

Sociologist draws:

# Pathology 'map' of Melbourne

**The male unemployment rate of an area is closely related to the incidence of 10 basic social problems.**

This is one of the findings of Monash University graduate, **John Dunstan** (above), in a thesis on Population Density, Crowding and Pathology in Melbourne.

Mr Dunstan, now a tutor in sociology at LaTrobe University, researched the thesis as part of the work towards a Master of Environmental Science degree at Monash.

He divided Melbourne into its 55 local government areas and studied the rates of mental illness, severe crime, severe delinquency, wards of State, family breakdown, general mortality, infant mortality, infectious disease, suicide and poverty in each area.

He then found the incidence of these problems in each area (termed the pathology) in relation to 16 other factors — population density, crowding, isolation, home ownership, proportion of flats, proportion of men in professional occupations, percentage of adults with tertiary education, average flat rent, average house prices, average income per worker, average male unemployment rate, percentage of non-British migrants, proportion of State-owned housing, percentage of people over 55, the mobility of people from one residence to another and the socio-economic status of an area.

Crowding was based on the percentage of dwellings with seven or more people living in them in each local government area.

From these figures Mr Dunstan developed a "pathology index" giving ratings from the worst (18.6 for St. Kilda) to the best (-12 for Doncaster-Templestowe) for the 55 areas.

He found that the rates of male unemployment and crowding and the proportion of flats in an area accounted for 89.3 per cent of the differences between areas.

Mr Dunstan used the last Census figures for unemployment which showed the six worst areas to be Collingwood, 3.4 per cent; Fitzroy, 3.2 per

cent; Melbourne, 3 per cent; St. Kilda, 2.8 per cent, and South Melbourne and Richmond, 2.5 per cent.

The same areas are among the seven areas with the highest incidence of social problems — St. Kilda, the worst with 18.6, Collingwood with 18.5, Melbourne 17.8, Fitzroy 15.8, Richmond 15, and South Melbourne 11.4.

Mr Dunstan believes that in most cases male unemployment would occur before people began living in flats and crowded conditions.

Continued overleaf



# MONASH REPORTER

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## DEAN SAILS IN TO NEW JOB

**Monash's new dean of engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee, made history last month when he sailed his own yacht from Hobart to Melbourne to take up his appointment.**

It was a notable event in another respect: it was the maiden voyage for Professor Endersbee's home-built 31 ft. racing cruiser 'Margarita'.

Professor Endersbee and his four sons took 12 months to build the fibreglass-hulled boat. They launched it on Saturday, March 7 — the day before the dean took her out for her first exacting test: the hazardous Bass Strait crossing.

Aboard 'Margarita' for the voyage were Professor Endersbee, two of his sons — Philip, 21, and Douglas, 17 — Miss Susan Batho, 18, a friend of the family, Mr Jim

Hickman, a former commodore of the Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, and Mr Mike Jones, of Hobart, who had been responsible for the boat's radio installation.

The team "tuned" the craft on the run up the east coast of Tasmania, and, satisfied that she was in fine sailing shape, set off across the Strait, with the younger members of the crew sharing a large part of the time at the helm.

Despite a 24-hour storm that forced 'Margarita' to turn about off Wilson's Promontory, losing about 10 hours, the party completed the 450-mile journey in a little over three days — a highly encouraging performance in Professor Endersbee's view. They reached their mooring at Sandringham Yacht Club at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, March 10.

Note for sailing buffs: 'Margarita' is officially classified as an "Adams half-tonner", named after her Sydney designer. With his four sons pursuing their own careers in Tasmania, Professor Endersbee will soon be looking for a crew to help him in races on Port Phillip Bay. Any volunteers?

### ● See "Spotlight on Engineering" — P.8.

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OUR PICTURE shows the crew of 'Margarita' on arrival at Sandringham. From left: Mr Mike Jones, Douglas Endersbee, Professor Endersbee, Susan Batho, Philip Endersbee and Mr Jim Hickman. (Photo Herve Alleaume).





# Meeting the problems of the newcomers



● Professor Taft

Professor Ronald Taft, professor of social psychology in the Faculty of Education, has recently been awarded the Royal Society of Victoria's medal for scientific research for 1975.

The medal was awarded "for his contribution in the fields of adjustment of immigrants to life in Australia and their ethnic loyalties, creativity and the artistic process, and educational achievement."

During his career, Professor Taft has worked as a clinical psychologist, an industrial psychologist, a social psychologist and an educational psychologist.

Now, he says, he is "full" of a new

theory which draws the threads of these different research fields together.

The novitiate entering a religious order, the worker starting a new job, the convicted criminal entering prison, the recruit entering the Army, the overseas student and the migrant arriving in a new country . . .

They are all people facing a similar problem — entering and adapting to an unfamiliar environment.

Professor Taft's recent work has been to show these psychological situations as parts of an overall concept, not as unconnected and individual problems.

The connection seems obvious when it's explained but until recently researchers tended to see each situation as a special case.

Professor Taft's work in showing the common element has had two important effects.

First, it has meant that the existing and extensive research in each of these fields can be examined for relevance to other fields.

"It augments the work in any one field tremendously," Professor Taft said.

Secondly Professor Taft has developed a theoretical framework for assessing an individual's adjustment to his new environment which can be adapted for use in each situation.

## Achievement

This analysis of the process of integrating into a new environment is done on two levels — what a person thinks he is achieving and what he has, in fact, achieved.

"For instance for a new recruit — 'does he feel at home in the Army?' and 'does the Army consider him a good soldier?'"

"The questions and observations can be adapted to any one of these situations.

"They also distinguish the various facets of the process of adapting.

"In the development of competence in a new language, for instance 'what level of competence does a person actually have?' and 'what level does he think he has?'"

Professor Taft says his work emphasises the development of competence and skill in coping with a new environment.

"There is a strong relationship between feeling competent to deal with a new situation and feeling at home in that situation.

"It's a two-way relationship. My research would suggest that liking the new organisation usually precedes the development of new skills, or competences, excepting when the person brings the required skills with him.

"As we develop the abilities to cope with a new culture or environment we begin to feel more at home, better adjusted, and that can lead on to a feeling of belonging and identification with the new environment.

## Something clicks

"Initially people in all these situations — the new prisoner, the new student, the new recruit, the new immigrant — feel that they don't belong but after a time, something clicks and they feel that they belong.

"Of course for some people it just never clicks."

This has led to suggestions that there are people who simply don't have the ability to adapt.

"Suppose you have a British immigrant who does not adjust well, he might then decide to join the Army. But this could also be a failure because of a generalised resistance to adaptation."

Professor Taft said research had shown that immigrants found it easier to settle down if they were initially in informal groups with their own people.

This could be relevant to mental hospital admissions, he said.

"Sometimes therapists think it's good to mix up all sorts of people from different backgrounds — the evidence on migrants would suggest this is wrong."

## Pathology profile

Continued from page 1

"It seems reasonable to argue that males unemployed, or families with the male household head unemployed, would seek out flats to live in, or seek to live under crowded conditions as it is usually cheaper to live in a flat than a house, and it is cheaper to live in crowded conditions, particularly if two or more family units group together in the one dwelling.

"It would seem difficult to imagine though, how either the high number of flats in areas or the high level of crowding could be responsible for producing high male unemployment rates in those areas.

"Of the 16 independent variables selected as being possible causal agents of human pathology, male unemployment was the variable displaying the strongest relationship to pathology.

"Becoming unemployed for short periods of time is probably manageable for most families or individuals.

"It is when unemployment becomes drawn out and job opportunities scarce, the situation is likely to produce sufficient stress to result in pathology.

### Surprising results

"Chronic long-term unemployment is likely to result in material deprivation, uncertainty about the future, friction in family relationships and social isolation.

"Such stressful situations can be the forerunners of human pathology."

The study provided several surprises.

Mr Dunstan is currently testing one of his findings which contradicts the widely held view that a high migrant population and low social class in an area will automatically mean a high problem area.

Advocates of this view seemed to be arguing that class and ethnicity predisposed certain groups to human pathology, he said.

"But neither social class nor ethnicity are strongly related to human pathology in Melbourne, in relation to other variables.

"For instance the local government areas (LGAs) of Coburg and Altona are high ethnically, low socially and low pathologically.

"Chelsea, Sherbrooke and Flinders

are low ethnically, low socially and high pathologically.

"The LGAs of St. Kilda, Melbourne and Prahran are high ethnically, high socially, and high pathologically.

"The LGAs of Malvern, Kew and Hawthorn are low ethnically, high socially and high pathologically."

In fact Coburg and Altona both have much better pathology index ratings than St. Kilda, Melbourne, Prahran, Hawthorn, Kew, Chelsea, Malvern, Sherbrooke or Flinders.

Mr Dunstan seeks to explain this by the idea that although lower class people and migrants are, on average, more materially disadvantaged than middle class people this is not a critical factor until some lower limit or "threshold" is reached.

One way for this lower limit of material deprivation to be quickly reached would be the long-term un-

employment of the family breadwinner, he says.

Mr Dunstan's findings also challenge the wisdom of social planners' creating socially heterogeneous communities.

He points out that the inner areas of Melbourne which have the widest range of social and economic classes also have the highest pathology rates.

The deprived, but homogeneous, western and northern suburbs have lower rates.

The very poor ratings of Chelsea and Flinders were also a surprise.

Mr Dunstan found that Flinders had the lowest income per dwelling of any area in Melbourne and one of the highest poverty rates.

Chelsea had the second highest infant mortality rate, behind Port Melbourne, and the third lowest income per dwelling.

## A NEW GUIDE FOR STATUS SEEKERS?

John Dunstan's study of the incidence of social problems in Melbourne may have produced a new guide for status seekers.

Mr Dunstan's study rates Melbourne's 55 local government areas according to the incidence of mental illness, severe crime, severe delinquency, wards of State, family breakdown, general mortality, infant mortality, infectious disease, suicide and poverty.

The lower the score, the more "desirable" the area.

Those interested in a problem-free life will obviously desert Kew, with a score of 2.6 and Toorak, part of Prahran with a rating of 9.6, for the peace and quiet of Doncaster-Templestowe with a rating of -12.

Doncaster-Templestowe rated almost twice as well as its nearest rival, Waverley with -7.4.

And there are a few surprises on the list — Altona with -6.2 rated better than Camberwell with -6.1; Kew and Malvern proved to be higher problem areas than Preston and Sunshine.

Mr Dunstan commented: "The image of a suburb is generated largely by

the socioeconomic status of the area.

"But the image doesn't appear to be a good indication of the likely incidence of basic human problems in that area."

The full list is: St Kilda, 18.6; Collingwood, 18.5; Melbourne, 17.8; Fitzroy, 15.8; Richmond, 15; Port Melbourne, 14.6; South Melbourne, 11.4; Prahran, 9.6; Essendon, 5; Brunswick, 4.3; Hawthorn, 4.2; Kew, 2.6; Footscray, 2.3; Williamstown, 1.9; Malvern, 0.6; Dandenong, 0.05; Sherbrooke, 0.04; Berwick, 0.03; Flinders, 0.01; Preston, -0.2; Heidelberg, -0.3; Sunshine, -0.6; Caulfield, -0.7; Broadmeadows, -1.4; Springvale, -2; Brighton, -2.1; Northcote, -2.2; Frankston, -2.3; Eltham, -2.3; Mordialloc, -2.3; Hastings, -2.4; Lilydale, -2.5; Keilor, -3.2; Healesville, -3.4; Knox, -3.4; Bulla, -3.5; Coburg, -4.1; Sandringham, -4.3; Oakleigh, -4.6; Croydon, -4.7; Mornington, -4.9; Melton, -4.9; Whittlesea, -5.3; Werribee, -5.9; Box Hill, -5.9; Camberwell, -6.1; Altona, -6.2; Moorabbin, -6.6; Nunawading, -6.6; Cranbourne, -6.7; Diamond Valley, -6.8; Ringwood, -7.2; Waverley, -7.4; Doncaster-Templestowe, -12.



In Japanese language studies:

# Australia leads the world — but...

Australia leads the world in the percentage of its population studying Japanese as a foreign language, a recent Monash seminar was told.

But a "horrifying" number drop out before they have mastered it, the chairman of the University's department of Japanese, Professor Jiri Neustupny, said.

More than 8000 Australians were studying the language at some level in 1975, but "even the most optimistic guess" could not claim that more than five to 10 a year reached top proficiency, he said.

Professor Neustupny was opening the first Australian seminar on Japanese language teaching.

The three-day conference attracted more than 90 specialists from all States and overseas.

While some student wastage was inevitable, the number of Australians who can communicate in Japanese was tragically out of proportion to the number who began learning the language, he said.

And the basic reason was unsuitable teaching programs.

## Teachers ignored

Planning for Japanese language teaching had so far been discussed almost entirely without the participation of the teachers themselves, Professor Neustupny claimed.

For this reason, the seminar had been organised along the lines of a teachers' conference, aimed at reaching some conclusions and recommendations for future teaching programs.

Teachers of Japanese were vitally interested in how the new Australia-Japan Foundation would operate — whether it would accept the traditional pattern of Japanese language studies or be prepared to go beyond that.

"Unfortunately, teachers do not even know to whom they should address such questions. And by the time they do, all of them may have been decided," he said.

Professor Neustupny predicted a revolution in teaching programs in the next few years, with less emphasis on grammatical competence and more on teaching students how to "communicate" with native Japanese speakers.

"Not infrequently we meet introductory textbooks with as few as 700-800 words. Obviously no meaningful communication can take place with a vocabulary as limited as this," he said.

Student enthusiasm should be encouraged with discussion on topics of general interest in the social, technical and political fields as they concerned Japan.

