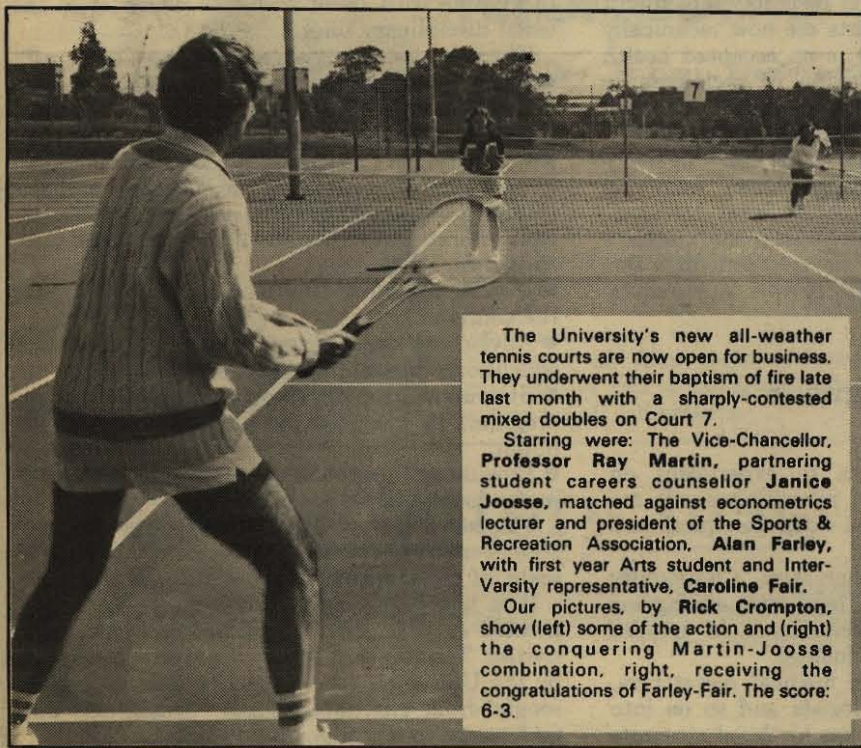



New courts get a 'baptism of fire'



The University's new all-weather tennis courts are now open for business. They underwent their baptism of fire late last month with a sharply-contested mixed doubles on Court 7.

Starring were: The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, partnering student careers counsellor Janice Joosse, matched against econometrics lecturer and president of the Sports & Recreation Association, Alan Farley, with first year Arts student and Inter-University representative, Caroline Fair.

Our pictures, by Rick Crompton, show (left) some of the action and (right) the conquering Martin-Joosse combination, right, receiving the congratulations of Farley-Fair. The score: 6-3.

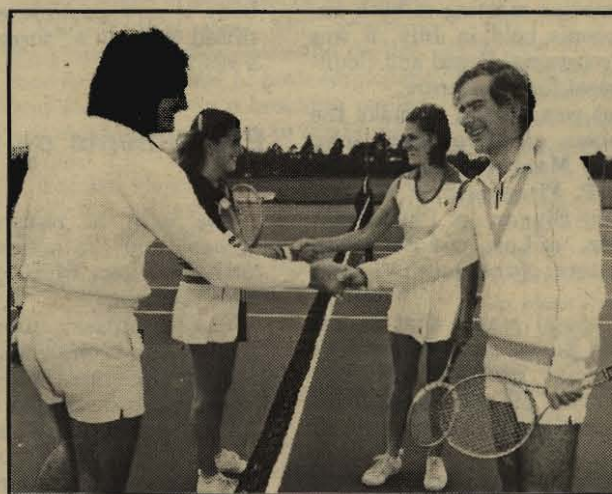


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Little teacher unemployment

— Report warns on shortage

A survey of graduates who completed their Diploma in Education at Monash in 1979 has revealed a very low incidence of unemployment.

Further than casting doubts on the reported seriousness of a shortage of opportunities for teaching employment, a report on the survey, compiled by the Careers and Appointments Service, warns that the recruitment of new entrants to the profession during the next few years could prove insufficient.

The report is titled *A Study of the Attitudes and Job Seeking Experiences of Diplomates in Education 1979*.

It also produces evidence which undermines other "conventional wisdoms" about new graduate teachers — that they are all only a few years older than the children they are to teach and as inexperienced in the ways of the world, and that many have turned to teaching for negative reasons — "no alternative".

The report says that the survey produced the following unexpected results:

- There is no evidence to suggest that the respondents experienced any real difficulty in obtaining suitable employment.
- A significant percentage of the respondents had full-time work experience outside teaching.
- Most of the respondents appeared to have a strong commitment to a teaching career.

The Careers and Appointments Service mailed a questionnaire to 266 students known to have completed the Monash Dip. Ed. course last year. The report is based on 112 responses received by the end of July.

It is the first time that the Service has conducted such a survey among Monash Education diplomates. The reports says that a detailed appraisal of the career expectations of Dip. Ed. students and their efforts to gain employment is timely with the "demise" of studentships which in the past have been a virtual passport to employment with the Victorian Education Department.

Only 20.3 per cent of students completing a Dip. Ed. at Monash in 1979 were guaranteed employment through a studentship.

Despite this, the survey identified only one

respondent who was unemployed. A further four described themselves as being in part-time or casual employment.

A total of 80 per cent of respondents were employed as teachers or in a teaching-related field while another 10 per cent had obtained other full-time work.

The Careers and Appointments Service report says that these results "do not align" with conclusions reached by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs in its July publication "Employment Prospects by Industry and Occupation". That report warned that an oversupply of teachers would persist for the next three to four years.

The C&A report says: "If the problem of an oversupply of teachers were as serious as some public statements have suggested, it seems likely that the number of applications made by new graduates to non-government schools should be much higher than the results of this survey indicate."

'Oversupply' overreaction

"Our purely subjective experience suggests that prospective entrants to teacher training courses have reacted to statements predicting an oversupply of teachers to such an extent that future recruitment of new entrants to the profession during the next few years could prove insufficient."

The survey found that a significant percentage of those completing a Dip. Ed. were older than 25 years (26 per cent of men and 28.1 per cent of women).

One-third of the respondents reported having previous full-time work experience — of an average length of just more than six years.

The report says: "The range of employment experience reported was comprehensive. This data suggests that those taking up teaching careers are more worldly than is often thought to be the case."

"If the tendency toward mature age entry to undergraduate courses continues, it seems reasonable to assume that many of these people will seek a teaching career after mature reflection. They will bring with them a maturity and dedication to teaching that will benefit the education process as a whole."

The survey found that 65.2 per cent of respondents had teaching as their main career ambition. Of this group 58.9 per cent (or 38.4 per cent of all respondents) had wanted to teach for five or more years.

The report says: "This suggests that if there are graduates who enter teaching as a last resort their numbers are quite small for it is evident from some of the responses that some of those whose main ambition was not teaching regarded the acquisition of the Dip. Ed. as directly relevant to their intended career."

The survey showed up differences between the sexes in the area of study for a first degree and in selection of teaching method subjects.

Of the males, 46.7 per cent had completed a first degree in Arts compared with 76.1 per cent of the females (56.8 per cent of the males completed their first degree at Monash compared with 76.1 per cent of females).

The most favored major subject for a first degree for males was geography whereas for females, English, history and geography were all popular subjects. Only six people reported having done mathematics as a major although a further 13 had done it as a minor sequence.

