: SEMINAR — "The Vietnam-Cambodian Conflict: Background and Implications," by Dr David Chandler and Mr Ben Kiernan. Arr. by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. 11.15 a.m. Room 515, Menzies Building. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

29-31: BLOOD BANK — Red Cross mobile blood bank on campus. 9.30 a.m.-3.30 p.m. Ground floor, Menzies Building.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of April, 1978.

Copy deadline is Thursday, March 30.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, (ext. 2003) c/- the information office, ground floor, University Offices.