"Children and students who discuss serious and complicated problems in their social studies courses should not be fed exclusively with Japanese festivals, customs and fairy tales," he said.



PICTURED at the opening of the Japanese teaching seminar held at Monash last month are, from left: Professor J. V. Neustupny, Miss Jo-Anne Green (Churchlands High School, Perth), Mrs Diane Adkins (Launceston Grammar School, Tas.), and Mr W. Miyakawa, Consul-General for Japan.

At tertiary level, there should be a breakaway from the "Japanese studies" approach, which only benefited an extreme minority interested in pursuing an academic career.

There was also too much dependence on private funding to send students on study tours of Japan, he said.

And private enterprise was the only source of funds for intensive courses in Japanese and other student aids.

But private funds were extremely limited and because of this many projects never got off the ground.

These were all public projects — Australian projects — and should be financed from Australian public funds, he said.

Professor Neustupny also suggested development of a number of special programs, including a course teaching almost no Japanese but telling the stu-

dent how to communicate with individuals who are native speakers of Japanese.

This should be taught to every student before he approached the language studies proper.

It should be available to those travelling to Japan and an advanced version dealing with communication in the Japanese administrative and business fields should be developed.

Development of such a course should be in the hands of people in the modern discipline of sociolinguistics and not left to "just any active and enthusiastic language teacher," Professor Neustupny said.

Specialised short-term intensive in-

troductory language courses to meet the immediate needs of businessmen and tourists should also be developed.

And a state school in every Australian capital city should teach subjects, other than the language itself, in Japanese.

These schools would also be suitable for Japanese children living temporarily in Australia.

"It is only through this form of education that people who are close to absolute bilinguals can be produced," Professor Neustupny said.

He also suggested a postgraduate summer school in Japanese studies, possibly to be held at a different university each year.

## Open Day objectives redefined

The University this year will hold its Open Day on Saturday, July 31 — the last Saturday before the end of second term.

Last week, Professorial Board adopted an ad hoc committee's report recommending that Open Day be continued as an annual event.

The report also redefined the objectives of Open Day, recommending that it should be conducted:

1. To stimulate public support for the University through trying to generate a better understanding of its role in the community, par-

ticularly in relation to the aims of its teaching and research.

2. To offer guidance to the public on all aspects of university education including entrance requirements, application procedures, nature of the courses offered and vocational prospects.

3. To provide information on other aspects of the University including its history, building plans, accommodation, clubs and societies and Halls of Residence; and

4. To stimulate interest among senior school students in pursuing ter-

tiary studies at Monash University.

The committee said that it was in the interests of the University for all faculties and departments on campus to be open to the public, but that the level and form of activity should be a matter for the individual faculties and departments to decide upon.

It added: "Given the significance of Open Day as a promotional exercise, the academic staff could play an important role in providing bench level advice in addition to the advice provided by faculty secretaries and student advisers."



# Chemists seek answers to riddles of the universe

Will our universe go on expanding forever or will it, one day, stop and begin to slowly collapse back to the fireball it came from?

A group of Monash chemists believe the answer may lie in some puzzling findings they have made recently.

The keys are some of the most common chemical elements — carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen.

In February, a team led by Professor Ron Brown, chairman of the Chemistry Department, successfully produced the molecule, HNC, a highly unstable derivative of prussic acid (HCN) in the laboratory.

Their work confirmed that signals which American radio-astronomers detected in interstellar space in 1971 were from HNC.

(Molecules in space are identified by their frequency or "line," each molecule having its own distinctive frequency).

From there the Monash team went on to find the lines of heavy hydrogen (deuterium) HNC and of heavy carbon HNC.

And that's where the puzzle began.

The heavy hydrogen and heavy carbon forms of the molecule appear to be present in much greater quantities than they naturally occur on earth.

The search for an answer to the puzzle has been centred on the world's most minutely sensitive radiotelescope at Kitt Peak, Arizona.

Dr. Peter Godfrey and Mr John Storey, of Professor Brown's team, went there last month to continue the search for urea, a basic "building block" of life.

Their search was unsuccessful but while they were there the line for heavy carbon HNC was found in the Monash laboratories and they were asked to check its signal from interstellar space.

Dr. Godfrey and Mr. Storey found the signal but their work compounds the puzzle.

American researchers working with heavy carbon and heavy hydrogen forms of prussic acid have already found signals indicating that these isotopes are present in much greater quantities than would be expected on earth.

For instance heavy carbon occurs naturally in carbon in a ratio of 1 to 89, so scientists would expect the signal for heavy carbon prussic acid to be 89 times weaker than the ordinary prussic acid signal; instead it was only six times weaker.

Dr. Godfrey and Mr Storey found the signal for heavy carbon HNC was only three to ten times weaker than that for HNC.

Professor Brown is now anxious to get more time on the Kitt Peak telescope, operated by the National Radio Astronomical Observatory on behalf of American universities, to find the signal from heavy hydrogen HNC.

Professor Brown explains that the

amount of heavy hydrogen in space is crucial to the state of the universe.

"The relative abundance of heavy hydrogen in the universe has a bearing on whether the universe will continue to expand or contract back into the primeval fireball from which, according to theory, the universe began."

Some chemists have attempted to explain the discrepancy in terms of chemical equilibrium, but if this was the case the highly unstable molecule HNC should not exist.

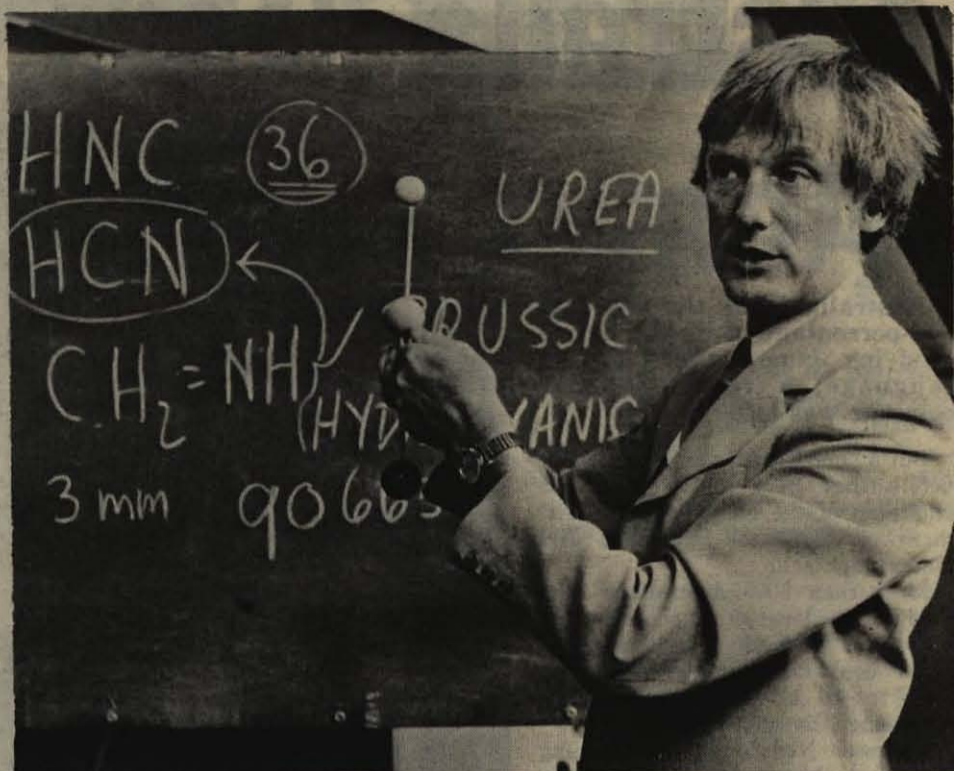
"As soon as the telescope is available to us again we plan to search for HNC with heavy hydrogen in it.

"If the chemical equilibrium theory is correct we won't be able to detect it.

"If we do detect it, and no other explanation for the discrepancy is forthcoming, we may have to modify our ideas of the evolution of the universe," Professor Brown said.

Professor Brown will give a public talk on the latest discoveries in galactochemistry on Thursday (April 8) at 1.10 p.m. in lecture theatre S6.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold, will chair the meetings.



● Professor Ron Brown

## GERMAN STUDIES

The Goethe Institute, Munich, is offering scholarships to people who have studied German but want to improve their knowledge of the language.

The scholarships, for a two-month course at the Institute at Iserlohn, near Hagen/Westphalia, are open to people over 18 who have successfully completed a basic German course and who would use the language in their work or studies.

The course will be held from December 6, 1976, to February 2 next year.

Successful applicants must pay their own travelling costs but tuition, accommodation and some meals will be free and a monthly allowance of DM 300 will be paid.

Application forms are available from the Goethe Institute, 606 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, 3004.

Forms must be returned by the end of May.



Professor Karol Morsztyn, Chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, was on hand when his son Ron received the 1975 A. H. Robins Award from the Dean of Medicine, Professor Andrew, recently.

Ron earned the award when he gained

the highest aggregate of marks in fourth year Medicine.

The award, presented by A. H. Robins Pty. Ltd., consists of a plaque and a cash prize of \$500, payable in two instalments — one at the beginning of fifth year studies and the other at the beginning of sixth year.

## CHAIR FOR Dr YERBURY

A Monash lecturer, Dr Di Yerbury, has been appointed to a foundation chair at the new Australian Graduate School of Management at the University of New South Wales.

Professor Yerbury is the only woman among the eight foundation appointees announced recently.

The Australian Graduate School of Management has been established as a national business school providing postgraduate education for management.

The school will begin teaching in 1977 and provide a three-tier course structure of residential courses for middle level and senior executives, a masters degree by course work, and a doctoral program by course work and thesis.

Professor Yerbury, an expert in industrial relations, joined the Monash Economics department as a senior teaching fellow in 1969.

In 1970 she became a lecturer and in 1974 a senior lecturer.

Since 1974 she has been on special leave from the University as first assistant secretary to Industrial Relations in the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

She was in charge of national wage case submissions and legislation.

Professor Philip Brown, former Professor of Accounting and MBA course controller at the University of Western Australia, is the first director of the school.

Other foundation appointees are: Professor Raymond J. Ball as professor, Dr George Foster as associate professor, Dr David Midgley as lecturer, Mr John Stringer as professor, Dr Howard Thomas as professor, Mr Robert B. Vermeesch as senior lecturer and Dr Phillip W. Yetton as associate professor.



# *Now open!* The Monash Observatory

*Monash's new observatory  
at Mount Burnett, in the hills  
40km east of the University, was  
officially opened on February 26*

The observatory houses the University's 45cm Newtonian reflector telescope, bought in 1968 from the estate of the man who designed and built it — Mr L. C. Jeffree, of Bendigo. It is operated by the Jeffree Telescope Committee, representing the faculties of science and engineering.

The February opening, by the former Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Matheson, before about 70 guests, climaxed several years work in restoring the telescope, adding more instruments, building the observatory and, finally, building a log cabin to accommodate observers.

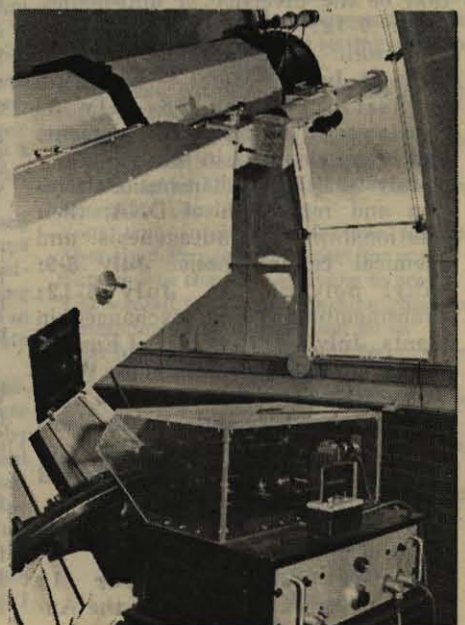
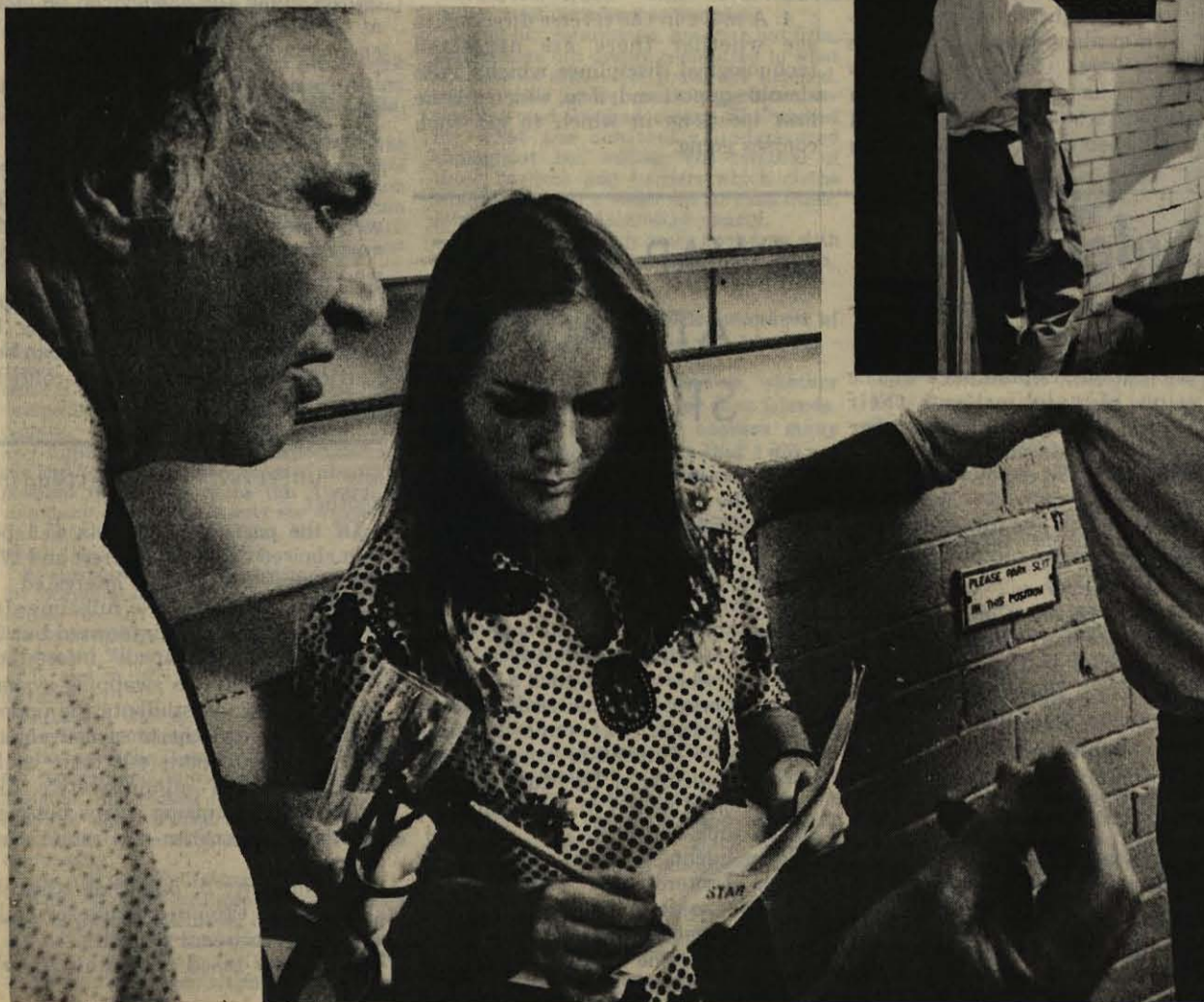
A grant of \$5000 from the William Buckland Foundation helped with the construction of the cabin.

