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One minute it's up in the air



*... the next,
down the
proverbial
creek*



THAT'S the hard fact to be encountered when you start out juggling. Juggler extraordinaire Neil Giles says the first step in acquiring the necessary agile touch is to relax a little and loosen up on the self-exertion. Neil, currently appearing at the Last Laugh Theatre Restaurant, teaches basic juggling principles to student Tricia Feely (top) during a Monash class organised by the student theatre office. And, below, arts/law student Dick Gross wins some ... and loses some.

PHOTOS: HERVE ALLEAUME

'STEADY STATE' FOR MONASH IN 1978

Monash will remain a "steady-state" university in 1978 in the light of recommendations put to the government by the Tertiary Education Commission.

The Commission's report, tabled in Parliament last month, follows the guidelines for the 1978-80 Rolling Triennium established by the government earlier this year which allowed for a 2 per cent increase in funds for operating expenditure in 1977 (from \$600.1 million to \$612.1 million), but cut capital funds by more than one-third.

As an established university, however, Monash will not receive the full 2 per cent increase; the Commission sees the needs of the newer universities as being greater.

For 1978, Monash will receive recurrent grants totalling \$48,634,000 compared with \$48,419,000 in 1977. The grants are allocated as shown in this table:

	1977	1978
	\$000s	\$000s
General recurrent	46,430	46,605
Equipment	1,191	1,230
Special Research	409	410
Teaching Hospitals recurrent	184	184
Halls of Residence	205	205

(Figures are expressed in terms of the cost levels obtaining in the December quarter, 1976.)

V-C urges 'good housekeeping'

There has been a heavy cut-back in site-works funds available to Monash — from \$390,000 (for minor building works, site works and site services) in 1977 to \$250,000 in 1978. Again, there will be no money for major building starts.

Commenting on the proposals, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor R. L. Martin, said the prospect was not as depressing as it might appear at first glance.

"Certainly, the 'increase' in recurrent funds is, in fact, a reduction when we take into account that any supplementation we receive will cover only salaries and wages. We will, therefore, have to absorb a substantial part of the cost of incremental increases in salaries, promotions and any changes in industrial conditions, superannuation and long service leave problems.

"However, I am confident that with good housekeeping we shall be able to meet these demands without seriously endangering our vital teaching and research commitments."

Student numbers

Monash will be funded for a total student load in 1978 of 12,960 EFTS (equivalent full-time students). This

compares with an actual load at April 30, 1977, of 12,693 EFTS.

The 1978 student load is divided as follows (actual student load figures for 1977 in brackets): Undergraduate 10,425 (10,233); Higher degree research student 1665 (1637); Higher degree course work student 870 (823).

The Commission envisages a slight percentage increase in the science-based student load from 30.2 in 1977 to 30.5 in 1978.

This compares with percentages in the other "big five" universities: Sydney 36.5 (36.0 in 1977), New South Wales 39.0 (38.7), Melbourne 39.5 (39.9), Queensland 36.8 (36.7).

Expansion of medical education

The Commission says that expansion of the medical intake at Monash (recommended four years ago by the Committee on Medical Schools) will not be possible before 1980. However, the Commission has had discussions with the Department of Health on future requirements for medical graduates, and the Universities Council proposes to comment further in later reports.

Building program

Monash has been allocated \$250,000 for minor building works, site works and site services.

On the question of major capital

• Continued overleaf

Scholars find a lost Boyd novel

A Monash academic has uncovered clues which have led to the discovery of a lost novel by the notable Australian writer, Martin a'Beckett Boyd.

Published in the US in 1929 under the pseudonym "Walter Beckett," the novel was titled "Dearest Idol." Although not one of his finest, the novel is considered important in understanding Boyd's literary development.

Senior lecturer in English, Brenda Niall, uncovered the first clues and the find was finally made by fellow Boyd scholar, Terence O'Neill, of Melbourne University.

It will be an important addition — along with hitherto unrecognised short stories, poems and pieces of journalism — to a Boyd bibliography which Miss Niall has compiled. This is to be published next month by Oxford University Press.

Martin Boyd, a bachelor uncle of the famous painters Arthur and David, sculptor Guy and architect Robin, is ranked as one of the best Australian novelists, Miss Niall says.

Born in Lucerne in 1893 he was brought up in Melbourne but left for London in 1915 to join the RAF and serve in World War I. He returned to Australia twice intending to settle here but found he was never able to do so satisfactorily. He died in Rome in 1972 and is best remembered for "Lucinda Brayford" and the Langton novels.

It was an eagle-eyed observation made by Miss Niall while checking through an American publisher's list which led to the discovery of the lost novel.



Brenda Niall ... uncovered the clues

"Walter Beckett" was not a pseudonym Boyd used before or after, as far as is known.

As, possibly, a diffident young writer in London in the 1920s he had published his first three novels, "Love Gods," "Brangane: A Memoir" and "The Montforts," under the pseudonym "Martin Mills."

Miss Niall said this pseudonym had always been transparent. "Mills" had a family connection, as did the books. In particular, "The Montforts" was based closely on the history and characters of the Boyd and a'Beckett families who settled in Victoria.

In 1928 the book won an Australian Literature Society award and Boyd's sister collected the prize on his behalf.

Several of Boyd's early books were published in the US under different titles. Part of Miss Niall's work in compiling the bibliography involved checking all editions of the works.

While looking through an American publisher's list she noticed an entry, "Dearest Idol" by "Walter Beckett." The parallels struck her.

Was "Dearest Idol" a retitled "Love Gods"?

She thought it was possible Boyd might have revised the original and thus also adopted the new pseudonym. ("Beckett" has family connections.)

But her enquiries to the publisher did not establish a connection between "Beckett" and Martin Boyd or "Dearest Idol" and "Love Gods."

Terence O'Neill approached the mystery from another tack and discovered that "Dearest Idol" was a different novel, published only, and not very successfully, in America.

Miss Niall says that the lost novel does not rank among Boyd's best work, but it does show an important stage in his development as a novelist. The book deals with a London bank clerk's experience of the 1914-18 war. Boyd shared the war experience and it was to be one of his major themes but one which he found difficulty in approaching.

The bibliography Miss Niall has compiled is the result of several years' research. She says it fairly closely chronicles his life and would give a useful outline for a biography. Boyd was a richly interesting character and would make a fit subject.

Will it be her next project?

"No, after a lot of time working on this and other publications about Boyd I feel like a change," she says.

