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Partridge — and its possible effects here

Last month the Committee of Inquiry into Post-Secondary Education (the Partridge Committee) tabled its report in the Victorian Parliament. It is the first of two major reports expected this year that will have wide-ranging implications for tertiary education in Australia. The second — from the Commonwealth-commissioned Williams Inquiry — will be released in about five months.

Here, Monash Reporter looks at some of the principal findings and recommendations of the Partridge Committee ...

- The period of almost open-ended growth in Australian post-secondary education has, for the time being at any rate, come to an end.
- In tertiary education, Victoria is already provided with the institutions and facilities that should be adequate for some years to come.
- Several existing institutions are already experiencing difficulty in enrolling enough students of adequate capacity and qualifications ... there will be no need to establish new institutions in the foreseeable future.
- The major problems now confronting post-secondary education in Victoria are problems of co-ordination and rationalisation.

These were among the major findings that led the Partridge Committee to its principal recommendation: that a new Post-Secondary

Education Commission be established to shape the course of tertiary studies in Victoria in the years ahead.

In the preamble to its 330-page report, the Committee says:

"It does not seem to us to be any longer desirable that broad educational policies and major decisions about capital and recurrent funding should be determined separately for each of the three post-secondary sectors.

"The separate administration and funding of each of the sectors has led, and would continue to lead, to unprofitable duplication of courses of study, over-supply of opportunities and facilities for post-secondary education in some fields of study, rivalry and competition

● Continued page 2.

Straight from the top



THE Third Test is just a memory — but Bobby Simpson might still like to study the action. It's the Vice-Chancellor sending one down during a recent visit by local (girls') high schools to the Monash oval. Sadly, it didn't work — the batsperson at the other end dealt with it in a workpersonlike way ...

PHOTO: Waverley Gazette.

First Banksia portraits show

An exhibition of the first set in a series of watercolor paintings of Banksias, which will form the basis of a definitive work on the plants, will be held at Monash this month.

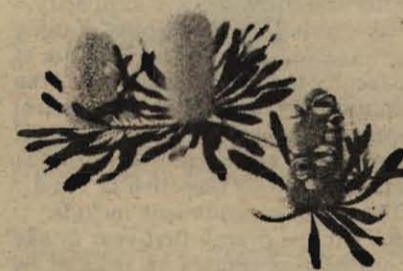
Eighteen paintings by Mrs Celia Rosser, artist in the Botany department, will be on display for the first time publicly in the visual arts gallery on the seventh floor of the Menzies Building from April 11 to 21.

Of the 18, 17 are in the Monash series for publication and one in Mrs Rosser's collection.

Mrs Rosser's work has been described by Dr Hj Eichler, of the Canberra Botanic Gardens, as "both botanically and aesthetically superb, a rare combination in botanical illustrations of this century."

She has been working three years full-time and about two years part-time on the Banksia project which is being directed by Monash's professor of botany, Dr Martin Canny.

There are more than 70 species in the Banksia genus so the completion date for the enterprise is some years off.



Left: Celia Rosser at work

Above: Portrait of Banksia serrata, from the artist's private collection

The illustrations, accompanied by a definitive text by Mr A. S. George, botanist with the Western Australian Herbarium and a world authority on the taxonomy — the scientific descriptions — of the genus will be published in three volumes. The species will be arranged in chronological order of their being described.

The first volume is scheduled to be published in 1981, two hundred years after the first species were classified by the son of the great Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus.

The first samples of the plant — four "honeysuckles" — were collected by Joseph Banks and the Swede, Daniel Solander, at Botany Bay during Captain Cook's first landing on the east coast of Australia in 1770.

The artist's work is painstaking. Mrs Rosser accompanies a collecting party into the field. Selecting a sample which is both botanically representative and artistically pleasing can sometimes take from a half a day to two.

While in the field she makes "color

notes" — that is, there and then painting some representative parts to guide her selection of colors in the studio.

Back in the studio, she first makes rough sketches, always working life-size, until satisfied with the layout, followed by a succession of drafts on tracing paper, each laid over and improving on the previous one. She finishes with a pencil drawing on heavy grade watercolor paper as a base for the brush work.

Often the sample will die before the portrait is complete so it may have to wait until the next season to be finished.

Mrs Rosser says she finds the work challenging and rewarding. Each species is different from the last and she can "see more" in each successive one.

The visual arts gallery is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday. On April 11 it will be open until 8 p.m. and Mrs Rosser will be in the gallery to meet visitors from 5 p.m. She has exhibited other of her works twice before at the Leveson Street Gallery.

Naomi's walkabout leads on to Monash (and a kangaroo kiss)

Have you seen the cat of Dorothy Lee? The one she calls her Kattypuss. If she's proud of her pet, what about me? I've got a duckbilled platypus . . .

Not, perhaps, the most noble lines to come from the pen of some Antipodean Ogden Nash, but enough to spark the interest of visiting British novelist and writer, **Lady Naomi Mitchison**.

Lady Mitchison called in at Monash last week during a break from her current 'walkabout' around Australia with Melbourne artist **Clifton Pugh**. (She's been writing of their adventures in a series of perceptive and entertaining articles in *The Herald*.)

And she'll be back next week to give a poetry reading for the department of English.

By that time, she hopes, someone will have owned up to the authorship of 'Dorothy Lee's Cat'.

The reading should be worth listening to . . . Lady Mitchison has

promised to read from some of her own works, as well as those of A.E. Housman and Crabtree. The time: 1.10 p.m., April 11. The place: Exhibition Gallery, 7th floor, Menzies Building.

Naomi Mitchison was born in 1897, the daughter of the great British scientist John Scott Haldane and sister of J.B.S. Haldane. She maintains a keen interest in the sciences, particularly genetics.

She married in 1920 G.R. Mitchison who became a Member of Parliament and a Minister in the post-war Attlee government and was elevated to the peerage.

Lady Mitchison has been actively interested in politics, especially in local politics in the Scottish Highlands where she lives. She has been a member of the Argyll County Council and the Highland Council.

She has travelled widely, among her

more dramatic voyages being a visit to the USSR as a member of the Fabian Society in 1931; a journey to Austria in 1933 to help socialist workers who were threatened by the right-wing seizure of power; and a stay in the Deep South of America during 1934, where she helped to organise sharecroppers.

She has a special relationship with Botswana which she has visited many times; she has been admitted as a member of the Bakgatla tribe.

Now 80, Lady Mitchison lives on her property in Argyll which she has only recently given up farming. This is her first visit to Australia. Funds to support her visit have been provided by the Literature Board of the Australia Council and the Lochie Bequest of the University of Melbourne.

Footnote: For all her experiences in the Centre, the Northern Territory and the more exotic parts of Queensland, Naomi Mitchison says that one of the real highlights of her travels was in Monash's Snake Gully: she was kissed by a kangaroo.



Naomi Mitchison is pictured here with Ian Turner, associate professor in history, who organised her Monash visit. While here, she will be talking with historians, writers, zoologists, environmentalists and members of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. PHOTO: Herve Alleeume

'Generalists are needed'

Universities must continually justify themselves afresh if they desired to continue to be custodians of specialist education.

A professor of law at Monash, Professor C. G. Weeramantry, said this recently. Professor Weeramantry was delivering a paper on "The advantages and disadvantages to a university of training for the elite professions" during Assembly Week held earlier this week at Melbourne University.