Guests at the opening included representatives of the Astronomical Society of Victoria, the Science Museum of Victoria, Berwick Council and a number of professional and amateur astronomers.

Later this year, the Jeffree Telescope will prove an invaluable aid in observing and photographing that infrequent phenomenon — the total eclipse of the sun on October 23.

**RIGHT:** Dr Matheson (right) and Professor Kevin Westfold, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, inspect the plaque after the official unveiling.

**BELOW:** Professor R. H. Street, Director of the Research School of Physical Sciences, ANU, and former chairman of physics at Monash, discusses the observatory's operations with Sun reporter Ann Westmore. **BELOW RIGHT:** The telescope set for action.





# 'City student elite' is a danger

—Professor warns

Victorian education authorities should act to counter-balance the emergence of a city student elite at tertiary education level, says a Monash professor.

He suggests more money should be spent on country colleges of advanced education.

But at the same time he urges a "mammoth" rationalisation program to reverse the "hothouse growth" of CAEs generally in Victoria.

Their large numbers and comparatively small course enrolments make education too costly, says Professor Owen Potter, chairman of the Monash department of chemical engineering.

Besides too many CAEs there was too much duplication of courses, often resulting in a number of CAEs with similar expensive departments, each producing only a handful of graduates a year.

Students from country high schools and colleges go on to university in much smaller proportions than city students," says Professor Potter.

"If country students can get a start on their university studies in country CAEs, then the proportion of country students proceeding to university studies should rise, which is desirable."

Professor Potter suggests the Ballarat and Bendigo CAEs deserve specially favorable treatment "because of their contribution to decentralisation."

Arguing for a general cutback in the total number of CAEs, Professor Potter says it has been proved that tertiary education on the university pattern in a large number of small institutions costs far more than in a small number of large ones.

"In 1965, the recurrent annual grant

per student at Sydney University (14,000 students) was \$850 while at New England University (1625 students) it was \$2140.

"Rationalisation is all the more urgent since the CAEs appear now to be financed at about the same rate as universities, despite the absence of research responsibilities," he says.

The mushrooming number of CAEs had placed Victoria in an even worse situation than Britain found itself when, some 15 years ago, it turned a number of senior technical colleges into colleges of advanced technology, claims Professor Potter.

The English CATs, later given a "change of label" to become universities, resulted in educational facilities for technologists far exceeding requirements.

## Millions wasted

Many hundreds of millions of pounds were wasted that could have been more usefully spent elsewhere.

"If Victoria possessed CATs in the same proportion to population as in Great Britain, then there would have been only one in the state whereas there are now many CAEs," Professor Potter points out.

"I am told that degrees in civil engineering are available at seven CAEs and in electrical engineering at eight.

"Victoria is substantially oversupplied with student places in sciences and technology. Comparisons show that Victoria has a smaller proportion of university students in science and technology than does NSW, hence the

surplus capacity is to be found in the CAEs."

The CAEs could instead establish themselves a valuable role in community and technical education and in studies to first year university standard, says Professor Potter, thereby providing a basis for later-year entry to the universities.

"Such a change in the goals of the CAEs cannot be achieved in a short time, but considerable economies can be more immediately achieved by rationalisation," he says.

"This would ensure that by avoiding waste we can maintain generous provisions for education in technology."

Professor Potter suggests a four stage timetable for rationalisation:

1. Plans for CAE new courses should be reassessed on the assumption that growth in total numbers of science and technology students will be small.

"Existing plans for new courses are mostly based on substantial growth assumptions that are unlikely to be realised," he claims.

2. Existing courses must be reassessed.

"If, for example the average numbers finishing a specialist qualification at a CAE are five or six a year and the same course is available elsewhere, there should be amalgamations with the aim of achieving an average graduating group of not less than 15 or even 20 students."

3. A hard look should be taken at CAEs themselves to decide such things as whether a particular institution should teach beyond a certain level in science and engineering; whether a library grant necessary for it to do so can be justified; whether the staff really have the depth of background required to teach efficiently.

4. A move in the reverse direction to see whether there are neglected technological disciplines which CAEs should support and, if so, which are the best locations in which to get such courses going.

## EXCHANGE PLAN FOR FOREIGN POSTGRADS

Postgraduate students from 12 European countries have the opportunity to study in Australia under a government exchange scheme.

A 12-month scholarship for study or research at an Australian tertiary institution is offered for each award made to Australian postgraduate students for study in Europe.

Countries taking part in the scheme are France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Applicants, who must be graduates of European institutions of higher learning, should be less than 28, but the age limit may be raised in special circumstances.

They must have a good knowledge of written and spoken English.

The scholarship covers travel to and from Australia, compulsory fees, living and establishment allowances, marriage and dependants' allowances, fares and travelling allowance for travel within Australia necessary to the study programme, thesis expenses and a contribution towards vacation travel in Australia.

Other supplementary allowances may be paid. These benefits are not taxable in Australia.

The scholarship cannot normally be held in conjunction with another scholarship and scholars must return to their own country at the expiry of the scholarship.

## Jobs are barred

They cannot take paid employment within Australia.

Applications should be made through "the appropriate agency" in the candidate's home country. Inquiries about the agency can be made at the Australian diplomatic mission in each country.

Applications must be lodged by October for consideration in Australia in November.

The scheme was established in 1973. Two scholarships under the scheme were held at Monash in 1974 by Dr G. von der Hagen from West Germany, who spent a year in the department of civil engineering working on the theory of reliability of structures and Dr R. Delmonte from Italy, who researched Patrick White's influence on contemporary Australian literature.

## French science conferences

The French Embassy advises that the following scientific conferences will be held in France this year:

May 24-28: Origin and manifestation of the diversity of anti-bodies. June 9-12: Methods applied to prehistoric bone working industry. June 28-July 1: Metal — non-metal transition. June 28-July 3: Spectroscopy of transition elements and heavy elements in solids.

July 4-9: The mechanisms of alteration and reparation of DNA; their relationships to mutagenesis and chemical carcinogenesis. July 5-9: Vinyl polychloride. July 5-12: Transmembrane ionic exchanges in plants. July 6-9: Ceramics of Eastern Greece and their diffusion in the West. July 8-13: Dynamic systems and economic models. July 9-13: Combinatory problems and the theory of graphs. July 15-24: Nucleic acids and the synthesis of protein in plants. July 15-24: Nucleic acids and the synthesis of protein in plants.

August 30-September 1: Anthropology and biology of the An-

dean populations. September 8-9: The evolution of galaxies and their cosmological implications. September 8-11: Present and potential uses of transition metals in organic synthesis. September 13-18: Insect behaviour and trophic signals. September 20-25: Mechanisms of organ rudimentation in vertebrate embryos.

November 18-20: Capital in its productive function. November 2-5: Electron transportation system in micro-organisms. December 7-10: The ecology and geology of the Himalayas.

National conferences: April 14-16: Regional demographic disparities. October 15-20: The army and fiscal policy in Antiquity.

(Conference titles were translated by the Monash Department of French).

Further information can be obtained from the Scientific Attache, French Embassy, 6 Darwin Av., Yarralumla, ACT. 2600.

## SWAP SCHEME ATTRACTS STUDENTS

The majority of Monash students would be interested in a "swapping scheme" between Melbourne's three universities.

More than 70 per cent of the part-time students and 35 per cent of the full-time students who took part in a Diploma of Education survey late last year showed interest in such a scheme.

The survey, into the needs of part-time students, was done by nine Diploma in Education students under the direction of Dr Mary Nixon.

They interviewed 51 part-time and 20 full-time students.

Respondents were asked for their degree of interest in a "transfer policy which set aside a percentage of places at the three universities for sensible swapping, for the convenience of part-time students living or working close to

one university, but attending another."

Of the part-time students 45.1 per cent showed "a lot" of interest and 27.5 per cent were "a little" interested.

Thirty-five per cent of full-time students were "a little" interested but 60 per cent were "not at all" interested.

The report says a swapping system would give many students the opportunity to attend the most convenient university but points out there could be considerable administrative difficulties in organising swaps between the three universities and establishing priorities.

The majority of part-time students also wanted extended hours for child care and enrolment facilities.

Very few used the university's libraries.



# 'ANCIENT' PRESS FOR LIBRARY



UNIVERSITY Librarian Mr Brian Southwell (right) and Deputy Librarian Mr Doug May use a metal detector to clear the old wood of hidden nails.

Monash Library plans to build a replica of a 17th century English wooden printing press.

It will be made from West Australian jarrah that once formed part of an old police post on the Melbourne wharves.

Detailed plans for the press have been supplied by Professor Arthur Brown, of the Department of English, who is also chairman of the General Library Committee.

The blueprints were drawn up from descriptions of the ancient press in Joseph Moxon's "Mechanick Exercises" (1683-4).

They were used to build a similar replica for University College, London, where Professor Brown graduated and lectured before coming to Monash.

University Librarian, Mr. Brian Southwell, says the completed replica will be added to the collection of old hand presses in the basement of the Main Library.

This "lithographic laboratory" is used by students interested in physical bibliography, in particular those from the departments of English, French and Librarianship.

"The project is still very much in the dream stage," says Mr. Southwell. "But we hope that the press, when completed, will give people a feel for 'real' printing."

The collection already includes a variety of original hand presses dating from 1857 which are being restored to working order.

Mr. Southwell said it was hoped to obtain help from specialist tradesmen, especially craftsmen in wood, to build the 17th Century press.

The wood for it was supplied by Clayton secondhand timber merchant Mr Peter Bos.

It was originally part of an annexe to what was known as the "Wetshed" at Melbourne's Victoria Dock.

The Wetshed, a bonded storehouse for liquor, was completed in 1913. Police used the annexe until they moved into a new police station opposite the docks in the early 1950s.

The Wetshed and annexe were demolished last year to make way for a new Union Steamship Company terminal.

## TRAFFIC CHANGE

Traffic leaving the University via the Wellington Road entrance during the morning peak hour is now barred from turning right.

The ban, which came into force on Monday, operates between 8.30 a.m. and 9.30 a.m.

During that hour, the right-hand exit lane will be closed.

It is hoped the restriction will ease the highly dangerous traffic situation outside the entrance at that time.

# Dr ELIZABETH EGGLESTON

One of the most moving services ever seen in the Religious Centre was held on March 29 in memory of Dr Elizabeth Eggleston, late director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

Dr Eggleston, 41, died on March 24. She was the eldest daughter of the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, and Lady Eggleston.

Here Monash Reporter reproduces ex-

**PROFESSOR LOUIS WALLER**, professor of law and chairman of the board of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs:

In 1965 Elizabeth began her great work on the Aborigines and the administration of criminal justice in South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia.

Even before she finished her thesis, it was apparent that she had brought new insights and remarkable energies to the exploration and understanding of a part of Australian life and a chapter in its law which had until her time remained almost entirely untouched.

Elizabeth came to this work from a well-developed legal background.

A traditional career in the profession, or in the academy, lay open before her. But driven by what Edmond Cahn called "the sense of injustice", having as its facets, "the demands for equality, desert, human dignity, conscientious adjudication . . . and fulfilment of common expectations," she had become deeply concerned about the position of Aborigines in the Australian community. And as a lawyer she wanted to find out, not speculate about, the ways in which the law affected them.

So she turned from practice and returned to formal studies as the first graduate scholar in the Monash Law School, in which, in 1969, she became a lecturer. She graduated as a Doctor of Philosophy in 1970, and in 1971 was appointed a senior lecturer.

Elizabeth was the obvious successor to Colin Tatz as Director of CRAA.

She made the Centre a place which was not confined only to traditional teaching and research. She moved to make it a pool of material and human resources for the Aborigine community and for the white community.

She was the chief resource.