Aboriginal novelist investigates Australia before Cook

What was Australia like before Captain Cook?

Most history books look on Cook's arrival in 1770 as the starting point in Australia's story.

But this is an arrogant, unacceptable assumption, says Aboriginal novelist Colin Johnson. Mr Johnson, a research assistant in the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, is currently planning a textbook on Australian history prior to white man's arrival. It is being written for an age nine audience.

The work will cover such topics as the organisation of tribal groups, trade, languages, ceremonies and myths.

One notion Mr Johnson believes should be challenged is that white man brought "progress" to Australia.

"What is this undefined progress for progress's sake?" he asks.

"Living in low density groupings, the Aboriginal people existed in a reasonably static type of society and there is no doubt they were happier in it."

Australia pre-Cook was, it is estimated, a country of 300,000 inhabitants. There were two main language groups but 500 tribes of different dialects. Each tribe consisted of about 500 people with the largest about 5000, in the south-west corner of Western Australia.

There is evidence that contact between the tribes resulted in trade. For example, stone quarried in Victoria and flint from the Nullarbor have been found much further afield.

There is evidence, too, of an exchange of cultural attributes among tribes with ceremonies such as circumcision being introduced into tribes further in the south through the years.

Mr Johnson is perhaps best known for his novel "Wild Cat Falling" which



● Colin Johnson

deals with the experience of Aboriginal people existing in white society divorced from their own culture and ending up as criminals.

He has ideas for further novels, including one based on the life of an Aboriginal named Pigeon, referred to as "Napoleon of the North", who last century organised what Mr Johnson calls a guerilla war against white settlers in the Kimberley District using captured arms.

Mr Johnson recently has spent a year in California studying primal therapy.

During the course he says he relived his infantile experiences and confronted his blackness.

He says: "I came to understand the effect of my early childhood when everything revolved around attempts to be white. For instance, I was always told to be photographed only in the sun so 'I would look white', although I couldn't spend long hours in the sun or 'I would go black'."

But confronting neuroses is not necessarily a course he recommends.

"If you have to live in a neurotic society, and I think Australia is one of the most neurotic, then you need your neuroses as a defence system," he says.

Two particular neuroses white man brought to Australia are bound up with the wearing of clothes and the building of permanent structures, Mr Johnson says.

"Before clothes, people related flesh to flesh, now they relate cloth to cloth with much pretence.

"The city, with its permanent buildings, is based on the fortress principle. These buildings are a defence, shutting people off from each other.

"It is an exclusion reflected in the mentality of the people," he says.

Library acquisitions: examining the system

The case for the Main Library's book acquisition method - the Early Selection of Core Material scheme - was rather like Winston Churchill's case for democracy: "It is the worst possible system, except for all the others that have been tried".

The selection librarian, Mr A. Turner, said this in his recent report on the operation of the scheme to the Main Library Users' Committee.

Under the ESCM scheme, which was introduced in 1975 and has been in full operation last year and this, Library suppliers send the most important newly-published books on approval, the onus being on the Library to return books not required. The suppliers also send details of other academically relevant new books from which further selections can be made.

Mr Turner said that the weakness in the scheme had been that for several months now, as an economy measure, no additional titles had been able to be selected.

He said that some of the books on the supplementary list were "of the first academic importance." Suppliers placed books on this list not only because of doubts about their quality. Other reasons included a high price, narrowly specialised subject matter, and copyright uncertainties.

He said the Library was stockpiling the slips for these additional books but there was a danger that "if and when the financial situation improved" the books would be out of print. The average availability span of a newly published book, once about five years, was now about 18 months.

Mr Turner said that expanding the budget of the scheme was a first condition of its continued success.

He said there had been two standard criticisms of ESCM - the Library received books it didn't need, and it didn't receive all the books it needed.

The first charge could be met in principle by the fact that all books arrived on approval, and there was a standing invitation for academic staff to inspect them and suggest which should be returned. But in practice this was not happening. As a result the Library was retaining a small but worrying proportion of books that in a time of scarcity it ought not to be buying.

The second charge had been met by checking lists of important recent books supplied by the sceptics. At least 95 per cent of those falling within the scheme's intended coverage had been received.

Mr Turner said that, in theory, the old system of acquisition, where all books were selected by academic staff with some supplementation by Library staff, was better.

In practice, however, there were two snags.

First, the degree of interest, competence and assiduity would vary widely from department to department and from one year to another. In the past this had produced an unevenness in the collection which was "depressing and at times acutely embarrassing".

Secondly, the price in staff time would be considerable. The Library's acquisitions department would require at least three additional staff members, the cost of which would be the equivalent of 2500-3000 new titles. This was about 20 per cent of last year's Main Library intake of new books.

Moves for national careers body

Careers Service staff from Australia's tertiary education institutions have moved to set up a national body aimed at improving careers counselling for students.

The move for a national association of tertiary careers staff came at the conclusion of a Post-Secondary Careers Services conference held at La Trobe University recently.

Almost 100 careers services staff from tertiary institutions all over Australia, students, and employer representatives attended the conference.

The conference asked the Graduate Careers Council of Australia (GCCA) to help to form the national association, which will have a branch in each state.

Chairman of the Graduate Careers Council and Vice Chancellor of Deakin University, Dr Fred Jevons, welcomed the move to form a national association.

"I hope that in future such an association will elect members to the GCCA," he said.

"This will give the GCCA better contact with the grass roots of the careers services profession."

Dr Jevons also supported the call for more concerted follow up studies of graduates and diplomates after they leave their institutions.

The conference asked the Graduate Careers Council to co-ordinate and stimulate work on longitudinal studies of graduate job destinations, and to establish a system of maintaining contact with graduates after they leave tertiary institutions.

Dr Jevons said the relationship between subjects studied and the subsequent careers of graduates has never been as direct as many people suppose.

He said better information was needed in this area to help guide choices of courses and careers.

FREE CONCERT SERIES FOR BLACKWOOD HALL

The last two concerts in a free Sunday afternoon series will be given in Robert Blackwood Hall this month.

The concerts, on October 16 and 23, are being supported by Oakleigh and Waverley councils.

