

# GRADUATES' SPECIAL



## MONASH REPORTER

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• The sounds of the didgeridoo drew huge lunchtime crowds to the lawn beside the lake for a stunning performance by the Arnhem Land Dancers, whose October tour of Victoria was sponsored by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. They visited the University under the auspices of the Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines. Above: David Gulpilil leads in the Dance of the Kangaroo. Below: David, front left, instructs a willing group of Monash males while Don Gundinga leads women from the audience in a separate dance routine. (See picture and story on MOSA, page 4.) Photos — Tony Miller.



## VC proposes office to boost outside links

Monash University may establish an Office of Innovation and Liaison in a bid to strengthen its interaction with commerce, industry and government.

The proposal is one of the key recommendations of a report just released by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

The report is the result of a study undertaken jointly by Professor Martin and Professor Ron Brown, chairman of the Department of Chemistry, during a tour of the United States, Canada and Britain in February and March of this year.

The report, titled **Technology Transfer and Monash University**, will be considered by Council at its November meeting.

In their introduction, the authors say that the proposed initiative would assist the University to achieve one of the major objectives set down for it in the Monash University Act 1958: "To aid by research and other means the advancement of knowledge and its practical application to primary and secondary industry and commerce."

The report canvasses a number of alternative methods of achieving this aim, and in their study tour the authors investigated at first hand the advantages and disadvantages of these in several universities and research institutions.

They point out that a number of proposals have, at one time or another, been under consideration at Monash — at least for the past 15 years.

One of the earlier concepts, they say, was the proposal put to Professorial Board in 1971 that a 'Monash University

Scientific and Industrial Community' (MUSIC) be established.

This failed to gain sufficient support and it was followed by a number of other suggestions and recommendations relating to university/industry and university/CSIRO links, some of which have come to fruition — for example the current Monash/CSIRO collaborative research program.

Other possibilities considered have included the establishment of a Centre for Manufacturing Technology, a Monash University Manufacturing Industry Collegium (MUMIC), a joint consulting company with CSIRO, and a joint R&D venture with the other metropolitan universities.

The present proposal, Professors Martin and Brown say, would go a long way towards meeting current community expectations of universities.

In particular, they say, there is "... a strong feeling in political and community circles that one way in which more job opportunities can evolve is by greater emphasis on the newer high-technology industries ..."

Three major considerations had to be taken into account: **The National Interest, The Local Interest and The University Interest.**

Here is how the authors see these requirements would be met:

### • The National Interest

It is widely acknowledged that it is in the national interest to help create new high-technology industries that bring with them new job opportunities. Both the federal and state governments support this view, the Federal Minister for Science having been particularly active in promoting this attitude. Bound up with it is the assumption that universities, colleges of advanced education and CSIRO are the obvious spearheads for action in technology transfer leading to "sunrise industries".

• Continued P.15



Supplement  
begins page 7



# Microcomputer wins Japanese speed test

A microcomputer with keyboards in English and Japanese has been presented to the Department of Japanese.

The \$6200 Epson QC10, a gift from Epson Australia, will handle up to 7000 characters at the rate of 40 to 60 per minute. (There are about 100,000 characters in the Japanese language. The number required for "newspaper usage" is around 2500, while the government recognises a basic 3418 characters as its "first level of usage".)

In his speech during the presentation ceremony, the general manager of Epson Australia, Mr Shuzo Isoda, said the QC10 was part of his company's contribution to Japanese language teaching in this country.

Similar computers were being donated to Japanese language centres in other States, he said.

The QC10 is a variation of the English-only QX10, with the operating memory expanded to han-

dle Japanese characters.

The chairman of the Department of Japanese, Professor Jiri Neustupny, said the new equipment would be far more efficient than the department's mechanical typewriter.

"Because of the character of the Japanese script — the most difficult of all systems of writing — word-processing in Japanese is incomparably more difficult than in any other language," he said.

"Words which sound exactly the same are written in completely different ways, depending on their meaning.

"With the QC10, when a Japanese word is written phonetically, all characters with the same reading appear on the display screen.

"The operator selects the correct character by simply pushing a key."

• **BEFORE AND AFTER.** Left: Department of Japanese staff member, Mrs Sachi Roadley, operates the mechanical Japanese typewriter while, above, Miss Shigeo Nakamura, a visitor from Japan, types the same message very quickly on the QC10 microcomputer. Pictured with Miss Nakamura are, from left, Mr Dan Price and Mr Shuzo Isoda from Epson Australia, and Professor Jiri Neustupny, chairman of the Department of Japanese. — Photos, Richard Crompton.

# Sydney firm buys rights to MONET system

A new computer-networking system designed by the Monash Computer Centre is to be sold worldwide.

The University recently signed an agreement giving the international rights to manufacture and sell the MONET Local Area Network system to the Sydney-based Racal Electronics.

The University has been paid a technology transfer fee and will receive a royalty on each sale.

The Computer Centre's professional officer, Mr Keith Heale, said MONET had been designed to meet the University's needs for a local area network and with commercial exploitation in mind.

This had now been realised.

Work on MONET began in 1978 and since then about 20 man-years of

engineering and software development have gone into its design.

The MONET LAN system gives terminal access to multiple computers and computer-to-computer access, and it allows for switching computer output between printers.

Monash's own system now provides connections between 700 terminals and 350 ports on 16 medium to large computers.

One of the biggest selling points of MONET is the cheapness of installation.

Connections can be made for about \$200 a terminal — about one-fifth of the cost of previous systems.

The director of the Computer Centre,

Dr Cliff Bellamy, said MONET was one example of applied research aimed at solving a real problem and providing a design which could be manufactured in Australia.

He said recent Government criticism of the relevance of university research ignored the expense necessary to generate products likely to be of value on the international market.

"It is generally beyond Australian industry even to contemplate the type of development budgets available in large US corporations," he said.

"The Government appears to be taking the attitude that by freezing research funds it will force academics to establish ties with industry to gain support for their research."

This approach would cause great dif-

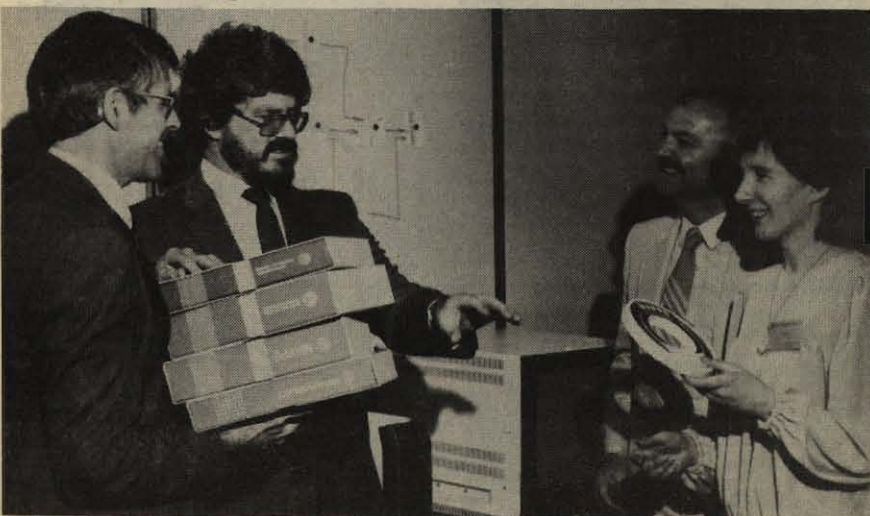
ficulties for projects in which local industry had no current interest, or which it could not afford to support.

"The Government needs to be induced to recognise there is a need to provide substantial finance in those areas of research of no immediate interest to local industry yet likely to lead to a world market," Dr Bellamy said.

The Comptroller of Monash, Mr Len Candy, said the Victorian Parliament had recently passed an amendment to the Universities Act allowing universities to participate in the formation of companies.

"This will give Monash more freedom in the development and exploitation of its discoveries to the benefit of the University and of industry and commerce in general," he said.

# Software gift



• From left, Dr Cliff Bellamy, Mr Robert Morgan, Mr Roland Horat and Mrs Gail Morgan at the handing-over ceremony. Photo: John Millar.

Monash scored a windfall last month when the international Mitchell Management Systems Pty Ltd celebrated the opening of its new Melbourne premises with the gift of computer software worth \$100,000.

What gave the presentation its special quality, however, was the fact that three of the company's Australian principals are Monash graduates.

They are managing director, Robert Morgan, who gained his economics degree at Monash in the early '70s; his wife Gail, a Bachelor of Education from Monash; and Roland Horat, director (consulting), who was one of the University's earliest engineering graduates in the mid-'60s.

Making the presentation, Mr Morgan said the package consisted of a complete suite of MAPPS (Management and Project Planning

System) and GRAF/PLOT software, together with campus training and support.

The MAPPS software would be installed on the University's MONET network to allow maximum access by staff and students, and would assist in the teaching of computer-aided management techniques in courses provided by both the Engineering and ECOPS faculties.

The director of the Monash Computer Centre, Dr Cliff Bellamy, and Professor Nick Hastings (department of Economics and Operations Research) accepted the gift on behalf of the University.

## A BIT TOUGH, PERHAPS . . .

"The Committee noted with reluctance that the 2.4% increase from \$6050 to \$6200 coupled with the reduced allocation of CPRAs would inevitably result in the number of scholarships for 1985 being approximately 122, a decrease of 8 on the number available in 1984."

(From the minutes of the Ph.D. & Research Committee.)

. . . but it's a great way of tackling a problem!

# Research essential in environment battle

The first battle in the environmental war must be to make environmental studies the most celebrated course available, with no hint of the smear, 'easy option', says Robyn Williams of the ABC's Science unit.



● Robyn Williams

"Secondly, one must make sure the best possible scientific information is ready when the crunch comes," he told the Environment, Ethics and Ecology II conference at the Union Theatre last month.

"Without first-class research it's just a bull-ring. With it, you always have a chance and an international network to back you up."

'Toorak tunnel vision', or dedication to the creation of wealth, was a common feature in those opposed to environmental movements, Williams said.

It created a state of mind which allowed the Federal Treasurer, Mr Keating to call conservationists 'Balmain basket weavers and the Volvo set', with the implication that they impeded the production of goods and reduced society's ability to do things.

But how did one demand that ordinary people make financial sacrifices so the apparently esoteric matters of

ecology and conservation were supported?

"If I were an academic or an activist involved with environmental issues, I'd try to involve unions at the highest level. All of them. Immediately," says Williams.

"Otherwise they'll go the American way and talk the same market-place dollar language as their employees; all the pigs from George Orwell's farm worshipping the piggy bank."

Conservationists must also become politically street-wise.

"This is not the time to isolate yourselves and your efforts in single-issue parties like the Greens in Germany, but to bring high quality advice and lobbying right across the board.

"Having said that and covered the fields of politics, work, education and popular perception (however superficially) it remains for me to talk personally because it's how we each behave that makes such a difference," he said.

"What then do I do? Well, I often cycle to work. I always use public transport. I obsessively turn the lights off.

"I put bottles out for the recyclers to collect. I reuse envelopes. I undercook food and always reject wrapping paper, superfluous packaging, processed food and too much meat.

"I sabotage airconditioning, shut down heaters and try never to use lifts.

"I get angry when I see people standing like rigid turds on escalators instead of striding along and I could garrotte those who call lifts to go up (or worse, down) one or two floors.

"I hate, loathe and detest those who design buildings where the stairs can't be used and in which the windows don't open," Williams said.

"Energy savings would be much greater if trivial indulgences were forsaken.

"There is something intrinsically beautiful about thrift and efficiency; there's a lot of ugliness in waste and carelessness."

Other speakers at the three-day conference included philosophers Arne Naess from Oslo University and Bill Devall from the United States.

## Library fund reaches \$500,000

The Library Fund Appeal has reached the half-million dollar mark and the donor whose gift did the trick was guest of honor at a special celebration last month to mark the occasion.

Mr Eddie Main, whose son, Christopher, is a fourth-year medical student, had made three gifts to the fund totalling \$309.

He was presented with an inscribed copy of Geoffrey Serle's biography, John Monash, named last month as one of the best 10 books of the decade.

In presenting the book, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, said the Library Fund Appeal was one of the University's significant initiatives, reflecting the importance placed upon books.

Monash was the only one of 19 universities in Australia with a unified fund-raising operation and it had compensated for the steady shrinkage of Government support over the past decade by increasing overall income from gifts from \$966,000 in 1973 to around \$4 million this year.

"The \$500,000 given for this appeal by graduates, parents of students and other donors represents a significant contribution by a considerable number

of people," Professor Martin said.

"Some 10,481 donors have contributed to provide 35,583 books."

Four other notable donors to the appeal were also presented with copies of Serle's book.

They were Mr Gary Danson and Dr Stewart Bowman, Monash graduates; and Mrs Vera Moore and Mrs Daisy Behrend, parents of Monash graduates.

The appeal began in 1970 when gifts were sought in multiples of \$8, the average price of a book, and about \$1 million was spent each year.

In 1984, gifts are sought in multiples of \$25 or \$30, being the average price of individual books, and around \$2 million is spent each year.

Of the categories of donors who have contributed \$300 or more to the fund, 84 were the parents of graduates (with the highest individual total being \$3820); 47 were other donors (\$6243); 22 were graduates (\$1140) and 11 were parents of students (\$1000).



● The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, congratulates Mrs Daisy Behrend on her contribution to the Library Fund Appeal. In the background is Mr Eddie Main whose \$100 donation took the fund over the \$½ million mark.

## Students' range of summer job-skills 'limitless'

While course-related work can be helpful, the range of work students are prepared to do during the summer vacation is limitless, says Irmgard Good, Student Employment Officer.

Clerical work, accounting, laboring, process work, domestic help, gardening, child-minding, selling and driving are some of what she describes as "bread and butter" tasks for students.

But in a new brochure designed by Irmgard with the help of photographer, Richard Crompton and cartoonist Stuart Roth, the Student Employment Office is also calling for jobs in the clerical, data processing, statistical, accounting, programming, engineering, technical and hotel fields.

For Irmgard, the brochure is the culmination of many months of planning towards creating the maximum impact on the summer job market.

She says the emphasis this year is on course-related work because students with partially-completed degrees have many skills useful to employers.

For some, like Engineering students, 12 weeks of course-related work is an

essential component of their degrees.

The service, which operates throughout the year and is staffed by Irmgard and two helpers, Neil Inglis and Kerry Hare, has also been running a highly-successful computerised scheme since 1973 for providing tutors.

The register now has more than 1800 names of student-tutors, together with their specialties and home addresses.

When a client phones, staff can consult the register and come up with names and details of up to three suitable student-tutors within seconds.

They are chosen according to subjects and residential proximity, and the computer automatically rotates names so every student is given a chance.

Rates for tutors are very competitive, beginning at \$7 per hour for Year 9 and increasing to \$12-\$14 per hour for first year tertiary level.



● Irmgard watches the start of the brochure's 7000 print-run at Magenta Press, Mulgrave with, from left, Ron Rodgers, supervisor, and Steven Sealey, printer.



● An Aboriginal hunting dance at Monash, with the Arnhem Land Dancers, from left, Roy Burunyila, Bob Bunungurr, Don Gundinga and David Gulpillil. The group toured Gippsland and the ACT before returning home to Kakadu, NT.

## Community being drawn into ANZAAS

As a tribute to Victoria's 150th anniversary celebrations next year, organisers of the ANZAAS Festival of Science are striving to arrange 150 community events to coincide with the official Congress at Monash.

"At first I thought it was an extraordinary goal," says Mr Bill Charles, newly-appointed project co-ordinator of the ANZAAS community science and technology program.