When a more comprehensive, calmer view of her work is made, it may be that it will be Elizabeth's work with people — with Aborigine students in the University, with many Aborigine organisations, with officers in

tracts from some of the addresses given at the memorial service. On page 12 is a review by Professor Colin Tatz of Dr Eggleston's book, *Fear, Favour or Affection*.

Government, with teachers in schools, with concerned men and women from all parts of Victoria and beyond — which will be regarded as her most important achievement.

Quiet but determined, sensitive but firm, unobtrusive but deeply committed to what she saw as attainable goals, she listened, talked, gave advice, made suggestions, assembled and inspired others. She worked for what she constantly underscored throughout her writing: the removal of those burdens and barriers which clothe Aborigines with a lesser status than other, larger groups in Australian society.

Elizabeth's spirit is truly bound up with the spirits of the living, and so will live on.

**Mrs MOLLIE DYER**, office manager of the Aboriginal Legal Service, Fitzroy:

When our loved ones pass on, whether they be related by birth or dear friends, those of us left behind express many regrets. My deep regret is that I did not meet Elizabeth at least ten years ago instead of just three.

Many of us here today owe more than we can repay to Elizabeth and for the encouragement she personally gave to us, we should strive to achieve the results she could see so clearly were important for detribalised Aboriginal Australians to re-discover the vital significance of cultural identity, heritage and even just simple, honest pride in our Aboriginality.

Elizabeth was the first person outside the immediate Aborigine community to give me encouragement in my efforts to have non-Aborigine people recognize, as we ourselves did, the significance of giving Aborigine children a 'black identity' whenever they adopted or fostered our little ones.

During the past three years there has been a marked change in the attitudes of Governments, Social Welfare Department, Police etc., towards Aborigine people in ac-



cepting some of our ideas. Aboriginal people have not changed very much and the ideas we are having accepted now are those same ideas we, and our Aborigine people who have passed on, have been putting forward for over 150 years.

I personally feel, and know many of our Aborigine people will agree that Elizabeth played a major role in changing those attitudes of white Australian people in their acceptance that we ourselves can make a valuable contribution in helping solve what they say is "The Aboriginal Problem."

I felt insignificant and unsure of myself until Elizabeth personally encouraged me to continue working towards changing attitudes of white Australians in accepting that our little children are black children in a white world and as such, have a separate identity of which they can be proud.

Today many important people are assisting us to achieve this goal; however without the encouragement given by Elizabeth, I am convinced that our present achievement would still be a distant dream. There is still much that needs to be done and we owe it to Elizabeth to carry on until we fully succeed.

I am honored to have known Elizabeth and personally promise that I will do all I

can to ensure that her name will have a meaningful memory to Aborigine children and adults as long as they live.

My personal sorrow is now lessened by the fact that the encouragement she has given me will always be present when I am working for children.

**Mrs HYLUS MARIS**, president of the Aboriginal Cultural Centre:

There, on the first dawn, before time, the Mind was pure sustenance.

Born long ago, before body.

It moved freely, yet with purpose.

It knows boundless Space, having come from There.

It span this web of the Universe from which the planets hang suspended, Ever turning, stars glittering in the velvet darkness.

The sun, through it, is giver of warm Life. The rain (from that same source it comes) is messenger of Life.

Wind is its voice, telling the earth always of Life.

Elizabeth Eggleston, it has been good to know you — your love for humanity, your sense of humour, your dedication to your parents and family, to your work, and to People.

Thank you for your friendship, for offering your energy and encouragement to the Aborigine people for their setting up of the different organizations — for pointing out people who would be helpful in setting up the Medical Service, for your encouragement in helping to set up the Victorian Council for Aboriginal Culture, and of course, the Aboriginal Legal Service.

Your true interest, your love for the Aborigine People and respect for our Culture was there for everyone to see. You wanted to know of the Aborigine understanding of the Eternal and all its great Mystery. Now you have become part of it, part of the Wind and the Rain.

On your Great Journey into the Eternal you see the sun from the highest point in the Heavens, and the rising of the moon. You look back over your shoulder at life on this planet and you have no fear, because you have done well.

Go in peace, with Biambi.

Go in peace, with God.



# Spotlight on engineers...

## 'QUALITY' BEFORE ECONOMY

An engineering project's contribution to the social and physical environment and to the quality of life was now an important consideration, the Deputy Chancellor, Mr Ian Langlands, told graduates.

"Indeed, if a project does not make a positive contribution in these respects, should it be proceeded with at all?" he asked.

The criterion of success for an engineer's brainchild was no longer limited to the traditional ones of technical excellence coupled with economy, said Mr Langlands.

As one who graduated as an engineer long ago, he was very conscious of the changes that had occurred in the profession over the last few years — "and which will become more marked in the years to come".

"Today's graduates are entering their careers at a time of transition when the profession is engaged in much soul-searching," he said.

"The days are gone when the public generally accepted without serious questioning the work and decisions of the engineer — or, for that matter, the medico or any other professional.

"Engineers are realising, more than ever before, that technical knowledge and ability, although essential, are by no means sufficient to make the complete professional."

"In the past we tried (rightly, I consider, under the conditions then prevailing) to give the community what we thought it needed, without trying to find out what it really needed or thought it needed.

### Need to co-operate

"But what might be called the paternal planning of the past is giving way to the participatory planning of today.

"To cope with this, the engineer must have much broader interests than he formerly needed and the ability and the willingness to co-operate with others of widely-different backgrounds."

Mr. Langlands reminded the graduates that the first clause of the code of ethics of the Institution of Engineers, Australia puts an engineer's responsibility to the community ahead of all else.

## Blood Bank here

The Red Cross Mobile Blood Bank will be on campus until Friday and again from April 12-15.

Blood can be given between 10 a.m. and 3.45 p.m. and appointments can be made at the Union Desk.



SIX WOMEN were among those who graduated in Engineering. From left to right — Le Thi Nhan, Judi Wilkinson, Thu-Hang Nguyen, Gabrielle Buzatu, Susan James and Mary Gani. Miss Nhan, Mrs Wilkinson and Mrs Nguyen are the first women to graduate as Masters of Engineering Science at Monash and Mrs Gani is the first woman engineer to be awarded a Ph.D.

## No graduation for workless

More than 10 per cent of Monash engineering students who have finished the course cannot formally graduate.

Because of high unemployment they have been unable to find vacation work in industry — a compulsory part of their course.

The situation for present final year students does not appear any better.

Twenty-one of the 195 students who completed an engineering degree last year have been affected.

The sub-dean of the faculty, Mr Charles Ambrose, said the students had completed all the formal requirements of the course except the work part.

The students are required to spend 12 weeks in industry during their course — two weeks of workshop practice done in technical colleges and another 10 weeks of vacation work.

But because of the present unemployment situation, particularly in the engineering field, many students have been unable to find vacation work.

"The problem has really come to a head in the last year.

"There are significant numbers of students unable to meet the work requirement and there is no evidence of the situation improving this year," Mr Ambrose said.

"At the moment these students cannot formally receive their degree."

The students are from all engineering fields — nine in electrical engineering, six in civil engineering, four in mechanical engineering, one in chemical engineering and one in materials engineering.

The University will give the 21 students statements saying they have completed the engineering course.

Their first 10 weeks of employment will count as the work requirement.

Students will have to submit a satisfactory report to the University on this work before formally graduating.

Mr Ambrose said the majority of students unable to graduate were Asian.

He said these students had particular difficulty finding vacation work because employers were looking for Australian residents who could later take full-time jobs.

Mr Ambrose said the Faculty was also concerned that the statement of qualification might not be as acceptable as a formal testamur in their home countries.

For Australian-resident students the problem is compounded by the

present shortage of jobs for graduate engineers, because until they are employed the students cannot formally graduate.

On March 19 the Careers and Appointments Office had 68 engineering graduates of 1975 listed as looking for work.

In an attempt to overcome the vacation work problem the former acting Dean of Engineering, Professor Ian Polmear, has written to the Institution of Engineers Australia on behalf of the Faculty Board seeking the institution's assistance in finding employers willing to help.

The Board rejected the idea of changing the work requirement. It was considered a "most-desirable facet" of the course and is required by the Institution of Engineers.

One hundred and thirty-one students graduated as Bachelors of Engineering at a ceremony on March 26 but students can graduate throughout the year as they meet requirements.

In its 1975 annual report the University of Melbourne Appointments Board has highlighted a similar problem in its faculties of Engineering and Applied Science.



# Fuel problem brings new challenge

## TRAINING CONCERN

Current training programs for professionals could be doing "more harm than good," according to the newly-appointed Dean of Engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee.

Professor Endersbee said that students began specialising so early in their training that they did not develop an overview of their place in society.

"One of the tragedies of our present education system is that specialisation commences in high school, continues through university, the workplace and even into social life.

"The net result is that the professions are divided, our society is divided and we really have not got any mechanisms whereby our common problems can be discussed and solved.

"Our aim should be to produce socially aware and responsible professionals who can work together in solving national problems."

Professor Endersbee says that engineers need not only a thorough knowledge of engineering, but must also be communicators, interpreters and managers.

"These latter aspects of the engineer's work have an obvious human quality, and it seems that the recent generations of engineers, in general, have not been confident in these areas of human contact and social responsibilities.

"The task of the engineering educator is therefore twofold: to provide the student with a strong basis of rigorous engineering training for future competence, and also to provide him with an introductory awareness of the social, legal, economic and even political relationships of the society in which he is to carry out his engineering work.

"We must attract the intellectual students into engineering and train them to be engineers of statesmanlike judgment, able to participate in engineering and social decisions involving finance, social priorities, industry, science, government and international technology.

"If we aim for less than this, we are likely to do more harm than good."

Professor Endersbee sees two major areas where it is becoming increasingly important for professionals to develop a sense of national responsibility — development of industry and the current energy problem.

He points out that most of the major growth industries in Australia are foreign-owned, whereas the majority of engineers in Australia are employed in the public sector.

"Anything we can do to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit in our students will help them to maximise Australia's own interests.

"What we want to do is compete. I don't want to suggest an anti-multinational attitude but I want to encourage students to do their own thing, to be aware of the potential for development, to help them to create their own companies and to meet the challenges that confront Australia in the engineering field.

"This will include the modification of our present life style to meet

the new energy future."

Professor Endersbee is chairman of the Institution of Engineers' National Task Force on Energy.

The task force and its working parties have brought together about 30 organisations and their experts from the Federal and State Governments, from universities and private industry and should report early next year on Australia's energy problems and possible answers.

Professor Endersbee says that work done so far indicates that within the time available, the next 10 to 15 years, there is "no great magical solution."

"There will simply have to be a rationalisation of our present methods.

"We have got to be prepared to develop alternative energy sources based on known and developing technologies, such as producing oil from coal.

"But we have got to move immediately into the area of energy conservation.

"We have built a society on low-cost oil — that parameter is changing and the consequences are likely to be far-reaching.

"Think of the problem of trying to revitalise our public transportation systems or to replace them with something better."

"The way to get on with solving these problems is to get the professions to talk with one another."

Professor Endersbee stresses that the problem-solving co-operation is an urgent matter — decisions made now are not going to have any effect for up to five years.

"Our whole social system has got a tremendous momentum and our present actions are not going to be felt very much in the next five years or so.

"There are roads being built, houses, cars — we are already committed to the sort of society we are going to have in five to ten years' time."

Professor Endersbee says some practical solutions to the isolation of the different professions would be to introduce courses in which students examined problem areas with representatives of other professions, and to discuss the functioning of a city with the large numbers of professionals needed to maintain it.

"You can imagine that if somebody does not know how the urban environment ticks, and they are trained to fiddle with it, they can do harm."

Professor Endersbee, an engineer for more than 20 years, says his criticism of engineers applies equally to other professions.

"In fact engineers are probably more aware of the need for co-operation with other disciplines than any of the other disciplines.

"Mostly the other disciplines can be more self-sufficient than engineers. Engineering projects involve many people, large, sometimes huge, sums of public money and a whole series of complex relationships, economic, legal and industrial."

## NO MAGIC ANSWER

Modern technology could no longer be regarded as a magician able to provide the world with new energy resources, warns the former Monash Dean of Engineering, Professor Ken Hunt.

Technology would not produce the miracles needed to allow society to maintain its cheap mobility and improve its affluence, he told a recent graduation ceremony.

"I take the less sanguine view that the great days of producing rabbits out of hats are over, particularly now that hats are shrinking in size and the demands are for ever larger and more spectacular rabbits," he said.

Professor Hunt, who last year retired after 15 years as head of the Faculty of Engineering to take up a chair in mechanism, was giving the Occasional Address to 145 Engineering graduates.

He told them they would find themselves, whether they liked it or not, working towards a change in mankind's whole pattern of existence.

"I do not mean political upheaval or revolution, but rather that our style of life — dependence on automobiles and on our costly serviced urban systems — cannot continue indefinitely," Professor Hunt warned.



● Professor Hunt

"We are beginning to see that there must be changes because we are being made more and more aware of the very finite limit to what this earth can support."

But if there were to be changes in man's lifestyle, they must not be allowed to crash into us in an uncontrolled manner, he went on.

"The changes must be manoeuvred and steered by responsible and far-thinking people."

The graduates would find themselves in the midst of these changes, he said, facing difficult tasks involving not only their particular field of expertise but also their judgment about social problems of growing complexity.

"For now we see through a glass, darkly — and let's admit it — with some anxiety," said Professor Hunt.

"At Monash there has never been a crystal ball to tell us how to educate, or train, our graduates for the future unknown. Yet it is that unknown that you will see, face to face."

He said the one thing an engineer

could not avoid doing was changing the environment. This was the job of an engineer.

"We, the public, are ever demanding more energy, more buildings, more roads, more electronic devices, more synthetic materials, more technical services.