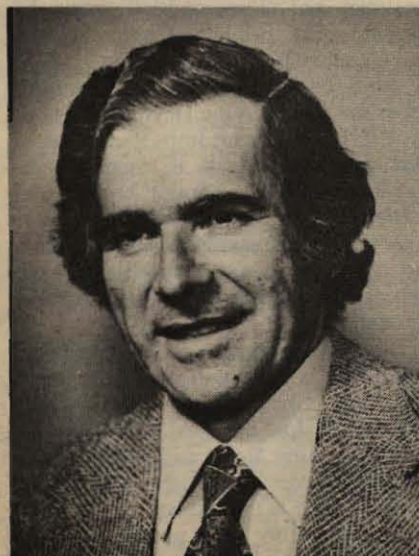
The first will feature Jochen Schubert (guitar), Vernon Hill (flute) and Jeffrey Crellin (oboe). They will play works by Giuliani, Telemann, Pills and Capelli.

The Collegium piano trio will perform in the second concert. This trio is formed by Stephen McIntyre (piano), Phillip Green ('cello) and Mary Nemet (violin). They will play works by Ravel and Schubert.

Both concerts start at 2.30 p.m.

The free concerts have become a popular feature in recent years at RBH, but with the tightening financial situation, the University found it impossible to continue without outside support.

The Robert Blackwood Hall Management Committee approached the two councils which readily agreed to assist.



The Vice-Chancellor, Professor R. L. Martin

A second language not 'all foreign'

To understand a foreign language was to understand your own better, a professor of German at Princeton University in the US said at Monash recently.

Professor Victor Lange, who gave a public lecture and addressed research seminars in the German department and the Centre of General and Comparative Literature, said it was his opinion that in the past 25 years educators had overstated the "merely utilitarian" purpose for learning a foreign language.

Professor Lange said that while the "imitative" approach might be valid with increased world travel it was possibly not the most illuminating.

He said: "To understand the structure of another language, to have a knowledge of how it operates is to learn something about your own. It opens the ears, eyes and mind to the problems, the possibilities and the importance of effective expression and communication."

Professor Lange said that while it was important that Australians learn the languages of their regional neighbors, such as Indonesian, it was also important that they learn the European languages as part of the process of understanding themselves.

"You are more than English, so to define and understand yourselves you should have knowledge of the elements of which you are made up," he said.

He warned, however, that learning the language of another country only gave a "slippery grasp" on its culture. Language was one component of culture, he said.

Professor Lange said it was his observation that as mechanical requirements that a foreign language be studied were waived, there were probably fewer students taking them, but they were better motivated.

They were interested in experiencing the literature of other countries "at first hand".

He said that more works were being translated than before which allowed a greater opportunity for cross-fertilisation between cultures.

Translations were inadequate in some important respects, however.

He said: "There comes a point when the original matters vitally, when it is important that the reader understands the author's special way of saying something."

"Shakespeare can only be fully appreciated in English and Goethe in German."

Professor Lange is in Australia for four months working on a book on 18th Century poetic language. He is based at the Humanities Research Centre at ANU in Canberra.



Professor Victor Lange of Princeton University relaxes after delivering a lunchtime lecture on "Lyrik im Zeitalter der Kunstlosigkeit" at Monash.

First year pass percentage falls in most faculties

The percentage of full-time Monash students who passed their first year fell last year below 1975 levels in all faculties with an undergraduate intake except two — Engineering and Medicine.

When compared with the faculty pass percentage averaged out over the previous nine years, however, the 1976 figures were up in three faculties (Arts, Law and Medicine) and down in three (Economics and Politics, Science and Engineering).

The trend is continuing in most faculties also toward a smaller percentage of students graduating with honours.

This information is contained in the 1976 Examination Statistics document released recently.

The percentage of full-time first year students who passed the year as a whole reached the lowest level in 10 years in the Economics and Politics faculty at 75 per cent, and the second lowest level in Science at 85 per cent (the lowest was 84 per cent in 1974).

In the faculties without set courses (Arts, ECOPS, Law and Science) students are regarded as having passed the year only if they have passed more than half the subjects or units taken. Students who take three subjects are regarded as having passed the year only if they have passed all three subjects.

In Engineering and Medicine, which have a fairly closely controlled passing-by-years system, pass rates are based on those full-time students who have

passed all subjects, or failed in one or two subjects but granted passes in the year as a whole.

Full time, first year pass percentages in 1976 with, in brackets, the 1975 percentage first, and the average percentage over the years 1967-75 second, were: Arts 83 (88, 81.3), ECOPS 75 (80, 82.3), Law 91 (94, 82), Science 85 (87, 88), Engineering 67 (64, 77), Medicine 99 (95, 96).

The percentage of those students who had been admitted to full-time first year study in 1973 and graduated with an honours degree by 1976 with,

And it's 'heads down' again

It will soon be "heads down" time of the university year again — the examination period.

Third term ends on Saturday, October 22 and the 1977 annual examinations begin on the following Wednesday (October 26). They end on Friday, November 25.

Students will know the when and where of the particular papers they will be sitting for when copies of the timetable and a notice to students become available next Thursday (October 6) in the Union and Library and at the student records counter in the University Offices.

It would be impossible to quantify the number of hours spent by students in preparation for the exams (headaches? sleepless nights?) or the number of hours spent marking them (ditto?). But a few of the elements

in brackets, the percentage based on the 1972 intake first, and the 1967-72 average percentage second, were: Arts 7 (10, 11.6), ECOPS 5 (4, 8), Science 19 (24, 25.5), Engineering 21 (30, 30). In Law the course is a year longer and the 1976 graduation figures are based on the 1972 intake with, in brackets, the 1971 level and the 1967-71 average percentage: 2 (6, 4.8).

In Medicine the figures are based on the first year, full-time intake of 1971 and are compared with the 1970 percentage and the 1967-70 average: 14 (23, 20).

which can be quantified give an indication of the effort involved.

For example, about 40,000 sheets of A4 size paper will be used during the six weeks taken to print papers for the 634 examinations scheduled on the timetable.

All examinations are held on campus in 26 separate rooms. Provision is made for some 40,000 candidature seatings to be supervised by nearly 150 specially appointed invigilators.

Special provisions can be made for students with handicaps. Those requiring additional writing time, Braille or enlarged papers, special rooms, seating or similar facilities should make application by Friday, October 14 to the Examinations Officer in the student records section of the University Offices.



New logo for HEARU

A new graphic symbol has appeared on campus.

It is the logo for the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit and symbolises its three main functions — research, advice and service.

Explaining the design, HEARU director, Dr T. Hore said: "The dynamic aspects are suggested by the 'going away' perspective of the horizontal portion of the tail, which then changes to a vertical ascent indicating a growth in understanding."

"The arrow heads centre and is also in triple and again in perspective, representing a greater depth of perception."