"But with so much industry interest I don't think it will be too hard to achieve."

Mr Charles, who recently retired from his marketing position with the engineering firm, Johns Perry Ltd., believes his knowledge of people in the industrial world will help open doors to ANZAAS.

"We've had promises to put on events from private companies including ICI Australia and Pilkington ACI, from government bodies like the Department of Agriculture, the CSIRO, the Bureau of Meteorology and the Victorian Pharmacy College," he says.

"The extent of support so far promises a program of interest and entertainment."

The ANZAAS president, Sir Edmund Hillary, said last month he was enthusiastic about plans to involve the public — especially young people — in the week-long festival.

The program will focus on four main areas: the Congress itself at Monash, where "the highest standards of relevant science and technology issues" will be dealt with; the Youth Program at Dallas Brooks Hall and at Monash, with four-mornings of "science spectaculars" for a group of 1500 to 2000 young people from all over the state; the community festival mentioned above, and the ASEAN/Australia Interaction at the Victorian Arts Centre, with workshops, conferences and other activities on the day and evening of August 28, 1985.

## Aboriginal access scheme is firmly established

The director of the innovative Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines, Mr Isaac Brown, believes 1984 has seen the scheme firmly established.

He says the first intake of students is likely to do well in the final exams and move on to the Arts and Law faculties next year.

They will be followed in 1985 by an enlarged intake, with 15 students carefully chosen from 21 applicants during a four-day selection period.

The scheme provides adult Aborigines with a full year of specific preparation for university education at a standard at least equal to HSC.

Those who complete requirements are guaranteed admission to the faculties of Arts and Law, though they are not limited to those areas.

Mr Brown, an Aboriginal whose country is Iwaidja at the top of the Northern Territory, was a senior speech pathologist in public health for the Victorian Health Commission.

His fellow teacher at MOSA is Dr Janice Newton, a Monash Ph.D graduate who was teaching anthropology at the University of Queensland.

Mr Brown says: "I admire those Aborigines who, through guts, determination and hard work have been able to establish themselves in the community."

"But you have to face facts. Unless Aborigines enter tertiary education, we won't have Aboriginal lawyers, Aboriginal social workers, Aboriginal economists, Aboriginal doctors . . ."

The importance of Aborigines being

in these professions was that they could bring an Aboriginal perspective to issues and decisions affecting their community, he says.

The benefits of MOSA should be seen in the Aboriginal community in 10 to 15 years time.

But in the shorter term, Mr Brown hopes it will fulfil a symbolic "breaking down the barriers" role.

"We want Aborigines to feel pride working in a tertiary institution, to form an identity with the place and see its value," he says.

He pays tribute to the administrative people who have helped get the scheme off the ground like those in the Registrar's office, in Finance and in the Faculty of Arts.

(See review, *Aborigines and the Law* by Pat O'Shane on page 16.)

## Research funding totally inadequate: Sheehan

Government expenditure on basic research is now at a totally inadequate level according to Professor Peter Sheehan, chairman of the Australian Research Grants Scheme and Professor of Psychology at Queensland University.

In delivering the recent La Trobe Memorial Lecture at La Trobe University, Professor Sheehan said: "The problem is that support for basic research has been operating for some time at a level where the Australian Government can no longer reasonably argue that it is taking steps to ensure public benefits in the long term are not being missed."

Funding of the ARGs was severely restricting its ability to meet needs.

"The present Government's promise of support was not honored this year and science has been allowed to deteriorate to the point where there is a very substantial gap between Government rhetoric and funding policy," Professor Sheehan said.

The scheme had been unable to fund 74 per cent of new projects proposed to it for 1985 — the lowest level of support in its history.

"In all, 732 projects will not be supported that were worthy enough to

deserve funding.

"As far as the ARGs is concerned, very little new science of any kind will be conducted in Australia in 1985," he said.

When it was established in 1966, the ARGs gave average grants of \$46,871 (in 1984 prices). In 1984 the average had fallen to \$17,075, Professor Sheehan said.

"The idealism of the 1950s and '60s is now replaced by the harsh budgetary speculations of the '80s."

"One of the cumulative effects of this change has been an erosion of basic research that is now nearing crisis proportions."

"While the Australian Government today is intent on pursuing a vigorous industrial policy built around creating the conditions for commercial innovation, it is ignoring the need to generate underlying strength in research and

vide the nation with fully skilled labor-power."

Professor Sheehan said income-generating sunrise industries and products were being emphasised at the expense of the underlying sunrise science and technology.

He warned universities against bolstering their research funding too heavily from contract research, saying Australian universities had not yet been under the same pressure as some overseas to conduct "relevant research".

The UK Merrison report on scientific research had highlighted the dilemma for universities of encouraging open inquiry and discussion at the same time as responding to pressure to research for profit and proprietary interests.

Professor Sheehan said Australia needed a unified science policy with formal mechanisms for matching research and development effort with national social, economic and cultural objectives.

"Skilled labor-power for the future — a crucial outcome of basic research — is being ignored by the government," he said.

Another top Australian academic, the

deputy Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, Professor Michael Taylor, also recently urged universities to fight for their research independence.

"Universities should do their best to dispel the idea that people 'do research' as some sort of self-indulgent hobby," he said.

"Scholars, after years of training and study, are not going to devote their time and energy to research which they know to be trivial."

"Research work is exciting and in success its intellectual and emotional rewards are great; but it is extremely hard work, very demanding and frequently boring."

Professor Taylor said that universities already conducted a blend of fundamental and "mission-oriented" research.

"The two activities frequently are essentially complementary, each stimulating the other."

"But without a continuing commitment to fundamental inquiry, the intellectual batteries of a university must become exhausted; when that happens even mission-oriented projects will fail," he said.

# Penguin deaths reach 'abnormal levels'

The hundreds of sick and dying penguins washed up on to southern beaches in past weeks have highlighted the need for research into the food web in Bass Strait, says Professor Mike Cullen of the Department of Zoology.

"Such widespread deaths are not unusual but the scale of the latest outbreak seems much greater," he said.

"This may be partly due to increased public awareness of environmental issues but it also reflects a more massive environmental disturbance than previously recorded."

Following a high winter mortality rate for penguins in 1982, veterinary scientists Dr Carl Harrigan and Professor Jack Arundel from Melbourne University had been involved in monitoring healthy and sick penguins throughout the year at Phillip Island and other places, Professor Cullen said.

A full-time research officer, Peter Dann, appointed by the Penguin Parade Committee of Management, has also been studying penguins at Phillip Island

since 1980, and Professor Cullen has been conducting his own research since 1978 on Little Penguins based there.

Describing this combined work as "a sort of experiment in social medicine probably unique for any wild bird", Professor Cullen said the findings made it possible to identify with much more certainty the causes of the 1984 penguin deaths.

"For example, an unusual number of deaths in parts of Port Phillip Bay in July could, from the condition of the kidneys, be attributed to some kind of poisoning," he said.

"Tests have failed to identify the actual agent but there is no evidence that any human agency is responsible.

"Natural toxins such as those which originate from large 'blooms' of micro-

scopic algae have been known to devastate seabird populations.

"The most recent trouble has shown the dead and dying penguins are suffering from severe food shortage and, in their weakened state, from heavy infestation by internal parasites."

Veterinary evidence of a food shortage could be matched by research on Phillip Island showing birds coming ashore at the breeding colony averaged 5-10 per cent underweight and had been this way for several months, Professor Cullen said.

Master's research at Monash by Tom Montague had established that little penguins fed largely on bait fish like yearling, pilchards and anchovies and the inference was that these must be in short supply this year.

"Unfortunately there is no direct information on the abundance of these small fish, although they probably provide an important item in the food of many commercial species," Professor Cullen said.

There were encouraging suggestions that remote sensing from satellites could give indirect information indicating conditions which were favourable or unfavourable to plant and animal productivity in the sea.

"But until massive amounts of research are carried out on the complex factors affecting the ecological web in Bass Strait the occasional widespread deaths of penguins is likely to be unpredictable," he said.

A recent meeting organised by the Resources and Planning branch of the Fisheries and Wildlife service brought together available information about the penguin deaths.

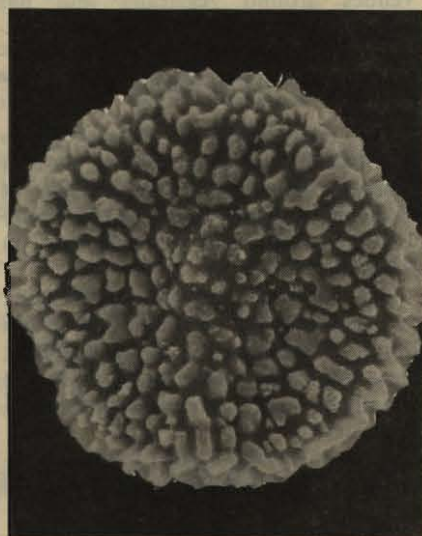
Those attending included representatives from the Environmental Protection Authority, the Marine Sciences Laboratory (Queenscliff), the Commercial Fisheries of the Fisheries and Wildlife service and divisional representatives from the Office of the Premier and the Minister for Conservation.

## \$26,000 grant for liverwort study

The University has received a grant of almost \$26,000 from the Federal Government for the study of a group of primitive plants related to mosses.



• Two forms of the newly-discovered species, *Fossombronia cerebriformis*, collected at Rushworth.



• An undescribed species of the *Fossombronia* genus.

The Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Mr Cohen, said \$25,923 had been granted to Dr George Scott, Reader in the Department of Botany, for his study of *Fossombronia* and other genera of liverworts.

The study, which has been underway for about three years, was initially funded through a Vice-Chancellor's Special Research Grant.

It is expected to continue for about a year and a paper recently published by Dr Scott and research assistant, Christine Pike, describes six new species discovered so far.

"This genus of plants probably has its centre of distribution and evolution in Australia," Dr Scott says.

"New species are turning up regularly and it probably originated in Victoria or South Australia."

*Fossombronia* could only be identified by scanning with an electron microscope to pick up minute sculptures on the spore surfaces, he said.

## Art gallery is focus of new campus building

Plans are being finalised for a multi-discipline centre at Monash which will incorporate an art gallery.

The three-storey centre, designed to emphasise the gallery, will be built between the Alexander Theatre and the Law Faculty.

Visual Arts department chairman, Professor Margaret Plant, said the U-shaped gallery would be on the ground floor — one wing would house the Monash permanent collection and the other would be used for temporary exhibitions.

Architect Daryl Jackson is drawing up plans for the building which will also have a cinema-theatrette seating 70 people and workshop and storage areas on the ground floor.

The Visual Arts department will be on the first floor, with the Graduate School of Environmental Science and the Aboriginal Research Centre on the second floor.

Professor Plant said there were about 600 works in the Monash permanent collection, many of which were on a very large scale and required proper display.

"The collection is particularly strong

in Australian paintings from the late 1960s, '70s and '80s, and this will be shown to advantage in the gallery," she said.

"We'll also have a vastly increased capacity to prepare and display temporary exhibitions which we've been

having at the rate of six or seven a year.

"The present gallery on the seventh floor of the Menzies Building is really temporary exhibition space only.

"The new one will give us facilities for proper curatorial care as well as improved accessibility for the public and the campus."

The gallery would be promoted in the south-eastern suburbs as an area gallery

similar to the Heide and Banyule galleries on the other side of the city.

"We would hope to attract people from the local area and those who already come to Robert Blackwood Hall and the Alexander Theatre," Professor Plant said.

"We will also look at expanding our educational program for local schools."



• Margaret Plant, centre, goes over the plans for the new building at the Fitzroy offices of Daryl Jackson, Architects, with, from left, project architect Jaroslav Safer, and principal, Daryl Jackson.



## Easing transition into world of work

The difference between theory and practice is brought home with a thud when students move from their loosely-timetabled undergraduate days into the demanding world of work.

Major business organisations, in recognising the difficulties of the transition, have planned an "orientation" program for students entering their final year in 1985, to prepare them for the realities of work.

The organisations, including IBM, Mayne Nickless, the State Bank of Victoria, and National Mutual T&G, which employ graduates of all disciplines, will fund a one-week fully residential program of work visits from February 17-25 at St Mary's College, University of Melbourne, with all meals and accommodation provided.

The "World of Work" will offer background briefings on the Australian business world from key men and women; visits to commercial and industrial companies and to government organisations; an opportunity to work in a syndicate group with the guidance of an experienced leader and a presentation on career resume preparation and job interviews.

The program will begin with lunch on Sunday, February 17 and is open to students of any discipline who will complete their studies in 1985 and do not have substantial work experience.

Places will be limited and applications close on November 16. For further information contact the Careers and Appointments Service on 3150, 3151 or 3152.

The World of Work has the approval of the Graduate Careers Council of Australia, which met at Monash last month for the second time in its 16-year history.

This non-profit organisation, established under the auspices of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Australian Committee of Directors and Principals in Advanced Education, meets twice yearly at different venues around Australia and has representatives from business and in-

dustry, the public service, universities and colleges.

It disseminates information on careers and employment opportunities and conducts an annual survey of the activities of graduates.

• Council members and staff pictured in the East Meeting Room are, clockwise from left, Mr Peter Grant, Department of Employment and Industrial Relations; Mr Steve Rawling, Careers and Appointments Service, University of Sydney; Mr Ken Dredge, MIM Holdings; Professor John Scott, Vice-Chancellor, La Trobe University; Mr John Norgard, GCCA chairman; Mr Dale Harvey, GCCA executive officer; Mrs Mary Brown, GCCA publications editor; Dr Colin Campbell, principal, Victoria College.



• Linda Uhlherr learns of her win from Professor Ron Brown, chairman of the Department of Chemistry.

## Elbing memorial prize

The Department of Chemistry has established a memorial prize to Dr Enn Elbing, a senior tutor in the department from 1969 and later principal tutor, who died suddenly and unexpectedly in December, 1982.

The first prize winner, Linda Uhlherr, of Chemistry 203, was the unanimous choice of the selection panel, fulfilling the conditions of the award for "exceptionally high proficiency in experimental chemistry".

Dr Ivan Wilson, Reader in the department, wrote of Enn Elbing:  
He established a reputation

amongst us for doing the ordinary academic tasks impeccably.

Whether it was giving lectures, running laboratory classes, helping individual students, thinking critically about research tasks or just 'lending a hand', he was available and wholeheartedly involved.

He used his acute memory to relate an astonishing store of odd and entertaining scientific facts as another aspect of his intense desire to kindle scientific enthusiasm in anyone who would listen, just as he cherished Estonian literature and culture.

## Only rivals and co-authors stayed awake

How devastating, to present a 15 minute paper at a scientific meeting and later find that 40 per cent of the audience had been daydreaming and 18 per cent had fallen asleep.

Audiences in conference centres in Europe, Japan and the Americas were surreptitiously scanned with infrared viewers when the lights were dim.

The prevalence of sleep was recorded according to a scale which included changes in eye movements, head position and respiration.

The reactions of the audience ranged from unusually attentive (noted as mainly rivals or co-authors), right through the various stages of inattentiveness to sound asleep and snoring.

According to a report in the *British Medical Journal* ('83, 287, 1916-19) there were some things that would affect the general level of arousal in the audience.

A wandering photographer in the auditorium was watched with keen interest and the audience was very wary of speakers with laser pointers, so much so that some people ducked for cover when the laser was pointed at them.

Important messages on a television monitor (for example, 'Dr Smith is wanted urgently') produced no reaction at all, but a trivial message like 'all illegally parked cars are about to be towed away' resulted in a mass exodus in one instance.

Speakers who couldn't find their way to the podium or fumbled with their microphone attracted attention and some key words like 'in conclusion' or 'finally' would cause the audience to open their eyes, sit up and

generally appear to be more alert.