"All of these require resources and produce unpleasant waste, and often create what I regard as intolerable noises and unacceptable sights," said Professor Hunt.

"But we cannot have our cake and eat it. Electricity can't be generated by a snap of the fingers, though most of us take it for granted that it can be turned on by the flick of a switch.

"Nor does paper grow on trees; the trees must be destroyed to give us our daily news, and the mountains of cheap cardboard packaging, and our books — all of which, we are persuaded, are good for us.

"How many of those who cry out against deprivations of our natural resources have any properly informed notions about the limits of energy conversion, the methods of manufacturing and processing of the goods they demand, and the major construction work dictated by social pressures?" he asked.

"How many of them recognise their own dependence on advanced technology and appreciate their tacit reliance on the expanding use of the resources that support it?"

"Here, as I see it, lies the major problem for the next 40 years, the period when you, today's graduates, will be making your marks in our society as professional men and women," Professor Hunt said.

## CITY MEETING FOR GRADUATES

The Monash Graduates Association will hold a general meeting in the city on April 12 to elect committee members.

The meeting will also discuss the association's program for 1976.

The president, Glenis Davey, said the association wanted to stress the role graduates could play in the relationship between universities and the community.

More than 100 graduates have already joined the Graduate Register Scheme, which enables graduates to do voluntary work in their particular field.

The meeting will be held in the upstairs function room of the Gresham Hotel, Cnr. Elizabeth and Pelham Streets, at 6.30 p.m.

Ms Davey said that anyone interested in Monash University, whether they are eligible for membership or not, was welcome to attend.



## NEW LIST TO AID RESEARCH

An important new bibliography of nonverbal behaviour by two Monash academics from the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit has just been published.

Dr Terry Hore, HEARU director, and Mr Neil Paget, lecturer, have seen the growth of literature on nonverbal behaviour and the difficulties experienced by researchers during their work in this field in the past eight years.

They have selected work mainly from 1970-74 and cite 686 references in five sections — Experimental Studies, Descriptive Studies, Dissertation Abstracts, Articles in foreign language journals and Articles not available for annotation at the time of going to press.

The works are generally available in Australia.

### Viewpoints given

In a foreword, the authors state: "The selection is not intended to give a comprehensive survey of the literature, but rather to allow the reader to gain an impression of the experimental work already covered in this area, to give some insight into the procedures which have been used, and to give an indication of the theoretical viewpoints held by researchers."

Dr. Hore and Mr. Paget say they found that existing bibliographies did not give enough detail about original articles.

"These seldom provided detailed answers to questions of, for example, the nature of the sample or the design employed, hence the reader was forced back into an often fruitless search of the original articles."

To overcome this the authors answer four basic questions in annotations to the 311 references of the Experimental Studies section:

- What was the research question being asked?
- What was the composition of the sample?
- What variables were examined?
- What statistical treatment was employed to obtain the results?

Nonverbal Behaviour: a select annotated bibliography, by Terry Hore and Neil S. Paget, Australian Council for Educational Research, \$10.

## WORKSHOP TO HELP HELPERS

A six-day residential workshop for people in the "helping professions" — teachers, clergy, psychiatrists, nurses and others — will be held at LaTrobe University next month.

The workshop has been designed as an "experience in personal growth" for people whose jobs call for self-understanding and a sensibility to the

# Vote on licensed bar — "Yes"

Almost 90 per cent of the students who voted in a recent poll think there should be a licensed bar in the Union.

The poll, taken during Orientation Week, was a tryout for the Union's newest "gadget" — the Monash Automated System for Elections and Referenda (MASER).

The system was designed and built by students in the department of computer science.

It consists of a portable polling station plugged in near the Union inquiry desk which feeds votes by landline to a University computer.

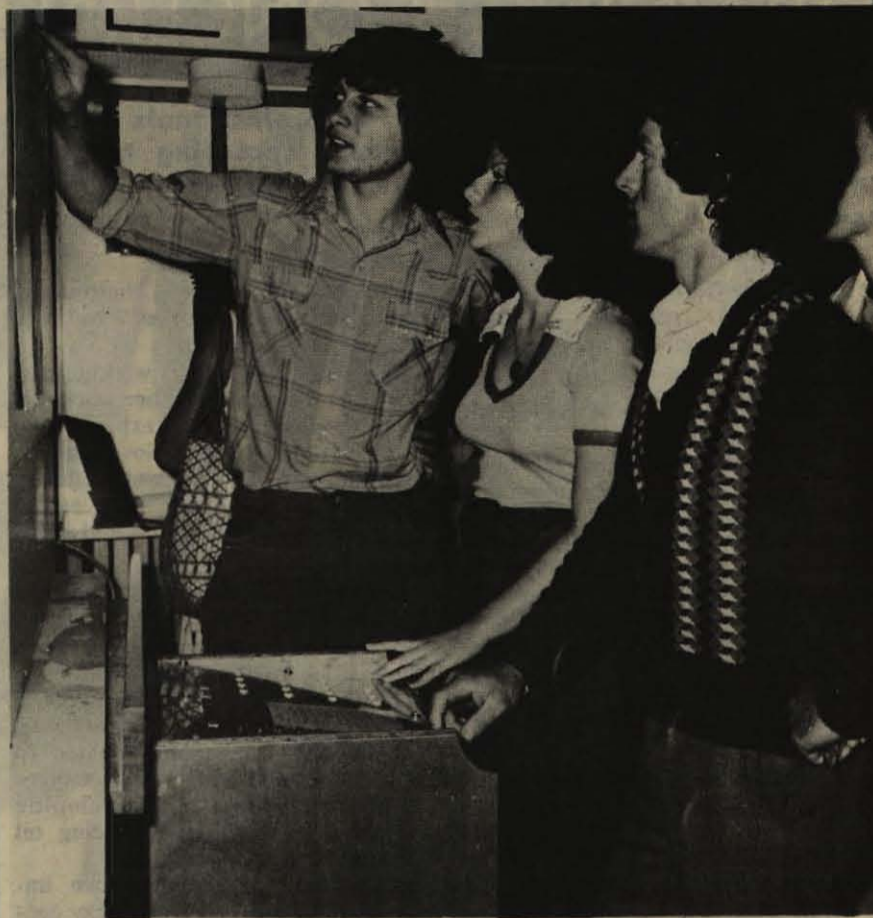
Results are known within minutes of the poll closing.

The deputy Warden of the Union, Doug Ellis, said there had been some initial problems with the system.

Reading directions for recording a vote and punching identification codes had been time-consuming for students, but, he said, this would improve as students became more familiar with the system.

One hundred and eighty students voted in the poll but the figures will be much higher on controversial issues.

The licensed bar results were: 88.2 per cent in favor, 11.8 per cent opposed. Seventy per cent wanted the bar open from noon to 10 p.m. and 30



per cent favored 12-2 p.m. and 5-10 p.m.

Mr Ellis said the Orientation Week poll had been only a trial run. Later in the year a widely publicised poll on a licensed bar in the Union would be held and the results would go to the Union Board.

The system is expected to be used often throughout the year as issues arise.

ABOVE: THREE of those who voted in the first MASER referendum were (from left) Robert Premier, Antoinette Mantello, and Vincent Festa.

# Job chances for graduates fall in industry, government

Job opportunities for arts and science graduates in private industry and commerce have almost halved since 1971.

In the same period employment of these graduates in Australian Government departments and agencies has fallen by more than 30 per cent.

These are some of the findings of a survey of the first occupations of first-degree graduates from Monash.

The Careers and Appointments Office compared the first jobs of people who graduated before 1971 with those of people graduating since.

The report says that, in retrospect, it can be seen that Australia reached a critical point in graduate employment in 1971.

"The ability of the economic system to absorb people with tertiary education as new entrants to the work force at a level consistent with their employment expectations fell behind the numbers becoming available."

Between 1963 and 1970 Monash had produced 2500 arts graduates and about 1000 science graduates.

In the four years from 1971 to 1974 the output was about 2300 arts graduates and 1400 science graduates.

But since 1971 all classes of employers, except State public services, have been taking smaller proportions of arts and science graduates.

"We believe that the 1975 'crop' will experience a continuation, perhaps an acceleration, of this trend," the report says.

Two other changes have been noticed since 1971 — more arts and science graduates going on to higher education and teacher training and more graduates not working or undertaking further study after graduation.

The report says that almost 60 per cent of arts graduates now go on to

teacher training and the number of science graduates doing teacher training has risen from about 26 per cent to 40 per cent.

The proportion of students not working or undertaking further education has risen from 3 per cent in 1970 to 7 per cent for arts graduates and almost 12 per cent for science graduates.

"Unemployment accounts for a proportion of these rises but it seems that more graduates these days are deferring their entry to the work force in favor of travel, domesticity or idleness," the report says.

## Laser course

The Monash Centre for Continuing Education and Physics Department will hold a short course on lasers and their applications in June.

The course has been designed for people in technical and professional fields.

The course, to be held in 16 two-hour sessions, will begin on June 7.

Enrolments must be finalised by May 3.



# 'Fascinating' account of family's history

S. M. Ingham, *Enterprising Migrants*, An Irish Family in Australia, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne 1975. Pp. 158, \$9.95.

**Immigration from Europe within the last four or five generations is a central fact which distinguishes — and cuts off — all Australian families from those of the Old World.**

Whether that makes Australians more or less interested in family history is another question: the number of descendants writing about distinguished forebears in the great *Australian Dictionary of Biography* is certainly substantial but may simply reflect editorial compromise with the hard fact that they were sitting on vital family papers, as much as anything else.

Family history is generally more appropriate to Christmas dinner conversation than to the bookshop. It takes professional skill of a high order to produce successful exceptions, and it is impressively and fascinatingly demonstrated in Sid Ingham's *Enterprising Migrants*.

The author has already displayed such skills in his study of James Ingham, transported for life from Manchester in 1824, published in *Historical Studies* in April 1967, but that was on a small scale.

Now, though he is too shy to say so, he tackles his wife's family, the Finns from Kerry, who arrived in Sydney as bounty immigrants on March 10, 1839.

Few historians' wives can have been paid a nicer compliment.

With infinite patience (and understandable admiration) he traces the fortunes of John and Mary Finn and their eight children (aged at embarkation from three to 25).

Perhaps the most remarkable thing is that, apart from Michael Finn's diary of the voyage out in the "Susan" (now in Mitchell Library), he has not depended on cherished family diaries or letters, but on miscellaneous public records in London, Sydney, Melbourne and Clunes, on church, asylum and bank records, and on the files of 22 Australian and eight Irish newspapers, not to mention the *Illustrated London News*. (It is an unsung blessing of Australian colonisation that it was accompanied by an extraordinary harvest of little country newspapers; it is an unsung tragedy that more was not done until recently to make sure that sets of them were preserved.)

But professionalism does not comprise merely taking pains and knowing where to look.

How much his by no means sentimental insights owe to oral traditions within the Finn family about their past — a source absent from the bibliography — one can only guess, but he carefully indicates the ways in which they were both unusual and typical Irish immigrants.

As it happens, his evocation of a Catholic Irish-Australian family

"which has never quarrelled seriously with the status quo" is nicely timed to reinforce James Walderssee's recent attack on the legend that such migrants were relentlessly persecuted and discriminated against.

Though Thomas Finn, ex-draper and self-made gentleman of Portland, certainly ended his spectacular career in penury and a lunatic asylum, he was a casualty of his own weaknesses and the vagaries of colonial economic development, not of anti-Catholic victimisation, and his rise and fall were paralleled in Protestant families of the same period, my own included.

This is a delightful book which deserves to be widely read. It is a credit both to the author and the Monash Publications Committee.

Accordingly I offer three minor criticisms only to prove that my own professional critical faculties were not lulled to sleep.

The first is that, occasionally, as when we are assured that the Finns

"did not look too sentimentally over their shoulders at Ireland" (p.37), one wonders whether the evidence can really be abundant enough to make such sweeping generalisations certain.

The second concerns sources. Such a wide range of them has been used that it seems churlish to draw attention to two unimportant omissions. One is the diaries of Sarah Midgley and Richard Skilbeck (edited by H.A. McCorkell and published in 1967) which throw valuable light on Methodist farmers in a neighbouring part of the Western District at the time Tom Finn at

Sid Ingham is a senior lecturer in the History Department. His work is reviewed by Dr Noel McLachlan, reader in History at the University of Melbourne.

Jennifer Strauss is a senior lecturer in the English Department and her first book of poems is reviewed by Susan Higgins, tutor in the English Department of the University of Adelaide.

## Maturity in first poems

Jennifer Strauss, *Children and Other Strangers*. Nelson, Melbourne 1975. Pp. 58, \$2.50.

**"Children and Other Strangers" is the first book of poetry Jennifer Strauss has published but it shows the maturity and control of a writer who has developed her craft to the point where the language is a fine and flexible instrument for her needs.**

Most of the poems are meditative lyrics, where metaphor and allusion suggest the particular qualities of an experience.

In the first, "There Were Three Brothers," a mother watches her growing sons and begins, casually, in the middle of the story:

But once upon a time is now, and here  
They spill from the car, spirits  
bean-stalk high  
To take the world as proper  
heroes do—

The meanings discovered in experience are offered to us in a tone that is lightly ironic, restrained but never self-deprecating. This poem ends:

I see them strange among the  
other strangers  
And, waiting for the lights to  
change, I muse  
On archetypal mothers who knew  
best  
And potted at the stove — or  
died  
Warm in the fiction of being  
necessary,  
With all their youth and beauty  
on them still.

But in "Remembering Pictures of My Lai" the poet is forced to abandon her characteristic tone in protesting the murder of a child in a world that remembers him only in 'numbing metaphors and number,' as an example:

Of all those fragile eggs we say  
Must break to make our  
omelettes—  
Oh bon, hon, bon, bon,  
BON APPETITO.