He said that if the universities failed in their duty of continuous introspection and self-examination they would give much justifiable strength to the opposition from some professions aimed at taking technical education from their care.

"There must be a careful effort to ensure that too many academics do not waste too much of their time debating how many angels can dance on the head of a pin, while the problems of society are marching ahead," Professor Weeramantry said.

Perhaps there was need for a review of the criteria for university appointments and promotions.

He said universities had recently been criticised for losing touch with the practical aspects of professional work in disciplines such as medicine and dentistry.

Professor Weeramantry said: "Universities, it is said, by their excessive pre-occupation with research, relegate teaching to a place of secondary importance. They tend, for example, to appoint as professors, scholars who have done intensive research in some narrow field.

"There is also the criticism that the excessive tests and the excessive costs in medical treatment are attributable to the fading away of the skills of the generalist and the excessive resort to sophisticated tests which abstract university teaching has encouraged.

"There may well be some merit in these observations if universities permit an over-emphasis on specialisation and research at the expense of an overall knowledge of the subject. The fault here is not in the fact that expert scholars are at hand to illuminate their particular areas of knowledge, but that the university in organising its resources has neglected these general aspects.

"It is for a university to marshal its assets having regard at all times to the broader aspects of education. It needs the experts but it needs the generalists as well and it errs greatly if it prefers the expert always to the generalist."

● From page 1

PARTRIDGE — AND MONASH

between institutions, a striving by institutions for higher academic status; and, in general, a somewhat inefficient use of what may be increasingly scarce resources . . ."

The Committee envisages that the proposed Post-Secondary Education Commission will take over the functions of the existing Victoria Institute of Colleges and the State College of Victoria, both of which would be dissolved.

It says that universities should continue to submit their proposals for development and funding to the Commonwealth Universities Council, but that they should keep the Victorian Commission informed of such proposals.

The Committee, however, says that it is "empbatically of the opinion" that it would be a retrograde step if the direct relations between the universities and the Commonwealth funding authorities were to be broken.

"Naturally the universities would defend their traditional autonomy in academic matters; for example, they would not find acceptable the notion of an external administrative authority professing to pronounce upon the content or standards of proposed courses.

"We should take the view that it would be a grave step to interfere with the traditional academic independence of the universities, which is bound up with their capacity to sustain intellectual initiative and leadership.

"We again emphasise our view that the concern of the Post-Secondary Commission with the universities' proposals for funding or academic innovation should be limited to questions of co-ordination with the work of other tertiary institutions and with the rational deployment of available resources."

Among the Partridge Committee's specific recommendations are a number which will significantly influence the course of development in two Monash faculties — education and engineering.

It says generally of Monash that it is "now a well-balanced University with strong departments in the physical and biological sciences, in the several

branches of engineering, in the humanities, in the social sciences and in various professional areas. Notable strength in research and higher degree work has been developed."

As with the University of Melbourne, enrolments at Monash had now been stabilised and little overall change was likely in the future.

However, there is a firm recommendation that new student numbers in education and engineering should be reduced in 1979 in view of the over-supply of graduates in both areas.

In education, the Commission recommends that enrolments for Dip. Ed. in 1979 should be pegged at 285, compared with 364 in 1977. This is in line with similar reductions at La Trobe, the University of Melbourne, SCV Melbourne and SCV Rusden.

The Committee says that the one-year postgraduate courses at SCV Burwood and at the Bendigo and Gippsland CAEs should be discontinued.

On the question of engineering, the Committee remarks that Monash has a large, well-staffed and well-equipped faculty operating below its capacity.

Recognising the desirability of using the "excellent educational facilities of the faculty to the best advantage," the Committee framed many of its general recommendations for rationalising and co-ordinating engineering education in Victoria with this objective in mind.

These recommendations include:

● That the overall first-year intake to engineering courses be reduced by

about 30 per cent to approximately 1400. (At Monash, the intake would be cut from 364 to 1977 to 285 in 1979).

● That the number of engineering schools in Victoria be reduced as soon as possible to no more than eight (in Melbourne and Monash Universities and in five or six colleges).

● That engineering courses in certain colleges and universities be discontinued or reduced to two-year introductory courses, enabling students to transfer to one of the major engineering schools to complete their degrees.

The Partridge Committee makes only passing reference to other areas of education such as nursing, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, welfare work and agriculture and horticulture.

However, it does draw attention to problems facing the existing medical schools, in particular the number of changes that have taken place in recent years affecting the capacity of the public hospitals to provide suitable experience for students.

It says that serious attention should be given to the inclusion of private hospitals in all aspects of medical training.

It also warned strongly of the likely over-supply of trained personnel in the social work field and recommended that the proposed Post-Secondary Commission should discourage any increase in the number of professional courses offered by the universities and colleges.

The Partridge Committee

The Partridge Committee was established in August, 1976, to review post-secondary education in Victoria.

Its chairman is Emeritus Professor P. H. Partridge, formerly of the Australian National University and the Universities Commission.

The other members are:

Professor A.S. Buchanan, deputy chairman of the Education Minister's Advisory Council on Tertiary Education.

Mr F.H. Brooks, former Director General of Education.

Mrs P.M. Hallenstein, former member of the Fourth University Committee, Victoria.

Sir Louis Matheson, former Vice-Chancellor of Monash.

Mr S.F. Newman, managing director of Engineering Products and chairman of the State Council on Technical Education.

Mr T.B. Swanson, former chairman of the Commission on Advanced Education, chairman of the Committee of Inquiry on Health Manpower.

Historian studies GIs in Australia

The year is 1943. US servicemen on leave in Melbourne after seeing action at Guadalcanal meet Australian servicemen returned from the Middle East.

Some of the servicemen are as young as 18 or 19 — scared to death but determined not to show it, and equally determined to have a good time before returning to battle. Contrary to Australian belief that "all Yanks are from New York", many of the Americans have never been in a larger city than Melbourne in their lives.

A little alcohol stirs emotions. Arguments grow heated over who have seen the most ferocious fighting — the Americans or the Australians — and violence erupts.

According to Associate Professor E. D. Potts of the Monash history department, who is conducting an ARGC-supported study on American-Australian contacts during World War II and resulting cultural interchanges, such were the ingredients of friction between Australian and American troops. Another was women.

US servicemen, on US pay rates, had often accumulated quite a handsome salary by the time they were due for shore leave. For their girls they could afford flowers, chocolates, cigarettes and stockings when they were available on the black market — the niceties few Australians could afford, even if they could overcome their belief such gifts were "sissy".



● Associate Professor E. D. Potts

Comments Dr Potts: "The wonder of it is that the Americans didn't cause more resentment."

Occasionally feelings ran dangerously high — during the famous Battle of Brisbane in which one soldier was killed, for example, and in street fights in Melbourne during 1942 and 1943.

Dr Potts says, however, that worse violence flared between black and white American troops in Australia. The blacks and whites usually had separate facilities in separate camps and were even stationed in separate parts of the country. When they did meet, though, race riots occasionally resulted.

John Oliver Killens wrote a novel "And Then We Heard The Thunder" about such violence.

Dr Potts' study will cover a wider range of contact between Australians and the GIs than the sensational and the violent, however. He will be examining aspects from war brides to how our eating habits were changed.