It seems that female lecturers have an edge over their male counterparts especially in certain Latin American countries, where the audiences were extremely attentive and occasionally clapped and cheered during presentations by women.

Meanwhile, most of the lecturers, presenting short papers of original material interspersed with slides, were slowly fading into the background.

Preliminary studies showed that very little or none of the content of the lectures was retained.

Researchers from a Medical Communications Research Unit in the UK decided to test the effect of inserting occasional, extraneous slides of nonsensical material, to see if they could keep the audience awake.

The result — sleep frequency remained constant. They estimated that this was because of the rapid onset of sleep in some of the audience.

People asleep before the second slide did not see the extraneous material so were unaffected by it.

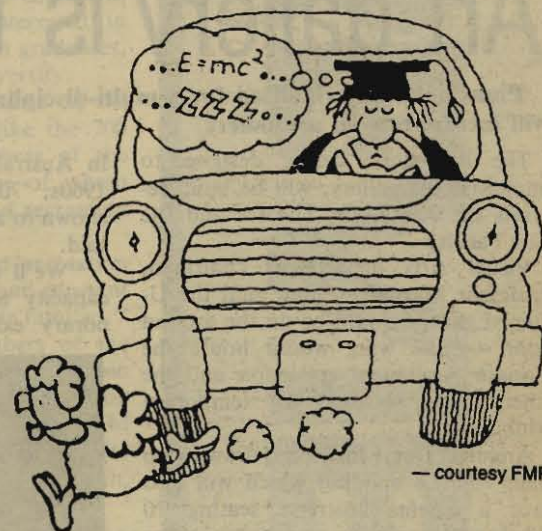
Unfortunately the recall of content did not improve either; in fact, the audience reported more daydreaming when the extra slides were included.

There was one positive outcome — the audience enjoyed the presentations more when irrelevant interesting slides were included.

What a predicament.

With the amount of time and money spent on medical scientific meetings it seems that someone somewhere has to devise an effective way of presenting the material.

— Winthrop Impulse



— courtesy FMP

### Meanwhile . . .

The more education a driver has, the more likely he or she is to fall asleep behind the wheel according to a report in FMP, the Victorian newsletter of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.

It says preliminary findings by researchers at Duke University showed a driver with a master's degree was 28 times more likely to fall asleep while driving than a driver with a grade-school education.

# Past achievements hold promise of success for the future

FOR MONASH, the triennium on which we are about to embark promises to be no less challenging than any we have faced in the past.

Funding will remain frozen at present levels for the whole period (in fact, we'll be a little worse off in real terms in each succeeding year), student numbers will remain static (and student/staff ratios unacceptably high) and, on present indications, there'll be no government money for capital works.

It is plain that the various government ministers who have been urging universities to exploit the private market more vigorously for alternative funding were serious!

But, on the evidence of the past year or so, I believe that Monash is just as adaptable and imaginative as any other institution in seeking out and tapping those lodes. There have been many examples of our ability to draw upon our own resources: the recently completed Science extension accommodating additional computing laboratories is one. There has been, too, the significant broadening of the areas of collaboration between universities and CSIRO — a field in which Monash has played a leading role.

Soon we will see a start on the planned multidisciplinary building which will house, among other enterprises, the

long-awaited University Art Gallery — a development that would never have seen the light of day but for the dedicated support of a great many very good friends of the University. The same may be said of the recent passing of the \$500,000 mark in the Monash Library Fund Appeal — a most encouraging achievement.

Among other notable advances in the year just passed has been the heartening progress of the new Queen Victoria Medical Centre in Clayton. This great development, already ahead of schedule — **and under budget!** — will be the new home of Monash's world-renowned departments of Obstetrics & Gynaecology (and its famed in vitro fertilisation program) and Paediatrics and the Centre for Early Human Development.

In this special graduates' section of *Monash Reporter* you will learn, too, how as we approach our 25th year of teaching, more and more Monash graduates are making their mark on society and proving fine ambassadors for the University. As this issue will be going to some 28,000 of our graduates, I would like to take this opportunity of wishing you all every success in your careers and your future lives.

Ray Martin, Vice-Chancellor

## Bid to harness 'graduate power'

Australian Universities are showing a strong interest in encouraging renewed links with graduates.

This interest stems mainly from a realisation that "graduate power" can be harnessed to the benefit of the university and the community.

The universities hope to benefit through graduates helping to increase funding by political pressure groups and from direct assistance.

The community can benefit by graduates providing their collective skills in the form of voluntary advice and service.

It could be argued that the community has earned graduate assistance because of investment in undergraduate education.

But the rationale for a link between graduates and their university is harder to support. It is also hard to actually establish and maintain such links.

There must be a collective sense of purpose and interest by graduates to ensure the success of graduate associations

and their links with universities.

This sense of purpose can only be developed over time with considerable devotion by those who undertake the task.

The Monash Graduates Association Committee supports the strengthening of ties between graduates and this University. It also has the potential to organise graduate assistance to the community outside the University.

The potential is there — all it needs is the catalyst of personal involvement and interest which you, the graduate can provide.

—David Harris, president, Monash Graduates Association

## Advantage in existing links

The alma mater tradition is long established in North America but ex-students feel more loyalty and involvement with private secondary schools than with universities in Australia, says Doug Ellis, deputy warden of the Union.

After a visit to unions and sports and recreation centres in North America last year, Mr Ellis believes Monash has not really capitalised on the opportunity for better contact with graduates.

"Keeping in contact works two ways — it gives graduates a tangible and continuing link to their own benefit and it puts the community in touch with universities," he says.

"The lessening of the regard for universities means we need graduates as spokespeople to pave the way for more sympathy and understanding in government decision-making areas.

"We should offer graduates tangible benefits," he says, "rather than just expecting them to maintain an interest in the university via their faculty.

"Many people, including members of

successive committees of the Graduates Association, have been interested in forging strong links between graduates, the community and the university.

"We should try to capitalise on the links which already exist like the 700 subscribing graduate members of the Union, around 90 per cent of whom joined to use the sports and recreation facilities," Mr Ellis says.

"This use of sports and recreation facilities provides a natural and constant link with graduates and their families."

(All graduates are members of the University and therefore eligible to join the Sports and Recreation Association and to take part in a wide range of leisure activities — including so-called "Life Time" sports, such as squash, tennis and swimming.)

## Business first on Open Day

About 20,000 people struggled out in the cold and the rain to enjoy Open Day on August 6 and for most the effort was well worthwhile.

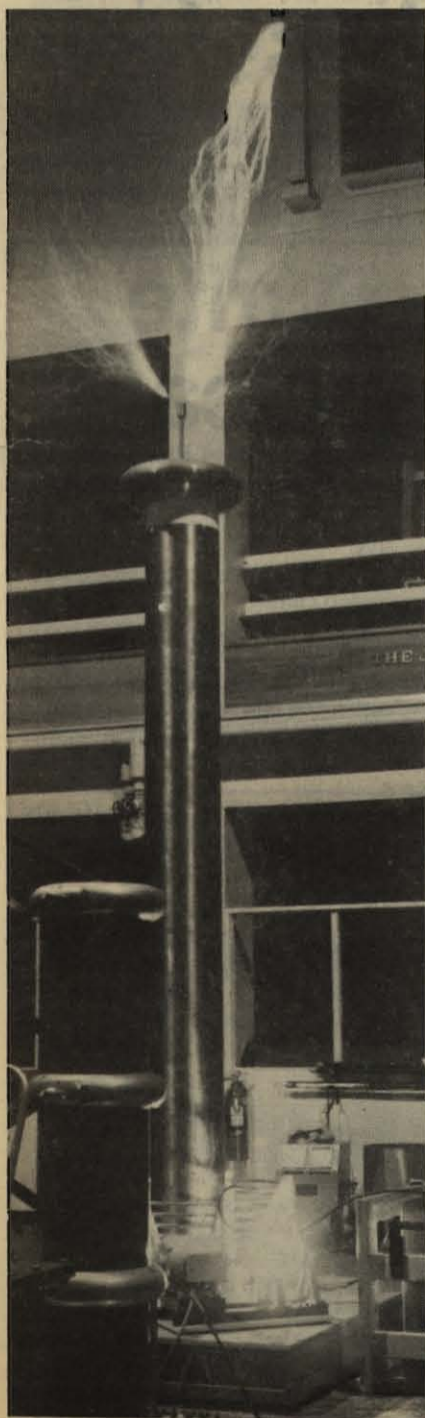
They were thoroughly entertained with dramatic displays like the Tesla coil, left, and the chemical magic show.

The coil, built in the Department of Electrical Engineering, can produce over

a million volts and create arcs a metre high.

Despite the popularity of such live performances and the hands-on displays in many departments, for most visitors the emphasis was on the academic side.

It was business first as they sought counselling about future courses for themselves or their offspring.



# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

## Lucky find may resolve dispute over fresco

The chance discovery by Monash art historian Dr John Gregory of a painting on the cover of a medieval Siena account book could resolve a vitriolic dispute in the art world over the authorship of a famous fresco in the Palazzo Pubblico, Siena's Town Hall.

The fresco, more than three metres high by nine metres long, shows a general, Guidoriccio da Fogliano astride his caparisoned horse, riding out from his camp.

It was commissioned by the Siena municipal authorities to celebrate Guidoriccio's success in driving out the Pisans who had seized control of Siena's neighboring towns of Montemassi and Sassoforte.

Italian authorities attribute the fresco to Siena's greatest painter of the 14th Century, Simone Martini, who is said to have completed the work in 1330, soon

after Guidoriccio's famous victory.

Some years ago American art historian Gordon Moran suggested that the Guidoriccio painting was not

painted by Martini but by someone of a later period.

But the discovery by Gregory of an identical painting on the cover of the

municipal account book appears to clearly fix the date of the fresco at about 1330, and supports the view that it was painted by Martini.



• The fresco in Siena's Town Hall, believed to have been painted by Martini.

## Japanese Studies Centre will promote understanding: Cain

The Premier, Mr Cain, officially opened the new premises of the Japanese Studies Centre at Monash on February 24.

The centre, founded in 1981 as a joint enterprise of Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe Universities and Swinburne Institute of Technology, is aimed at promoting understanding of Japan and initiating research into Japanese culture, society and problems of communication.

The specially designed building, which incorporates five offices, a library, meeting room, guest room and facilities, was built on the Monash campus from funds provided by the Commemorative Association of the World Trade Fair in Osaka, Toyota, CRA and Monash University.

The Japanese architectural influence is particularly evident in the supporting wooden pillars and sloping tiled roof of the building.

The offices will provide space for the centre's research and administration needs as well as for some of its teaching programs.

And while we're on the subject of Japan, Dr Stephen Jones, who was awarded his Ph.D. at Monash this year for research into antibodies and bowel cancer, has taken up a Fellowship at the Radiation Effect Research Foundation in Japan.

The Fellowship, initiated by the medical director of the Saijo Central Hospital in Hiroshima, Dr Seizo Yamana, who obtained his Ph.D at Monash in 1973, was set up under the joint auspices of the hospital, the University of Hiroshima and the foundation.

Dr Yamana said it had two aims: to develop an immunological research project at the foundation and to return something to Monash and Australia for his three years of valuable experience here.

Dr Jones' research would be concerned mainly with cancer, and leukaemia in

particular, with the possible effects of radiation as a special interest.

He would spend two years at the foundation and would then be replaced by another Fellow.

The foundation was established by the United States soon after the end of World War II and was now funded equally by the US and Japanese governments, Dr Yamana said.

## Singer to write for Britannica

Professor Peter Singer from the Monash Department of Philosophy will write the entry on ethics for the new edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Singer, who is also director of the Centre for Human Bioethics, was invited to write the 32,000-word article on the recommendation of Lord Anthony Quinton, one of the Oxford philosophers.

He says he will focus on timeless issues like whether decisions about right and wrong are objective or subjective and the question of why one should be moral, the relationship between reason and morality.

"There's no clear and satisfactory answer.

"But you can explain the debate, explain the way these questions have been answered by philosophers and the theories still regarded as defensible," he says.

"You can lead people towards a more objective position by showing them the problems in cultural relativism and in some forms of subjectivism."

He doesn't want to be drawn too deeply into current moral dilemmas which may become irrelevant during the life-span of the article — at least 10 years.

But he will introduce major practical ethical issues which society has yet to grapple with, such as those posed by the birth of extremely premature babies.

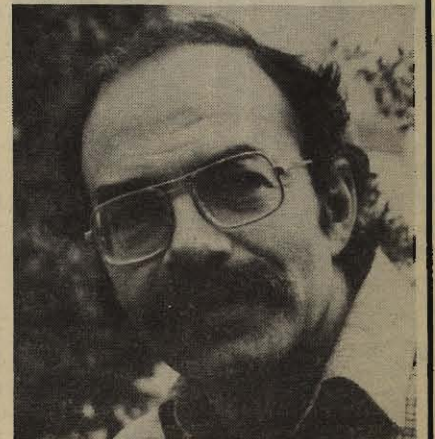
"While not coming down on one side or the other in any issue you can show

most extreme positions are untenable," he says.

"Ethics can't be dismissed as just relating to culture. There's a need to accept criticism of society's own majority views."

The article will include a section on the history of ethics and for that Singer will return to the classics — Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Hobbes, Hume and Kant.

He will also include the classic utilitarians like Bentham, Mill and Henry Sidgwick, the man who wrote the Encyclopaedia Britannica entry on ethics 100 years ago.



• Peter Singer



• The new Japanese Studies Centre at Monash, jointly funded by Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe Universities and Swinburne Institute of Technology.





## Exhibition of Plein Air works

### Employment patterns come under scrutiny

A former senior tutor in the Department of English returned to Monash this year as a Research Fellow for Equal Opportunity.

Dr Gabrielle (Gay) Baldwin's first job for the 12-month appointment was to build up a picture of employment patterns at the University by extending a preliminary study conducted by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

The next part of her task is to investigate the reasons for these patterns

through case-studies of representative employees, observations of selection and promotion procedures and some studies based on questionnaires.

On the basis of this research she will make recommendations on equal opportunity policy for present and future employment.

Dr Baldwin, a graduate from the University of Melbourne, obtained her doctorate from North-Western University, Illinois, in the field of American literature.

Back in Australia, she was a senior tutor in the English department at Monash from 1972 to 1976 and spent the following three years as a senior tutor in English at La Trobe University.

During her years of study and teaching she had two children and acquired two step-children.

"I'm very aware of the pressures on women who combine careers and family commitments," she said.

"I'm also familiar with the problems women face generally in finding and keeping a place in the academic system.

"Having had a series of untenured jobs, I know how frustrating it can be to reach a certain point in one's career and get no further."

Dr Baldwin is attached to HEARU during her study and can be located in room 322 of the Law building, ext. 3275 or 3270.



• Gay Baldwin

Helen Topliss, a former senior tutor in visual arts at Monash, was guest curator of an exhibition of impressionist works by late 19th century Australian painters at the Monash gallery in July.

The Artists Camps: Plein Air Painting in Melbourne 1885-1898 featured 80 original works by artists including Roberts, McCubbin, Streeton, Conder and Withers, mostly from private collections.

The Plein Air painters, whose work was based on the French impressionist school of the same name, had camps at Box Hill, Eaglemont, Brighton, Sandringham, Beaumaris and Mentone.

Another major exhibition at the Visual Arts Gallery this year was Aspects of Australian Figurative Painting 1942-1962, Dreams, Fears and Desires.

Put together for the fifth Sydney Biennale by Christine Dixon and

Terry Smith from the University of Sydney's Power Institute of Fine Arts, the exhibition covered work by major Australian artists during the Cold War period.