Reorganisation

Adoption of the logo corresponds with changes in the internal organisation of HEARU.

The Audio Visual Aids section has been reformed the Educational Technology Section and will have an expanded role. Senior lecturer, Mr Ian Thomas is in charge of this section, located west of Medicine, and can be contacted on ext. 3880.

Mr E. C. Snell, formerly AVA Officer and now Developmental Engineer-Educational Technology, has moved into the HEARU section in the Law Building and can be contacted on ext. 3271.

A detailed brochure of the services the Unit offers to staff is being prepared.

Developed nations 'must reconsider Third World aid'

The developed world needs to reconsider its motivation for, and the thrust and content of, its aid to the Third World.

A professor of law at Monash, Professor C.G. Weeramantry says this in a book, *Equality and Freedom: Some Third World Perspectives*, published recently by Hansa Publishers Limited.

The book is based on a presentation Professor Weeramantry gave to the World Congress on Equality and Freedom at its quadrennial sessions in St Louis.

It has been enthusiastically received and referred to in one instance as the "Third World Magna Carta".

Professor Weeramantry says that it is unfortunate that politicians have tapped the wrong instincts to obtain an endorsement of aid programs from their electorates.

Aid tends to dry up when expectations of benefit are belied, he says.

"It is to be hoped that humanitarianism and concern for mankind as a whole will be the mainsprings of future programs of foreign aid," he adds.

Professor Weeramantry says the world has learnt at some expense that past strategies of assistance involved assumptions inapplicable to Third World conditions.

Different approach

He says: "It was thought that heavy technology and rapid investment were the key to economic upliftment irrespective of the nation concerned.

"What answered dramatically in Japan and under the Marshall Plan led planners to believe that such heavy investment automatically produced results. When the Third World failed to reproduce anything comparable to these economic miracles the fault was thought to lie with Third World intransigence.

"It was noted with surprise that, despite intensive assistance, the poor continued to grow poorer while the rich grew richer, and that the attempt to redress inequality seemed only to heighten it."

Professor Weeramantry said the heavy technology — rapid investment aid strategy had worked in Japan and the Marshall Plan countries because they already had a diffusion of industry. Aid did not accumulate at the centre where red tape, selfishness and other obstacles kept it away from the mass of people.

Most Third World societies, however, remained centralised administrative units.

Burdensome gifts

For aid to percolate down to the lowest economic level it was necessary that it be re-directed at the small manufacturer, the agricultural sector and the village unit.

He says there must also be a greater emphasis in the future on aid which is of a self-generating rather than a burdensome nature.

A gift of tractors, for example, is

burdensome in that it involves commitments, such as for fuel and spare parts, which are expensive in foreign exchange.

"It has indeed been estimated that the giving of £1 worth of such aid means in the long run the receipt by the donor country of £1.50 from the donee over the years," he says.

Aspects such as the break-up of traditional small farm methods and the replacement of labour in societies where employment is needed are also undesirable effects, he adds.

Professor Weeramantry says that attention to the problems of the Third World is the central global issue of today.

He says it is necessary for the citizens of the affluent world to be educated towards Third World action.

He says: "They must not merely be prepared to assist by a stance of moral support and by sporadic aid, but must change static into dynamic attitudes, campaigning steadily against the circumstances which lead to exploitation of the Third World such as unfair trade practices and self-centred aid programs."

Professor Weeramantry says this education must begin in the schools.

Modern education systems still remain lashed to their ancient moorings of nationalism and narrow self-interest, however.

He says the interpretations of colonial history handed out in textbooks still emphasise the contribution to freedom made by the colonisers rather than the damage caused to the colonised.

He adds: "There is a deafening silence on the drain of wealth from the developing to the developed world, on the dependence of the European Industrial Revolution upon the markets of the Third World, upon the profound philosophies of man's essential dignity as expounded and developed in their ancient homes."