It is part of a larger study he and his wife, Annette, have been conducting on the development of relations between Americans and Australians since the first contact — the visit of the ship Philadelphia to Sydney in 1792.

Dr and Mrs Potts (she is Australian born and he American) have concentrated on the two major periods of American influx [into this country] — during the gold rush in the 1850s and during World War II. They have published works on the first period.

They are piecing together the history of GI-Australian (chiefly civilian) contact from three sources — archives, interviews and wartime newspapers, both here and in the US.

Archival research is an easier and more rewarding task in the US where archives are better organised and more accessible, Dr Potts says. But the historian must carefully weigh the importance of such material. Reports sent back to Washington after a short time in an area were often based on ignorance of local conditions.

Dr and Mrs Potts have already conducted many interviews throughout

Australia and the US. The problem, he says, is getting below the surface and recreating the situation in 1943 as it was rather than as people remember it in 1978. Interviews can have spin-offs — like being given access by an Australian war bride, now resident in Florida, to correspondence between her and her mother-in-law describing wartime conditions in Australia.

This year the Potts will visit Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns to continue their interviewing program.

Dr Potts says that much can be learned from culling newspapers of the time.

Military news, naturally enough, was vetted heavily and yields little. However, social columns, police stories, letters and advertisements give an insight into the activities and influence of GIs.

Recipes for doughnuts began appearing in the women's magazines, for example, and Australians acquired a taste for corn on the cob. Advertisements in papers published long before the war years, however, indicate that Coca Cola was here to stay a lot earlier.

Dr Potts will travel to the US during study leave next year to continue research and also hopes to make a start on writing his work.

He is interested in contacting anyone who may have information or documents which could aid his research.

Meteorologist seeks answers to those perennial questions about the weather

When people find out you're a meteorologist they have one response: "Is it going to rain tonight?", according to the newly-appointed professor of meteorology at Monash, Professor C. Priestley.

But meteorology — the science of the atmosphere as a component of the environment — has wider applications than weather forecasting.

It is this fact that Professor Priestley will be helping to promote at Monash.

Meteorology, he believes, has not had its proper share of attention as a study in Australian universities.

As a result, few students have been exposed to its possibilities and the science has been starved of its share of the best talent.

Professor Priestley says: "Naturally enough, physicists encourage the top students to become physicists, chemists encourage them to be chemists and so on. Meteorologists, without a leg in, so to speak, have been getting few of the good ones."

Professor Priestley retired recently after 31 years with the CSIRO. He founded the Division of Atmospheric Physics and was most recently chairman of an associated group of Environmental Physics divisions. In his new role he will work part-time.

At Monash, meteorological study has been spearheaded for some years by a group in the mathematics department led by Professor B. Morton, which has applied mathematics to atmospheric and oceanographic research.

Professor Priestley will work closely with this group and will conduct a series of 26 lectures on "The Atmospheric Environment" for second year students from the Science and Arts faculties. He will also work with Master of Environmental Science students.

What, then, are some of meteorology's applications beyond predicting a hot or cold day tomorrow?

Professor Priestley says the study is vital in formulation of water conservation and air pollution policies.

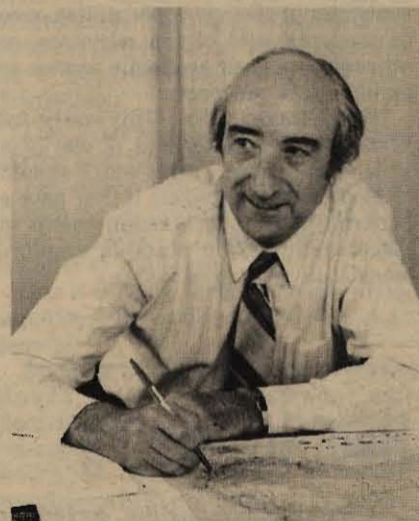
The Victorian Government has announced its intention to establish an air quality policy which, as in other parts of the world, may lead to the enforcement of control measures on days on which conditions make the atmosphere less able to disperse pollutants. Meteorologists will monitor such days.

He says considerations of air quality should be a major factor in urban planning. Local winds affect pollution, so their patterns should be mapped and taken into account in siting new growth areas.

Meteorologists have a role to play in aviation, on the practical side, in weather forecasting, and in the research field — inquiring into the effects of supersonic transport, for example.

The study has applications in agriculture and forestry too.

And then there are the challenging research problems concerning the



● Professor C. Priestley

changing world climate and its effects on our planet's future.

The amount of carbon dioxide released by industry, it has been claimed, is warming the earth.

Professor Priestley says: "I'm not predicting that the temperature is rising but let us suppose for discussion sake that the global average does rise by one degree.

"This would not be uniformly spread, as between oceans and the atmosphere, for example. So the overall wind pattern would be modified and hence the rainfall, with possibly profound changes in population distribution and land-use patterns as uninhabitable and drought-prone regions grow."

Can man alter the weather for his own ends?

"It is economically possible now to modify rainfall, by 'seeding' clouds, but only when certain conditions prevail," he says.

"As for making a cold day into a hot one and changes like that — I don't think man will ever be able to alter major weather occurrences. The energies involved are enormous.

"But man has been manipulating his atmospheric environment for a long time.

"When he ploughs a field he changes the temperature of the soil. When he plants a tree he creates shade and changes the temperature. He plants hedges as a windbreak. He irrigates. He builds houses.

"These are all manipulations."

And "Is it going to rain tonight?"

Professor Priestley says the weatherman's success rate in predictions is very good considering the nature of the problem he confronts and the lack of data he works with.

"To simplify the problem he faces, consider swirls in a river.

"It's your job to stand on a bridge over the river and decide which of those swirls will grow and in what direction they will move".

He says predictions should become more accurate — though never perfect — as satellite data becomes available.

Our preoccupation with the weather, he says, is quite understandable.

"After all it cuts right into human heredity. It affects the way you look, your skin colour, where you live, what you eat . . ."

Course-related jobs — how one uni. is tackling the problem

How can universities cope with the problem of helping graduates find suitable course-related employment after they leave university?

The problem is one which is aggravated, rather than assisted, by the present economic climate.

There are many different approaches to the situation, but at least one scheme is operating successfully in Ontario, Canada.

Senior lecturer in mathematics, **Dr Colin McIntosh**, had a chance to examine the scheme during sabbatical leave at the University of Waterloo last year. The university is located in the twin towns of Waterloo and Kitchener, about 120 km west of Toronto.

Dr McIntosh continued his research into general relativity while at the university, which has a total enrolment of 14,200 students, including a faculty of Mathematics with more than 3300 full-time undergraduates and about 130 academic staff.

About 2100 undergraduates in the mathematics faculty participate in the university's co-operative education system, which is based on the principle of academic work integrated with work experience in alternating four month terms.

The operation of the scheme was the topic of a colloquium held recently in the Monash department of mathematics.

Program choice

Under the scheme, candidates for Bachelor of Mathematics degrees can choose from nine co-op programs — computer science, actuarial science, optimization, statistics, teaching, chartered accountancy, business administration, management accounting and applied mathematics — as their work experience.

For students participating in the scheme, the academic year is broken into two academic and one work terms. The co-op students compete for jobs which are found in business, industry and government by a special department in the university.