The most popular teaching methods for all those completing a Dip. Ed. were history, English, geography, society, and basic mathematics, in that order.

Males were most likely to do methods (in order of preference) in basic mathematics and history. Females favored, in order, English, history, geography and modern languages A.

The Careers and Appointments Service sees itself playing a more significant role in assisting Dip. Ed. students secure jobs.

It is endeavouring to contact private schools regularly to obtain vacancy details and materials suitable for inclusion in a careers library, as well as maintaining contact with bodies such as Australian Volunteers Abroad and Catholic Education.

It works in association with the Glen Waverley Teachers' Centre on matters affecting employment within the Education Department and has conducted a job skills seminar for Dip. Ed. students in addition to giving normal counselling support.

Go-ahead on Bioethics Centre

Monash Council at its October meeting gave the go-ahead for a multi-disciplinary Centre for Human Bioethics to be established at the University.

The Centre will study social and ethical aspects of human biology, medicine and the behavioural sciences.

The proposal to establish such a Centre grew out of meetings of a number of Monash staff over the last three years.

At a widely representative meeting of both university and outside people held in July, it was decided to approach Professorial Board and Council with a formal proposal for the Centre.

A steering committee was elected to make the submission. Its members are Professor John Swan, of Science, Dr. Margaret Brumby, of Education, Rev. Dr L.P. Fitzgerald, of Mannix College, Professor Peter Singer, of Philosophy, Professor Louis Waller, of Law, and Associate Professor William Walters, of the Queen Victoria Medical Centre.

The committee's proposal states that recent developments in human biological research raise many ethical and social problems: "Many problems affect the quality of life of the individual, many have wider implications for future human generations".

For example, the problem of euthanasia is now a

real one — when to turn off essential life-support machines. Organ transplants are now technically feasible but to date there is no accepted health policy governing the selection of recipients or donors. Criteria for non-resuscitation at birth, and for sterilisation of adults, need to be identified.

Should artificial insemination by donor be freely available? Should the sperm donor's name be recorded in case of need for future genetic tracing? Fertilisation of human ova outside the mother's body is now possible and development of a fertilised ovum in a "surrogate" mother may soon be a reality.

Experiments on humans

The right of researchers to experiment on humans and the nature of relevant consent are further matters which raise difficult ethical and legal problems.

The committee's submission says: "Community attitudes and consequential legislation are lagging behind the rates of development in human biological research and technology.

"The present division of medical researchers, philosophers, jurists, sociologists and so on into their respective disciplines has hindered attempts

to grapple with these problems which cross the usual disciplinary lines."

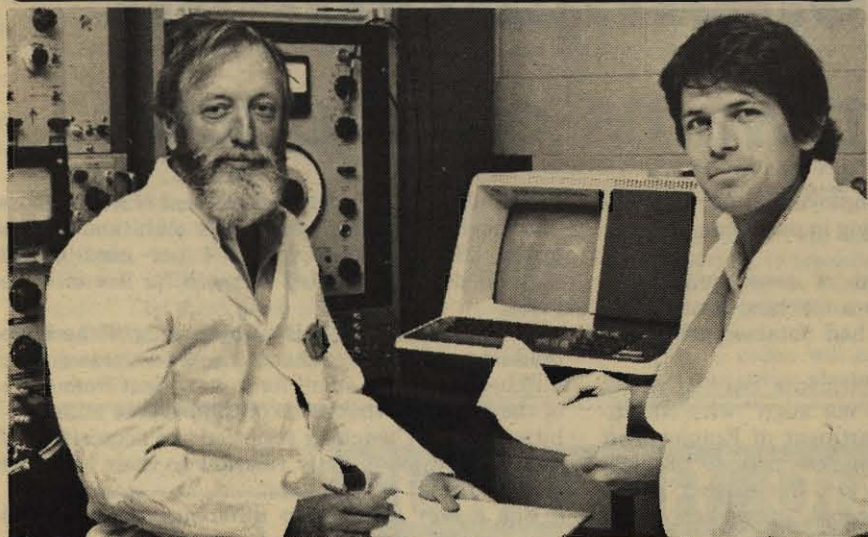
The submission envisages that the Centre will:

- Carry out research on issues in human bioethics and promote study of the ethical, social and legal problems arising out of human biological research.
- Promote an interdisciplinary approach to human bioethics by conducting seminars and discussion groups and providing researchers with relevant information, especially from fields other than their own.
- Provide an information and resource centre for the community.
- Advise and assist government, professional and educational bodies in related matters.
- Stimulate the development of educational programs in bioethics for professionals and the public.
- Provide publication of appropriate materials for professional and lay purposes.

The committee says that the Hastings Centre in New York is an example, on a somewhat larger scale, of what might be achieved at Monash.

It is hoped that a research fellow will be appointed early in 1981 to initiate the Centre's activities. The proposal is that the Centre be funded by the University for a year and that funding be sought from charitable trusts, foundations and professional associations after that.

Links with the world



● Dr Bill Webster (left) and French visiting researcher, Dr Jacques Servièr. Photo: Vladimir Kohout



Psychologists 'shake' on research

Monash University and the Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris are to sign an agreement on academic cooperation.

The agreement relates particularly to cooperation between Monash's department of Psychology and the department of Physiology (Laboratory for Psychosensory Physiology) at the French University.

Teams within the two departments have been working in a similar research area — on the physiology and functional anatomy of the auditory system of mammals. Among other benefits, the agreement allows for an exchange of information on research results.

The two departments have had an informal link since 1978 when Reader in Psychology at Monash, Dr Bill Webster, spent a study leave at the Pierre and Marie Curie University. A postdoctoral fellow from that University, Dr Jacques Servièr, is now on a Monash research grant working with Dr Webster for two years.

The suggestion for a formal link, un-

der the terms of the recently signed French-Australian Scientific Agreement, was made by the head of the Curie department of Physiology, Professor Galifret, to the chairman of Psychology at Monash, Professor Ross Day. Monash Council approved the agreement for a special relationship to be formed at its last meeting.

Professor Day says that the agreement is significant for his department in a number of ways.

"First, it confers on the department of Psychology international recognition for its work in this area. We consider it an honour to enter into a shared scientific relationship.

"A second, more concrete, benefit we anticipate will come from the sharing of research personnel which the agreement will permit from time to time."

Professor Day says that, in due course, Monash postdoctoral fellows and research students should be able to work with the Pierre and Marie Curie team, like Dr Servièr is working at Monash.

He says, too, that the agreement will allow for further exchanges of staff.

Dr Webster explains that the shared interest between the two departments is in a new technique for mapping brain function.

Specifically, it involves functional anatomical mapping of the auditory system using the substance deoxyglucose..

Dr Webster says: "It has been shown that nerve cells use glucose as their source of energy.

"Deoxyglucose is absorbed like glucose but is broken down only so far inside the cells by metabolism. The phosphate of deoxyglucose is trapped inside the cell in proportion to the energy used by the neurone. If we use radioactive deoxyglucose we can measure the amount of deoxyglucose trapped inside the cell.

"By using radiographic techniques we are able to find out which neurones in the brain are activated. This new technique promises to let us map the brain in term of function."

Overseas educators

Melbourne was a brisk 15°C when 17 overseas delegates — mostly from tropical and sub-tropical regions — settled in for the Special Education Workshop currently being conducted at Normanby House.