The anger in this poem fails to find its object.

A similar combination of bold analogy and verbal play in "Rogue Bore" is shockingly right. The title refers to a geyser that was inadvertently activated by drilling to tap underground steam; the subject of the poem is a woman:

Home on a trial visit  
She is quiet now,  
The terrain of a face  
Shocked to blandness  
Signposts no wilderness,  
... family feet  
Dancing around her  
Guilt's soft-shoe shuffle ...  
Ding,  
dong,  
doll—  
Who let it out?

This poem comes from "Epitaphs for Casualties," third of the four sections of poems grouped thematically. Many of the casualties are women, like Anne Sexton, to whom at least one poem is offered as an epitaph, with her voice "Wisecracking out of the terrible comedies of pain./ Hawk-fierce poetry, knowing body and mind/ Always astray in the grim woods ..." ("Sister Anne, Sister Anne!")

The meaning of Anne Sexton's line, "I am almost someone going home," which Jennifer Strauss uses as an epigraph for her own poems, is deepened precisely because this poet's experience of being "astray in the grim woods" is so different.

She is never really lost — the poems mark stages in the process of defining herself, through understanding where



### BOOKS

Portland was becoming a man of property.

Furthermore, since a chapter is devoted to John Grant, Senior (not the one of *John Grant's Journey*), whose son married Julia Finn and whose death sentence at Clonmel — for attempted murder in 1810 — was commuted to transportation for life, it might have been worthwhile comparing his experience in Ireland and Australia with that of Edward Eagar, a Protestant from Kerry, who had won the same mercy after a dramatic death cell conversion a year before.

The third cavil is the absence of a family tree which would have spanned the years between 1839 and now, even if it was incomplete and even if it revealed the author's own implication in the family he has so splendidly celebrated.

Noel McLachlan.

it is she has been in actual or imagined experience.

In the first section, "Generations," a mother regrets her second experience of this kind in weaning the child, "Ousting us both to the day of acts and words" from the "unserved dialogue of one." To regret this is "a piece of purest heresy", and she wryly reminds herself how she had shared in "the anguished litany of congregated mothers" complaining about night feedings. Still, and this note is characteristic of Jennifer Strauss's poetry, "the meaning come late after the event/ Is not the less a meaning." ("Some Have Epiphanies Thrust Upon Them").

On the other hand, she is wary of the false shapes we give to our lives by fantasies of what might have been. In "Begins/Ends at Forty," the woman resolves to deny the image of the "might-have-been-daughter" that haunts and traps her in the past.

To become "almost someone going home" is the difficult exercise of consciousness to which Jennifer Strauss's poetry addresses itself. To say that the person is at the centre of the poetry, uncovering the truth of her memories, the meaning of her relations with others, the sources of the empathy she feels with lonely and frightened women, is simply to point to the humanist belief that informs these poems, a set of values for living in an uncertain world where children may become strangers and strangers may become haunting familiars.

Susan Higgins



Dr Elizabeth Eggleston, a senior lecturer in law, and Director of the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, died on March 24 after a two months' illness.

Her death came tragically soon after publication of her widely-acclaimed book *Fear, Favour or Affection*, a study of Aborigines and the law.

Monash Reporter had asked COLIN TATZ, professor of politics at the University of New Eng-

land, to review the book. Professor Tatz was director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs from 1964 to 1970, when he left to take up his Armidale appointment. It was at his invitation that Elizabeth Eggleston took on directorship of the Centre.

Professor Tatz finished writing this article on March 23 — the day before Dr Eggleston died. It is not so much a review as an appreciation of the life, work and influence of Elizabeth Eggleston

## ABORIGINES ... ELIZABETH EGGLESTON ... AND THE LAW

There is pleasure in remembering the mistakes one didn't make. Two of mine relate to Dr Elizabeth Eggleston, Director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

The University established the Centre in December 1964. Within a week of the publicity, Miss Eggleston came to find out if there was any research she might do, possibly for an M.A. in history. Asked whether she had qualifications apart from undergraduate history, she shyly admitted to being a barrister and solicitor of the Victorian Supreme Court — and to having an LL.M. from Berkeley.

At that time the research literature on Aborigines and the law was thin indeed.

What existed was scattered, relatively unsystematic and somewhat peripheral to the main (anthropological) thrust of the authors' work.

Professor T. G. H. Strehlow's "Notes on Native Evidence and its Value" appeared in 1936 as a twelve-page piece in *Oceania*. Professor A. P. Elkin's "Aboriginal Evidence and Justice in North Australia" was the first serious reflection on the subject, appearing in *Oceania* in 1947. Justice Martin C. Kriewaldt's important paper on "The Application of the Criminal Law to the Aborigines of the Northern Territory of Australia" was first born and buried in a law journal in 1960. My thesis chapter on Aborigines and the criminal law and the so-called expose paper on Queensland's system of "justice" for Aborigines appeared in 1964 and 1963 respectively.

At the time of Elizabeth's expressed interest, there were four or five papers dealing with both special legislation for Aborigines and the administration

and application of the general law to them. These pieces were confined to the Northern Territory and Queensland. Ignorance of the situations in Victoria, South Australia and West Australia was as massive as the geography of those three States.

Elizabeth agreed to enrol for a Ph.D., entitled "Aborigines and the Administration of Justice" and covering the three States mentioned.

This required extensive fieldwork to the remotest parts of Australia, tact in dealing with country magistrates, the utmost diplomacy in talks with police officers and tremendous integrity once given access to police files and documents.

### Diligence and skill

With diligence and great skill Elizabeth Eggleston put together one of the most remarkable and original pieces of research ever conducted into highly sensitive — and virtually secret — areas of Aboriginal affairs.

The thesis was applauded by her examiners, Professors Charles Rowley and Geoffrey Sawer. The work was written with commendable objectivity, a triumph of her ability to present at times horrifying documentation of blatant racism and gross discrimination — stating cases which would evoke great heat and passion in most writers. The subject of Aborigines and the law is tailor-made for Miltonian pamphleteering.

The re-written thesis, entitled "Fear, Favour or Affection" published by

A.N.U. Press in 1976, is hardly that: it is a model of sound research method, impeccable scholarship and moderate though firm conclusions.

It will remain the definitive monograph for a long time to come.

The book treats such topics as the initiation of criminal prosecutions, bail, representation, the conduct and outcomes of court proceedings, special legislation applying to Aborigines, institutions for Aborigines, the vexed question of the recognition of tribal law and the entire question of Aborigines, justice and the rule of law.

Dr Eggleston is one of Australia's rare radical lawyers, in the best sense of that adjective.

Unlike so many academics in Aboriginal affairs or Aboriginal studies, she shows a care, love and concern for the subjects of her research, revealing an abiding sense of commitment to these people. She has been a constant, yet unaggressive, protagonist of reforms — many of which have occurred directly or indirectly as a result of her work.

To me, her radicalism lies in being what political scientist Harold Lasswell describes as a legal physicist rather than a legal plumber.

Elizabeth has been concerned with "why" the law and reform of the law, rather than with tame acceptance of the law, its precedents and case books.

In particular, Elizabeth has fought for Miranda (v. Arizona) principles: "the prosecution may not use statements stemming from custodial interrogation of the defendant unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination": thus, "prior to any questioning, the person must be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence against him, and that he has the right to the presence of an attorney, either retained or appointed."

She has been a strong advocate of the principles enshrined in the Report of the International Commission of Jurists on "The Right of Arrested Persons to Communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their Defence or to protect their Essential Interests."

Elizabeth has prepared brochures for Aborigines — advising them of their rights on arrest — to the displeasure of some police officers.

The second sensible thing I did was persuade Elizabeth to take on the Directorship of the Centre when I left for New England at the end of 1970.

In that capacity she organised national seminars on Aboriginal health and on Aborigines and the law. The proceedings and papers of the former were published by Queensland University Press as "Better Health for Aborigines?", co-edited by Dr. Eggleston.

The law conference became more of a political battleground when Aborigines "took over" the seminar and engaged in a political exercise.

Many academics would have raged at the takeover of their academic enterprise. Elizabeth understood Aboriginal feelings at the time, saw virtue in what happened and urged Aborigines to say and do what was bubbling within them.

### Legal adviser

Dr Eggleston has been more than a director of applied research. In her book she omits mention of her role as legal adviser to many Aborigines, her visits and comfort to Aboriginal prisoners and her part in the formation of the first Aboriginal legal aid service in Australia.

Long before any Federal government created and/or funded such bodies, an unofficial but effective service was operating in Melbourne, comprising Elizabeth, Louis Waller, Philip Felton, Colin Campbell and myself.

On pages 33-34 of her book, mention is made of an Aboriginal sentenced to 12 years for rape.

Dr Eggleston's role in that case was considerable: she helped present a case for appeal, and when that failed (through error in the Prothonotary's Office), she assisted in presenting a most rare "petition of mercy" to the late Sir Arthur Rylah for a retrial. In the end, the accused's sentence was reduced to half the original.

Dr. Eggleston is the first lawyer to treat seriously the topic of Aborigines and the law.

She has done so with a wide interdisciplinary and humanitarian perspective. Her concluding words:

"Only when the social and economic status of Aborigines has been raised to a level comparable with that of the majority of the community will it be possible to abolish all preferential legislation conferring on them a special legal status. Only then will it be possible to say that those who presently suffer inequality have achieved justice."

## The role of a board member

A member appointed to a statutory board because of a specific sectional interest has a duty to put the board's interests above those of the group appointing him.

This is the central point of a judgment handed down by the Chief Justice of New South Wales, Mr Justice Street, in a case involving a conflict of interests within the Board of Fire Commissioners of NSW.

Recently, the Victoria Institute of Colleges circulated among its member colleges a copy of extracts of the judgment, holding that it was of significance to many councils, boards

and committees in the VIC structure.

Similarly, at Monash — with its various faculty boards, Professorial Board, Council and other elected bodies — there may be interest in the philosophy underlying the following passage from the judgment:

"Nomination of the individual members and their election to membership by interested groups ensures that the Board as a whole has access to a wide range of views, and it is to be expected within this wide range of views that inevitably there will be differences in the opinions, approaches and philosophies of the Board members.

"But the predominating element which

each individual must constantly bear in mind is the promotion of the interests of the Board itself.

"In particular a Board member must not allow himself to be compromised by looking to the interests of the group which appointed him rather than to the interest for which the Board exists.

"He is most certainly not a mere channel of communication or listening post on behalf of the group which elected him. There is cast upon him the ordinary obligation of respecting the confidential nature of Board affairs where the interests of the Board itself so require."

Mr Justice Street emphasised:

"It is entirely foreign to the purpose for which this or any other Board exists to contemplate a member of the Board being representative of a particular group or a particular body.

"Once a group has elected a member he assumes office as a member of the Board and becomes subject to the overriding and predominant duty to serve the interests of the Board in preference, on every occasion upon which any conflict might arise, to serving the interests of the group which appointed him.

"With this basic proposition there can be no room for compromise."



Theoreticians will discuss . . .

## The origin of the solar system

A Monash mathematician, Dr Andrew Prentice, is among six specialists invited to give their theories on the origin of the solar system to an international audience of astronomers.

Dr Prentice is the only guest from the southern hemisphere invited to speak.

The conference has been organised by the NATO Advanced Study Institute and will be held at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne University from March 29 to April 9.

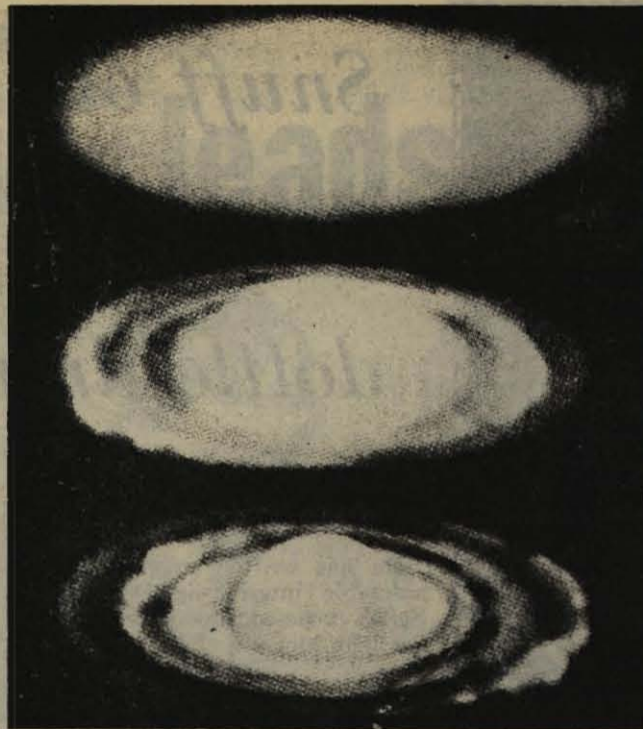
Before leaving for the conference late last month Dr Prentice said this would be his first opportunity to spell out his theory to an expert international audience.

Four other theories on the origin of the solar system will be presented.

These will include the hydromagnetic theory developed by 1974 Nobel Prize winner, H. Alfvén, and his partner, G. Arrhenius.

Dr Prentice has been developing and refining his theory for more than six years but has met considerable opposition to his views.

Using modern mathematics and computers, Dr Prentice believes his work has reinstated the theory of the late 18th century French mathematician, Laplace.