Students are awarded the jobs on a competitive basis, with about 95 per cent being successful. Students not selected for employment in one term may try again the following term or, alternatively, transfer to the regular academic program without losing time or standing.

Co-op students are usually required to stay two work terms with an employer because of the employer's help in providing training and assisting the student to become a productive member of his organisation.

Supporters of the scheme say some of its benefits lie in giving students a measure of financial independence. Students are developed personally as well as professionally, better career decisions are made possible, and permanent employment prospects are improved.

For employers, hiring students is an effective way for them to find and train talented young men and women before they become too expensive to employ, or too narrow and too set in their ways.

As well, supervisors in the companies, with a good knowledge of the various academic programs offered, often provide students with sound advice about academic strategies.

The various faculties involved in the scheme benefit, too. Feedback sessions with students returning from work terms help keep classroom material up to date and a "real-world" element is introduced into classroom discussions.

However, not all students are enamored with the co-op scheme. Some feel that shifting every four months between academic and work programs is disruptive to their studies.

On the other hand, many students indicated that the scheme forced them to make hard decisions about their academic programs, and found this a positive feature.

Better salaries

At the conclusion of the co-op scheme, it has been found that students graduating from the program are generally offered salaries up to \$1500 higher than students taking the regular academic program.

According to Dr McIntosh, the co-op scheme has been successful in placing graduates in suitable employment despite the fact that the Canadian economy is, in fact, more depressed than Australia's.

He says academics must be more conscious of the job opportunities open to students, and of the relevance, or otherwise, of their academic courses to employment prospects.

He believes the University of Waterloo's co-op scheme is one of a wide variety of programs which should be examined to ascertain if they have a potential to meet local requirements to place graduates in suitable employment soon after graduation.

Healthy living

A public symposium based on guidelines for healthy living will be held at Robert Blackwood Hall on Sunday, April 9.

Speakers at the symposium will include **Professor Ken McLean**, Monash medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital; **Dr Weston Allen**, Director of first Australian Institute for Total Health; **The Very Rev. Dr Ellawalla Nanadiswara**, Director of the Maha Bodhi Institute for Orphans and Retarded Children, Madras, and Abbot of Madras Buddhist Vihara; **Pandit Shiv Sharma**, President of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Professor of Ayurvedic Medicine at Lahore College.

Interested parties should ring 51 9861 or write to the Helen Vale Foundation at 12 Chapel Street, East St. Kilda, 3182. The registration fee is \$10 (lunch inclusive).

A PLACE TO PADDLE



Are our PhD students

Are Monash PhD students taking too long to complete their degrees?

The PhD and Research Committee recently proposed a change in regulations governing the official maximum time allowed to complete a higher degree which would result in a reduction in the time spent by a candidate on campus.

But the chairwoman of the Monash Postgraduates Association, **Ms J. Millar**, has said there are significant reasons for an increase in time spent by the PhD student in gaining his degree. The current maximum permissible time must not be shortened without due consideration and alleviation of these factors.

The different approaches were discussed at a recent forum conducted by the Monash Postgraduates Association and attended by the Vice-Chancellor, Deans of faculties, members of the PhD and Research Committee, academic staff and postgraduates.

The chairman of the PhD and Research Committee, **Professor B. O. West**, told the forum that the majority of Australian universities had a four or five year maximum period candidature, compared with three years in the U.K.

Post graduates' moves to show

Professor West suggested that the longer Australian period was a relic of days when many PhD candidates were junior members of staff with other responsibilities.

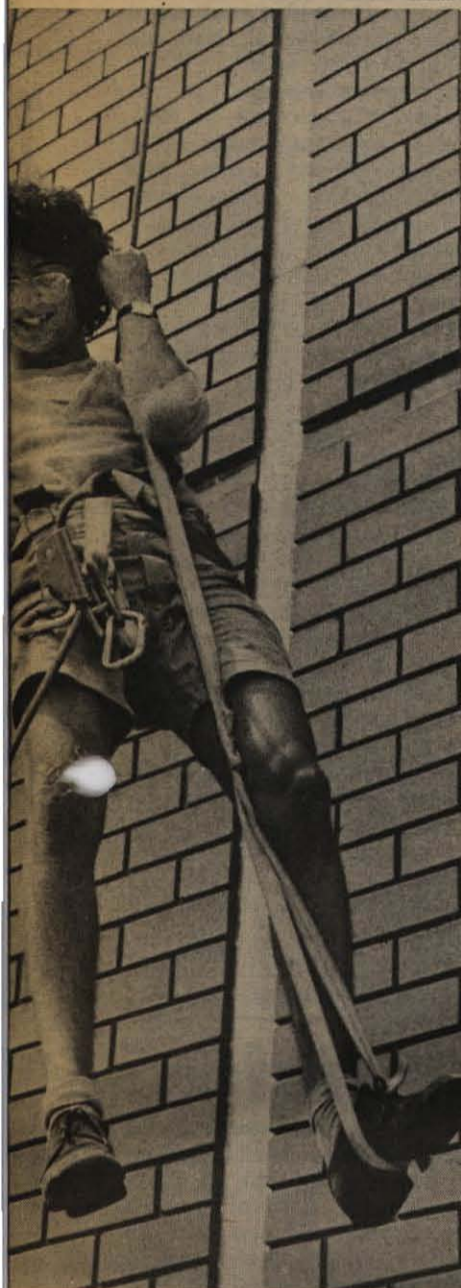
He said that the present practice of students writing-up away from the university or transferring to part-time candidature when they gained employment, tended to extend the final submission date towards the maximum possible period without corresponding gain in the standard of thesis.

This protraction was very trying for supervisors and did not really assist the student to produce a good thesis.

Professor West said the PhD Committee, having noted that the present average length of candidature was four years and three months, had thus recommended a change from five years to four years as the normal maximum period, with a possible increase of up to two years in special circumstances for students writing up away.

The change was believed likely to provide a greater stimulus to students to finish their theses within a

YOUR OWN CANOE



No matter which way you look at it — descending the wall of the Main Library or lazily drifting over the University lake — Orientation Week was a lot of fun.

While the emphasis was on academic introductions, many clubs and societies used the opportunity to let new students know of their existence.

These photos, courtesy *Waverley Gazette*, prove that life at Monash does have its bright — even bizarre — moments.

Left: Rob Karoly gets the bird's eye view as he descends the Library wall in a bushwalking club exercise.

Far left: Paddling her canoe around the University lake is Donna Peers. Planning a spot of yabbing too, perhaps?

Bottom left: Peter Trathewey is in the front line of the Battle of Lutzen, between the French and Russians in 1814, recreated by the wargames club.

Bottom: Annie get your gun — asking loaded questions of Kevin Rathgeber, of the shotgun club, are Angela Hill and Carmel Sheridan.



taking too long?

forum discusses ten candidature

"reasonable" time limit.

Ms Millar warned if the factors which led to an increase in the duration of candidature were not considered two major repercussions would result.

The quality of theses would deteriorate as people chose "safe" projects bound to result positively and the time taken would, in fact, increase as students were forced off campus into a writing-up away situation and the problems associated with this.

(Professor J. Legge told the forum that writing-up was an integral part of the research process, and, as it revealed failures in the earlier stages, it required the closest supervision).

Ms Millar urged an examination of the current PhD requirements, an assessment of the previous standard of theses submitted at Monash and an overall rationalisation of the PhD program.