So Professor Marie Neale had her work cut out assuring Miss Catherine Amasia and U Sun Khar that warmer days were coming.

Miss Amasia, the daughter of a Solomon Islands tribal chief, is head of the Islands' Red Cross Centre for Handicapped Children.

Mr Sun Khar is principal of the Disabled Persons Vocational Training School and the Social Welfare Training School conducted by the Burmese Government's Social Welfare Department.

With them at the workshop are representatives of education departments and institutions in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuata and Western Samoa.

Professor Neale is directing the workshop, which is being sponsored by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau in preparation for the UN International Year of the Disabled Person.



● Irmgard with arm in plaster... 'the battle continues'

Vacation jobs for students — Monash's biggest drive is on

Monash's Student Employment Office is to launch its biggest drive yet to secure employment for students over the summer vacation.

Student Employment Officer, Irmgard Good, anticipates that about 400 students a day will be consulting the noticeboard outside the Careers and Appointments Service on the first floor of the Union after exams finish. Job specifications will be posted on this board as they come to hand. Irmgard sees this as being the fairest system for all job seekers.

Irmgard goes into the task of finding jobs for students this summer with one hand, if not tied behind her back, at least in heavy plaster.

She holds up the arm as best she can, smiles, and says: "The battle for jobs continues". (The breakage was actually caused in an accident at home.)

Earlier this year the Student Employment Office promoted the service it offers — free to both employers and students — in a brochure mailed to some 1168 employers in the Monash region.

Irmgard describes the response to this effort as "very good indeed" with many of the firms learning of the possibility and taking the opportunity of employing student labour casually during term.

She will now be consolidating her contact with these firms to stimulate jobs of whatever duration over the vacation.

She is also investigating employment opportunities for students in industries which have a boost around Christmas, in Melbourne and further afield.

Irmgard says that while course-related work can be very helpful, the range of work students are prepared to do is limitless. Clerical work, accounting, laboring, process work, domestic help, gardening, child-minding, selling and driving are some of what she describes as the "bread and butter" tasks for students.

Irmgard says that, for many students, work does not mean "pocket money" but is the means to stay afloat as most students need additional money to finance their studies next year.

She points out that the last TEAS cheque is mailed in November and the next one, if conditions for continuing the allowance are met, in March. This one is backdated to cover the intervening months — a fact that is little consolation in January and February.

She asks members of Monash staff

to consider employing students (for jobs around the home, perhaps) and to inquire about the availability of work in outside firms in which their spouses, relatives or friends may work.

And for the job seekers themselves Irmgard has a few tips.

The first is that, unpalatable as it may sound, students should seek work immediately after their exams finish.

She says: "Don't take a holiday first and then think about work in the new year. Factories often step up production before Christmas and some firms have short-term vacancies with permanent staff taking holidays in December. After Christmas it will be ever harder to find work as factories often close down for four weeks."

Her second tip is that students should take work where they can find it for however long and not hold out for the "ideal", a job for the whole vacation.

"There is a good possibility this perfect job will not eventuate and sometimes a student employed for an initial period of two weeks, say, will be asked to stay on if another temporary vacancy occurs in the firm."

Above all, Irmgard says, students should use their initiative. As well as consulting the Student Employment Board at Monash they should register with the CES (in Shepparton if interested in fruit picking) and search 'positions vacant' columns in both metropolitan and local newspapers. They should also approach directly factories, shops, restaurants, hotels and the like and sound out employment possibilities with relatives, friends and neighbours.

"I receive so much unsolicited praise about the reliability of students and the quality of work they perform in all areas," Irmgard says.

The Student Employment Office can be contacted on ext. 3152. It is located on the first floor of the Union building.

Maths history first

More than 50 participants will be at Monash this week for the first Australian conference on the History of Mathematics.

The conference, organised by a joint Monash-Melbourne University committee, will be held at Mannix College on Thursday (November 6) and Friday.

Three participants will be giving invited addresses. D. Fearnley-Sander, of the University of Tasmania, will be speaking on "The Prehistory of Universal Algebra". He recently won a Lester Ford Award for a paper on the history of mathematics in the American Mathematical Monthly.

Dr Jock Hoe, of Victoria University, Wellington, and Professor Ho Peng Yoke, of Griffith University, will both give addresses on ancient Chinese mathematics. Dr Hoe is about to take up a position at the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute and Professor Ho is well known for, among other things, his contribution to the Dictionary of Scientific Biography.

In addition to the invited addresses there will be a number of contributed papers. These cover diverse subjects from ancient Egyptian mathematical thought to a paper to be delivered by

Monash senior lecturer, Dr Michael Deakin, tantalisingly titled, "A Scandal in Vienna". Other papers will examine the contribution of five early Australian mathematicians and two New Zealanders.

Exhibition

The opening of an exhibition of books illustrating the history of the mathematical sciences this week coincides with the History of Mathematics conference at Monash.

The books, drawn from the rare book collections of the Main and Hargrave libraries, will be on show in the Main Library until December 20.

Senior lecturer in Mathematics, Mr Gordon Smith, who has a special interest in the history of his subject, has worked closely with library staff in preparing the exhibition which is titled "Abacus to Quaternion". Mr Smith has written an introduction to the display which features works from the 17th century to the present day.

As well as books, the exhibition features photographs and instruments.

Microfiche catalogue for Library

At the start of 1981, the Library will be introducing a new catalogue on microfiche rather than on cards, produced by computer rather than by typewriter.

Catalogue copies will be available in all branch libraries; teaching departments may well find that further copies are worthwhile in the departments themselves. The catalogues will be for the whole system, not only the individual branch, as at present.

They will include all material received from 1981 on. The Library has been gearing up over the past year, so a great quantity of 1980 material, though represented in the card catalogue, will be in the microfiche catalogue as well. But for all recent acquisitions, the microfiche will be the first place to look.

The University Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, says: "Visitors to other libraries will be conscious that we are not alone in moving in this direction. Apart from the advantage of locating copies of the catalogue in several places, there are several very serious difficulties that the microfiche catalogue (and the computers that

produce them) overcome.

"The first is the sheer size and rate of growth of the card catalogue, which threatens to push us all out the door. There is also the difficulty, which grows with size, of making changes to it. An apparently simple alteration may mean changes to thousands of cards; the computer can make such global alterations, to thousands of records, in one operation.

"This is of particular importance at the moment. The big national libraries from whom we draw most of our cataloguing data — the Australian National Library, the British Library and the Library of Congress — have adopted a new set of cataloguing rules and a considerably changed classification. We have to follow suit, or tinker with virtually every record we receive hereafter, which would lose most of the advantage of sharing the records. To follow suit means some quite massive changes in our existing catalogues,

changes we could not consider without assistance from a computer.

"The change to some form of computer-assisted cataloguing has been in our minds since we first began to apply computer technology in 1966.

Joint approach

"However, we have always felt that the step was too large to be seriously taken by one library alone, and have therefore strongly supported a joint approach. This approach is now being coordinated by CAVAL (Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries), an incorporated body providing service to the libraries of the universities and colleges of Victoria, as well as the Library Council of Victoria, which encompasses the State Library.

"As well as catalogues for our individual libraries, CAVAL is building a combined data base, to which we are all contributing. When the cataloguing for a book we acquire is already in this union catalogue (and it now includes

over 100,000 records) the work we must do is reduced. And of course, the work we do should benefit others.