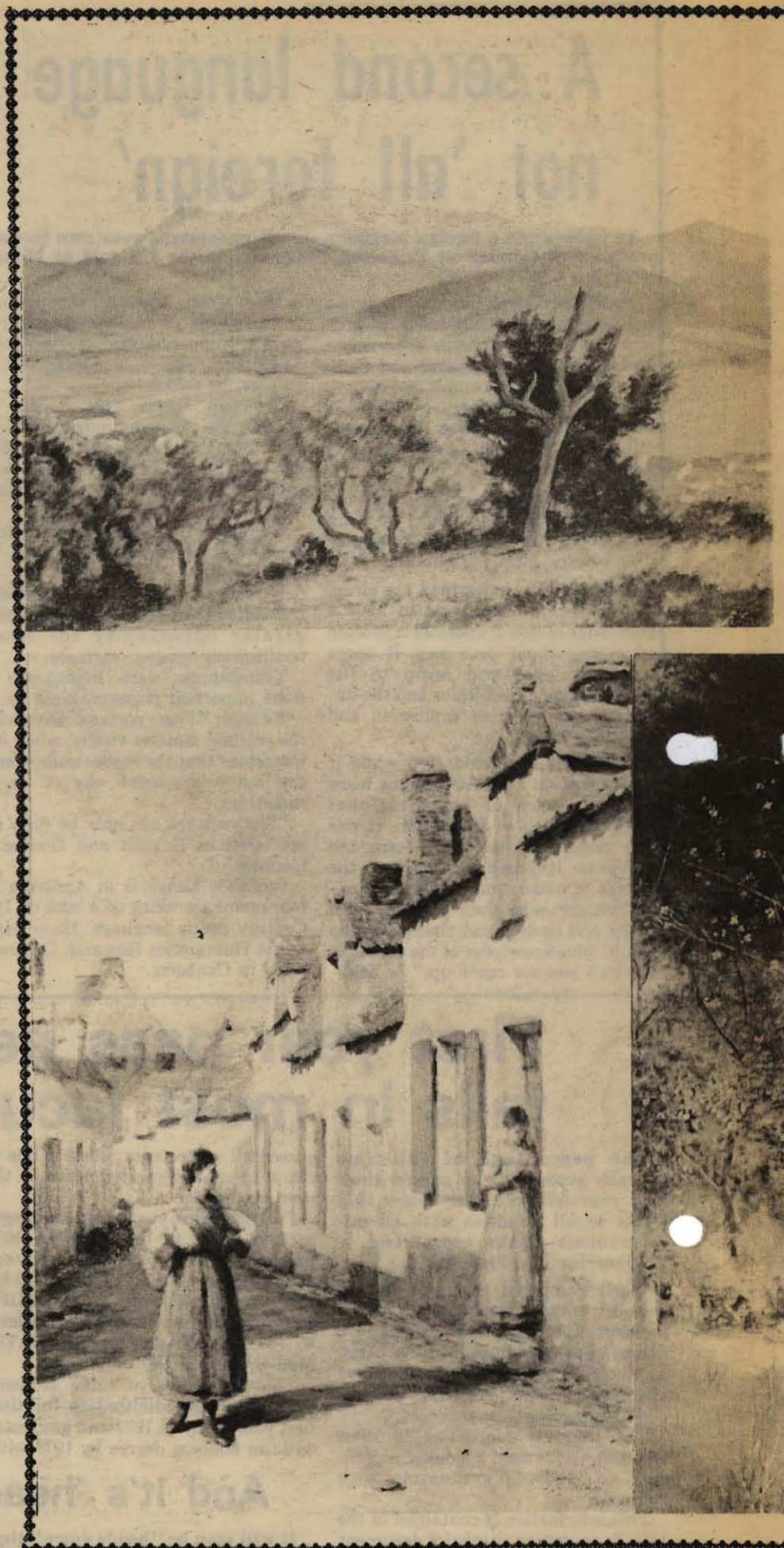
Increasing importance

Professor Weeramantry suggests that as shrinking resources force the developed world to "unwind and reach back to the simpler ways of life", the Third World will assume increasing importance.

He says: "The world may then have cause to be grateful that some at least of the nations have been able to let the great currents of 'progress' pass them by, and preserve some of the pristine values that so distinguished humanity in some of its earlier phases of greatness.

"It may also be grateful that the all-encompassing tendencies of the developed way of life did not engulf all mankind in one pattern of conformity but still kept alive the varieties of cultures, of lifestyles, of justice values that make the human mosaic so rich.

"It may well be the Third World that saves all mankind from the drabness, the impersonality, the frightfulness of the monolith."



FEWER JOBS FOR TH

The belief that employment opportunities exist for all graduates in the underdeveloped countries of the Third World is wrong.

Ms Leslie O'Brien, tutor in the anthropology and sociology department, says this in a recent paper, "Options and Limits in Women's Professional Careers: The Malaysian Case". Ms O'Brien spoke on the topic to the recent ANZAAS Congress.

She says employment prospects for the higher educated in Malaysia are increasingly contingent upon their gaining education and training in the demand areas of science and

technology.

Those who have been educated in the literary and academic manner are forced to compete for scarce clerical, administrative, teaching and other white-collar jobs, she adds.

But such unemployment is not presently as great a problem in Malaysia as it is elsewhere in the region — in the Philippines, India and Sri Lanka, for example.

Particularly disadvantaged are women graduates.

Ms O'Brien says that women are less likely to gain education in the fields of science and technology, although their

A Roberts, Streeton, Drysdale, Bunny . . .

Gifts strengthen art collection

Two gifts totalling more than \$60,000 have enabled Monash to strengthen the representation of late 19th and early 20th Century works in its art collection.

Works by leading artists such as Tom Roberts, Russell Drysdale and Arthur Streeton will now hang in the collection.

Long-standing benefactor of the University and owner-director of the Joseph Brown Gallery, Mr Joseph Brown, donated \$30,250. Mr Alfred Shiff, managing director of Larwin-Shiff Development Corporation Pty. Ltd., gave \$30,000.

The Joseph Brown gift has been used to acquire English Landscape by Tom Roberts, 1885; Dead Bird by Julian R. Ashton, 1908; Mountain Country

(South of France) by Rupert Bunny; Village Street by Tudor St George Tucker, 1902; Men at Work by Russell Drysdale, 1938; Landscape by William Frater; Nude by Sam Fullbrook, Philosopher King by Edwin Tanner, 1954; and Female Study by Paul Patros.

Mr Brown also presented the University with a painting by H. Brodsky, valued at \$2500.

Mr Shiff's donation was used by the University Art Advisory Committee to acquire a large painting of St Paul's Cathedral, London, completed by Arthur Streeton in 1923.

The curator of the Monash art collection, Ms Grazia Gunn, said recently this painting had the grand scale and tonal control of the Turner-esque manner and was a good example of Streeton's later work.

Ms Gunn said the donations would be the basis for development of a sound representation of late 19th and early 20th Century art.

Previously the only work from this period in the collection had been a portrait painted by Tom Roberts in 1900.

More donations are on the way:

Ms Gunn said: "Another important contribution which will help bridge the gap in the collection is the Erdos Bequest, coming to the university through Joseph Brown.

"Of the 15 works in this Bequest, seven are of the quality needed for inclusion in a public collection.

"Although the other paintings are less important, this does not diminish the significance of the Bequest as a teaching collection."

Ms Gunn said that other benefactors to the University included Mr Ken Myer who had donated a sculpture by Robert Klippel.

"The sculpture is an assemblage of found objects and is a very good example of Klippel's work," she said.

New works in collection:

- ABOVE: Mountain Country (South of France) by Rupert Bunny
- LEFT: Village Street by Tudor St George Tucker (1902)
- RIGHT: English Garden by Tom Roberts (1885)



Wait — you'll see the light

They're there for your safety so use them.

That's the message on the pedestrian-operated traffic lights which have recently been installed on campus at two points — on Ring Road East at the Halls' crossing and on Ring Road South adjacent to the Law Building.

After pressing the button, from "go to whoa" takes only a few seconds. Given the nature of motor traffic today protection can't be guaranteed but it can be greatly enhanced.

LIGHTS NOW OPERATING.

1. USE PUSHBUTTON
2. AWAIT SIGNAL

Needless to say motorists are being asked to scrupulously obey the traffic signs too.

Student Antoinette Mantello demonstrates good road sense in the photo above.

Lawyer works for Constitution reform

A senior lecturer in law at Monash has been appointed convener of a group to advance the Campaign for a Democratic Constitution.

He is Mr Andrew Farran. The group was formed at the National Conference for a Democratic Constitution, held at the Exhibition Building recently. The conference attracted more than 500 delegates from throughout Australia.

Mr Farran said the six conveners appointed would consult together to devise measures for the organisation and funding of the Campaign for a Democratic Constitution on a continuing basis, in such a way as to maximise both the effectiveness of the Campaign and the opportunities for participation in it.

He said the immediate objective would be the holding of a further national conference on constitutional reform in 12 to 18 months time.