There was a definite Melbourne flavor to many of the paintings — from John Brack's *Collins St 5 p.m.* to Arthur Boyd's *The Mockers* and Noel Counihan's *Aboriginal in Fitzroy 1958* and *Two Youths 1963*.

Counihan and another of the artists, Albert Tucker, attended the opening of the exhibition at Monash on August 16 by Richard Haese from La Trobe University whose book, *Rebels and Precursors*, dealt with the same period.

• Top: Fred McCubbin's *While The Billy Bolls*, 1886, from the Plein Air Show. Below: John Brack's *Collins St. 5p.m.*, 1955, from *Dreams, Fears and Desires*.



## Female enrolment beats national trends

The annual survey of new first-year entrants to Monash showed that in 1984 females were 49.9 per cent of the intake compared with 51 per cent in 1982.

But Dr Leo West of the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, says the figure, representing a difference of only six students, (15 others did not indicate their sex) is not a significant change from the trends of the past 14 years which have seen females steadily assuming a higher proportion of the intake.

In 1970, they were only 37.7 per cent. In 1975 they had climbed to 43.4 per cent and the number peaked in 1982 with 51 per cent, putting Monash slightly ahead of national trends. (Researchers predict women will be in the

majority in university undergraduate courses around the country in three to four years.)

In the same period from 1970 to 1984, the number of Australian-born students in the Monash sample dropped from 83.8 per cent to 67.7 per cent.

Asian-born students increased their proportion from 5.1 per cent in 1970 to 20.8 per cent in 1984, with the biggest jump (7 per cent) being from 1982 to 1984.

Students born in the United Kingdom fell from 4.4 per cent of the sample in 1970 to 3.6 per cent in 1984, while students born in other European countries fell from 5.3 per cent to 4.3 per cent.

The proportion of students with

fathers in the professional/technical or administrative/executive occupations remained disproportionately high compared with the children of fathers in the craftsmen/production/laboring occupations.

But since the first figures were collected on mothers' occupations in 1978, the proportion of students with mothers in craftsmen/production/laboring occupations has increased from 5 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

There has been a drop in the proportion of students from government schools: from 50.9 per cent in 1970 and 52.4 in 1975, to 46.3 in 1982 and 43.3 in 1984, although the drop may reflect a reduction in overall numbers in Year 12 at government schools.

The proportion from non-catholic independent schools has remained around the 26-28 per cent mark for the 14-year period, but students from independent catholic schools have taken over a 27.2 per cent share of the intake in 1984 compared with 16.6 per cent in 1970.

The 1984 survey showed women comprised 47 per cent of the new first-year enrolment of 498 students in the Faculty of Science, where almost three-quarters of the sample were Australian-born, 42 per cent came from government schools, 28 per cent from catholic colleges and 27 per cent from non-catholic independent schools.

Almost one third of the fathers and one quarter of the mothers had a tertiary

• Continued P. 15  
NOVEMBER 8, 1984

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

## English language a problem for migrants in western suburbs

A survey by the Monash Centre for Migrant Studies has revealed widespread problems with the English language among overseas-born adults in Melbourne's western suburbs.

The study, conducted by Mr John McKay, Ms Susan Manton and Associate Professor Michael Clyne for the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, has been published in the Adult Migrant Education Program series "Studies in Adult Migrant Education".

It dealt with the speaking, under-

standing, reading and writing skills of a sample of 337 migrants living in the Yarraville, St Albans and Maribyrnong-Avondale Heights areas.

Their native tongues included Albanian, Arabic, Chinese, Croatian, German, Greek, Italian, Macedonian, Maltese, Polish, Serbian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Turkish and

Vietnamese.

Housebound women, young unemployed adults, factory workers (especially those in jobs vulnerable to the pressure of structural and technological change) and the aged were chosen as special target groups.

The migrants were interviewed and given the Australian Second Language Proficiency Rating (ASLPR) test to test their proficiency in English.

The tests showed that in English speaking skills, 44 per cent of people in the Yarraville sample had not reached

the minimum "survival" proficiency — the level of language needed to satisfy minimum levels of courtesy, to purchase goods in shops, to get around the city and function at work.

In Maribyrnong-Avondale Heights the figure was 24 per cent and in St Albans 18 per cent.

When it came to writing skills, 63 per cent of the Yarraville sample were below the minimum "survival" level.

The figure in St Albans was 44 per cent and in Maribyrnong-Avondale Heights, 36 per cent.

**'44 per cent of one sample had not reached minimum survival proficiency'**



• The problems of communication without a common language. Photo: Herve Alleaume

## A bronze for Kerrie

First-year Arts student, Kerrie Engel, won a bronze in the 100m freestyle at the Paralympics in England in July.

Kerrie, 18, of Wheelers Hill, was one of the 58-strong team representing Australia at Stoke Mandeville, and her medal was one of more than 50 won by the team, including 18 golds.

But with only 12 female competitors, Australia has a long way to go to catch up with other countries.

"Disabled girls in Australia seem to withdraw and there's been no encouragement for them to get out into sports," Kerrie says.

"When I joined Paravics (the sporting club for the disabled) in 1981, I was one of the first."

She hopes to see an Australian women's basketball team competing in the next international games.

Her exhilarating performance was witnessed by her parents, grandmother and brother, Sandy, 13.

But since then she's cut back training to twice a week instead of daily so she can concentrate on her studies.

Her sights are set on the Far Eastern International Competition in Indonesia in two years.



• Kerrie Engel

## Strategy plan must be accelerated

A response to the National Technology Strategy Discussion Draft prepared by a group of senior Monash academics was sent to the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Jones, in August.

This is an edited and abridged version:

The discussion draft is to be welcomed as a recognition of the economic and social dangers that Australia is facing as a result of having become a technological backwater.

But Australia must speed to catch up and for this reason we propose the 1995 objective to implement an appropriate strategy be expedited to 1990 and the efforts increased accordingly.

The draft has focused on the needs of research and development but another critical factor, engineering design, has been entirely omitted. Research is insufficient by itself, and will have little value unless there is a corresponding development of engineering and technological talent to develop and implement results.

Many organisations are heavily dependent on overseas technology for the most sophisticated work and in consequence, few young engineers get the rigorous training needed in the early years of their professional life.

A rewarding national technology strategy

would then be to embark on a whole series of technological projects, each one inspiring to its participants and the community. The pursuit of technical excellence in industry and governments would follow as a result.

A major question running through the document is the desirable or necessary extent of national guidance in technological development.

The preferred emphasis for governments is on investment in people and the development of their skills and capability through strategic development projects.

It is also necessary for governments to demonstrate consistency in the pursuit of their chosen strategies.

For example, virtually all industrial freight in cities is moved by road and yet there has been a total embargo on the construction of new freeways.

If the technology strategy is to be implemented there is a need for a significant increase in both undergraduate and post-graduate engineering enrolments.

The strategy proposes an objective of 50 per cent of students completing secondary school by 1995, but the very best students still tend to enter medicine, para-medicine and the law.

We need to find pathways for diverting more into science and engineering. It may be necessary to offer positive incentives for courses deemed to be in the national interest.

There has been a trend towards under-employment of graduates together with the entry of graduates into non-traditional jobs. There has also been a salary decline.

Both of these trends will have to be reversed if there is to be long-term demand for higher education at the level set in the targets.

It is also essential that attempts to encourage science and technology be backed by education in management. Poor management has been one of the constraints on the adoption of new technologies in the past.

The research collaboration between universities and leading technological enterprises is already effective, but many smaller firms find it more economical in the short-term to rely on overseas technology.

These should be made aware that it might be preferable to have graduate research schools in universities undertake research

programs related to their needs.

We propose that consideration be given to developing a type of research and development activity that is a joint undertaking of industry, government and higher-education institutions. It might be called a Research Association.

Such an association could be set up for research and development of a particular topic.

Its locus would be on, or adjacent to, the campus of an appropriate higher-education institution and its management would be the joint responsibility of a group of relevant industries, the institution and the government.

The industries would be in a position to ensure research and development was properly oriented towards their own interests; the association could feasibly share major facilities with the higher-education institution, and the regulations and conditions of employment of staff could be designed to allow them to follow discoveries and developments through to production stage.

There could be encouragement of entrepreneurial inclinations and minimal restrictions on outside earnings.

# GGs, PMs, knights and judges take out Supreme Court Prize

Senior lecturer in law at Monash, Peter Balmford, has done a study of the what-did-they-achieve kind on some of the 156 students who have received the Supreme Court Prize since it was introduced at Melbourne in 1864 and at Monash in 1968.



• Mark Weinberg

The results, published under the title, 'The Pursuit of Excellence' in the March issue of the Law Institute Journal, showed two winners (Sir Isaac Isaacs and Sir Zelman Cowen) became Governors-General of Australia, one (Sir Robert Menzies) became Prime Minister and three (Sir William Irvine, Mr Ian MacFarlan and Sir Rupert Hamer) became Premiers of Victoria.

Twenty-eight of the winners were appointed judges and 23 have received knighthoods, among them the former Chancellors of Monash, Sir Douglas Menzies and Sir Richard Eggleston, and the first Dean of Law, Sir David Derham.

Twenty Monash graduates have received the award between 1968 and 1982, the years of the study, with two people sharing it on four occasions. (The 1983 prize-winner was Glensy

Fraser.)

Four of the first five Monash winners are now teaching in-law schools.

They include the joint winners of the first award, Mr Charles Williams, a Reader in Law at Monash and Dr Mark Aronson, an Associate Professor of Law at the University of NSW.

Mr Mark Weinberg, who was appointed Dean of Law at Melbourne University this year, was a Vinerian Scholar at Oxford in 1972 and one of the six prize-winners to have held that position.

Another, Mr Kevin Pose, now at the University of Melbourne, was a lecturer in Law at Monash from 1973 to 1977.

A 1973 co-winner, Mr Garry Sebo, has been Victoria's Commissioner of Land Tax, Payroll Tax, Probate and Gift Duties since 1979.

Mr Stuart Ross, the 1974 winner, is a senior member of the State's Planning Appeals Board.

• See story page 14 on graduate achievements.



## 'Hooligans' bring Farm Week ban

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, placed a moratorium of at least three years on Farm Week following an increase in the number and seriousness of complaints about this year's event.

In announcing the move, Professor Martin said the University and the community were no longer prepared to tolerate the excesses indulged in each year by a minority of students.

He said that among the complaints which led to his decision were:

- Interference with traffic on Princes Highway and Wellington Rd during the Champagne Breakfast, with damage to vehicles and motorists' clothing and the terrorising of a woman learner-driver.

- Disruption and cancellation of lectures in many parts of the University brought about by invasions of hooded hooligans hurling eggs, flour and water indiscriminately at staff and students. In one such incident, a student suffered a major dislocation of the shoulder in trying to avoid a missile; in another a senior lecturer's spectacles were badly damaged. Similar reports have been received from general staff, secretaries and others whose clothing has been ruined by eggs and flour.

- During an invasion of a psychology lecture, a disabled girl student, almost blind and confined to a wheelchair, was splattered with eggs.

- An evening seminar, attended by about 140 professional people from outside the University, was invaded by a group throwing horse manure.

# SPORTS AND RECREATION SHOULD SEPARATE FROM UNION: TADGELL

An inquiry for Monash Council on the relationship between the University Union and the Sports and Recreation Association has recommended that the two bodies be separated.

The inquiry was conducted by Mr Justice Tadgell and followed a submission from the Sports and Recreation Association in 1982 proposing that the Association be reconstituted as an organisation independent of the other segments of the Union.

Council has asked the Registrar to prepare legislation necessary to give effect to the recommendations.

Mr Justice Tadgell says the separation of the two bodies should be consistent "with the due protection of the Union, the Association and the general student body".

One of his stipulations is that the separation should not produce an increased cost to students for the use of the facilities that payment of the present Union fee now entitles them to use, or a

reduction or overlapping of those facilities.

Mr Justice Tadgell recommends against two separate fees, one for the Union and one for the Sports and Recreation Association.

He says that a "students' amenities fee", to cover both areas, should be set. The amount of this fee should be fixed by Monash Council, not on the advice of the Union Board (as the Union fee now is) but on the advice of the Finance Committee of Council, a sub-committee of it, or some other committee appointed by Council.

He recommends against an optional fee. The introduction of such a concept "would surely produce a reduction in the revenue now available for students' non-academic facilities and services and thus increase the cost to students who choose to use and pay for them".

## Technology in the future

A US-Australia Joint Seminar on The Future Impact of Technology on Work and Education was held at Normanby House from September 17-21.

Participants came from universities and governing bodies in Australia and America and included the Federal Minister for Science and Technology, Barry Jones and consultant to the United Nations' Centre on Transnational Corporations, David O'Connor.

Australian organisers were Gerald Burke and Peter Fensham from the Monash Faculty of Education.

Arrangements in the US were handled by Russell Rumberger and Henry Levin from the Institute for Research on Educational Finance and Governance at Stanford University.

Seminar papers and major aspects of the discussion will be compiled into an edited volume by Dr Burke and Dr Rumberger.

## University forced to give marks

Mr Justice Hogg ruled against the University in July over the question of disclosing a statement of marks to an undergraduate student.

In conformity with its normal policy, the University had refused the student's request for his marks to be released.

But its case failed because the Judge was not persuaded that disclosure of marks was contrary to public interest.

The registrar, Mr Jim Butchart, said the decision raised a whole series of questions in view of differences between faculties which needed to be resolved at an early date.

## UN Environment Program calls for Asia-Pacific plan

The director of the Monash Graduate School of Environmental Science, Dr Tim Ealey, is one of three international consultants involved in preparing an environmental education plan for the 44 nations of the Asia-Pacific region.

The plan is being developed under the United Nations Environment Program and a 30-page draft will be distributed to participating nations in December.



• Tim Ealey

Government representatives will meet in Bangkok from February 25 to March 1 to give final approval for the plan which must be practical, implementable and suitable for a very diverse range of conditions.

Dr Ealey and the other consultants, Professor Sharma, president of the Indian Academy of Science and Mr Hiroyuki Ishi, deputy science editor of the Asahi newspaper in Tokyo, are investigating environmental education and training at all levels.

They will place particular emphasis on the introduction of short training courses for teachers, government employers and journalists.

Dr Ealey said the task was enormous with an area extending from Iran to Korea and out to the Pacific Islands which included the world's highest mountains, its deepest seas, huge coral reef systems and vast deserts.

One of the spin-offs from the program would be an index compiled by Dr Ealey of all the institutes in the region offering environmental courses.

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

## *The role of fats in atherosclerosis*

Researchers at the Baker Institute, which is affiliated with Monash University, have made important progress in understanding the complex relationships which exist between dietary fats and the metabolic factors involved in atherosclerosis.

Atherosclerosis — thickening and hardening of the arterial wall — leads to coronary heart disease and is caused by a build-up of fatty deposits on the artery wall.

It appears to be closely linked to several large molecules called lipoproteins which transport fats, such as cholesterol and triglycerides, in the bloodstream.

One class of lipoproteins, known as low density lipoproteins (LDL), promotes atherosclerosis by depositing cholesterol and other fats on the arterial wall.