"Further, the union catalogue shows, earlier than other records, if a book we may need on inter-library loan is available in one of the Victorian libraries, and if so, which one, thus making more readily available the resources of the region. Expensive items will appear as soon as they are ordered, so that accidental duplication should be reduced.

"To answer an obvious question: the card catalogues will not wither away overnight. They hold an immense amount of information, and to enter it all into the machine will be a very long job indeed. The priorities, the possibilities, the timing, will be very much before the Library and the library committees, in the months ahead."

Mr Southwell says that suggestions to aid decisions will be welcome.

Details of the new catalogue and "how-to-do-it" displays and pamphlets will be available when the catalogue itself is unveiled.

Representatives of volunteer groups associated with Monash — which do much, often behind-the-scenes, to improve the "quality of life" on campus — met recently at the Vice-Chancellor's house.

The meeting provided the opportunity for representatives to report on the activities of their groups during the year, identify common problem areas and exchange ideas on overcoming them, give information on facilities available for the groups' use, and, where possible, co-ordinate efforts without encroaching on each other's areas. Business aside, the gathering also provided a chance for some end-of-year socialising.

The meeting was convened by the Vice-Chancellor's wife, Mrs Rena Martin, who called a similar meeting last year. Two new groups were represented at this year's gathering.

Mrs Martin believes there is a need for the helping groups to make known their efforts more widely as a means of encouraging others to join them, thus building a better university and establishing stronger links between Monash and the community.

Below is a profile of the groups which attended the meeting and contacts for each one:

Monash University Parents' Group

This is largely a fund-raising group which organises activities throughout the year, including a Paddy's Market in the Union. This year's work yielded \$5500, bringing the group's total to \$65,000. The Monash Library is one of its major beneficiaries.

President: Mrs Wilma Atkins, 99 2574.

Monash Ex-Committee

A strange title, explained by the fact that the 20 or so members once served on the Parents' Group. While their sons and daughters may have now left the University, these parents enjoyed very much working with each other and for the University so decided to keep meeting regularly for social events and to raise money for special areas of need. They work closely with the Parents' Group. A year's highlight was giving the Library volume no. 1,000,002.

President: Mrs Joan Maries, 439 7391.

Monash Women's Society

The Society extends a welcoming hand to new members of staff and visitors and their families through social functions and, in practical ways, like helping to secure accommodation, schooling for the children, medical care and overcoming language difficulties in the case of people from overseas. While the rush of newcomers has subsided in recent years the Society still works in the interests of present staff and meets regularly.

President: Mrs Edna McCarty, 89 1159

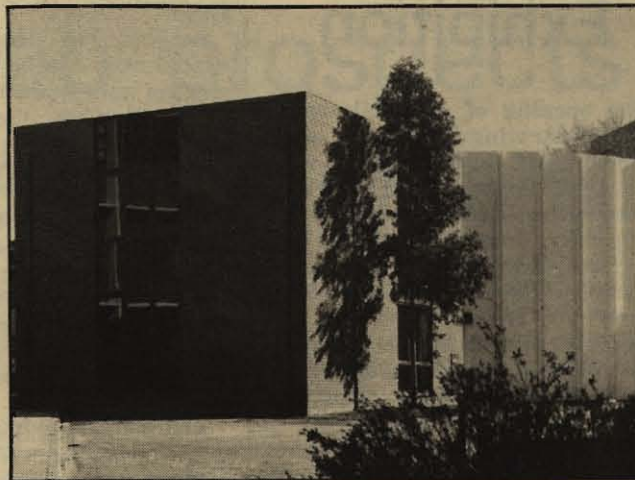
Friends of the Monash Library

This group currently has 91 members, on and off

The Monash volunteer groups in 1980



● The Vice-Chancellor's wife, Mrs Rena Martin, with representatives of volunteer groups at the end-of-year meeting. Below: The Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children ... an SOS is out for assistance.



campus, who meet frequently. Like the other groups the Friends are on a recruiting drive for new members. Activities include sponsoring lectures and bibliographic interest. The Friends share a common concern at the rapidly escalating costs of books and periodicals and help to offset these by raising funds for the various libraries. Their crowning achievement this year was to present the Library with volume no. 1,000,000.

Contact: Mrs Joan Kirsop, 509 7570.

Krongold Parents and Friends

As its name suggests, this group is formed of parents and friends of children — either handicapped or exceptionally bright — associated with the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children. The group's main task is fund raising to help overcome the problems caused in the area of special education by the lack of government financing. They also have an SOS out for people to give practical help to the Centre — simple but necessary tasks like drying children when they have been swimming.

Contact: Mrs Helen Loyall, 836 8884.

Monash Medical Mothers' Auxiliary

This group exists primarily to raise funds to provide amenities for medical students, mainly during the clinical years off campus, as well as equipment for the teaching hospitals, and to help solve the problems that beset students (and their parents) during a long and difficult course. Money raised is also spent on campus in assisting the Biomedical Library.

Contact: Mrs Joyce Bundy, 596 1487; Mrs Elizabeth Ferguson, 277 3483.

Australian Federation of University Women

Dr Marian Aveling, of the History department, attended the meeting as a representative of the Australian Federation. Dr Aveling and others are seeking to establish a new group of the AFUW operating at Monash. One of the Federation's "causes" is the status of women and it has made submissions to appropriate authorities on this issue over the years. Through the Federation's international affiliations members can avail themselves of a range of services when travelling. The Federation also offers scholarships some of which, in fact, have not been taken out in recent years because of lack of knowledge about them.

Contact: Dr Aveling, 561 3975.

Monash Advisory Committee

This is a newly-formed, small group of women long associated with Monash who support Mrs Rena Martin in her tasks as Vice-Chancellor's wife. Among the group's aims will be to promote greater liaison between groups and more socialising on campus.

Representatives: Brenda Holloway, Alison West.

Aboriginal Centre 'at crossroads'

Some of the most important contributions to research and debate on Aboriginal issues — particularly education — have come from Monash University in recent years.

Yet Mr Colin Bourke feels that Monash's Aboriginal Research Centre, of which he is Director, is "at the crossroads in many ways". The crucial issue is funding.

The Centre has skilfully sewn together a patchwork of funding sources but some funds are of limited duration and there is uncertainty that the total will be enough to permit the Centre to continue its work at the present level. The funding mainstays are the University and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. But particular research projects have drawn support from bodies such as the State and Federal Education departments, the Department of Community Welfare and the Education Research and Development Committee.

The University funds two of the Centre's staff members but 11 work with it. Many of the office staff are young Aboriginal people who have short-term training positions under the NEAT Scheme.

On the research front, the Centre has had one of its busiest years. Last month Mr Bourke received back from the printers reports on two projects he completed during the year. One is on bilingual education in Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory and several States; the other is an evaluation of the Adelaide Community College. Both reports, including recommendations, are with the authorities that commissioned the studies, for consideration.

OECD Report

Mr Bourke has recently been asked by the OECD to make a comment from the Australian point of view on a paper by Frank Darnell, of the University of Alaska, on 'Considerations of financing, organising and governing education as a consequence of the needs of indigenous minority populations'.

Mr Bourke holds the view that separate schools should be established for Aboriginal children to meet their special needs and he has argued the case for this in several articles written for education and general publications.