Such a conference would aim to produce a specific working document containing detailed proposals for constitutional change.

It would be preceded, if possible, by a series of smaller meetings at which particular aspects of constitutional

reform would be discussed in detail and tentative or alternative proposals formulated. Mr Farran said that some aspects to be considered included the desirability of a presidential system and the content of a Bill of Rights.

The other conveners appointed were Donald Horne, well-known author; Gareth Evans, barrister and chairman of the organising committee for the conference; Bruce Grant, author and former Australian High Commissioner to India; Franca Arena, adviser to the NSW Government on ethnic and women's affairs; and Derek Roebuck, Dean of the Law faculty at the University of Tasmania.

Library lectures

Two lectures on library topics will be delivered at Monash this month.

On October 14 at 2.30 p.m., Associate Professor W. Kirsop will speak on "Bibliographical detection: compositional practices and detection of piracies" in room S411.

State Library manuscripts librarian, John Thompson, will be guest speaker at the Friends of the Monash Library AGM on October 20 at 8 p.m. in the Main Library conference room.

THIRD WORLD GRADS.

proportional representation in these "male" disciplines is marginally better than in the West.

She says that female graduates are thus competing for jobs in the limited "generalist" market against male graduates "who, as 'breadwinners' have societal legitimation for seeking those occupational resources".

Ms O'Brien says that the greater difficulty women are likely to encounter in attempting to enter the professions can also be explained in terms of the professions' internal structure, particularly in Malaysia.

She equates the "profession" with

the community of practitioners who are members of the formal association and says evidence shows these are overwhelmingly male-dominated.

In a plural society such as Malaysia's they can also be ethnically dominated and a woman may encounter double-disadvantage in seeking to enter a professional community not commonly associated with her ethnic group.

"We might also expect that women of the 'right' ethnic group may find that their ethnic status is, at times, more salient than their sex status," she says.

We'll sit on world fence

The 1979 World Fencing Championships will be held at Monash University.

Planning is already underway for the event which is expected to attract about 400 competitors and officials from overseas and 300 locals.

A special committee of the Victorian Amateur Fencing Association is organising the championships.

They will be held over a two week period in August in sports areas on campus and at Rusden, with the finals planned for Robert Blackwood Hall.

Competitors will be housed in the halls of residence.

The last championships were held in Buenos Aires.

The secretary of the Monash Fencing Club, Mr Ivan Ruzic, believes the sport still holds a fascination for the romantics.

Fencing has played an historical role in the defence of honor and Ivan says many fencers today still hold to the "old values".

To some degree, he says, it is a sport of ladies and gentlemen, although the ladies are considered suitable entrants



Top Australian fencers Peter Tibbals and Ernie Simon meet in a sabre tournament at Monash recently.

in only one form (foil) and onlookers in the other two (sabre and epee).

Times are changing, however, and women are participating in these two forms in some overseas countries so it is just possible that Monash will see the first world titles for women in all fields.

Those interested in fencing at Monash can contact Ivan on ext. 3613.

Queries on success of health services research

The federally-sponsored health services planning and research program which has operated for the last four years has been only moderately successful, according to a senior lecturer in the department of social and preventive medicine, Dr R.F. Southby.

Dr Southby says the program has been constrained by the shortage of qualified and experienced health service researchers in Australia, inappropriate research proposals, the lack of interest of some State health authorities, and weaknesses in the management aspects of the program causing long delays in reaching decisions on applications and the payment of funds.

The program is administered by the Hospitals and Health Services Commission.

Money is allocated to assist State governments to develop and expand health planning units, to universities for independent research and evaluation of health care systems, to universities and other organisations for studies requested by the Commission, and for assemblies and seminars.

Dr Southby says that, more recently, the Commission has placed greater emphasis on "requested research projects" but these are still in their early stages of implementation.

Dr Southby says there are at least three other serious obstacles to the progress of health services planning:

- There is a general resistance to change from the public and, most significantly, the health professionals.

- The advice provided by planners is often unsavoury and upsets politicians and health professionals.

- Most health planners are not in policy making positions in the health bureaucracy and they usually have only limited access to the policy

makers.

He says that private health service research organisations have played only a minor role in health services planning and research in Australia. Some of the larger architectural firms with major interests in hospital design have made forays into this planning.

"Generally though, most governments, whether Liberal or Labor, have not considered it appropriate to rely on private research organisations of the kinds which are common in the US", he says.

Dr Southby says that health services planning should aim to assist administrators and policy makers to identify and anticipate major health problems and recommend viable solutions which maximise the health output of the limited resources available.

Dr Southby recently delivered a paper titled "Is Health Planning Feasible?" to the ANZAAS Congress.

Grant enables Monash chemist to conduct overseas research

A senior lecturer in chemistry at Monash has been awarded a grant under the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme.

Dr M.W. Fuller, who is on study leave, will spend six months at Imperial College, London, from early next year.

While there he will work with Dr B. Challis, conducting research on the physical-organic chemistry of aromatic compounds and observing teaching techniques.

At Monash Dr Fuller has special responsibility for the teaching of physical organic chemistry to more advanced students.

Dr Fuller, who has a Ph. D. from University College, London, has

A Monash professor of economics has suggested that all centralised price fixing processes should be abolished as part of a return to long term growth with full employment and price stability.

In the term "prices", Professor M.G. Porter includes the price of labour (wages), and the foreign exchange and interest rates.

Professor Porter says it can be argued with some credibility based on recent experience that disinterested experts, bureaucrats and judges do not have the information base required for setting equilibrium prices.

"It is precisely because sectional interest groups gain access to these central price fixation bodies that we ought to be suspicious of all their pricing decisions," he says.

"I would argue that one neglected aspect of these price fixing arrangements is that the price adjustments are predictable and allow massive profits to those with access to funds. These arrangements hurt the low and middle income earners and allow large profits to those with large and mobile assets."

Assuming Australia had, roughly, a capitalist economy, unless arbitration processes successfully mimicked the market place it was to be expected that "quantities" would get out of control.

He says: "We would expect either unemployment or labour shortages to develop. Similarly, quantities would get out of hand in import competing markets, foreign exchange markets and commodities, given the arbitrary fixing of tariffs, the exchange rate and consumer prices by bureaucratic processes."

Monetary expansion

Professor Porter says that, given the probability of some improvement on the inflation front and the need to restore employment, there should be a modest increase in public spending, targeted on short term projects for employment creation, combined with a relatively larger dose of monetary expansion.