Later the forum considered the problems of supervision and the role of the supervisor.

Among the speakers were Professor G. Nash, Professor M. Holman and Mr I. Legge.

It was generally agreed that there were problems with the supervision some candidates received.

Professor Nash said these problems chiefly arose because candidates were not sufficiently demanding of supervisors.

He also warned that there was a danger in equating failure of a thesis with failure of a supervisor.

Inherent difficulties

Professor Holman said there were difficulties inherent in the present PhD intake system.

These included the lack of available time to select a topic, department and supervisor.

She said that the problems were magnified when PhD students continued at the same university at which they took their bachelor degree.

Student-supervisor mismatches also occurred frequently enough to warrant alarm.



PM returns to Monash

The Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, returned to Monash recently to deliver the inaugural Sir Robert Menzies lecture, organised by the Monash Liberal Club.

Mr Fraser's topic was terrorism. He said there was perhaps no more potent deterrent to terrorist activities and no more potent guarantee of detection of the perpetrators of terrorist outrages than the wholehearted determination of individual citizens to assist the Government in its implacable opposition to terrorists and all their works.

A tight security cordon was thrown around Robert Blackwood Hall by State police for the lecture.

Several hundred demonstrators, protesting against Government policies on education, uranium and Aborigines, gathered outside the Hall.

Photo courtesy The Sun.

Book examines our resources future

An important new book which will examine the global resources debate as it affects Australia will be released later this year.

Edited by Monash senior lecturer in law, Mr A. Farran, and journalist and senior research fellow at ANU's Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Mr P. Hastings, the book, *Australia's Resources Future*, will look at our present and future role as a developed, affluent nation in an increasingly interdependent world.

Among the issues it will deal with are the likely overall future of our world minerals trade, particular problems which are likely to arise in our resources trade with Japan and the strategic implications for a medium-sized but resources-rich power like Australia.

The book's sub-title is "Threats, Myths and Realities".

The editors say the global resources debate is now centrally concerned with three aspects of redistributing the benefits of resources.

One is the long term future of energy supplies and modes for the world in general.

Another is the so-called North-South dialogue between underdeveloped countries possessing resources, and wanting an adequate return on them, and the developed countries which use them, or in the un-

developed countries' eyes, exploit them.

The last is about redistributing power and influence within the existing world system, a rejection by the underdeveloped world of the old, established order in which the industrially advanced countries, including the Soviet Union and East European countries, share not only common economic interest — despite different political systems — but the political power that derives from economic domination.

They say it is in Australia's own interests to find a constructive role in the emerging New International Economic Order.

Other contributors to the book include leading Australian economic, defence and diplomatic figures.

Mr Farran, who worked formerly with the departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence, spent part of his study leave last year completing preparations for the book's publication.

He visited Asia, Canada, the US and UK during his leave which allowed him to "gauge the accuracy of what we were writing about to a degree not possible from an office in the Law faculty".

Research for the book was financially supported by the Australian Institute of International Affairs. It will be published by Nelson, Australia.

Hosts sought for scheme

About 100 Monash students new to Melbourne are seeking a little home-away-from-home hospitality under the Host Family Scheme.

According to the scheme's convener, Mrs Meredith McComas, this is about 30 to 40 more applicants than is normal in a complete year.

The organisers are thus urgently seeking families with a Monash connection to participate as hosts.

The scheme, sponsored by the Monash Parents' Group, does not involve accommodation.

What it does involve is hospitality — an occasional meal, outing with the family, or just an invitation to visit a home in which the student can be assured of a welcome.

Mrs McComas says: "With the knowledge of previous years I feel sure that the growth of mutual understanding and friendship will prove a rewarding experience to host families and students alike."

Most of the students are from South-east Asian countries who must be away from their own families for long periods. There are also students from country areas and interstate who have no social contacts in Melbourne.

Application forms for both families and students wishing to join the scheme are available from the Union desk.

For further information contact Mrs McComas on 82 4884 (after 4.30 p.m.).

Take full advantage of opportunities: engineer

The founder of one of Australia's big engineering and construction companies has urged young university graduates to take full advantage of the opportunities offered them.

Sir John Holland told the first Monash graduation for this year: "There are opportunities for competent young engineers and doctors.

"They may not be immediately apparent, but they must be recognised when they do appear, and full advantage must be taken of them."

Sir John, who delivered the Occasional Address at the graduation, was also awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Sir John said: "For young doctors, the opportunities for research and development of new techniques are almost limitless.

"While some progress is being made, there is still so much we do not know about cardiology, cancer, neurology, renal problems, multiple sclerosis and a host of other medical problems.

"It is also up to you to analyse the cost benefit aspects of some of the more exotic and expensive treatments, and I emphasise that cost is your problem as well as the problem of health administrators.

"These days, you also have problems associated with the intrusion of commercialism into your profession. There is no doubt that this intrusion and undesirable practices by some of your members have tarnished that splendid image of other days.

"You are the people who could restore the lustre."

"For us engineers, there are opportunities galore. There will always be better ways of doing ordinary things. The changes in technology and equipment in my lifetime have been staggering, but I have no doubt that by the turn of the century there will be better ways of producing and distributing energy, there will be new methods of transmitting messages, the equipment

for a major dam construction project will be quite different, manned vehicles in space will be common-place, the design of our structures while being functionally sound will be more pleasing to the eye and the techniques we use for the winning and processing of our minerals will be revolutionised . . . and so one could go on.

"We engineers, like doctors, also have some social problems. I refer particularly to problems of unemployment and those associated with the environment.

"It would be fair to say that during the post war period, much of our engineering effort has been directed to producing more of everything for lower cost, and with increasing labor costs, much of our research has been directed to minimising the labor content in our activities.

"While this has been technically and economically effective, it has certainly contributed to the high level of unemployment which exists in the Western world today.

"Has, in fact, the consumer society created more problems than it has solved?"

"Again, today, there is so much more emphasis on environmental issues, regrettably often politically motivated, which causes enormous problems to our profession — problems of tremendous time and cost significance.

"You young engineers, with the advantage of having been trained at one of the best engineering schools in the Commonwealth, may have some of the answers — certainly you will have the problems," Sir John said.

Sir John added that the world was "still mostly a beautiful world, and for too few, it is a comfortable world."

He expressed the hope that the graduates would enjoy their professions, and that their endeavours would make the world a better place for all.



● Sir John Holland

Monash honors Knight

One of Australia's leading engineers, Sir John Holland, has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree by Monash University.

Sir John is the founder and chairman of the John Holland Construction Group.

Citing him for the degree, the Dean of Engineering, Professor L. Endersbee, said Sir John reinforced an entrepreneurial spirit in business affairs with a high level of professional competence and daring.

Brochure lists Ed. Tech. services

Brochures which detail the teaching support services provided by the Educational Technology Section of the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit at Monash have been distributed to all departments on campus and down town teaching hospitals.

According to Mr Ian Thomas, the senior lecturer in charge of ETS, a

He was one of the relatively few experienced engineers on whom much depended at the end of World War II in instigating the many projects which had been put aside.

In 1949 John Holland, a graduate of Melbourne University, started his engineering construction firm.