Senior tutor in the Centre, Ms Eve Fesl, is currently planning an adult literacy research project to be undertaken among Aborigines in Melbourne and one other centre next year. The project is being funded by the Commonwealth Education Department.

This year a program developed by Ms Fesl, in conjunction with the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Groups, on teaching the Bandjalang language to Aboriginal schoolchildren has been given a trial run at Warrnambool West and Bell primary schools and is to be introduced into nine New South Wales schools in 1981.

Ms Fesl also acts as the Australian secretary of an organisation formed this year in France to promote a better understanding of the Australian Aboriginal. Mid-year she attended the inaugural congress of La Societe Francaise pour la Promotion de la Culture des Aborigenes Australiens which was held in conjunction with the Musee de Prehistoire de Tautavel, in Perpignan in the south of France.

An outcome of the congress was making available places for two Aboriginal students to study in France with archaeologists.

Other activities conducted by the Aboriginal Research Centre have included research into the provision of legal services for Aborigines and the implementation of an Aboriginal Community Worker's Course at the Department of Community Welfare's training institute at Watsonia.

On the teaching front, the Centre this year had about 30 students enrolled in its Aboriginal Studies Course being offered for the second year as a Bachelor of Arts subject. Lectures given in this course have attracted wide interest in the University and the general community. Some 300 people heard a lecture by Professor Geoffrey Blainey while 200 attended one given by Dr Rhys-Jones.

Mr Bourke says that the Centre through its solid work is gaining a measure of standing in the community which he feels may not be matched by its standing in the Monash community.

He believes that some sections of the University — in Education, Law and Arts — have done work of relevance to the Aboriginal community but adds that other areas could be contributing more of their expertise to such work.

Vacancies in Halls

Vacancies exist next year for the position of Deputy Warden in both Howitt and Richardson Halls of Residence and positions as senior residents in Halls.

Applications for the Deputy Warden positions have been invited from male and female members of Monash staff, or those who have accepted appointments which they will take up early next year.

Successful applicants will share in the social, cultural, academic and administrative functioning of the Halls.

Comfortable accommodation is available for single people and married couples.

Further details may be obtained from Mrs Eileen Rogers, Halls administrative assistant, on ext. 2900; Associate Professor Jack Smith, Warden of Howitt Hall, on exts. 2900, 3634; or Dr Ione Fett, Warden of Richardson Hall, on exts. 2900, 2971.

Copies of the conditions of appointment are available from Mrs Rogers. Applications should be sent to her by November 14.

● A number of positions for senior tutors/tutors will become vacant early in 1981. Applications for these positions are invited from married and single members of staff and post-graduate students.

Although no formal tutorial classes are

arranged in Halls, appointees will be expected to help under-graduate residents with academic matters. In addition, their role is to assist with the administration of their Hall and keep in touch with the student members to give whatever guidance and advice they can. They are expected to take most of their meals with students in the Halls dining rooms and to participate in social activities.

All single senior residents are accommodated in rooms with private bathrooms. There are a few flats available for married couples but they are not suitable for accommodating children.

Weekly accommodation fees for all Halls except Deakin are (with the single rate first and the married rate second): tutor \$16.31, \$24.64; senior tutor \$11.27, \$17.08. Where there is joint appointment of spouses the married rates are: tutor \$20.44; senior tutor \$14.21.

For Deakin Hall, the single rate for a staff resident is \$41.30, and for a post-graduate resident \$37.10.

For further information and application forms contact Mrs Rogers on ext. 2900. Applications close with her on November 21.

A Ned of a different color

Redmond Barry... a name on a Melbourne University building and an identity best remembered as the judge who sentenced Ned Kelly to hang.

According to the manager of Melbourne University Press, Peter Ryan, the truth about Barry — who died 100 years ago on the 23rd of this month — is "more interesting as well as more agreeable than the hackneyed inventions nowadays commonly accepted".

To honor Barry's centenary Ryan has written a 45-page booklet, complete with illustrations — "a short sketch (to) hold the fort for his memory until a full biography is published".

In his introductory note Ryan lashes devotees of "a murderous adolescent outlaw" who, in making a martyr of Ned Kelly, have created a straw man in the guise of Redmond Barry, the un-

just judge.

"Our perverse preference betrays the corrosive envy, the black, defeated nothingness that lie somewhere near the heart of our national character," he says.

Of the Kelly trial, Ryan says: "The records establish that the trial was conducted with the utmost fairness and that any verdict other than guilty would have been a perversion of justice."

He points out that most of the Eureka rebels' cases came before Barry, including that of Raffaello Carboni.

"He heard them with the utmost impartiality, and all prisoners were acquitted."

Redmond Barry: A Colonial Life 1813-1880, Peter Ryan, Melbourne University Press, 1980 (\$1.50).

While Australia prepares to celebrate its bicentenary in 1988 a new publication serves to remind that this country's first inhabitants — the Aborigines — have been here for perhaps 50,000 years: some 2000 generations compared with white man's eight.

The publication is *Before the Invasion: Aboriginal Life to 1788*, from Oxford University Press. Its co-authors are Colin Bourke, Director of Monash's Aboriginal Research Centre; Colin Johnson, full-time writer and research assistant in the Centre at one time; and Isobel White, a former lecturer in Anthropology at Monash. The book is written primarily for school children.

In 112 pages of text and illustrations, the book gives a perspective on what traditional Aboriginal life before 1788 was like, covering such aspects as social organisation, the integral nature of religion, and the resourcefulness of Aborigines in making the most of what their environment offered.

In a section on songs and stories, four popular tales, as told by members of Aboriginal groups are recounted. The earliest Aboriginal stories are said to date back 10,000 years, the book says. "They are some of the oldest recorded stories in the world."

One of the chapters is titled "Life's Sacred Meaning" and explains such notions as "dreaming", ancestral heroes and bora ceremonies. An illustration of Ayer's Rock details its sacred meaning to those people who live around it.

"Many totemic ancestors left their mark there, and to the people every rock, tree and cave has meaning," the book says.

"The myths about totemic ancestors explained the meaning of life and its basic unity. Man was shown to be part of nature and closely linked to all that existed, both past and present. He was the key to the future. As long as men kept the Law and performed their duties, the whole people would prosper and remain strong.

"The Ancestral Beings were at the centre of all Aboriginal religious belief. They united the people with all of creation, and were the inspiration behind much of their art and life."

The authors say that the way of life described in the book was not always the same. Changes in social customs and in ceremonies, for example, spread slowly from community to community. Changes also came from outside, especially in the north where Aborigines traded with the Papuans of the Torres Strait Islands and the Macassans from Indonesia.

The authors say: "The Aborigines chose what they wanted from other cultures. They had their own way of living and felt they needed no more than they had already."

● "Before the Invasion" carries a warning — to teachers of young Aborigines. "Although considerable care has been taken with the selection of material for this publication", the warning says, "it is possible that something has been included which should not be seen by some Aborigines."

The authors ask that teachers using the book should first check with appropriate members of the Aboriginal Community.

Top students in languages...

In Japanese speech finals



First year Monash Japanese student, Elizabeth Jacques, has won the senior division in the national finals of the Japanese Speech Contest.

The contest is sponsored annually by the Embassy of Japan. This year's finals were held in Melbourne.