He says there are three reasons why monetary growth rather than increases in government expenditure should be emphasised as a means of stimulation:

worked in the chemistry department since 1964.

Under the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme, organised by the British Council, a number of grants are awarded towards the travel costs of university teachers, officers, scholars and research workers visiting other universities in different parts of the Commonwealth.

It is funded from contributions made on behalf of the United Kingdom, Australia and Hong Kong.

Last year 150 grants were awarded under the scheme.

Recipients from Monash included Dr G.C. Fletcher (physics), Professor R.H. Day (psychology) and B.E. Reichert (chemistry),

Prof. urges end to price fixing

- Fears of a resurgence in public sector spending may again tend to scare off private investment.

- Sizable increases in public spending will prevent reductions in income and indirect taxes, "necessary incentives to spending and growth of employment".

- There is little recent evidence of increased government expenditure stimulating the economy.

Professor Porter spoke on "Unemployment and Inflation—Monetary and Non—Monetary Factors," at the recent ANZAAS Congress.

A chance to adapt to change

Course teaching — it can't be the same, year in, year out.

The content of courses must obviously change in response to the growth in knowledge.

But so too must the methods used in courses change in response to changing characteristics in the student population.

For example, there has been an increasing proportion of mature students entering Monash (27 per cent of first year Arts students are over 25), bringing different kinds of background to the university and ones with which staff may not be accustomed.

Similarly, curriculum changes in the secondary schools have meant that sixth form students are not necessarily geared to university preparation.

While staff might see the pressing need for corresponding changes to the content or methods used in a course they often find difficulty setting aside the time to redesign it.

Secondment scheme

The Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit operates a secondment scheme to meet staff needs in such a situation. Applications for entry to the next round of the scheme close on Monday, October 31.

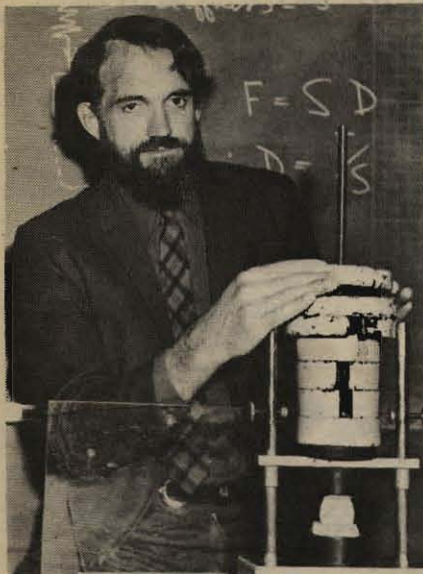
The scheme provides the money to fund replacement staff for the length of the secondment period.

Supported by the scheme, members of the mathematics department have recently been working on a programmed learning course in elementary probability, a reorganisation of Maths Methods 101, and the development of a Keller Plan format for Maths Unit 322.

Staff from anthropology and sociology, geography, and social and preventive medicine have developed course materials.

Later this year members of the Library staff will be working on an audio-visual introduction to bibliographic aids.

People interested in joining the scheme should contact Terry Hore, Director of HEARU, on ext. 3270 or in room 343 of the Law Building.



● Professor Noel Murray

Engineering lecture series extended

More than 450 fourth, fifth and sixth form students attended a lecture series arranged by the civil engineering department at Monash in September.

The series was extended for one night after the two scheduled lectures because of the demand for tickets from students and teachers who attended from high schools all over Melbourne.

The lectures, given by Professor Noel Murray, were designed to show students the relevance of their mathematics, chemistry and physics studies.

The lecture was entitled "From Simple Vectors to the Design of Structures," (subtitled "How to Design a Bridge using String and Balsawood").

According to Professor Murray, many students have difficulty understanding the relevance of the science subjects they study at high school.

Showing how studies apply

"What we are doing is showing the students some civil engineering structures and how their studies are directly applied," Professor Murray said.

"We showed how students can find forces operating in structures by building up from simple ideas. We also demonstrated how these forces are calculated and why things go wrong," he said.

For the lecture series, Professor Murray used a range of "stage props" including model bridges, arches, beams, membranes and vibrating structures.

Professor Murray (pictured) demonstrates one of the experiments which proved popular during the lecture series. Here an egg is placed on its end in a frame so that weights can be applied.

The "record" weight for the series was 22 kg, although it has been found experimentally that an egg can withstand much greater weights.

Professor Murray is planning to make a videotape of the lecture so that it can be distributed to interested schools.



Monash Centre for Continuing Education

October Program

The following activities are now open for registrations.

October 12-14: Conference — "Mandatory Continuing Education — Will It Become a Reality in Australia?" Fee: \$60.

October 28: One-day Workshop — "Community Information Services" (Graduate School of Librarianship). Fee: \$20.

October 31: One-day Seminar "Seminars, Workshops and Conferences." For planners of continuing education activities. Fee: \$10.

November 4-5: Seminars at Horsham — "Commercial and Legal Studies" and "Undergraduate Law Courses and Law as a Career", for school teachers students and parents; "Discretionary Trusts", "Indemnity Insurance" and "Magistrates Courts", for practising solicitors and accountants. Fee (for solicitors/accountants seminars only): \$25.

November 5: One-day Workshop at Hamilton — "Aquariums in Schools", for science teachers and technicians. Fee: \$14.

November 21: One-day Workshop — "On-line Information Retrieval" (Graduate School of Librarianship). Fee \$20.

For registration forms and further information about any of the above activities, please contact the Centre at 541 0811, extension 3718. After hours messages can be left at 541 3718.

Activities for 1978

February 17 to May 19: Short Course —

For science teachers and laboratory technicians — a series of 13 full and half-day workshops (Faculty of Education).

February 22-23: Short Course, for teachers of Chemistry and Biology — "Pharmacology of Drugs". Lectures and laboratory sessions (Department of Pharmacology).

March: Language Classes — Beginners classes and advanced classes, weekly through the year, in Chinese, Dutch, Indonesian, Italian, Modern Greek and Russian (Monash Language Centre).

Dates to be announced: Short Refresher Courses — "Legal Problems faced by Social Workers."

Short Course — "Efficient Reading for Administrators and Managers"

Monthly Forum — "Energy Futures for Australia" Seminars for school subject coordinators — "Remedial Teaching in Literacy and Numeracy"

Seminars for solicitors in country areas — on legal topics and on the handling of social and interpersonal problems.

Seminar — "Law as a liberal discipline."

Continuing education: Will it be made compulsory?