Professor Endersbee said: "The first contract was for a woolshed — \$400. Within a few years he was tendering for projects in the Snowy Scheme and throughout Australia. Today, almost 30 years later, the John Holland Construction Group is engaged in building, and sometimes designing as well, many of Australia's major engineering projects, with individual contracts in tens of millions of dollars, and a total workload now ahead approaching \$200m."

His firm's recent work included restoration of the Tasman Bridge in Hobart, construction of the Captain Cook Bridge over the Georges River in Sydney, and major participation in the Westgate Bridge and Melbourne Underground Rail Loop projects.

Professor Endersbee said: "We note his constant attention to high standards, and most importantly, a steady faith in the potential of young people.

"One would think that all that was sufficient for one man.

"But our society depends greatly on those who are prepared to serve by giving their time voluntarily to all those community tasks that assure our continued happiness, health and security.

"Sir John Holland has contributed generously of his time to such community affairs, particularly those involving young people."

limited number of brochures are still available for interested staff members.

The brochures set out in easy, readable fashion, lists of charges (where applicable) and details of the wide range of services offered by ETS in areas such as consultations, graphics, audio and audio tapes, photographic, film and television, and rental conditions, procedures and liability.

Minister gives \$5,000 to Eggleston fund appeal

"As a lawyer, I am proud to say that I always held Dr Eggleston to be a leader in the field of Aborigines and the law. Her work was an untiring attempt to achieve for Aboriginal Australians an understanding by those who administer the law."

The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Ian Viner, said this at Monash last month when he presented the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, with a cheque for \$5000 for the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

The cheque represented a contribution by the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs to the Elizabeth Eggleston Memorial Fund.

The Fund was established to commemorate the work of Dr Eggleston, a former director of CRAA, who died in 1976. The fund will be used to help establish an Aboriginal resource centre.

Mr Viner went on: "As a politician, I was constantly reminded of the obligations of the Government to eliminate discrimina-



tion against the Aboriginal people from the laws we make. Dr Eggleston was a fearless fighter for justice for the Aboriginal people. I would hope, as both a lawyer and a politician, that I have learned her lessons well.

"The value of her thesis, subsequently published as the book, 'Fear, Favour or Affection,' has become, in a short period, the cornerstone on which

we can build an understanding of the Aboriginal people and the Law . . .

"The continuation of her work in the form proposed by the University Council is essential if Dr Eggleston's hopes are to be realised. The books, papers and documents she bequeathed to form the basis of a resource centre will ensure that others will follow and build up the foundation she laid.

"The success of this appeal in reaching the target of \$25,000 is a further tribute to this great woman. Contributions from throughout Australia, the US and Great Britain may give outsiders some realisation of the valuable contribution Dr Eggleston made to Aboriginal society and the legal profession.

"Adjectives would do an injustice to the work of this great jurist. Let us simply take heart that, in bequeathing her library, she has become a catalyst in ensuring the work she started does not die with her. Let us all take steps to encourage the further understanding of Aboriginal society and the law."

After the presentation, the Minister visited the Centre for a tour of inspection. He is pictured here (centre) with, from left, Mr Colin Bourke (Director of CRAA), Mr Reg Blow, Professor Martin and Professor Louis Waller (chairman of the Board of CRAA). Mr Blow, administrator of the Dandenong Aboriginal Co-operative, is a member of the CRAA Board.

Books propped the prejudices

The effects of TV on children — or more specifically the effect of program producers' values in shaping those of youth towards such issues as violence — is well discussed today.

But what of the role of the entertainment media pre John Logie Baird? What was the role, for instance, of the boys' adventure story in shaping, or reflecting, the thinking of late Victorian and Edwardian schoolboys to such issues as race?

It is a question posed but not answered by the late English scholar, Cecile Parrish, in her work on children's literature.

Cecile Parrish was a lecturer in the English department at Monash before her death in a car accident in 1964.

Parts of her writing have recently been edited by Professor David Bradley and Mimi Colligan, of the English department, and published as a paper titled "The Image of Asia in Children's Literature 1814-1964" by the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

Cecile Parrish confined herself to a descriptive study of children's literature. A sociological study of its cause and effect was beyond her sphere, she wrote.

But this is how she summed up the content of much of the children's literature of two generations: "While intertribal, intercommunal, or inter-racial antagonisms are probably as old as mankind, the persistent assumption that one race, or indeed one nation, is fundamentally superior to others is a phenomenon which seems to have arisen in the latter half of the 19th century.

"Nowhere, except in the propaganda literature of certain totalitarian states, have assumptions of the superiority of one race over another been expressed so bluntly, and so unvaryingly, as in the late 19th century boys' adventure stories of the British Empire and their 20th century descendants."

The boys' adventure story had its origins in books such as *Rob Roy* and *Two Years Before the Mast*, both published in 1817. It developed with the rapid expansion of popular literature for young people following the introduction of compulsory education in England in 1870. Its respectability was marked in 1879 by the publication of *The Boys' Own Paper* by the Religious Tract Society.

Wrote Cecile Parrish: "It does not take very acute powers of observation to link the boy's story with the climax of British Imperial power. Britons were probably never so uncritically conscious of their Empire as between the Jubilee years, 1887-97, and the adventure story flourished as a reflection of the preoccupations of the time.

Empire setting

"The field of Empire provided the ideal setting for adventure, where exotic strangeness and boundless opportunities for initiative mingled with the glamour and authority of military action.

"Ideologically conservative, requiring clear-cut moral issues, the adventure story reflected the confident and simple values of the young men who went out to administer the Empire. It accepted without question the British viewpoint; it was a juvenile manifesto of Imperialism."

English virtues

One of the distinctive features of the boys' adventure story of the late 19th century was the "nationalisation" (perhaps not an apt choice of word; Cecile Parrish observes that one Westerman character takes his Toryism so far as to boycott nationalised public transport) of heroic virtues, previously the exclusive domain of the Christian, but not necessarily of the Englishman.

For example, from Fenn's *Middy and Ensign* (1883):

'My life is yours, for you saved it; and I am your slave.' 'My good fellow,' said the Doctor sadly as he laid his hand on the Malay's shoulder, 'You do not understand Englishmen.'

And, from *With the Dyaks of Borneo* (1905):

'Can't be done,' said the latter curtly, 'favouring him with a frown, 'Englishmen do not fight in this manner, and I would never consent to killing a single one of the pirates while in his sleep.'



To this man of the East it was the maddest and strangest of decisions, and his cunning mind, trained to take advantage of an enemy in any manner, failed to grasp its meaning.

Cecile Parrish wrote that the imperial assumption of British superiority was progressively accompanied by a corresponding attitude of contempt for the non-Briton, and more particularly for the Asian or African native, to the extent that they were unhesitatingly classed with animals.

From Kingston's *The Three Commanders* (1876):

They (African slaves) eagerly swallowed their food, cramming it into their mouths like monkeys, but with less intelligence or animation in their countenances than those creatures exhibit.

Color prejudice

It was not until the decline of Imperialism in the 20th century, however, that the expression of racial intolerance became a color prejudice. Earlier, discrimination made every claim in print to be based on the behaviour of various races and British superiority was regarded first and foremost as a moral superiority.

Typical of the overt color prejudice is this passage 'from Percy Westerman's *East in the Golden Gain* (1925). An English sea captain comments on a distress signal from a Chinese junk disabled in a typhoon: 'S'pose we must see what's wrong with her, Mr Murdock,' said the old Man. 'I know what I should like to do — stand on and look the other way. I've no use for a junk-load of yellow blighters. Yet we can't ignore a call for assistance even if it comes from a Chink.'