Elizabeth's prize is a return air ticket to Japan. She leaves for Tokyo on November 13 and returns to Australia on February 13 after a stay of 13 weeks (all wishes of luck to be directed to the Japanese department). Elizabeth hopes to tour all the islands of Japan and will stay with families in Tokyo. It is her second visit to the country.

In the finals Elizabeth spoke on "Australian Aborigines and the Ainu" (the Ainu are the indigenous people of Japan).

Another Monash student was placed third in the senior division. She is Anna Gupta whose topic was "Early Relations between Japan and Australia".

In the open division, third year Monash student David Harvey was placed second. He tackled a troubled topic — "Tongue Twisters."

The year's wins continue an impressive performance by Monash students in the annual contest.

Our photo shows Elizabeth Jacques and David Harvey.



Michael Dargaville has won the Goethe Prize for top first year student in German at Monash in 1979.

The prize is awarded annually by the Goethe Institute.

The Consul General in Melbourne of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr F. Kroneck, is pictured presenting Michael with his prize — books and a certificate — at a ceremony in the German department last month.

Eight other prizes were awarded at the occasion.

Also, Dr Kroneck presented to the University a gift of 33 volumes of reprints of the German literary magazine *Die Gesellschaft*, published at the turn of the century. The gift was made by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the West German research funding body roughly equivalent to our ARGC. The volumes will be put on the shelves of the main Library.

Explaining the sociology 'boom'



Basic research funding

The teaching of sociology grew rapidly in Australian universities and colleges during the 1970s.

Professor of Sociology at Monash, Professor Bill Scott, traces the history of this "boom" — describing changes that have occurred in the discipline along with its growth and offering reasons for the expansion — in a publication titled *Australian and New Zealand Sociology 1971-78: An introduction*. The monograph has been published recently by Professor Scott's department and the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand.

The publication, which also includes a section on employment prospects for graduates, is intended for prospective tertiary students and interested general readers.

Professor Scott says that sociology became "institutionalised" as a subject only during the mid-1960s — in four of the major universities: Monash, La Trobe, New South Wales and Queensland.

Numbers double

He says that the "boom", which followed similar ones in Europe and North America and which has since spread throughout the Australian and New Zealand tertiary sector, "took off" about 1970.

During the next eight years the number of students taking sociology at all levels at least doubled, and the number of staff employed increased by about 75 per cent.

In 1978 there were indications for the first time that a plateau in student numbers was being reached, as had occurred overseas, Professor Scott says.

Interestingly, of the "first four", Monash is the only university in which enrolments in the subject have shown no signs of levelling off.

A quota has operated on first and second year sociology at Monash since 1971. In 1978 and last year it was estimated that there were still some 650 to 700 qualified entrants seeking admission to the 450 available first year places.

Important dates

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

- 8: Third Term ends for Master of Librarianship.
- Third Term ends for Masters by coursework — Faculty of Engineering.
- 10: Applications close for Summer term LL.M. by coursework
- 19: Publication of results, Medicine VI.
- 20: Final examinations commence for Medicine IV.
- 21: Annual examinations end.
- 24: Summer term commences — faculty of Law.
- 28: Applications close for Dip. Ed. and B.Sp. Ed.
- 29: Third term ends for Medicine IV.

Professor Scott says that in the newer university departments some further expansion seems likely if only because of their late start.

He says that the age composition of students taking sociology has been a significant feature of change over the eight years. Twenty-five per cent of the Monash student body were of "mature age" in 1973 compared with 42 per cent in 1978.

Reasons

Professor Scott gives reasons for sociology's boom:

"A heightened social awareness among middle class youth expressed itself in the 'student movement' in Australia from 1969 to 1971. When this subsided we witnessed the growth of the 'mature student' intake.

"Both these developments, for quite different reasons, emphasised 'relevance' in tertiary studies. Students sought increasingly to relate their studies to the major problems of the day, as they perceived them.

"The growth of 'social studies' teaching in secondary schools, although ancillary, was supportive of this trend.

"To some extent, these trends have infected the student body as a whole, despite a reversion to more conservative attitudes politically and to a stabilisation, probably temporary, of the 'mature student' intake.

"Otherwise it is difficult to explain why, although demand for sociology is levelling off at most centres, this stabilisation is at a high level, and at a few, such as Flinders and Monash, there is still a large unsatisfied demand."

Job prospects 'fairly buoyant'

Employment prospects for sociology graduates are fairly buoyant now and are likely to remain so, according to Professor Bill Scott, of the department of Anthropology and Sociology.

And, he says, a growing number of these graduates are securing specifically "sociological" employment although teaching and the public service are the mainstays.

In the publication "Australian and New Zealand Sociology 1971-78", Professor Scott cautions that very little systematic data is available on the precise job destinations of sociology graduates. It was only last year, for example, that sociology gained status as a separate classification in the Graduate Careers Council of Australia annual survey on destinations.

Demand is high

But Professor Scott points to the results of surveys on general trends and to the results of several specific studies. He describes as "revealing" a recent study by Owen Dent and Ann Illy of job advertisements in the main newspapers from May 1978 to March 1979.

"The main finding is that demand for persons with sociological and related training, and particularly with some skill in social research or policy analysis, is high and apparently increasing," Professor Scott says. "The study also suggests that the supply of such trained persons probably lags behind demand."

Professor Scott says that the Owen Illy study identified at least 418 jobs, for which training in sociology was an appropriate qualification, which were

advertised nationally during the year. Dent estimates that with the addition of jobs not advertised nationally, particularly short term ones, "jobs are possibly becoming available at the rate of 800-900 a year".

From an analysis of where these positions are being offered and the nature of the tasks they involve, Dent concludes that a well developed career structure now exists in the social research and policy field.

Professor Scott says: "This study implies that for fourth year students, with a good honours degree, the prospects are good, and that for pass students with a three year major in sociology, the opportunities for employment in a job which they believe will directly utilise their sociological training are increasing fairly steadily."

He says that Dent's conclusions are supported by returns from one or two universities in which studies have identified the specific jobs into which at least a majority of sociology graduates have moved in the past few years.

Professor Scott says that, on the evidence available, the "encouraging" trends are likely to continue.

"Our limited information suggests that trends which set in in Europe and North America over a decade ago are now developing in Australasia — that is, that a range of 'relevant' opportunities for sociology graduates is opening up and, if overseas experience is any guide, will surely spread.

"On the supply side output at most of the institutions is stabilising or declining. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that employment prospects for sociology graduates will remain fairly buoyant."

SIR: The letter from Dr Darvall and Professor Westfold in *The Age* (1/9) deserves notice from all interested in research in this country, although the media ignored their well argued plea.

They drew attention to the modest increase in funds granted for the National Health and Medical Research Council in the 1980 Budget. This is welcome but is a moiety which increases the allocation for biomedical research only to the level before the proposed cut in 1975 partly restored by the Treasurer when the disaster which would have followed was belatedly recognised. But the Australian Research Grants Committee is especially concerned in fundamental research over a wide area and has been given no additional real increase in the 1980 Budget. The report of Monash grants in *Sound* (October 1, 1980) reveals the perilous parsimony of these grants.

Many believe that research should be program-oriented, disease oriented, target research, etc. etc. While there will always be a need for research of this kind, the importance of basic research is thought by many to be dilettante and without any demonstrable cost-benefit — the sacred cow of all opponents to much important intellectual activity. Each makes its unique contribution.