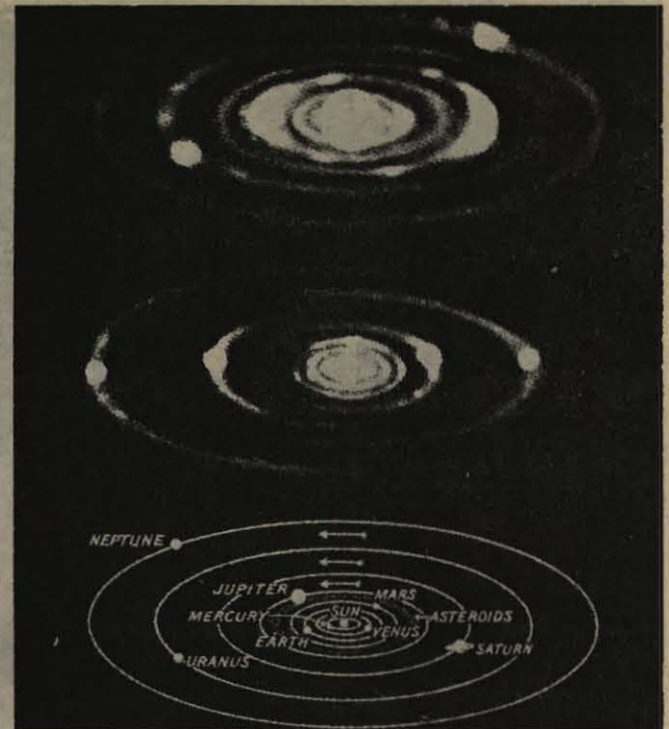
Laplace's theory was abandoned at the end of the last century.

"My theory places the original nebular hypothesis of Laplace on a modern footing.

"It shows that if you incorporate the new physical concept of supersonic turbulence, which I developed in 1973, then you can understand how a great collapsing solar cloud shed a series of gaseous rings from which the present-day planets condensed."

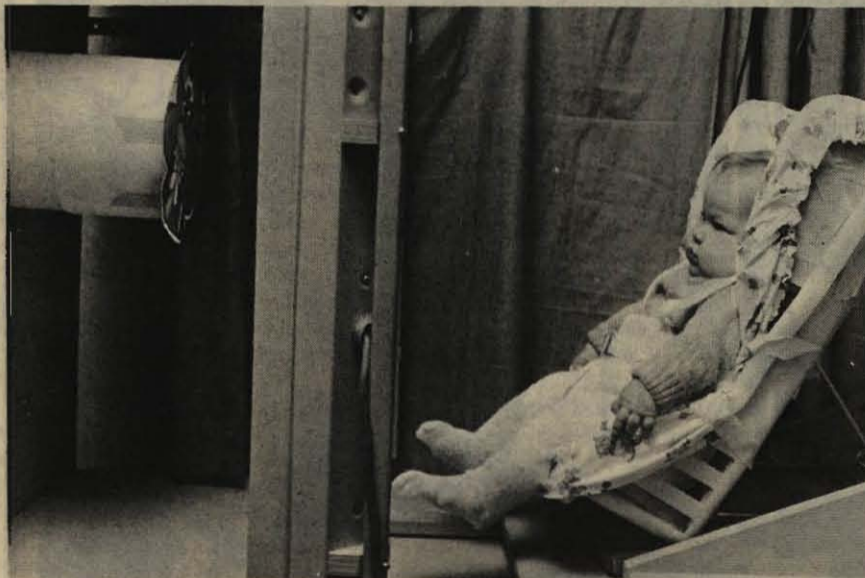
Dr Prentice says he has successfully tested his theory with computer-simulated models.

He believes the conference will give him a chance to gain greater acceptance for his theory.



ANDREW PRENTICE bases his theory on Laplace's hypothesis of contracting nebulae, illustrated here. A large rotating cloud of gas and dust (top left) progressively sheds a system of gaseous rings at its equator as it collapses under its own weight. The planets were later supposed to condense from the rings (bottom right).

## Babies wanted for research program



Forty young babies are needed to assist in a research program at Monash University.

A psychology Ph.D. student, Denis Burnham, is conducting tests on the visual abilities of babies from eight to 20 weeks.

He expects the tests to show if children this young recognise the difference between stationary and rotating objects and between two basic colors.

The tests are made at the Syndal Infant Health Centre.

The babies are placed in a modified safety seat in front of a cylinder which projects stationary and rotating patterns in red and green.

By measuring how long the babies watch each image Mr Burnham can determine if they are noticing changes in the image.

The test takes about 20 minutes.

Parents interested in taking part in the scheme can telephone Mr Burnham at the health centre (232 7692) on Mondays and Thursdays or at the university (541 0811 ext. 3968) other weekdays.

## IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

Monash University education lecturer, Mr Lawrence Ingvarson, would like to hear from academic staff interested in in-service education for teachers.

Mr Ingvarson was recently appointed to the Victorian In-Service Education Committee by the Minister for Education, Mr L. Thompson.

The committee is responsible for the planning and financial support of non-qualificatory in-service education for primary and secondary teachers in all schools.

Mr Ingvarson said staff wanting more information about the committee's function or with views to put to the committee should contact him.

But submissions for support for specific in-service programs should be sent, through the Centre for Continuing Education, to the Executive Officer, Glenbervie Teacher's Centre, 11 Glenbervie Rd., Toorak, 3142.

## 'Flu warning

The head of the University Health Service, Dr John Green, has warned that there is the possibility of two distinct 'flu epidemics this winter.

Vaccine against the Victoria A strain is now available at the Pharmacy for people who ordered before April 1. It should be available by April 12 for people who have ordered since.

A second 'flu strain, Type A Swine Strain, has been recently identified in USA and a completely separate vaccine for this may be produced later.

Dr Green stressed that separate vaccines would be needed to provide immunity against both 'flu strains.

## APRIL DIARY

5-9: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK will be visiting Monash University. 10 a.m. - 3.45 p.m. Lecture Theatres SG01, SG02, SG03. Appointments can be made at the Union Desk. The Blood Bank will also be visiting April 12-15.

6: LECTURE — series of Tuesday Lectures by Plastic Institute of Australia Inc. 6.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Fee for whole series: members \$55; non-members \$75. Inquiries: Mr M. Forte, 94 8041.

7: LECTURE — "The Holy Spirit in Christian Life," by Fr. H. O'Leary, C.Ss.R. Third in Chaplaincy Lecture series. 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. FILM — "Hoffmanns Erzählungen" (G), presented by Monash department of German. 7 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: \$1. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

8: LECTURE — Professor R.D. Brown, chairman of the Chemistry Department, discusses his latest discoveries in galactochromy. Lecture Theatre R6, 1.10 p.m., admission free.

9: FILM — "Goya" (NRC), presented by Monash department of German. 7 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: \$1. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

10: CONCERT — ABC Gold Series. Conductor Hiroaki Iwaki; soloist Eishi Kawamura (baritone), presenting works by Brahms and Mahler. Robert Blackwood Hall, 8 p.m. Admission: \$5.10, \$3.80, \$2.60.

12: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — New Music for Keyboard. Keith Humble presents works by Crumb, Humble and Davidovsky. Robert Blackwood Hall, 1.15 p.m. Admission free. PUBLIC LECTURE — "The Classical Tradition in European Art from the Middle Ages to Modern Times" by Dr N. Yalouris, Ephor of Antiquities of the Western Peloponnese. Presented by the Monash department of Classical Studies. 11 a.m. Lecture Theatre H2. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3250.

14: PARENTS GROUP — Morning coffee, tour of University. Robert Blackwood Hall, 9.45 a.m. Admission: \$1.

21: LECTURE — "The Eucharist," by Fr. Leo Hay, O.F.M. Fourth in Chaplaincy Lecture series. 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free.

22: PUBLIC LECTURE — "Transcendental Meditation Technique." Presented by the Students' International Meditation Society. 1 p.m., Lecture Theatre R7.

24: SEMINAR — "Australian History," by the Victorian Historical Association, of particular interest to HSC students. 9.30 a.m. Rotunda Lecture Theatres. Fee: \$3. Inquiries, applications: Miss G. Keaney, 328 1369. CONCERT — The Melbourne Chamber Singers present "Messiah" by Handel. Robert Blackwood Hall, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$5, \$4; students and pensioners \$3.

25: PUBLIC LECTURE — "Heaven or Hell," by First Church of Christ Scientist. Guest speaker, Harold Rogers from Italy. Robert Blackwood Hall, 2 p.m. Admission free.

26: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Music for Piano Trio. Robin Wright (piano), Philip Carrington (violin), William Howard (cello). Robert Blackwood Hall, 1.15 p.m. Admission free. DEADLINE for enrolments for "Applying Modern Control Theory" — five day workshop for professional staff beginning May 17. Details from Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718, 3719.

27: PUPPET WORKSHOP — presented by the Australian puppet master, Dale Woodward. Robert Blackwood Hall, 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Admission: 60c. Also on April 28, 29 and 30.

28: LECTURE — "Faith and Works," by Professor George Yule. Fifth in Chaplaincy Lecture series. 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free.

29-May 8: PLAY — "The House of Bernarda Alba," by Federico Garcia Lorca, adapted and presented by the Monash Players (dir. Andrew Ross). Alexander Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$2.50, students \$1.50.

30: CONCERT — Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, presented by Musica Viva. Works by Mozart. Robert Blackwood Hall, 8.15 p.m. Admission: adults \$5, \$4; students \$2. FILM — "Faust" (G), presented by Monash department of German. 8 p.m., Lecture Theatre H1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.



# Snuff out dreaded dottle droppers



I sent a copy of Monash Reporter dated March 2 to an archivist friend of mine in another university.

He has written to express considerable interest in Dr Geoffrey Serle's proposed work on the papers of Sir John Monash.

He also expresses considerable alarm and disapproval over the photograph which shows Dr Serle smoking a pipe while handling the papers! He agrees that the pipe may be unlit, but adds; 'think of the damage that could be done even by the dottle falling into the papers', and suggests that I should encourage Dr Serle to take up snuff instead! Perhaps Dr Serle would care to comment?

Arthur Brown.  
Professor of English.

of their present volume raises the hope that we may be on the brink of establishing a quantitative measure of academic achievement.

In keeping with the current rules of nomenclature of international measures (e.g. newtons, joules, watts), I suggest that there now be recognised a **Standard of Efficiency in Reducing Lengthy Essays** fixed at a rate of condensation to one per cent of original volume (or mass?).

Kiloserles would presumably be condensation to 0.01 per cent but, going in the other direction, if a Deciserle be reduction to 10 per cent, a Milliserle seems to land us back on Square One.

Tiresome details of this nature can be worked out by the mathematicians, who would probably come up with a log. scale or something devious.

Dr. G. B. Silberbauer  
Senior Lecturer  
Anthropology and Sociology.

Your front-page report (No. 1-76) that Dr. Serle is to condense the Monash Memorabilia to one per cent



SKYE McDONALD, president of the Psychology Society, reads the Tarot cards for a student — and the news doesn't look good.

The more serious side of Orientation Week — Deans' addresses, seminars — were well attended this year but freshers still found plenty of time for the fun.

Assistant to the Warden, Caroline Piesse, said Union staff felt the week, beginning on March 2, had been successful.

About half the freshers took advantage of the student host scheme. Second and third-year students took groups of newcomers around the university and to Orientation functions so that at the start of term there were some familiar places and faces.

And coffee sessions organised by the different faculties were well attended by about 2,000 new students who went to meet staff and other students.

**Photographs:**  
**Herve Alleaume**

Despite a windy day on Thursday (March 4) there was plenty of non-academic action during the week.

The Psychology Society's offer to read palms and Tarot cards was taken up by many students and tables set up by the various clubs and societies in the Union were well patronised.

Union Night, organised jointly by Monash Association of Students, Clubs and Societies and Sports and Recreation, was highly successful as were a rock and roll dance organised by the Motor Cycle Club and the Hot Dog-a-cue.

## Orientation success



CONVENER of the Host Family Scheme, Mrs Meredith McComas, was kept busy during Orientation Week with queries. Some overseas students who investigated the scheme were (from left) Leong Kum Hwa, seated; Tan Kian Hwa; Wong Fot Yew; Ip Kwok Khuen; and Hee Kock Whey.



## Scholarships

The Academic Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a precis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, extension 3055. The Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Scholarships 1976-77.

Graduates with 1st class honours wishing to pursue a Masters or Doctorate in natural science or humanities disciplines, are eligible for this scholarship valued at \$5,700 and tenable at Dalhousie University, Canada. Applications should be lodged as soon as possible.

**Reserve Bank of Australia**  
**a. Senior Research Fellowships (Agriculture)**  
 For two to three years applied agricultural research at any Australian university or other approved institution. Salary: \$A 20,908 p.a., travel allowance.  
**b. Research Fellowships (Agriculture)**  
 Tenable for one year at a research institution other than where the applicant is at present employed. Salary: \$A 12,083 — \$A 16,193 p.a., travel allowance. Applications for (a) and (b) close on April 30.

**The University of Auckland — Postdoctoral Fellowships (1977 Awards)**  
 Scholars with doctorates who wish to pursue advanced research in any department of University of Auckland, are eligible. Tenure, one year initially. Value: \$NZ 666 monthly, economy return air fare. Applications close April 30.

**Canadian Pacific Airlines Travel Award**  
 Available to graduates already accepted for one year's study at a Canadian University. Value: Return air fare to Canada. Applications close at Graduate Scholarships Office on May 15.

**Australian Academy of the Humanities — Travel Grants**  
 Grants for short-term study abroad are available to scholars engaged in full-time employment in certain Humanities fields. Value: \$A800 towards air fare. Applications close in Canberra, on June 30.

**C.S.I.R.O. Postdoctoral Studentships**  
 C.S.I.R.O. offers 15 awards for postdoctoral research overseas in fields of specific interest to the C.S.I.R.O. Value: varies according to place of tenure. Applications close April 14.