Another type of lipoprotein, high density lipoprotein (HDL), seems to prevent it by removing excess cholesterol

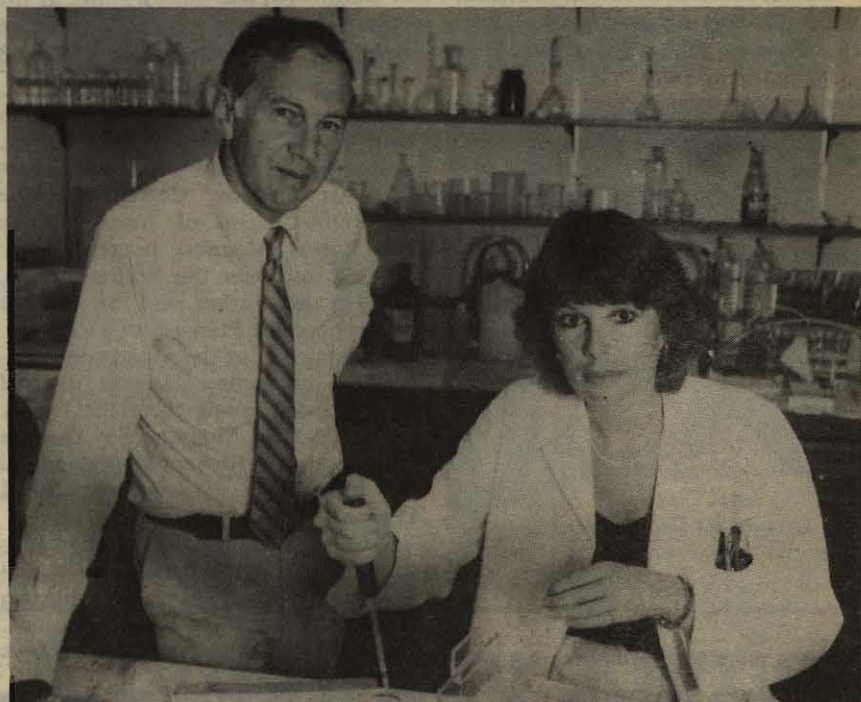
from arterial wall cells.

Dr Paul Nestel, head of the Cardiovascular Metabolism and Nutrition Research Unit at the Baker Institute which is engaged in the research, says it is now recognised that many environmental factors influence lipoprotein levels.

Many are nutritional: the amount and type of dietary fat, for example, the amounts of cholesterol and fibre, the types of proteins and sugars.

Also very important are smoking, overweight, alcohol and exercise.

Recently, the unit found that fish oil in the diet is a most powerful means of lowering blood fats.



• Researchers, Paul Nestel and Liz Faehse, of the Baker Institute's cardiovascular and nutrition section.

## Another world first with birth from donated ovum

The Monash IVF team at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre and Epworth Hospital achieved another world first in March with the birth of a child from a donated ovum.

The mother, whose name was not released, was implanted with the embryo because of ovarian failure.

Diagnostic laparoscopy had shown that she was unable to conceive normally.

Her ovaries were atrophied and she was unable to produce the hormones necessary for the reproductive cycle.

The woman, in her mid-20s, was implanted with a donated egg which had been artificially inseminated by her husband's sperm and cultured to the two-

cell stage in the laboratory.

The implantation resulted in a normal pregnancy and the birth in November last year of a healthy boy, delivered by Caesarean section.

The donor, a 29-year-old woman, was also taking part in the IVF program.

Her infertility was due to blocked tubes.

Five eggs were obtained from her during an IVF treatment cycle and she and her husband consented to donate one egg to the recipient couple.

The woman who received the donated ovum was unable to produce the necessary hormones herself so the IVF team had to create an artificial menstrual cycle for her.

Before and after receiving the embryo she was given oestrogen and progesterone treatment to initiate and sustain the pregnancy until the foetus was able to "take over" the hormone cycle.

Oestrogen therapy was withdrawn at 12 weeks' gestation and progesterone therapy at 19 weeks.

The woman became pregnant before the State Government's moratorium on the IVF procedure came into effect.



• Tony Linnane

## Unions aid research

Two of Australia's biggest trade unions have jointly donated \$36,000 to the Monash Centre for Molecular Biology and Medicine to assist in the production of interferon.

This substance, which is proving successful in the treatment of a wide range of viral diseases, also has potential in the treatment of multiple sclerosis and some blood cancers.

The national president of the Federated Clerks Union, Mr John Maynes, said the grant, made jointly with the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association, was an appropriate involvement for unions seriously concerned with the welfare of their members and the community.

"The union movement's involvement with occupational health and safety should be extended to the resources devoted to health generally, particularly to the life-threatening ailments which can leave a family without a breadwinner," he said.

The centre, under the direction of Professor Tony Linnane, has isolated six interferon genes and is in the process of reproducing them through a yeast culture into a usable form.

MONASH REPORTER

## Centre to study maths learning

The recent Cockcroft Report on mathematics teaching in schools suggested the establishment of more centres of mathematical education around the world to raise the quality of maths learning.

The first such centre in Australia has been established in the Monash Faculty of Education under the direction of Dr Dudley Blane, who completed his postgraduate studies at a similar centre at London University.

Initial financial support has come from CRA Ltd which, like many other large companies, has been concerned about what it sees as a low standard of mathematics among school leavers.

The centre is being administered by a steering committee under the chairmanship of Dr John Theobald and includes representatives from the Faculty of Education, the Mathematics Department, the Mathematical Association of Victoria and the Department of Education.

It is considering projects including an investigation of the mathematical learning problems of children from non-English-speaking backgrounds, the develop-

ment of innovative teacher-training materials, the place of parents in the teaching of mathematics and the effective use of micro-computers in the classroom.

Monash was seen as a logical choice for the centre, with 35 to 40 per cent of

Australian research into mathematics education already being carried out at the University.

"But it's not just a Monash body; it's a centre for anyone who wants to be involved," Dr Blane said.



• John Swan

The man who helped name the university retired in August.

Professor John Swan, former Dean of Science, suggested 'Monash' as a name for the then-proposed Institute of Technology back in 1956, while he was working for CSIRO.

He was supported by Dr R. G. Gillis, of the Defence Standards Laboratory, and their suggestion was later adopted for the new university.

John Swan's first appointment at Monash was as Professor of Organic Chemistry in 1966.

He became Pro-Vice-Chancellor in 1971 and returned to the Faculty of Science as Dean in January, 1976.

His association with Monash is continuing with his appointment as director of the 1985 ANZAAS Congress.

# Computer breakthrough on formation of stars

A computer program developed by Monash astrophysicists to simulate collisions between interstellar gas clouds casts serious doubts on conventional ideas of how stars are formed.

According to the current model, stars form as the result of the collision and coalescence of cool, dense, rotating clouds of gas and dust which are found mostly along the inner edges of the spiral arms of the galaxies.

Cool, stable gas clouds several hundred times the mass of the sun with a temperature of minus 180 degrees Centigrade move within a background of hotter, less dense gas.

If there are enough collisions, the cloud can reach a critical mass and become unstable.

If gravity becomes too strong it starts to collapse on itself and stars form out

of the collapsing cloud.

But the picture that emerges from the Monash research is of devastating collisions with clouds being ripped apart or bouncing off each other.

One exciting result has been the discovery that while most clouds are ripped apart in collisions, when clouds are just unstable the collisions can lead to a dense core of material which has all the features of an embryonic globular cluster.

This could be the site of star formation.

The research is being done by **Dr Joe Monaghan** of the Mathematics Depart-

ment and his colleagues, research assistant **John Lattanzio**, post-doctoral fellow **Dr Philip Schwarz** and Ph.D. student, **Helen Pongracic**.



## Vivian takes Caltex prize

The first national Caltex Woman Graduate of the Year Award went to **Vivian Burden**, who graduated Bachelor of Science with first class honors in Psychology at Monash this year.

Scottish-born Vivian, who moved to Western Australia in the early 1970s and established one of the first remedial learning centres in a State school, studied eight years part-time for her first Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Western Australia.

She entered Monash at fourth year level and broke new ground in research on the neurophysiological development of normal children. She and her supervisor, **Dr John Bradshaw**, expect to publish their results.

The Caltex Award, valued at \$40,000, will enable Vivian to undertake doctoral studies at Cambridge Medical Research Centre in the United Kingdom, where she hopes to extend her work to dyslexic children.



• Vivian Burden



• Astrophysics computer-style with researchers, clockwise from left, **John Lattanzio**, **Helen Pongracic**, **Philip Schwarz** and **Joe Monaghan**.

## New carbon compound detected in space

A carbon compound, previously unknown on Earth, which was created in the laboratory for the first time last year by Monash chemists, has now been "picked up" in outer space.

The chemists were arranging with an American colleague, **Dr Bill Irvine**, of the University of Massachusetts, to make a joint search for the compound,

tricarbon monoxide (C<sub>3</sub>O) in gas clouds in the Milky Way when Irvine discovered its signal in data he had just collected for another purpose.

The data had been collected by the Greenbank radio telescope in West Virginia from a gas cloud in the constellation Taurus.

Tricarbon monoxide's existence in space was predicted last year by **Professor Ron Brown** who led the Monash team which created the molecule in the laboratory and established its characteristic emission and absorption frequencies.

Brown predicted its existence in space from a computer model of the gaseous parts of the Universe which he and his team, **Dr Frank Eastwood**, **Dr Patricia Elmes**, **Dr Peter Godfrey** and graduate student, **Mr Ed Rice**, had been developing for some time.

The manufacture of tricarbon monoxide came as a corollary to this work.



• Ron Brown

## Antarctic lake is home to rare plankton species

The results of a field survey in Antarctica which revealed three new types of plankton were made public this year by **Dr Ian Bayly**, Reader in Zoology at Monash, and **Mr Harry Burton**, from the Department of Science and Technology's Antarctic Division.

The two led a survey of **Burton Lake**, south-east of **Davis Station**, in the summer of 1981-82, and discovered a new genus and two new species of plankton beneath the lake's ice-covered surface.

They had to invent the equipment needed to collect samples through the 1.6m deep ice-cover and developed a net which could be opened underwater and collapsed again for retrieval.

They also invented a close-interval sampler — a series of syringes which could be opened and closed by manipulation from the surface.

**Dr Bayly** said the investigation of the inshore plankton community was one of

the most detailed done in the Antarctic.

The results were presented to a Symposium on Biological Research in the **Vestfold Hills Region, Antarctica**, held in **Kingston, Tasmania** in August.

They will be included in a volume of papers from the symposium to be published by the Netherlands publisher, **Dr W. Junk**, as part of a series, **Developments in Hydrobiology**.

Other Monash staff involved in the symposium include **Dr John Baldwin** from the Department of Zoology whose paper on the comparative biochemistry of penguin muscle will also be published.



• **Ian Bayly**, left, and biologist **Mark Tucker**, at work on **Burton Lake**.

# GRADUATES' SPECIAL

## Home-grown professor sees challenge ahead

Dr James Watson Goding, our first home-grown professor, is very excited about his appointment to the Chair of Pathology.

"The face of medicine is likely to undergo substantial changes in the next 10 to 15 years as the fruits of the molecular biology revolution take effect," he says.

"Many new hormones and other biologically active compounds have been isolated and they're likely to lead to new treatment and drugs which are more effective and more selective.

"The next few years will be an exciting time with great changes."

Dr Goding, 38, who hopes to spend his time between teaching and research, says pathology departments will have to produce graduates capable of absorbing and evaluating this new knowledge as well as mastering the old.

He graduated M.B., B.S. from Monash in 1971 and was awarded the Sophie Davis Memorial Prize for the

highest total marks in his course. He also won the Prince Henry's Prize in Clinical Medicine and the Prince



• James Goding

Henry's Staff and Honoraries' Prize.

After a period as resident medical officer at the Alfred he went to the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute in 1973 as a postgraduate scholar.

He graduated B.Med.Sc. from the University of Melbourne in 1974 and was awarded his Ph.D. in 1977.

He hopes his involvement with both universities will help to forge much closer links between their medical schools and encourage more joint projects.

Dr Goding's own specialty is the study of cell-surface receptors, the molecules that receive messages from other cells and the environment.

As a Senior Research Fellow at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute he has been working on the cloning of genes for these receptors and recently published a book, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*.

His wife, Emanuela, is a parasitologist at the Institute.

Monash graduate, Dr Rae Weston, has been appointed Professor of Banking and Management in the Faculty of Business Studies at Massey University, New Zealand.

The appointment makes Dr Weston the first woman in the world to become a full professor of banking, according to the New Zealand Human Rights Commission.

She graduated with honors in Commerce from the University of Melbourne in 1966, and B. Juris, LL.B and Ph.D in Economics from Monash in 1972.

Her thesis was on the Australian share market.

Dr Weston was a teaching and senior teaching fellow in the Economics Department at Monash for four years before taking up a research fellowship at La Trobe University.

## Time for a tally of students' achievements

James Goding's appointment is a milestone in the history of Monash and it seems timely to make a quick survey of other student achievements.

In the field of government and politics, Monash graduates from the Faculty of Law include Garry Sebo, Commissioner of Gift and Probate Duties (joint winner of Supreme Court Prize, 1970, see story page 11); Susan Viney (nee Bath), Comptroller of Stamps; Francine McNiff, Honorary Children's Court magistrate; Mark Birrell, MLC, East Yarra; Adam Kempton, MLA, Warrnambool; Deane Wells, MHR, Petrie, Qld, (co-author of *The Reproduction Revolution*, see review page 16) and Alan Griffiths, MHR, Maribyrnong. The Dean of the Faculty of Law at Melbourne University, Mark

Weinberg, is also a Monash graduate. (See story page 11.)

The Victorian Treasurer, Rob Jolly is a graduate of the Faculty of Education, as are the Assistant Director of Transport, John Miller, and education heavyweights Gerry Tickell, deputy-chairman, State Board of Education, Jeff Dunstan, director of schools; Lindsay Mackay, executive secretary, VISE, and Rob Bluer, secretary, Australian Teachers Federation.

Simon Crean and Jan Marsh of the ACTU are Monash graduates as are journalists Michelle Grattan and Matthew Ricketson of *The Age*, Larry Kornhauser of the *Financial Review* and Mary Anderson, producer, Channel Nine news.

Show business graduates include Carillo Gantner, co-founder and executive director of the Playbox Theatre Company and newly-appointed cultural attache to China; acclaimed playwright, David Williamson, first graduate of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, who officially opened the University Staff Club in 1976; and comedian-impersonator Campbell McComas, a law graduate.

Graduates with success in the sporting field include John Bertrand and Will Bailieu, crew members of Australia II; Evelyn Garnett-Botfield, Australian Olympic Women's Hockey team; Geoff Hunt, world champion squash player; Paul McNamee, Australian Davis Cup player; Patrick Clohessy, long distance running coach who trained Robert de Castella; and Olympic representatives in athletics, Christopher Wardlaw and Peter Larkins.

The Department of Music boasts among its graduates Peter Clinch, Head of the Music Department, Melbourne College of Advanced Education; composer Ros Bandt and her husband, composer/performer, John Griffiths, lecturer in music at the University of Melbourne; Leslie Howard, freelance concert pianist and recording artist; Alice

Moyle, pioneer in the development of musical scholarship in Australia and Honorary Research Fellow, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies; music critic for *The Sun*, Tony Gould, a jazz pianist and lecturer at the Victorian College of the Arts; Jill Stubington, sound archivist at Monash; Catherine Falk, lecturer, Melbourne College of Advanced Education; David Goldsworthy, lecturer, University of New England, and Stephen Davies, lecturer, University of Auckland.

In medicine, Peter Brooks (graduated 1967) also achieved a first. In 1983 he became Foundation Professor of Rheumatology at the University of Sydney, the first Monash medical graduate to be appointed to a chair at an Australian university. Two members of the Monash medical staff were students here: John Murtagh is now senior lecturer in the Department of Community Medicine while A. A. Khan (known universally as Khan) is senior tutor in the Department of Pathology and Immunology.