Political decision-makers and granting bodies cannot afford to ignore the work of Comroe and Dripps who published a classical paper in *Science* (April 9, 1976) on the "Scientific Basis for the Support of Biomedical Science". With the help of 140 notable world-wide consultants (biocientists and clinicians) they researched 4000 published biomedical articles and identified in a carefully objective way over 500 essential key articles for close study.

They found that 41 per cent of research which this panel judged to be crucial for later clinical advances had no clinical or utilisation objective — the goal was knowledge for its own sake. From this soil, worked, sown and reaped by first class men and women, they demonstrated that the crop was of incalculable benefit to mankind. No doubt an analysis in the ARGC area would show similar results.

Basic research belongs to all human activities and needs adequate support presently quite inadequate in Australia; else we become a country which, to our shame and ultimate peril, must be reduced to relying on reach-me-down research from other more enlightened countries.

Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew
Director of Medical Education
St Frances Xavier Cabrini Hospital

A Cook's tour of soil types

An innovative teaching method in the Geography department allows students to do a Cook's Tour of soil types to be found in Victoria — and all on the second floor of the Menzies Building.

The teaching problem was this: How to introduce second year physical geography students to a comparative study of soils, giving them first hand knowledge of the characteristics of each type, without moving the class from one location to the next, at each site digging a pit deep enough to gain a satisfactory profile of surface soil and sub-soils (the class remembering all the while the details of the last profiles for comparison with the next)?

'Peels'

The solution: If it isn't economical in terms of time and money to take the class to the mountain, then bring the mountain to the class, so to speak. This has been done in the form of soil "peels" which are "life-size" profiles of soil types "sliced" on site.

The peels were collected two years ago by senior lecturer in Geography, Dr Jim Peterson, while on secondment to the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

The original collection technique was developed in Germany for use in archaeological sites and has been adapted to suit soils.

The soils collected are representative of types to be found in the

Westernport Bay area — from the deep sands of Cranbourne used for vegetable growing, to the easily worked red clays of Monbulk and Red Hill, to the agriculturally difficult soils closer to Melbourne.

The soil types have been described by Ian Sargeant in a soil survey done in 1972 as part of the Westernport Environmental Study.

Mr Sargeant is now on secondment from the Ministry for Conservation as a lecturer in the Graduate School of Environmental Science at Monash. As well as supervising environmental science research teams, he has been teaching geography and environmental science students about soils.

Ideally, Mr Sargeant would like to see the collection expanded to include soils from many areas of Australia — from the arid regions to those of the coast.

He says that he has found the peels, together with buckets of soil taken from the same sites, valuable aids in teaching a basic appreciation of soil types, prior to field excursions.

Despite the merits of this approach it is not commonly used in Australia to teach soil formation and classification.

Mr Sargeant says that an understanding of soils is integral to pursuits of man such as agriculture, the construction of dwellings, roads and in his understanding of the natural environment.

The soil peels are actually monoliths about 30cm wide by 1½ to 2 metres deep. Depending on the nature of the

Innovations in teaching



● Staff members Fiona Anderson (left) and Ian Sargeant (right) study soil samples. Also in the picture are students Vicki Carlos and Mark Stewart. Photo: Tony Miller

soil the peels are up to 10cm thick.

In gathering the peels, Dr Peterson's first task on site was to dig a soil pit and then plane over one of the surfaces. A coat of liquid latex was applied to this smooth surface and allowed to dry. A double sheet of muslin

cloth was then stuck to this surface with latex solution. When it had dried, the monolith of soil attached to the cloth was dug away from its surroundings and laid on a board for return to the laboratory where it was cleaned and mounted.

Concepts — the key to learning

Visiting educationist Professor Joseph D. Novak, of Cornell University, is experimenting with a revolutionary new teaching strategy at a Melbourne primary school.

He is teaching children as young as six at the St Peter and St Paul Primary School in South Melbourne how to develop concepts and integrate them in their thinking.

"They are learning how to learn and how we build up knowledge," he told Monash Reporter last week.

Professor Novak, Professor of Science Education at Cornell, has been attached to the Monash Education faculty since August. He leaves for the US in December.

His teaching strategy is based on a theory of cognitive learning developed by the American psychiatrist Dr David P. Ausubel which places key emphasis on the role of concepts in learning.

According to Dr Ausubel, there is no general strategy or logic of discovery, except the general strategy of meaningful learning.

"Meaningful learning is primarily a function of concept development and integrating the concepts into the total picture," Professor Novak said.

"Most curricular development ef-

forts of the past two decades have focussed on 'inquiry' or 'discovery' methods as an alternative to rote learning that has been so common in schools. Consequently, they have 'thrown the baby out with the bathwater'.

"They have failed to recognise that the direct facilitation of concept learning is not the same as teaching for rote learning and that it is the only way substantially to enhance problem-solving or inquiry capabilities."

'Concept' maps

In Professor Novak's technique, children are first taught to recognise the meaning of the word "concept" by detecting regularities, for example, in a list of familiar words. Once they know what a concept is they learn to organise and integrate the concepts in a "concept" map.

For example, they may be given a list of familiar words like water, solid, gas, rivers, lakes, oceans. Very quickly they learn to extract concepts from this list and organise them into a "concept" map. They learn that

"water can be solid, like ice, or can be a liquid".

The work of Piaget and his followers has shown, Professor Novak says, that some kinds of abstract concepts are difficult for children to acquire before the ages of 12 or 14 years. Examples are the concepts of conservation of volume or weight.

Abstract thinking

"Unfortunately," he says, "Piaget's work has been misleading in that it suggests that young children cannot engage in abstract thinking. This is true only for the types of concepts which require a broad base of relevant experience and subordinate concept learning.

"Recent studies have shown that 80 per cent or less of adult populations also fail to perform some of these tasks. The most parsimonious explanation is not that these adults lack the capacity for 'formal thinking', but rather that they lack the relevant framework of specific concepts needed to perform the tasks."

"In my view," he says, "every three-year-old is capable of the whole range of cognitive operations that the adult is capable of, but within a limited conceptual framework."

The dependence of concept learning on language and experience is borne out by cross-cultural studies, he says.

Children in Nepal are four or more years behind American children in understanding a concept like gravity.

"I don't think Nepalese children are less intelligent than American children," he says. "It's a cultural artifact. The Nepalese children haven't had the experience that would enable them to understand the concept."

Professor Novak says the "concept map" technique has been tested successfully on secondary and tertiary students, and the results at the primary level are promising. But it will have to be tested for some years before it is known whether it is an improved method of teaching.

The program will be continued in all grades at the Melbourne school next year by David Symington, of the Toorak State College, who is working on the project with Professor Novak.



Christmas concerts



The Monash Religious Centre has this year planned its biggest and what it hopes will be its best Christmas concert.

The concert will be held in the Centre on Friday, December 5 at 8.15 p.m.

The highly regarded young Melbourne lutenist, **John Griffiths**, will be a guest performer at the concert which will feature community singing of well-known carols. John, a Monash Music graduate, is soloist with the early music group, La Romanesca.

Other highlights will be a Handel concerto played on two organs, and old and new Christmas music performed by the Chapel Singers. The Wednesday Consort will contribute music by the 17th century German composers Michael Praetorius and Dietrich Buxtehude.