There were some guarded exceptions to the prevailing attitudes, however.

From a story of a loyal Sikh in *The Boys' Own Paper* (1889):

'We English people use our tongues much too freely on these natives. It's true that many of them are liars and cowards, but still they are men, and it's a disgrace to our manhood to treat them as we do.'

Wilkes gives the drum on local lingo

Reading a dictionary might sound just marginally more satisfying than poring over a telephone directory. There is a new one on the market, however, which has guaranteed entertainment value, cover to cover.

In its 370 pages the dictionary proves one contention: Australians do not speak English. Not, that is, as the language is spoken "at home" ("Great Britain, from a colonial standpoint: obsolescent").

From A for "Abos, give it back to the" to Z for "Zoo, feeding time at the", through "home and hosed" and "off like a bride's nightie", *A Dictionary of Australian Colloquialisms* runs a course through the words and phrases which, if not specifically Australian in use, have come to be known as characteristically so.

The dictionary, published recently by Sydney University Press, has been compiled by G.A. Wilkes, formerly the foundation Professor of Australian Literature at the University of Sydney, now Challis Professor of English Literature.

The dictionary defines the words and phrases and records examples of their use. Occasionally it pinpoints or speculates on origins.

Many of the more colorful entries (most quite beyond the reach of a family newspaper) seem to be the preserve of the Australian (chiefly male) in describing what he is suspicious of — Aborigines, women with a "bit of get up and go" and foreigners, for example. In short, anything just a little out of the ordinary.

The dictionary records an exotic range of terms to describe the state of being quite extraordinary.

One can be as mad as a cut snake, as mad as a meat-axe, all over the place like a madwoman's custard, troppo, or not even know whether it's Tuesday or Bourke Street.

The dictionary is not merely a collection of what some might consider quaint, historical, bullocky or swaggie language.

There are entries for Big Mal and the Flying Peanut (the Prime Minister and Queensland Premier respectively).

Professor Wilkes' dictionary is definitely not, to coin a phrase, "written with a thumb-nail dipped in tar" ("rough penmanship").

Evidence, Proof and Probability, by Sir Richard Eggleston (Chancellor of Monash University) is published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London.

Review:

Law book succeeds 'admirably'

A former colleague of mine, Sir Graeme Sutton, FRS, who was also a local magistrate, liked to tell stories of the cases he dismissed in his court because the alleged events were physically impossible.

For example, a case brought by the police against a driver for speeding in which it was claimed that the driver had been going at 60 mph and had then pulled up in 30 yards was dismissed as being a description of an impossible event.

I feel that Sir Richard Eggleston would not accept Sir Graeme's arguments here.

Each of the estimates of 60 mph and 30 yards would indicate a probable range. Just over 40 yards is the minimum distance in which a car

can pull up from 60mph and just under 52 mph is the maximum speed from which a car can pull up in 30 yards. It seems clear that, presuming the car pulled up as rapidly as possible, the driver was speeding.

Evidence, Proof and Probability, by Sir Richard Eggleston and due to be published in April, is about how decisions are taken by judges, juries and tribunals, about the kind of evidence they can take in arriving at their conclusions and about the extent to which probability theory is relevant to the arguments used.

It is intended both as a legal textbook for lawyers and law students and for the interested layman.

As a book for the layman it succeeds admirably. It is written in a beautifully

clear style, its strong flow of argument being illustrated throughout by often entertaining relevant cases. Interest is added by a critical analysis that accompanies the descriptions. For example, the author's criticism of court cross-examination procedures is cogent and would surely appeal to most non-lawyers.

My own experience once as a juror was that on that occasion counsel tried to trap witnesses into small contradictions on matters entirely peripheral and almost independent of the main burden of their testimony; and only the jury appeared to believe that this was a total waste of time.

I have a couple of small complaints. One, as a mathematician, I felt that

clarity had not been helped by the decision to keep formulae out of the text. The trouble with presenting a general argument using numbers only is that its structure is hard to grasp. The presentation and discussion of the formulae, in the notes, was a little too brief to go unchanged into the text. But I believe the nettle should have been grasped and an expanded version of the general treatment should have appeared in the main text.

The second complaint is not one of substance, but is perhaps more serious. The relegation of all notes to an appendix, although fashionable with publishers, is a great nuisance to the reader.

Professor G. B. Preston, *Mathematics*.

Shakespeare comedy returns

Shakespeare's comedy "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced last year by the English Department and the Shakespeare Society.

In its short run, the play was widely hailed as one of the most successful Shakespeare productions so far performed at Monash.

For those who missed it there is another chance to see it this month.

The play is directed by Dennis Bartholomeusz and the cast includes



Two of the players: Below left, Des Stow as Nick Bottom (complete with ass's head) and above, Nurin Veis as Hermia.

Frank Russell in the two roles of Theseus and Oberon, Jenepher Duncan as Hippolyta and Titania, Tim Scott as Puck and Philostrate, and Des Stow as Bottom.

Sets are by Neville and Sybil Weeraratne.

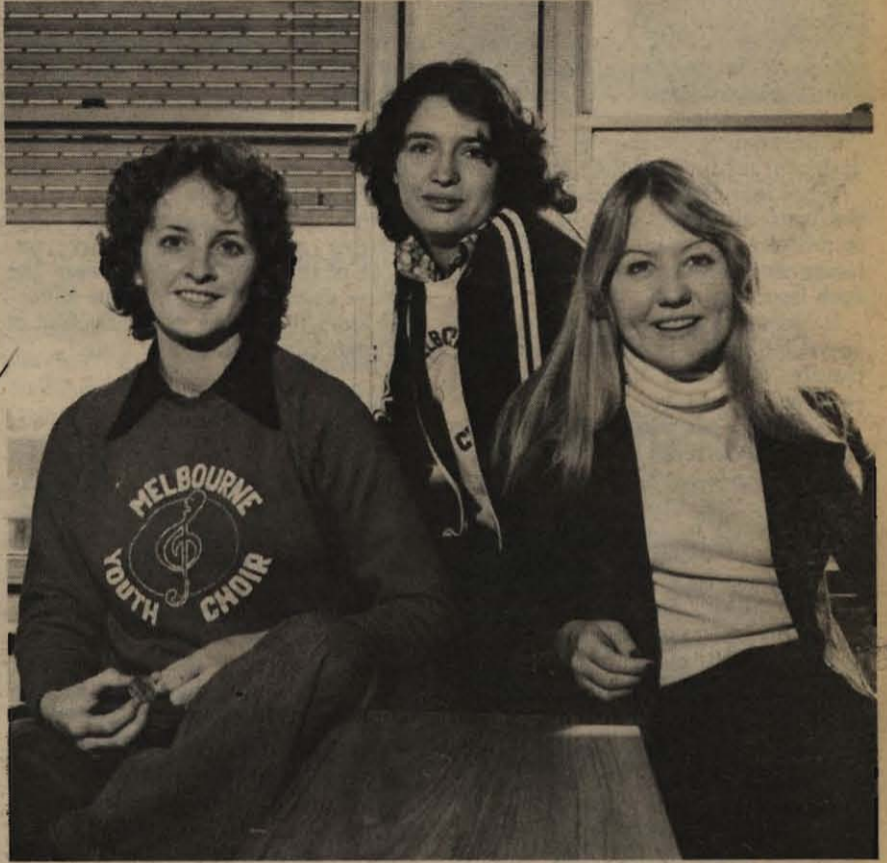
The venue for the play is the Ground Floor Theatre, Menzies Building (SGO 1 and 2) at 8 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, April 17-18, Friday and Saturday, April 21-22, and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 24-26.