Engineering graduates include Peter Aird, development manager, ACI Fibreglass; Simon Hemingway, production manager, Humes Ltd; Kevin Thomson, technical manager, Poly Pacific; Warren Macdonald, project bio-engineer, Royal Perth Hospital; Malcolm Couper, staff scientist, Brown-Boveri, Zurich; Chris Berndt, senior research associate, NASA, Ohio; Sor Mooi Choo, quality assurance engineer, Esso, Malaysia; Ruth Ault, materials engineer, Ansett Airlines; Angela Wilson (nee Krstic) materials engineer, Ford Motor Company; and Mark Hopkins, metallurgical engineer, Metal Manufacturers, Port Kembla.

Pharmacology graduates include award-winning professional wine-grower (and science teacher), David Lloyd; Paul Espic, chairman, Merchant Bankers Association; Karen McCallen, member of Drug Squad, Federal Police Force; Peter Nolan member, Drug Evaluation Committee of the Common-

wealth Government; Amanda Clark, drug regulatory affairs manager, Hoescht Australia; John Varigos, assistant to medical director, ICI and David Reinhard, research assistant, Ambulance Service.

Richard Brent, Professor of Computer Science at ANU, did his undergraduate degree and his doctorate at Monash.

In the business and administrative field graduates include John Nolan, finance director, SEC; Noel Anderson, partner, Price Waterhouse, Ken Wheeler, general manager, personnel, ALCOA; and Geoffrey Baring, national finance administration manager, Fiber Glass International; Helen Kroger, recruiting officer, IBM and Julie Miller, affirmative action officer, BHP (formerly with the Student Employment Service).

Graduates now on the administrative staff at Monash include Janice Joesse, assistant registrar, Irmgard Good, student employment officer; and Leah Andrew and Jenny Baldwin, careers counsellors, Careers and Appointments.

Ian Mason, Careers and Appointments officer at Deakin University and Gail Clark, careers teacher at Wellington High School, are also Monash graduates.



• Jan Marsh



• Michelle Grattan



• Rob Jolly

# VC proposes office to boost outside links

## • From front page

Although many members of staff are currently working on mission-oriented research programs, a more visible move by Monash in the general arena of technology transfer is not only timely but would be seen as being in the national interest.

In attempting to establish new high technology industries in Australia there are many matters outside the University that the federal government must address. A crucial factor in creating new companies is the availability of finance at the very early stage. Generous tax concessions relating to R&D provide a great stimulus. Tax credits and other concessions have proved outstandingly successful in channeling large amounts of money into new small companies which necessarily must carry out R&D to progress.

### • The Local Interest

The state government and the local community interest is allied to the national interest in being anxious to see the creation of new jobs through development of sunrise industries. In addition, the Victorian government would prefer new jobs to be created in Victoria, while the local municipality would wish to see new jobs in the south-eastern region broadly surrounding Monash. The creation of a science park near the university, for example, would be seen to be in the local interest if it brought new industries and new resources into the area.

The development of a science park may be beneficial in bringing new industries to Oakleigh-Clayton region but, if only existing high-technology industries move there, this redistribution would be of local rather than national interest. **We believe that Monash should place emphasis on helping to create totally new industries rather than simply encouraging existing enterprises to move to be near Monash.**

### • The University Interest

We can perceive a number of reasons why the University should strengthen its interaction with commerce, industry and government:

- (i) **Objectives of the University:** Under its Act the University is required to assist business and industry in ways that might lead to improvements of existing industries and the development of new ones.
- (ii) **Outside pressures to be more relevant:** The present government has established guidelines which encourage universities to move in the direction indicated in (i).
- (iii) **Creating new jobs:** We believe that such endeavours will lead to new job opportunities for people in the neighbourhood of the University. Some of its graduating students should benefit directly from closer links with the outside community and with governments and industry.
- (iv) **Helping and encouraging entrepreneurial academic staff:** A small number of our academic staff continue to develop new or improved technology that could be marketable. They are likely to have no knowledge of how to proceed to have the invention evaluated, patented etc., let alone the licensing of it or setting up a new company to manufacture and market it. The existence of a University "agency" or "office" with special expertise would encourage more staff to think in innovative, technology transfer terms, with advantageous spin-off

for their teaching also.

- (v) **A medium-to-long-term financial gain:** The University and its staff may gain some revenue from a share in licences, or some equity in newly-spawned companies. From a science park it would gain rentals, improved property values and, in the long term, ownership of additional buildings. This would generate non-government funds that could support research and scholarship in various ways.
- (vi) **Improved teaching and attitude of students:** Students would perceive the University's teaching as having more relevance to the outside world when they become aware of the greater and more clearly defined links between the University, industry, business and government. Improved job opportunities should arise with better university/industry links. Students in the M. Admin. program should be encouraged to have some contact with the University's entrepreneurial activities. Indeed, in some north American universities a course in "entrepreneurship" is a compulsory component of the M.B.A. program.

During their study tour, Professors Martin and Brown visited universities in Albuquerque (New Mexico), Salt Lake City (Utah), Atlanta (Georgia), North Carolina, Vancouver, Edinburgh, Manchester and Cambridge.

They also held discussions with bankers and entrepreneurs in London, Nottingham and Cambridge, and investigated a wide range of university companies, science parks and innovation centres both in Australia and

overseas.

In their report they discuss the various alternatives in detail. They conclude that Monash would be best advised to adopt a policy of actively supporting invention

and innovations, with emphasis on high technology, and in support of this they recommend that the following steps should be taken:

• Continued P.19

## Drama among the staff

The Studio Players will celebrate its 20th birthday with a production of Dennis Davison's Victorian comedy, *The Third Lady Rutland*.

The group, formed by Davison as the Staff Theatre, has seen many changes. Davison's production of *Lysistrata* in 1965 was staged in the Union Theatre, as was Elaine Barry's *The Playboy of the Western World*, with Max Gillies in the lead.

Under Michael Schneider, the re-named Staff Drama Group gave a memorable performance of *Three Sisters* in the Alexander Theatre in the late 1960s.

Since 1976, when it became the Studio Players, it has staged 73 shows.

Scores of staff and students from many departments have played their parts on or behind stage, including John Romeril, Jon Hawkes, Max Teichmann,

Adrian Turner, Dennis Douglas, Bruce Knox, Helen Pastorini (now the professional actress, Helen Noonan), Bobba Vladiv, Ian Laurensen, Alan Holgate, Marion Amies, Jenepher Duncan, Judy Yoffa and Chris Worth.

Pianists Margaret Kilpatrick (secretary to the chaplains), Sue Dilnot and Lorraine Bullock, and singers Mimi Colligan, Phillipa Adgemis, David McLean, Kate Hewitt, Alan Dilnot, Peter Fitzpatrick, Garry Kinnane and Jo Kinnane have made musical contributions.

Richard Pannell has been lead actor since the beginning and many main roles have been played by Saul Bastomsky, Barbara Calton, Judy Gamble, Mairi Murray, David McLean, Alan Dilnot, Lorna Henry, Kate Hewitt, Mimi Colligan, John Leonard and Dennis Davison.



• Laurence Davies, Richard Pannell and Jenny Bell in *The Changeling*, directed by Harold Love.

## Address list

The final issue of *Monash Reporter* for the year has an additional mailing list of close to 30,000 of the University's graduates, and it's very difficult to keep the addresses up-to-date.

If your copy has been forwarded from an old address or you know you will be changing your address — or name — before the next graduates' issue in November, 1985, would you please return this form complete with all details.

If you give insufficient information we may not be able to identify you.

Surname at time of graduation: .....

Christian names: .....

New surname if applicable: .....

Last address notified: .....

Postcode: .....

New address: .....

Postcode: .....

Degree and year graduated: .....

Student I.D. number, if known: .....

## Female enrolment ahead of trends

### • From page 9

qualification of some kind with 14 per cent of the former and 6 per cent of the latter having a university degree.

In the Faculty of Economics and Politics, 55 per cent of the 280 incoming students were male and almost all were young direct entrants who qualified through full-time HSC.

Just over half were Australian-born and of the others, 31 per cent were born in Malaysia.

Australian-born students comprised less than half the intake in the Faculty of Engineering: of a total of 267 students, 39 per cent (106) were born in Australia and 54 per cent (144) were born in Asia.

Most of the latter were here on student visas — only 8 per cent had Australian citizenship.

The educational levels and occupations of parents were high for students enrolling in the Faculty of Law.

Of the fathers, one quarter had degrees and a further 15 per cent had some other kind of tertiary

qualification.

Seventy per cent were in the professional/administrative categories with almost half in the upper professions.

Of the mothers, one third had tertiary qualifications with 11 per cent holding degrees and 37 per cent had occupations in the professional/administrative categories.

Thirty-three per cent of the law students came from government schools, 35 per cent from non-catholic independent schools and 30 per cent from catholic schools.

Only 60 of the 136 new first-year students in the Faculty of Medicine were women.

Ninety per cent of the members of intake were Australian citizens with two thirds of them Australian born.

Forty per cent of fathers had a degree, half of them a higher degree, and a further 21 per cent had some experience of tertiary education.

Half the mothers had some experience of tertiary education and 15 per cent had

degrees.

The Faculty of Arts attracted a high proportion of older indirect entrants so the sample was divided into three groups.

Of those straight from school (62 per cent of the total), 71 per cent were female and 80 per cent Australian born, although roughly half the parents were born overseas.

Only 40 per cent of the students came from government schools and 94 per cent of the intake entered with full HSC.

The second group (17 per cent of the total) who had deferred entry for one to five years, had a much lower majority of females.

Almost 80 per cent of the group were aged between 18 and 21 and 73 per cent had full HSC.

Mature age entrants (21 per cent) made up the third group, with 58 per cent of them over 30 years of age and 22 per cent at least 40.

NEW RELEASES

How important is environmental awareness? Have we any duty to posterity?

In his latest book **Hector Monro**, foundation Professor of Philosophy at Monash, has tackled such difficult questions as whether human beings have an absolute right to destroy animals, plants and inanimate nature to suit their immediate needs.

**Ethics and the Environment** is mostly in dialogue form which allows the contrasting views to be fairly stated.

It has been described by **Peter Singer**, director of the Centre for Human Bioethics and Professor of Philosophy as "an excellent introduction to the basic issues in moral philosophy and their application to environmental questions . . . The issues are clearly stated and the argument is never obscure. At the same time, complex issues are never oversimplified for the sake of easy explanation."

*Ethics and the Environment has been published in paperback by the Monash Graduate School of Environmental Science.*

Because of the vigilance with which children's books are monitored, they may reflect their society's values with special clarity.

So what do children's books of the period between 1830 and 1980 tell us about Australian society?

Predictably, in a new country, the sense of nationhood was asserted rather than assumed.

The relationship with the land was a constant preoccupation, and a troubling one.

Our writers created contrasting images of the outback, but whether paradise or purgatory, dream or nightmare, it was the "real" Australia.

In **Australia Through the Looking-Glass**, **Brenda Niall**, senior lecturer in the English Department, provides a historical perspective for the children's novels of today and analyses changing styles in heroes and heroines.

Images of city and country, family life, and attitudes to the past, both Aboriginal and European, are examined in her wide-ranging survey.

*Australia Through the Looking-Glass is published in hard-cover by Melbourne University Press (\$25).*

**Henry Bourne Higgins** was one of Australia's most unusual public figures.

The maker of the Harvester Judgment and a pioneer of social justice, his career was marked by apparent contradictions.

A radical lawyer, a "father of federation" who opposed the Constitution, an upper middle class hero of the labor movement and a Protestant supporter of the Irish cause, he was also an Irish-born classical scholar who helped nurture Australian literature.

**The Rebel as Judge**, a biography of Higgins by **John Rickard**, senior lecturer in the Department of History, focuses not only on the public figure but also on the private man — from the delicate son of an Irish Wesleyan preacher to the grieving father who lost his only child in the Great War.

*H. B. Higgins, The Rebel as Judge, is published in hard-cover by George Allen and Unwin (\$29.95).*

MONASH REPORTER

# Time for oral traditions to be put down on paper

## In Review

### Aborigines and the Law Essays in Memory of Elizabeth Eggleston

by **Péter Hanks** and **Bryan Keon-Cohen**  
George Allen & Unwin, paperback, \$12.95

**Pat O'Shane** graduated LL.B. from the University of New South Wales in early 1976 and was admitted to the Bar of the NSW Supreme Court and the High Court of Australia. She practised law as a staff member of the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service in Alice Springs, as well as being extensively briefed in the NSW ALS (Redfern). She is secretary of the NSW Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (the first Aboriginal and first woman in Australia to be appointed to such a senior Public Service position) and is working towards her LL.M degree at Sydney University.

Once upon a time **Colin Tatz** wrote that Aboriginal affairs is a "white activity".

Non-Aborigines, he elaborated, unilaterally define the problems and propose the solutions in respect of (and, I might add, on behalf of) Aborigines.

In a way, this book carries on that tradition; not, I hasten to add, that I am implying that the authors are not committed to changing the multitudinous legal practices which preclude Aborigines from getting a fair go.

Indeed almost all of the authors are known to us and I can vouch for their commitment and hard work in trying to ensure a more just and moral world for Aborigines and all other people.

But I do get frustrated that in 1984 we still have to rely (or do we?) upon such people for these sorts of texts.

It's fine for me to write that Aborigines themselves have to do these exercises — the reality, of course, is that we don't.

In this context, the time is not yet ripe. We still have a great deal of talking to do.

There are some amongst us who argue that the Aboriginal tradition is an oral one. That just happens to be true of every society: there is more history told than is ever written.

Apart from the content, this book raised yet again for me the urgency of Aborigines themselves putting down the

Aboriginal perspective of many of the issues canvassed in "Aborigines and the Law".

One of the painful aspects of being Aboriginal in Australia that most of us would have to deal with in attempting to do such a project is that so much of our perspective is shaped by the alien hostile institutions (such as our legal system) which we condemn.

Our inability at this time to deal with that contradiction precludes us from embarking on a venture such as producing "Aborigines and the Law".

The editors recognise the limitations imposed upon them by the factors I advert to.

They write about the imperfections in the book:

"Among them is the limited perspective of this group of writers: they are all drawn from white Australia. Much of the writing, however, has been influenced by, and is largely a response to, Aboriginal statements and ideas as expressed through, for example, the management of Aboriginal Legal Services, the development of Aboriginal land claims, statements by the National Aboriginal Conference and the research and consultation processes of law-reform commissions and parliamentary inquiries."

With due respect to our friends, I have to say that, with that statement, they are condemned out of their own mouths.

It is far better, and thoroughly legitimate to say, as they do, that "non-Aboriginal Australians have an interest in, and responsibility for, issues involved in the legal condition of Aborigines".

Having got that out of my system, I have to say that the book is enormously ambitious in the range of issues canvassed.

The extremely complex issue of settlement and sovereignty remains, as **John Hookey** writes, unresolved.

In my estimation it will forever re-

main so in theoretical terms; in practical terms the matter is no longer open to argument.

That is certainly the case as far as government in this country is concerned: such diverse opinions as those expressed by **Clyde Holding** and **Sir Joh Bjelke Petersen** make that clear! For that matter the majority of Aborigines would no longer argue the matter.

Let's face it. If we were not conquered in 1788 then we certainly were when Reserves institutionalised our people.

The resulting depression, demoralisation, apathy and self-loathing rendered so many of our people impotent.

And being able to better work the system does not necessarily make us less impotent.

As **Greg Lyons** points out in his chapter on Aboriginal Legal Services, these services ("essentially reformist" in nature) have speeded the process of assimilation of Aborigines into the dominant society.

As he writes:

"The services may buy Aboriginal groups time, for example by objecting to resource development on Aboriginal land. But that may be all. The momentum of white Australian life seems irresistible. ALSs may be left to pick up the pieces and try to fit them into that life."