Tickets cost \$4 (adults) and \$2 (students and pensioners) and may be obtained at the door or from the Chaplains' Office in the Union (ext. 3160). Proceeds will go towards the Religious Centre Harpischord Fund. A little Christmas cheer will be available after the concert.

*

The Monash University Choral Society will give two concerts in Robert Blackwood Hall in December, one with a distinctively Monash, the other with a Christmas, flavor.

The first, to be held on Thursday, December 4 at 8 p.m., will be a concert of choral works by three well-known but diverse composers.

There will be a selection of folk songs by Australian composer **Percy Grainger**, contrasted by **Vaughan Williams'** "Towards the Unknown Region." The third piece will be "Cantata Zoologica" by **Professor Trevor Jones**, of the Monash Music department.

The works by Percy Grainger and Vaughan Williams are scored for a four and five-part choir and pianoforte while "Cantata Zoologica" will be accompanied by a quintet, the Mel Arts Wind Ensemble.

Piano accompanists will be **Carol Williams**, of the Music department, and **Sue Dilnot**, and the concert will be conducted by **Greg Hurworth**, also of Music. That makes a true homegrown product with composer, conductor, accompanist and choir all Monash students and staff.

The second concert will be of Christmas carols from medieval times to the present day and will be held in the foyer of RBH on Tuesday, December 23 at 8 p.m.

Admission to the carols evening is free. Tickets for the first concert will be available at the door. For further information contact **Lisa West** on 529 4662.

Jan Maher has been called Australia's First Lady of TV gardening. She will be at Monash to give one of eight classes in the Gardening course to be conducted during the Summer School.

Jan, a former model, has for the past few years appeared on ATV 10's "Everyday" program, attempting to spread to viewers the enthusiasm she feels for gardening as a creative, relaxing pursuit and helping those similarly enthused with any problems they may be encountering.

One of Jan's particular interests is introducing children to gardening and she has appeared as Miss Worm in "The Earlybird Show". She writes regularly for "Your Garden" magazine also.

At Monash Jan will talk on subjects of interest to gardeners on the smaller scale: she will be giving advice on gardening in compact areas such as courtyards and indoors.

The whole gardening course will cover aspects from landscaping to specialised cultivation. It will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from January 27 to February 19.

Another Summer School course will concentrate on Australian native plants.

Summer school

Monash Summer School enrolments are now open for students, staff and members of the general public.

This year's Summer School will be the largest ever with more than 150 courses in 83 different subjects being offered.

A brochure giving full details of courses and enrolment procedures is available now from the Clubs and Societies Office in the Union, the Arts and Crafts Centre or by phoning exts. 3144, 3180 or 3096.

Enrolments in Summer School courses close as classes fill. Most courses require no previous experience or qualifications.

Courses are offered in nine main interest areas: arts and crafts;

photography; music; languages; dance and drama; sport and games; study courses; practical; and poetry. The range covered within these areas is wide.

A number of new courses have been added to this year's line-up. There is, for example, a new course in bicycle maintenance for supporters of pedal power, one on self improvement and deportment, and another on sign writing.

A leading Indian composer and musician, **Ashok Roy**, will give a course on North Indian classical music. Mr Roy has this year been a visitor in the Music department and has given several successful performances on the sarod at Robert Blackwood Hall and at venues in other universities around Australia.

A new course is also being offered in Go, a game of logic evolved in ancient China and played today in China, Japan, Korea and Europe. It is particularly popular among mathematicians because, it has been claimed, of its greater scope for application of logic than, say, chess.

New courses will also be offered in portrait photography, realist oil painting, clay modelling, rock dancing, etching, still and figurative drawing, and computer languages.

All courses are run on a non-profit basis with the aim of providing an educational service at minimal cost. Courses are conducted in the mornings, afternoons and evenings and classes are kept small and informal. The tutors are highly skilled in their subject areas.

The Monash Arts and Crafts Centre, near the Union, will act as the focal point for many Summer School activities. After the School has finished, short term arts and crafts courses will be offered throughout next year.



SUMMER DIARY

Scholarships

NOV.

5-30: ENROLMENTS open for Monash Summer School with 83 different courses available: 32 arts and crafts, 5 photography, 7 music, 6 languages, 10 dance and drama, 5 sport and games, 5 study and 12 practical. For brochure, further information contact exts. 3096, 3180, 3144.

6: SEMINAR — "Aspects of Contemporary Malaysian Politics", by Dr Harold Crouch, Universiti Kebangsaan, Kuala Lumpur. Pres. by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. 11.15 a.m. Room 515, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

NOV. 17

DEC. 12

CHILDREN'S PRODUCTION — "Alice Through the Looking Glass", presented by A Mixed Company. Monday to Friday at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: children \$1, groups of 100 or more 90c. Bookings: 543 2828.

20: SEMINAR — "Aspects of the Pol Pot regime (1975-1979) in Kampuchea" — a report on 15 months fieldwork in France, Thailand and Kampuchea, by Mr. Ben Kiernan. Pres. by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. 11.15 a.m. Room 322, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

25: LECTURE — The Institution of Engineers Australia (Victorian Division) presents the 1980 Chapman Oration, with guest speaker Sir Arvi Parbo. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free. For further information contact 347 1088.

27: SEMINAR — "Recent Superannuation Tax Changes — Impact on Professional Practices", pres. by faculty of Law. 4.15 p.m. Lecture Theatre R2. Fee: \$65 (includes dinner, papers). Further information: Mrs L. Cooke or Mrs D. Grogan, ext. 3377.

DEC.

4: CONCERT — Monash Choral Society with Carol Williams and Sue Dilnot — piano, and the Mel Arts Wind Ensemble. Works by Percy Grainger, R. Vaughan Williams and Prof. Trevor Jones. 8 p.m. RBH. Tickets available at the door.

5: CHRISTMAS CONCERT of classical music featuring John Griffiths (lutenist) as guest artist with singers and instrumentalists from Monash University. 8.15 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission by program: adults \$4; students and pensioners \$2. (Programs available from Chaplains' office, or at the door). Inquiries: ext. 3160.

6: CHRISTMAS FAMILY CONCERT — presented by all groups of the Melbourne Youth Music Council between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., to be followed by a picnic dinner, and finally an evening concert at 7.30 p.m. RBH. Everyone is invited to join in this family day. Bring your own picnic dinner. For further information contact 61 2469.

13: CONCERT — St. Gregorius Dutch Male Choir annual Christmas concert with the Australian Children's Choir, The Lowanna Singers, the Melbourne Mandolin Orchestra and organist Douglas Lawrence. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5; students, pensioners, children under 15 years \$2.50.

20: CONCERT — The National Boys' Choir annual Christmas concert. 8 p.m. RBH. For further information contact 836 8284.

23: CONCERT — Monash Choral Society presents Christmas carols from mediaeval times to the present day. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

NEW YEAR PANTOMIME — "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp", commences January 5. Daily at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Alex Theatre. Bookings: 543 2828.

The Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarship. The Reporter presents a precis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, extension 3055. Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 Science Research Scholarships.

Open to postgraduates in the physical and biological sciences, pure and applied, and in engineering. Tenable abroad. Valued at £2,900 p.a. plus allowances. Applications close at the Graduate Scholarships Office February 20, 1981.

MONASH REPORTER

This is the last issue of Monash Reporter for 1980.

The next will be published in the first week of March, 1981.

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