There will also be a special matinee performance on Thursday, April 20 at 2.15 p.m.

Tickets are available from Barbara Calton, Room 814, Menzies Building, extension 2131.



Return concert for Youth Choir at RBH



Three Monash members of the Melbourne Youth Choir, Mary-Anne Titter, Hazel Bourne and Alison Billinge.

The Melbourne Youth Choir will perform its first concert on return from an overseas tour in Robert Blackwood Hall on Saturday, April 8 at 8 p.m.

Among the choir's 75 singers are four Monash students, Genevieve Overell, Mary Anne Titter, Hazel Bourne and Stephen Kafkaris, and a campus bank staff member, Alison Billinge.

The Melbourne Youth Choir, formed four years ago by the Melbourne Youth Music Council, recently returned from a tour of Japan, Britain and France. Among highlights were performances in the new Australian Embassy in Paris, Australia House and St James's, Piccadilly in London, and Coventry and Chartres cathedrals.

The choir has a wide repertoire rang-

ing from Gregorian Chant to 20th century music. It has recorded for ABC radio and television and has performed with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, the Melbourne Youth Orchestra and the Percy Grainger Youth Orchestra. In August this year it will perform Benjamin Britten's "St Nicholas" with the MSO.

The RBH concert will be conducted by Faye Dumont, one of the choir's founder conductors.

Deputy conductor, Eric Austin Phillips, is expected to conduct his own composition, "Nocturne", and an original arrangement, "An Australian Folk-Song Suite."

Tickets from the concert cost \$3 for adults and \$1 for children.

For reservations phone 836 9652.

Arts for young at Alex.

The Alexander Theatre's Saturday Club — a sample bag of performing arts for young people — starts its 1978 activities this month.

The activities are divided into two series — the Red Series for 5 to 8-year-olds, and the Blue Series for 8 to 13-year-olds.

Among the arts the children will be introduced to are drama, ballet, music, puppetry and film.

In the past the Red Series has been so popular that its programs have been presented twice, on consecutive Saturdays as far as possible.

This series begins on Saturday, April 8 with a puppet show featuring international puppeteer Steve Hansen. The show will be repeated on April 15.

Also in the series is a mini-opera, "Sid the Serpent Who Wanted to Sing", presented by the Victorian State Opera, and a dance program, "Come - Let's Dance", performed by the Melbourne State Dance Theatre.

The Blue Series starts on June 10 with a rock musical, "The Boy Who Dared to Dream". There is one program a month then, until November.

Among the events lined up are a program on Aboriginal culture and one presented by the Australian Ballet School featuring a selection of classical and modern ballets.

For a Saturday Club brochure and subscription details contact the Alexander Theatre, ext. 3992.

APRIL DIARY

APRIL 7: Applications are now open for four short courses to be presented by Monash Department of Econometrics and Operations Research: May 15-19, "Introduction to Operations Research" (\$300); May 22-26, "Production Scheduling Workshop" (\$295); May 29-30, "Critical Path Scheduling Workshop" (\$120), May 31-June 2, "Computer Based Dynamic Programming" (\$180). Further information and reservations: Mrs Dorothy Jones, ext. 2441.

7-8: MUSICAL — "The Gondoliers", presented by The Babirra Players. 8 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: Adults \$3.50, students \$2.50. Bookings: 277 1707.

8: CHORAL CONCERT — Melbourne Youth Choir. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3, children \$1.

SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series — 5-8 year olds). "Steve Hansen — The Puppet Man". 2.30 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$1.75. Performance repeated on April 15. Saturday Club subscriptions available at \$10.50 for six performances.

9: SYMPOSIUM — "Guidelines for Healthy Living", presented by Helen Vale Foundation. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$10, students \$7 (lunch included). Further details: 51 9861.

10: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Thomas Pinschof — flute, Nehama Patkin — piano. Works by Aranyi-Aschner, Schubert, Krenek. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

CONCERT — Footscray-Yarraville City Band and guest artists. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4.30, students and pensioners \$2.

11-21: EXHIBITION — The Monash collection of botany drawings by Celia Rosser. Pres. by Monash Department of Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2112.

11: BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "The Role of Women in Aboriginal Affairs", by Pat Turner. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

PARENTS GROUP — Morning coffee and parade of knitwear. 10.30 a.m. RBH. Tickets: Mrs Smith, 561 1229.

PIANO RECITAL — Roger Holmes. Works by Bach, Schumann, Messiaen. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4, students and pensioners \$2.50.

14: SOIREE FRANCAISE — a short play, songs, wine and cheese, dancing, presented for the English Dept. by Dennis Davison. 8 p.m., Room 803, Menzies Bldg. \$1.

14-29: MUSICAL — "Half a Sixpence", presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Nightly at 8 p.m. Matinee, April 22 at 2 p.m. Alex Theatre. Bookings: 93 3269.

17: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "Community education programs for migrants and ethnics — some Canadian comparisons", by

Dr A. More, Director, Native Indian Teacher Education Program, the University of British Columbia. 7.30 p.m. Rooms 245/250, Education Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2872.

LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Margaret Aronson — Scottish Opera soprano. Accompanied by Margaret Schofield. Works by Mozart, Bizet, Debussy, Verdi. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

18: BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Land Rights for Victoria", by David Anderson. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

LUNCHEON — For new staff members and spouses, Vice-Chancellor's grounds. Women's Society, Inc.: Isabel Butchart 25 1788.

20: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Graeme Bell All-Stars. Selected program of Jazz. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

22-23: 24 HOUR ROGAINE — Victorian Rogaining Championships. Beginners welcome. Inquiries: Neil Phillips, 544 2613 (6.30-7.30 p.m.)

24: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Melbourne Wind Soloists led by Phillip Mischel. Works by Seiber, Mozart, Beethoven. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

26-MAY 24: EXHIBITION — The Sculptures and Architecture of Michelangelo (A Photographic Survey). Pres. by Monash Department of Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2112.

28: CONCERT — Melos Quartet of Stuttgart presented by Musica Viva Australia. Works

by Bartok, Schumann, Beethoven. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$6, B. Res. \$4. Students B. Res. \$2.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST — Acted play-reading, directed by Dennis Davison, for the English dept. 8 p.m. in SG02, ground floor, Menzies Building. Party after. \$1.

29: SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series — "A Mixed Bag" and "The Wicky Whacky Dragon", presented by the Creative Arts Theatre. 2.30 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$1.75.

29: HSC LECTURES — European History 1300-1600 and Australian History. Pres. by Victorian Historical Association. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Lecture Theatres R1-7. Fee: \$3. Reservations by April 21: Miss G. Keane, 328 1369.

30: CONCERT — Melbourne Youth Orchestra and Children's Choir. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission details: 836 9652.

MONASH REPORTER

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

Copy deadline is Friday, April 21.

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