As a person who is continuing her legal studies, I was pleased to see **John McCorquodale's** annotated bibliography included. As he writes, the same is an important research tool for lawyers, anthropologists and political scientists.

One other factor which is evidenced by **McCorquodale's** work is the extent to which Aborigines are governed in Australia.

To read **Richard Harding's** (and others') statements about Aboriginal imprisonment rates is to be stunned; to read **McCorquodale's** lists of Acts and Cases is to be startled!

My major criticism of the book is one that I have made about lawyers since my introduction to the study of law and it is that the analyses would go further and be more meaningful if they were based on a politico-legal critique.

In our society, our legal system by the nature of things is designed to serve the interests of the dominant structures.

The society we live in is inherently unjust for Aborigines (and the poor, and handicapped, and women, etc.) and thus the legal system is inherently unjust towards them.

Reform it we can and must, but effect lasting justice by it we cannot. In order to do that we'll have to go to the barricades.

— **Pat O'Shane**



◀ **Alan Davies**, Professor of Politics at Melbourne University, launched Rickard's book at the University Bookshop.

*Elizabeth Eggleston was the director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs (now the Aboriginal Research Centre) until her untimely death from cancer in 1976, when she was 41. The eldest daughter of the former Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, Elizabeth was the first graduate scholar in the Monash law school where she became a lecturer in 1969. She graduated Ph.D from Monash in 1970 and was appointed senior lecturer the following year. The work she began in 1965 on Aborigines and the administration of criminal justice, and her subsequent insights into this virtually untouched area, made her an obvious successor to Colin Tatz as director of the research centre. Aborigines and the Law is dedicated to her memory, and all royalties will be paid to the Elizabeth Eggleston Memorial Fund, established at Monash in 1976, which supports the centre.*



# Tiger Town was a real man's world

Working class Australians born around the turn of this century have probably witnessed and endured more profound social changes than any other generation in our history.

Reared in households overshadowed by the appalling casualty lists of the Great War, they entered the work force in the uncertain 1920s, become parents themselves during the depressed 1930s and saw their own sons march off to war in the 1940s.

The affluence of the postwar period at last delivered them from economic insecurity but it brought a cultural revolution as the old working class communities of the inner suburbs received a new wave of southern European migrants.

Janet McCalman's *Struggletown* is at once the story of a generation and of a community.

Set in the old Labor stronghold of Richmond and based largely on interviews with old residents, it is by far the most subtle and profound study yet published of the history of working class Australia this century.

In contrast to orthodox political or trade union history, *Struggletown* views working class life from the vantage point of the family and particularly through the eyes of the working class women who are

## In Review

### Struggletown

by Janet McCalman  
Melbourne University Press, hard-cover,  
\$19.50

McCalman's main interviewees.

Traditional histories of the labor movement have recounted the respectable working man's struggle for the eight hour day and the living wage.

McCalman shows us how he appeared to his wife and daughters:

"It was a man's world", one old Richmondite recalls, "... It was always 'ask your father'. And the boys wouldn't raise their hand to do a thing in the house — the women had to do the lot ... Yet my mother thought there was nothing like the boys — she said she'd rather have boys any day, and yet the whole three of them just bludged on her while the girls did everything for her."

One of the main themes of the book is the widening social gulf between the "rough" and "respectable" elements of Richmond's working class — a division grounded in the private life of home and family but reaching into public life where it becomes, McCalman argues, the cutting edge for the political struggles that finally erupted in the Labor Party split of the 1950s.

*Struggletown* will be read with enjoyment and admiration in places far from Richmond and by people for whom Richmond is no more than the name of an erratic football team.

Political buffs will relish its revealing account of the notorious "Richmond machine".

Urban historians will find fresh insights into the human impact of industrialisation, housing reform, epidemic disease and scientific medicine.

The growing band of oral historians will admire McCalman's sensitivity and flair as an interviewer.

But *Struggletown* is more than the sum of its excellent parts. The generation whose lives it so vividly recreates are also our parents and grandparents, and in its pages we meet, and recognise, a half-forgotten part of ourselves.

Graeme Davison



## John Donne's Antibody's mouldering in his grave (to Philip Martin, who asked for it)

Donne's done, a proper priest, post-purified;  
A giant once, who dared to lust and tell;  
The paragon of lechers till he died  
To sin and exorcised the flesh as well.

He fell to grace and would no longer give  
Articulation to the insistent beat  
Of love's pathological correlative,  
Lust's randy antigen-engendered heat.

Protean personifier, messenger RNA,  
Used to decode love's lymphocytic parody;  
Browned off, alas, with joyful somatogamy,  
Donne dun and gone, the anti-bodies' Antibody. "Biochemist"  
(George Scott)

This is the 1984 winner of the Monash University Prize for Poetry. It was chosen from 63 entries on the recommendation of the chairman of the Department of English, Professor Clive Probyn. The author, George Scott, is a second-year student in English. Four other entries were highly commended: *Great Uncle* by John Nolan; *Night Time in the Suburbs* by Carolyn Cliff; *The Operation* by George Scott and *The Cat* by Konrad Muller.

In at least two respects, *Reproduction Revolution*, is a first — in many other ways it is a continuation.

It is the product of the first major research project of the Monash Centre for Human Bioethics.

It is also the first in a new OUP series, *Studies in Bioethics* which, with Professor Peter Singer as general editor, is a series aimed at introducing more rigorous argument into the discussion of ethical issues in medicine and the biological sciences.

The book is splendidly successful in achieving this aim.

As is evident from recent discussion by many people in many places, rigorous argument about bioethical matters is both urgently needed and difficult to attain.

*Reproduction Revolution* is also a continuation of a great deal of discussion, of which *Test Tube Babies* (Walters and Singer, 1982) is probably the most accessible and, with the *Waller Reports*, probably the best known.

Like "crisis", "revolution" is a much overworked word, diminishing its impact when, as here, it is properly used.

Techniques and events have developed so fast that the law isn't able

## In Review

### The Reproduction Revolution

New Ways of Making Babies, by Peter Singer and Deane Wells  
Oxford University Press. Paperback, \$7.99

to settle the new problems.

What is more, there is deep disagreement about how the techniques should be regarded morally.

The book addresses the questions: What can be expected of moral arguments — can ethical disputes be settled and if so how?; and who in a democracy should make life and death decisions and upon what basis or bases?

*Reproduction Revolution* is thus a continuation of the sort of moral discussion which began with Socrates.

Beginning with an account of and moral approval for "the simplest case", IVF for the married, infertile couple where the egg is taken from the wife and the sperm from the husband and where the wife is prepared to have all the embryos created inserted into her womb, the authors proceed to discuss more complex cases of IVF, ectogenesis, surrogacy, cloning, selection of embryo according to gender, genetic engineering and experimentation upon human tissue

and human embryos.

Among the moral objections discussed are the "wicked because unnatural" and the "we shall begin sliding down the slippery slopes to perdition" allegations.

The first, the Natural Law view, is subjected to the clearest and most decisive six page refutation I have ever seen.

The second, connected to the belief that *Brave New World* is about to capture us, is, like the "thin end of the wedge" argument, usable against doing anything new, ever.

IVF is not too slippery a slope for us to manage, say the authors, and it is a useful place for people to develop their appreciation of which runs are difficult but exhilarating and which are too hazardous to be attempted.

In two matters — research upon human embryos and the growing of perhaps cloned non-sentient embryos as stores of spare parts for people who

have worn or torn the authors are, I think, inconsistently coy.

If they accept their own arguments about the moral worth of human embryos, Singer and Wells should conclude that these embryos may be used instrumentally for the welfare of developed social beings.

The final chapter of *Reproduction Revolution* discusses how governments should deal with fundamental moral issues about which there is deep disagreement.

Arguing that pluralism, mutual tolerance and majority rule won't suffice, the authors argue for a permanent national bioethics commission which would recommend principles and practices to the government of the day.

The commission would make mistakes from which it and the community would learn.

This is a melancholy best but there doesn't seem to be a better one.

Anyone who wants to think and form coherent views about these new and continuing questions will do it much better for having read *Reproduction Revolution*.

David Muschamp  
Lecturer in Political Morality  
Chisholm Institute of Technology  
NOVEMBER 8, 1984

# Thinly-scattered 'new chums' formed a welcoming committee

With the University approaching its Silver Jubilee, Audrey, Lady Matheson, wife of the founding Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, has written this history of the Monash Women's Society.

Monash Women's Society held its first Annual General Meeting in June 1961, three months after the official opening of the University.

Planning for the society had been going on during the previous year at a series of informal meetings of the very few women whose husbands had already taken up academic appointments at Monash.

Recollections were shared about experience of women's organisations in other universities; good features of these were discussed, and not so good features also — with perhaps greater emphasis on the latter.

Decisions were taken about the aims and objects of the society, election and tenure of office bearers, and other matters to be incorporated in a draft constitution.

There have been a few changes in this constitution between 1961 and the time of writing (1984); these changes seem to have been more in the order of priorities than in alteration of purpose.

During the growth years at Monash the welcoming of the continuing number of newcomers to the academic staff and their families was seen as of first importance.

In addition, the wives wanted to help and participate in the development of the University into the splendid academic institution that its founders worked and hoped for.

When Monash reached its full size the number of new arrivals naturally diminished.

Other factors brought about a halt in the growth and expansion of universities generally and more and more women had professional commitments.

All this meant that the role and purpose of the society must gradually change, as they did.

It had been said about other university women's groups that "the professors' wives ran everything".

It was hoped to avoid this happening, and even more to avoid the feeling that it was happening.

There was also the problem that, when so many were newcomers who didn't know each other, it was difficult for anyone to nominate anyone else.

It is perhaps a permissible generalisation that women are diffident about putting themselves forward.

It was decided that president, secretary and treasurer should be elected; other committee members should be chosen by putting all available names into a hat and asking someone to take out the required number at random.

Excellent committees were obtained by this means.

Younger members, after protesting their inexperience, learnt fast and enjoyed themselves very much in the process.

It has been observed that many of them have gone on to take responsible jobs in important community organisations.

Membership of the Women's Society is smaller now than it was at the beginning, and over the last few years has averaged only 50 members.

It is generally accepted now that there are several good reasons why so few of the wives of academic and administrative staff are regularly involved.

Only members receive circulars with details of coming events, but non-members may attend most meetings and social events.

Once a month during the academic year a morning coffee meeting is held, with an informal talk and discussion; the speaker is usually, but not always, a member of the University.

Child minding is available. Monthly coffee mornings are also held at the University Flats, to meet and welcome the newcomers and visitors who may be housed there.

Once a month members who are interested in craft work meet at one or another's house.

Once a week some members play tennis together.

An informal garden lunch for newcomers, new members and University visitors begins the academic year.

A winter evening party and a Christmas evening party have been regular fixtures.

An afternoon Christmas party for young children was successful for many years but eventually had to be discontinued when the number of children diminished and the cost of hiring ponies and swings increased out of sight.

A bonfire party (with barbecue and fireworks) on Guy Fawkes Day was greatly enjoyed by family parties for several years.

Then the organising committee went on strike: it was too risky, because of the wild behavior — not of the children, but of the fathers!

A play reading group met regularly for some time but did not continue when most of its members were absorbed into a mixed University drama group.

The Women's Society as a whole has had visits to and from Staff and Distaff (Melbourne) and the Sophians (LaTrobe).

Affiliation with the National Council of Women brought new involvements, notably the manning of the box office at the International Women's Year Exhibition, and a fund raising event at Monash with guided tours of the University and grounds.

Several Women's Society members are now serving on the NCW executive committee and the standing committees.

Women of the University Fund have had a Monash group for several years; at the present time its president, secretary and treasurer are all members of the Women's Society.

University projects have been assisted in many ways. In the early days it was realised that temporary housing for newcomers from overseas or interstate would have to be pro-

vided.

Plans were made for a block of flats to be built within walking distance of the University, and houses for rent were sought for use until the flats were ready.

Practical help in the preparation of these dwellings was offered and given.

A collection of used furniture, mostly children's equipment, was assembled for temporary use by newcomers as required.

Students living outside Melbourne needed lodgings; it was difficult to find these in the Clayton area.

Those that were offered in response to advertisements were visited so that suitability could be assessed for their inclusion on a recommended list.

Members of the Women's Society performed this task until a student housing officer was appointed.

A child minding centre, mainly for students' children, was proposed, to be set up in a house nearby. The idea of this was warmly supported by the Women's Society and assistance in various ways was given to help to get it going.

In 1968 the Commonwealth Universities' Quinquennial Congress was held in Australia for the first time.

The Women's Society participated in the planning and organising of social events for the period when the delegates were in Melbourne.

Members also volunteered their services as hostesses and drivers for delegates during their free time.

When the Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children was built several members with

specialist skills offered their services. One at least is still working there, originally as a volunteer, now a staff member.

Monash Women's Society was never intended to be a fund raising body, and its members are quite clearly determined that it should not be.

Nevertheless there have been a few occasions when, for a specific object, they have relaxed this rule.

One was a series of music recitals in aid of the University's Appeal for a Great Hall (now Robert Blackwood Hall).

A small but not negligible sum was raised, and the recitals were very enjoyable for both guests and hostesses.

More recently there have been two very successful exhibitions of paintings by Peggy Perrins Shaw (a member of the Women's Society) in aid of the University's appeal for an art gallery.

Members have provided and served refreshments, and sold catalogues, at the openings of these exhibitions.

The chronicle of these events in its short history seems to indicate that the society has given its interest, support and practical help to many worthwhile projects.

But its main purposes have always been social ones — to meet regularly, to welcome newcomers to the University community, to take part and work together in some University activities, and simply to enjoy each other's company and friendship.

Footnote: The society can be contacted through the president, Mrs Daphne Laurenson on 598 4237, or the secretary, Mrs Margaret Coates on 232 7540.



● Project winners from secondary schools throughout Victoria attended the 33rd Science Talent Search at Robert Blackwood Hall and enjoyed guided tours through several departments of the University. Pictured here with Dr Kishore Dabke of the Department of Electrical Engineering are, from left, Anne Skelly, Urusula Spandell, Peng Ghee Ow, Dr Dabke, Michael Grant, Maurice Castro (partly obscured), Maciej Mlaskowski and Stephen Tossel. (See picture opposite page) — Photo, Julie Fraser.

## Legal services meet growing demand

The Monash-Oakleigh Legal Service has assisted more than 1700 people since it began operating in August, 1983.

The Springvale Legal Service, with which Monash is also involved, interviewed 5690 people during the year, according to its annual report.

Final-year Law students work under supervision at both services as part of the "Professorial Practice" course.

The former president of the Monash-Oakleigh service, Dr Guy Powles, a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Law,

said students were enthusiastic and attentive to the particular interests of each client, enabling the services to offer a high level of personal attention and commitment.

But both services were understaffed and had applied to the Legal Aid Commission for additional funds for administrative help.

The Oakleigh service needed a part-time administrator.

"It's developing slowly because we

don't have enough funds for the staff we need," Dr Powles said.

"Clients are pouring in every day but the lack of administrative support means legal staff are over-worked."

The Springvale service needed a full-time administrator, he said.

The funding of both services is shared by the Law Faculty, the Legal Aid Commission, municipal councils and the University, which also provides the Beddoe Avenue premises for the Oakleigh service.

## VC's proposal

● From page 15

1. Review the present 25 per cent of salary rule for outside earnings.
2. Facilitate patenting of inventions and make equitable provision for both the inventor and the University to benefit.
3. Deal with matters of "conflict of interest" in ways other than prohibiting participation in commercial enterprises that could lead to conflict.