**The Lattice Davis Award for Educational Innovation and Development**  
 This award, valued at approximately \$1,000 p.a., is for an innovative educational project for any age group or situation providing it has practical application. Applications close April 16.

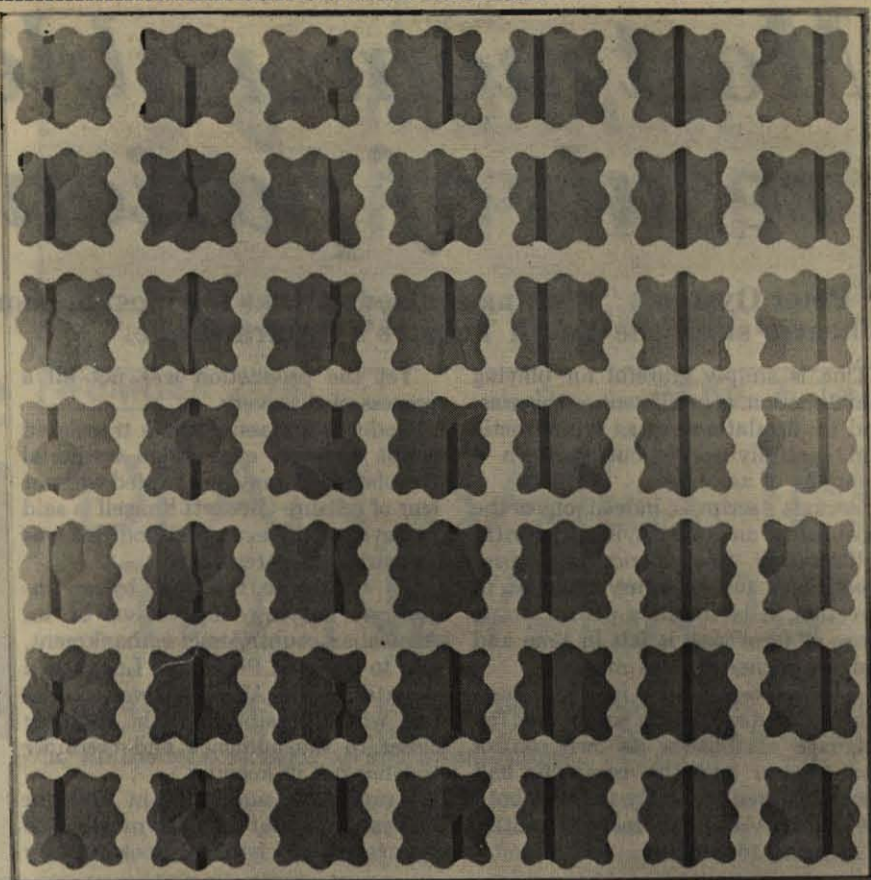
**Scholarships for Study in China**  
 Available to people who have completed at least three years of tertiary study in Chinese. Benefits include fares, text books, accommodation and meals. Applications close in Canberra on April 23.

**Life Insurance Medical Research Fund** Field of study: Cardiovascular function and disease.  
**(a) Grants-in-aid.** — For one to three years to give financial assistance for salaries, equipment etc. to appropriate research institutions.  
**(b) Fellowships** — Open to University graduates for one year's research in Australia or New Zealand. Previous research experience not essential. \$8,600 minimum commencing salary.  
**(c) Travelling Fellowship** — For graduate research abroad. Two to three year tenure, \$11,000 minimum salary, travel allowance for Fellow and family, dependants' allowance. Two years research experience necessary.  
**(d) Visiting Fellowship.** Available to distinguished overseas persons nominated by Australian and New Zealand research workers. Tenure, six months to one year, stipend up to \$10,000. Applications for a, b, c, and d close July 1.

**Postdoctoral Research at the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology — New Jersey (U.S.A.)**  
 A one-year fellowship for research in the biological and biochemical sciences is available to Ph.D. holders. Stipends: \$12,000 - \$12,500, travel allowance. Applications close October 15.

## Works from the Monash collection

by  
**Grazia Gunn**  
 Curator of the collection



**Robert Rooney's Slippery Seal 2 is one of four works in which an idea is repeated in a sequence of paintings.**

Rooney's work in this particular group is involved with the systematic processing of an idea.

Each painting in the group is constructed on a grid made up of multiple squares.

The idea for the undulating contours of each square is taken from a German Christmas cake box.

We see two fixed grids superimposed which allow a variety of activities creating differences and similarities between the four paintings.

The sequence of Rooney's four paintings is constructed

systematically.

The process is closely related to the composition of music so that the work proceeds as a time piece.

The image in each square on the ambiguous white ground/grid is a repetition of a stencil taken from the back of a Kellogg's cereal packet, where one often sees offers of creative play to children.

In this particular instance the creative play involved is making a mobile of cut out parts of a seal on a stand and a ball.

Rooney cut the three shapes then arranged them but, not in the expected way, he structured and ordered the three parts (shapes) into an unfamiliar image.

Then using it as a stencil, he

SLIPPERY SEAL 2, 1967, 107 x 107 cm. acrylic on canvas.

repeats it in sequence starting from the left hand corner right across the canvas varying the repetitions in as many ways as possible — upside down, back to front and so on.

The grid shows different sections of the stencil creating a variety of images.

The colours are taken from advertisements for house paints; they are acid and often almost iridescent.

Rooney — Born September 24, 1937, Melbourne. Studied 1954-57, Swinburne College of Technology. 1972-73, Preston Institute of Technology.

Displayed on the seventh floor, South Wing, Humanities Building, Department of Visual Arts.

# Monash Players go it alone with adapted Spanish play

The Monash Players, with the help of the Spanish department, are to perform their own adaptation of a play by the famous Spanish playwright, Federico Garcia Lorca.

The director of Student Theatre, **Andrew Ross**, says the play, "The House of Bernarda Alba," is one of the most ambitious productions the Players have ever tackled.

Mr Ross and **Liz Medina**, from the Players and two staff members in Spanish, **Frances Lutman** and **Alun Kenwood**, are working from the original play, several literal translations, and by solving problems as they arise at rehearsal.

Mr Ross said the adaptation would attempt to put the "blood, sweat and sexuality" back into the play.

Translations which had been done were flat and lacked the power and impact of the original Spanish, he said.

There were a number of problems in

producing lines which were "speakable" in English.

The play, which needs a cast of 60 women, examines the growing independence and sexual awareness of the five daughters of a dominating mother, Bernarda Alba.

There are 10 major parts and a large chorus.

The play opens during the funeral of Bernarda Alba's husband.

Lorca wrote the play in 1936 a few months before he was killed by the Falangists in the first days of the Spanish Civil War.

Mr Ross says the production will give the public the chance to see a play which no professional company in

Australia could afford to stage because of the large cast required.

The production has attracted offers of help from a number of professionals — **Mervyn Trimm**, who stage-managed the recent Alexander Theatre production of "Waiting for Godot," will help with costume design and stage management training, and the youth director of the Melbourne Theatre Company, **Jonathan Hardy**, will help with voice for the singing.

The play will be staged from April 29 to May 8 at the Alexander Theatre.

The company had originally planned to perform a Tom Stoppard adaptation of the play but Stoppard withdrew performing rights because he was dissatisfied with his work.

## ACADEMIC FOR NEW DRAMA POST

A Monash psychologist, **Andrew Hornblow**, has been appointed to the staff of Victoria's first tertiary training centre for dramatic artists — the School of Drama of the Victorian College of the Arts.

The school will open on May 24 with 30 students.

Mr Hornblow, 34, has been a senior teaching fellow in the department of psychological medicine at Monash since 1974 and is currently studying toward a Ph.D. degree here.

He will join the drama school's staff of seven as a part-time lecturer of psychology.

**Mr Peter Oyston**, who directed the recent production of "Waiting for Godot" at the Alexander Theatre, is dean of the school.

In the past, Victorians seeking training as professional actors and technical experts in the theatre, film and television industries have had to go interstate or overseas.



# 'Most memorable' Godot result of patient work

Peter Oyston's "Waiting for Godot" was the most memorable event in the Alexander Theatre since the Youth Theatre's "Marat-Sade."

One is simply grateful for playing and direction as intelligent as this was, and for a relationship as sympathetic and carefully-worked-out between a company of actors.

Beckett's script is, indeed, one of the most subtle an actor can be faced with: deliberately full of non-sequiturs, repetitions and arbitrary changes in direction, it is yet alive with a strong sense of form that is felt in tone and cadence rather than in meaning.

A trivial response or a false emphasis can send it disastrously wrong, but the language establishes its own control and Oyston and the company had clearly worked patiently to allow both the patterns and the free possibilities of meaning to emerge.

Yet the production was not all a process of discovery.

Godot is a classic, and a translated script anyway, even if an authorial translation. It may be adapted without fear of censure (Beckett himself is said to have set the example) and this was no purist interpretation.

To naturalise the text by an ingenious setting suggestive of an Australian country-road embankment, and to bring on Pozzo and Lucky as a squatter and an Aboriginal was a variation which possibly brought the play closer to the audience and certainly was not out of keeping.

I remember audiences in Western Australian wheat-belt towns who, to the actors' astonishment, took an early

performance of Godot as an hilarious comedy. They explained: "It's just like life."

Moreover, subsequent refinements in the theatre of boredom have caused this earlier work to seem almost action-packed, and the production took advantage of the interesting possibilities of movement offered by the setting to emphasise Beckett's lively theatricality while tending to minimise the darker puzzles that underlie it.

Adapt by all means; but remember that Mile End, though a goodly matter, is not all the world. Beckett's tramps are as much at home in Paris or Terra del Fuego as they are in Buln Buln and there are disadvantages in making local references too obtrusive.

As a revelation of the daily torture, and self-torture, of human beings in the "White Baas" society, this play is almost unbearably effective.

Fugard, himself a victim of official oppression, does not offer us facile propanganda.

Boesman is a brutal wife-beater, who spits on the dying black "kaffir." Lena, homeless, childless, is strong enough to survive only by staying with Boesman, and by pathetic attempts to dance and sing and talk away her agony.

Between the man and woman there is hardly a gesture or word of affection.

And yet, with great subtlety, Fugard does indicate the seeds of hope.

Lena protects the dying African; Boesman gives him back the blanket, and confesses he broke the bottles for which he had beaten Lena.

Small gestures, but perhaps enough to enable them to grow nearer to each other.

The first act of the play might have had more pauses in the dialogue — perhaps by increasing the stage-business with the shelter and food, etc. — because Lena's incessant talk seemed unnatural. Boesman's outburst about "Freedom," though handled well by the actor, was perhaps the one point where Fugard was tempted into the "Long Speech With A Message," which is the great bane of didactic naturalism.

This intense, subtle, compassionate play demands acting of great skill and sympathy.

Olive Bodill's portrayal of Lena was magnificently authentic, poignant and comic, being particularly convincing in movement and gesture.

Anthony Wheeler displayed equal talent and sensitivity in presenting the conflicts and pain beneath Boesman's surface brutality. And in his minor but essential role, Harry Roberts perfectly represented anonymous, suffering mankind.

The Alexander Theatre audience was warmly receptive to this great play and its fine players. I am sure it would welcome more drama of this kind and quality from South Africa (or Australia).

Dennis Davison  
Department of English



A ragged slave, with a rope round his neck, uttering grunts or verbal mish-mash, confronts us in Beckett's "Waiting for Godot".

The horror lies in the stylized symbolism.

It is unreal, but poetically convincing.

In Athol Fugard's "Boesman and Lena" we watch two Cape Coloreds enact their degradation and dignity as they erect a pitiful shelter from rusty iron sheets and boil water over a makeshift fire.

The horror lies in the staged imita-

tion of real life for South African victims of apartheid. (I have witnessed it myself when I lived near Fugard's Port Elizabeth).

"Boesman and Lena" is essentially naturalistic, and has the shocking actuality of a documentary film. (One blemish in Peter Williams' sensitive production was Lena's leaving behind the tin on which she had lit a genuine fire).



Recorded laughing-jackasses (for Pete's sake!) are simply an artistic error, not because they're Australian, but because there shouldn't be anything at all "out there."

In the same way I don't want to lose the simple emphatic crudity of the original Macon county: "who's talking about the Macon county . . . I've puked my puke of a life away here. I tell you! Here! In the Cackon county!" (Was it Walbadgery they tried to find a rhyme for?)

## Compensations

Such miscalculations were amply compensated for by Zac Martin's moving adaptation of Lucky's tirade into a pointless sermon that emerged with slow dignity from the unfathomable recesses of a vanished culture and was made the more poignant by snatches of unintelligible tribal song.

But again it is not merely quibbling to ask to hear the sentence Lucky speaks, for, desperately garbled though it is, it is central to the play's meaning, or non-meaning. (Its shortest form: "Given the existence of . . . God . . . man, nevertheless, wastes and pines.")

In my view the interest of the locale also tended to work against the sense of formal "play," which is of central importance to the action, and to mute the creeping horror of the repetitive language games ("Here we go again!").

But, given the rather genial interpretation, one can hardly imagine an honester reading of the two tramps than Peter Cumins and Reg Evans gave.

## Starting point

Finally, for those whom the elaborate programme-notes drive to existentialism or despair, an item of possible comfort from no more recon-dite a source than Darwin's letters.

This seems to be as good a starting point as any for exploring the rules of the Godot game: "the impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether it is an argument of real value I have never been able to decide. I am aware that, if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves to know whence it came and how it arose. Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world . . . The safest conclusion seems to be that the whole subject is beyond the scope of man's intellect." — in G. De Beer's Charles Darwin, p.268, Nelson Paperbacks.

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## MONASH REPORTER

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Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, (ext. 3087) c/- the Information Office, 1st floor, University Offices.