In support of their major recommendation, that an **Office of Innovation and Liaison** be established, Professors Martin and Brown produce the following blueprint for action:

### Office of Innovation and Liaison

● An immediate step which could be taken by the University to strengthen its interaction with commerce, industry and Government would be to establish an industrial relations office. This could be achieved by appointing a person who has had a blend of commercial, industrial and academic experience whose responsibility would be to devote his or her time to masterminding industrial liaison on the campus in whatever form this might be necessary.

● The role of the industrial liaison officer would be to foster consultant-type activities by University staff, to advise academic staff about business procedures, to locate potential clients who are interested in taking advantage of academic expertise, and to identify the resources available at the University for co-operative liaison with industry.

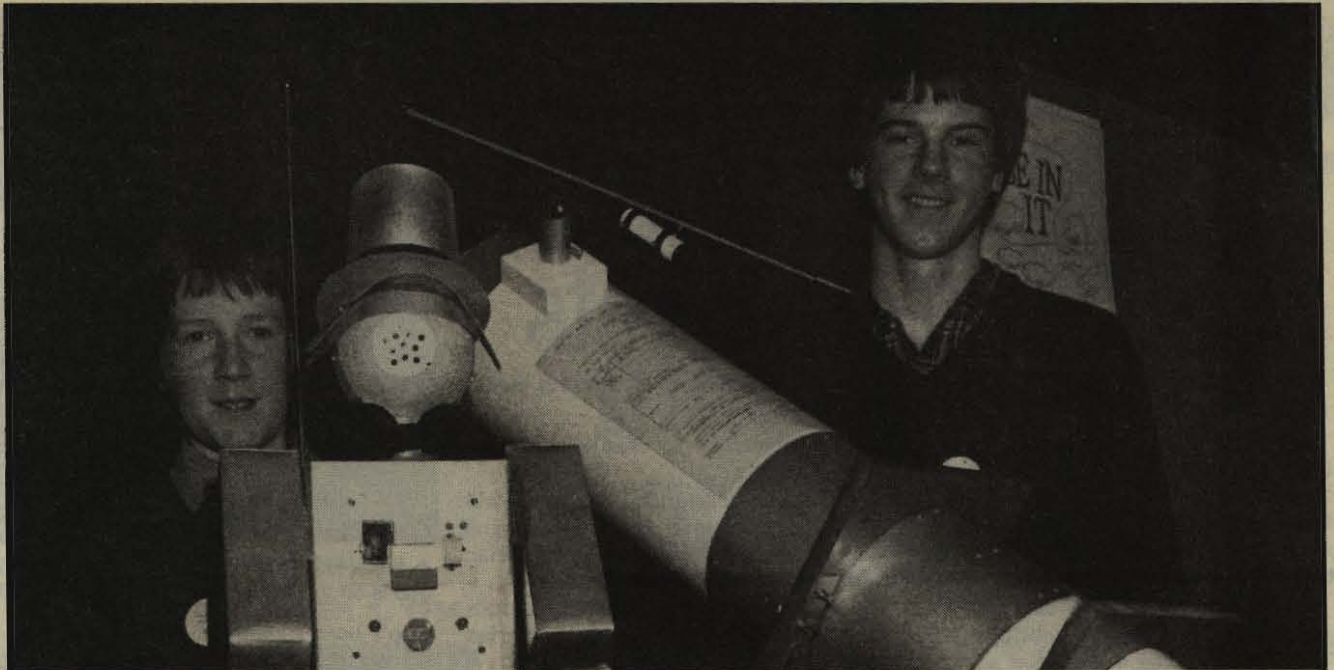
● The industrial liaison officer would act as a link between University staff and industry and would have expertise in writing contracts and licences and would be expected to develop a network of contacts with banks, venture capitalists, lawyers, accountants and others.

● The industrial liaison officer would be given the responsibility of recording all contract work which is undertaken by members of the University. He would be expected to liaise closely with the Information Officer so that wide publicity could be given to the achievements of members of staff in their research and development fields. The success or otherwise of an office of innovation and industrial liaison will depend heavily on the choice of a suitable director.

● The OIL, which would consist initially of the officer and the services of a secretary, would be funded initially from the Vice-Chancellor's Fund or as part of the annual operating budget of the University. It would be hoped that the budget of the industrial liaison office would become entirely self-funding by taking a small percentage of contracts written through the office. Alternatively, an OIL fund could be created as a joint venture with industry, the industrial members being asked to make an annual contribution to the fund which would provide the working capital for the office.

● Once the industrial liaison officer is appointed it would be possible to collect more detailed information to be used as a basis for making subsequent decisions about whether or not the University should establish more elaborate techniques for strengthening the interactions with commerce and industry. These would include such possibilities as creating a centre of innovation, a research or science park adjoining the campus, and other devices which are being developed in the UK and North America.

MONASH REPORTER



## Young talent time

Jason Hutchings, 13, left, of Karingal Primary and Graham Boyles, 16, of Fawkner High, won bursaries in this year's Science Talent Search at Robert

Blackwood Hall.

Jason's robot, made from a wine cask, milk cartons, yoghurt containers and polystyrene balls, is wired up for

lights, buzzer, radio and solar meter.

Graham built his Newtonian telescope from books and sketches, melting down old lead flashings to make the counter-weight and designing a mechanical cradle. — Photo, Richard Crompton.

## Judge vetoes punishment chair

An unusual settlement of a bid-rigging case that would have required a construction company to set up a professorship in ethics at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln (*Monash Reporter*, October 3, 1984) has been overturned.

In July 1983, Judge Warren Urbom of the US District Court ordered the Missouri Valley Construction Company to pay the University of Nebraska Foundation \$1,475,000 for the professorship or face a \$2-million fine. The company

had pleaded guilty to two counts of bid rigging on highway construction projects.

After Judge Urbom issued the ruling, the US Department of Justice, which had prosecuted the original case, appealed.

The department argued that the payment to a charitable foundation should not take the place of a fine, and the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit agreed.

— *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 3, 1984.

## COURSES AND AWARDS

The Australian Academy of Science is inviting applications from scientists wishing to participate in an exchange program with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Visits will not normally exceed four weeks and applications from senior scientists in the field of natural science (including experimental psychology) will be considered.

Under the terms of an exchange agreement signed in 1977, the Academy is responsible for international air fares while the Japan Society provides maintenance allowances and pays for the cost of travel within Japan.

Applications are also invited from scientists wishing to take part in the exchange program with the Academia Sinica (Beijing) Sinica.

Individual or group applicants (up to a maximum of six people) in the field of natural science should have a specific pro-

gram or project in mind.

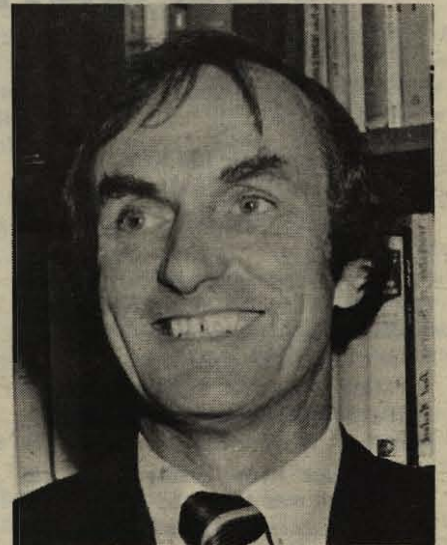
Visits may be short or long term (up to 12 months). Under the terms of the agreement, travel expenses to and from China will be paid by the Academy while expenses within China are the responsibility of Academia Sinica.

Intending applicants for either program should contact the International Relations Section, The Australian Academy of Science, P.O. Box 783, Canberra City, ACT 2601, telephone (062) 47 3966.

Applications close on February 1, 1985.

The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 is offering Science Research Scholarships and Rutherford Scholarships to graduates in the Physical and Biological sciences, pure and applied, and in Engineering.

The scholarships are tenable abroad, and applications to the Graduate Scholarships Office will close on February 15, 1985.



The Australian Ambassador to Vietnam, Mr Richard Broinowski, was a recent speaker for the Southeast Asian Studies seminar series at Monash.

Mr Broinowski, who has been in Vietnam for the past 13 months, spoke about the country's present political and economic position and its relations with neighboring countries like Cambodia and with the major powers.

He said Australia was building up dialogue with Vietnam and developing a program of exchange parliamentary visits.

## IMPORTANT DATES

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in November:  
 10: Third term ends for M.Eng.Sc. by coursework.  
 15: Publication of results, Medicine VI  
 17: Third term ends for Medicine IV  
 19: Examinations commence for Medicine IV  
 26: Summer term commences — Faculty of Law  
 30: Publication of results, Dip.Ed.

## Crafts Centre program

Enrolments have opened for the 1985 Monash Summer School Program which begins in the second week of January.

Brochures are available from the Arts and Crafts Centre with details of courses including music, languages, typing, study skills, efficient reading, motor maintenance, arts and crafts and photography.

The classes are open to everyone and staff will be given a discount.

For more information, call at the centre or phone ext. 3096 or 3180.

## NOVEMBER DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public.

8: **SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS** — "Asian Studies — Building Bridges or Establishing Bridgeheads?", by Dr Ailsa Zainuddin, Monash. **NOVEMBER 15:** "The Kabupaten Planning System in Indonesia", by Bob Rice, Dept. of Economics, Monash. **NOVEMBER 22:** "Human Rights and Australian Diplomacy", by Mr Jim Dunn, Parliamentary Library, Canberra. All seminars at 11.15 a.m. **Room 515, Menzies Building.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

8: **SUMMER SCHOOL**—Enrolments now being accepted for 1985 Monash Summer School beginning early

January. Wide range of courses in arts and crafts, creative and study skills. Phone exts. 3096, 3180 for free brochure, application form.

8-30: **VISUAL ARTS** — Acquisitions and Alternatives — Sculpture at Monash University Gallery. A sculpture Triennial Exhibition of sculptural works in the University Collection and "alternative" sculptural modes by 21 artists. Inquiries: ext. 2117. Hours: Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## DECEMBER

7: **RELIGIOUS CENTRE** — Annual Christmas Concert in Large Chapel. Details available from the Chaplaincy, ext. 3160.

# PEOPLE

## Wholefoods cooks share their secrets

You could count on finding a quiet corner in the Wholefoods Restaurant during lunch-hour until Helen Clarke and David Sibley came along.

Since their appointment as cooks at the start of the year, the restaurant has become one of the most crowded places on campus between 1 and 2 pm which says a lot for the food and not much for the comfort.

Helen and David will be back next year with their cheap, delicious (and often impromptu) dishes. But to keep Salad Bar, fried rice and eggplant parmigiana freaks going during the holidays, they have published a more-or-less collection of recipes—the ingredients vary depending on whether the

cooks remember to plan ahead with their ordering.

Helen, a vegetarian, has an "all-over" background in cooking and experience in French and vegetarian restaurants.

David, a meat-eater, says Wholefoods is his first experience of vegetarian cooking.

Except for these two full-timers and a part-time Salad Bar attendant, the restaurant is staffed by volunteers.

It won't be the same next year when the longest-serving helper, Vincent Tan,



● Wholefoods cooks, Helen Clarke and David Sibley, with long-time helper, Vincent Tan, who is off to California next year — Photo, Richard Crompton.

who's been a familiar sight at the cash register during rush hour for the best part of four years, leaves for the University of California at Berkeley.

Vincent, a third-year Arts student, has been "extremely reliable and supportive", says Helen. He was a member

of the Wholefoods committee for three years.

**Footnote:** Wholefoods will be serving food until November 16, and it re-opens on March 1. The Wholefoods Cookbook is available for \$5 from the restaurant, or inquire at the Union desk.

## The corridors 'were full of lost sheep'

History department staff couldn't find an English word to describe their retiring administrative officer, Mary Sprigg.

Staff member, Dr Bill Kent, who will host a farewell party for Mary on November 10, used the Italian "simpatica".

"It means so much more than our 'sympathetic' — not only sympathy for others but the sort of warmth that attracts people," he said.

"Mary is a great mediator between staff and students and everyone's confidante.

"The late Betty Bradley would say when Mary was away the corridors of the department were full of lost sheep — all bleating."

Mary began work at Monash in the Staff Branch in January, 1963, "a really exciting place in those days.

"There was a small staff and we literally ran everywhere. At the time Monash was recruiting staff from all over the world," she said.

She went to the newly-established Music Department in the middle of 1965

as secretary to the chairman, Professor Trevor Jones. The department began taking students in 1966.

She still laughs at her initial awe of people with the august title, professor.

"In those days I thought professors

were a kind of god — when Professor Jones said to call him Trevor I was amazed."

She went to another newly-established post in June, 1969, as administrative officer of the History department.



● "Old-timers" in the History Department, from left, Tony Wood, John Morgan, Val Edens, Marian Aveling, Leslie Fleming and front, retiring administrator, Mary Sprigg — Photo, Richard Crompton.

The department is still the biggest in Humanities, but not quite as big as it was then.

"We had three professors and a total enrolment of about 1800; all first-year Law students had to do history then," she said.

"It was all you could do to fit a list of the staff — clerical and academic — on one piece of foolscap."

The department has shrunk to an enrolment of 1300 now, although with the greater range of options available to students it is no less busy.

Mary will live in Glen Iris near the elder of her two daughters, and she says she is beginning to like the idea of having unstructured time.

"At first I felt that I would get up in the morning and the car would go to Monash by itself," she said.

Monash had been a great support to her.

"But we have two new young professors, and a new broom in the administrative officer's position will be good."

Her possible plans include completing the BA she has started here.

## Staff changes

Graham Erbacher, who edited Monash Reporter for seven years, resigned in June to move to Sydney. Graham is now a sub-editor on the news desk at The Australian.

His replacement is Lisa Kelly, who was a sub-editor for The Australian in Sydney and a writer for that paper in both Sydney and Melbourne. Lisa is assisted by graphic artist Stuart Wagstaffe (no relation), whose artwork and page design can be seen throughout.

Other changes in the Information Office this year include the resignation of Vicki Thompson after 10 years, and the appointment of Georgia Tsioukis to her job as receptionist on the inquiry desk, contact person for the Graduates Association, tour guide and organiser of the press cuttings service.

There will be another new face next year following the retirement of Frank Campbell editor of Monash Review. Frank has accepted a part-time position as science writer at the University of Melbourne.

## Memorial to Carl Moppert

A memorial fund will be established in tribute to mathematician and inventor, Carl Moppert, whose death was reported in the October issue of Monash Reporter.

Some money from the fund will be used to publish Carl's monologue on the sundial he created for the wall of the Union Building. The remainder will be used to provide a prize for mathematics students.

Contributions made payable to the Carl Moppert Memorial Fund should be sent to Professor John Crossley in the Mathematics Department, ext. 2573.

Negotiations are under way to make donations tax deductible.

## Husband-wife swap gets official approval

A partial staff exchange between Monash and La Trobe will take place next year when husband-wife team, Monique and Jack Burston, fill in for each other as tutors in their respective French departments.

Dr Monique, a tutor at Monash for several years, now works at La Trobe, and Dr Jack is a senior lecturer at Monash.

He'll be going on study leave in France for the last two terms next year, taking the couple's daughter, Anne-Monique, 9½.

Although the Burstons' qualifications make it easy for them to fill in for each other, it means they can't take study leave together.

"Anne-Monique always goes with

whichever one of us is on study leave; she goes to school in France," says Dr Jack.

The exchange, believed to be the first of its kind between staff at the two universities, has been finished with an official agreement.

It provides for Dr Jack to give two or three unpaid hours a week at La Trobe during first term, while Dr Monique will give one hour a week at Monash in second and third terms.

The family lives at Burwood.

### MONASH REPORTER

This is the last Monash Reporter for 1984. The next will be published in March, 1985.

Contributions (letters, articles,

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