Appropriately, the brochure for a conference organised by the Centre for Continuing Education this month carries the Monash motto: *Ancora Imparo* (I am still learning).

The question the national meeting will consider is whether that continuing learning should be made compulsory.

The conference, titled "Mandatory Continuing Education: Will It Become a Reality in Australia" will be held from October 12 to 14 at Management House Function Centre, St. Leonards Avenue, St. Kilda.

The participants will discuss whether it should be compulsory that professionals participate regularly in approved updating programs to retain the right to practise their occupation.

Tied in with the concept of mandatory continuing education is the wider use of the Continuing Education Unit (CEU). This unit is the building

block of a system which aims to measure the many forms of continuing education in such a way as to provide a common factor in describing them.

There is a strong trend towards its use in North America.

The conference will consider such topics as the arguments for and against reaccreditation, criteria for it, the measurement of involvement in continuing education, and the implications for other institutions and community groups of mandatory continuing education.

The question of whether mandatory continuing education is desirable on social grounds has already sparked controversy in several position papers circulated for discussion before the conference (see July Reporter).

For enrolment contact Helen Pearce on ext. 3718 or for further information contact Barbara Brewer on ext. 3719.

Sports Assoc. makes a move

The Monash Sports and Recreation Association, which oversees sporting facilities on campus, has moved into new premises in the sports centre complex.

The additions, costing \$400,000 and financed from student union fees, house offices, a conference room, a table tennis area, and a weight training gymnasium for both men and women.

There is also a coffee bar — cafeteria, serving light meals and snacks, which will cater for late night patrons of Robert Blackwood Hall and the Alexander Theatre as well as people using sports centre facilities.

The coffee bar-cafeteria, which has been leased to private operators, will be open seven days a week.

At the rear of the building, a landscaped garden is being developed. It will be equipped with coin operated barbecues and picnic tables.

The deputy warden of the Union, Mr Doug Ellis, said the new building has been designed with the interests of the handicapped in mind.

It has toilet facilities for the handicapped, and people in wheelchairs have access to the entire sporting com-

plex as well as the pavilion overlooking the sporting fields.

Mr Ellis will maintain an office in both the Union Building and the sports centre.

ANZAAS meeting for Canberra

The Third Australian Conference on Science Technology will be held at ANU from May 15 to 17 next year.

The conference is organised by the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

It aims to cover the techniques and technology developed and used by technical staff in industrial and government laboratories and research laboratories in education and research institutions.

Papers are being sought for presentation to the conference.

Brief summaries must be submitted to Mrs Rene Ellis, Conference Organiser, ANZAAS-SA, 141 Rundle Mall, Adelaide 5000, by November 1.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

For persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island origin. Tenable for up to six months. Benefits include fares, travel allowance. Applications close in Canberra, October 17. Environment, Housing and Community Development Fellowships

For academics on study leave pursuing research in the fields of environment, housing, urban affairs, recreation, sport and community development.

Applications close in Canberra, October 28.

International Scholarship and Fellowship Program in Jewish Studies

For specialists in Jewish studies, scholarships are available for doctoral research and fellowships for independent scholarly, literary or art projects. Applications close in New York on November 30. Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme

Provides assistance towards travel costs only. Category 'A' is for academics on recognised study leave. Category 'C' is for postgraduate workers holding research grants.

Forms available at Graduate Scholarships Office. Category 'A' applications close at Monash, December 2; Category 'C' close February 3.

Confederation of British Industry Overseas Scholarships for Australian Engineers

To provide practical training for graduates. Benefits include living allowance and return fares. Applications close in Canberra on December 5.

"Cass" and "Catherine"

Two prize-winning plays published

The first two volumes in the Monash New Plays series — the texts of the award-winning "Cass Butcher Bunting" and "Catherine" — were published last week.

The plays were the winning entries in a competition organised last year by the Alexander Theatre to stimulate Australian drama.

First prize of \$1000 went to South Australian, Bill Reed, author of "Cass Butcher Bunting". The play was performed by the Alexander Theatre Company in June last year.

A supplementary prize for the best play by an unpublished author went to Jill Shearer for "Catherine".

Both plays have now been published in handsome paperback editions by Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty Ltd. They sell for \$3.50 each.

The plays have been published with the assistance of The Australian Literature Board.

The general editor of the series is English department lecturer, Mrs Mary Lord, who writes an introduction to each play.

Of "Cass", which deals with three men trapped in a mine shaft after a cave-in, Mrs Lord says: "The play is brutal and shocking, and it is unremitting in the demands it makes of its audience. That it is far removed from the popular idea of 'entertainment' goes without saying. Its importance as a contribution to Australian dramatic writing is quite another matter."

She says a major theme of the work is man's fundamental inhumanity to man.

"It may be seen simply as a straight-

forward drama about a disaster in a mine-shaft or, as one reviewer claimed, 'a powerful expose of a restricted mining community which is as claustrophobic and as destructive as any rock tomb'. It may, as the playwright replied to a newspaper interviewer, be 'about dying,'" she says.

"Catherine" deals with a little known historical figure, Catherine Crowley, convicted of petty theft and transported to Botany Bay with the Second Fleet in 1789. On board the Neptune, she met the ship's surgeon, D'Arcy Wentworth, became his mistress and bore him a son, William Charles Wentworth, founder of a dynasty which has always been actively engaged in Australia's political life.

Mrs Lord says: "'Catherine' is a carefully plotted play and unravels like a well-told story. Its dialogue has the ring of authenticity and its characters in the main are carefully developed and psychologically convincing. It works first and last as sheer theatrical entertainment: that it recreates a fascinating moment of Australia's early history is part of its charm; that it provides food for thought at a more serious level is a bonus".

One criticism of the volumes: while there are lists of the playwrights' previous works, there are no biographical details.

Right: Burt Cooper (left) as "Butcher" and Hamish Hughes as "Cass" in last year's Alexander Theatre production of "Cass Butcher Bunting".

The Junior Symphony tunes up



The Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra will hold its 35th annual concert on October 15 in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Starting at 8 p.m., the program will feature works by Mussorgsky, Sibelius and Beethoven. Lindsay Wright will conduct.

The JSO is formed by 70 young people from throughout Victoria who meet weekly for rehearsals at the State College of Victoria at Toorak.

It was founded in 1942 by the Victorian Schools Music Association to give young music students the opportunity of performing with an orchestra of greater standard than could be found in schools.

Today the JSO brings together musically gifted people from widely varying backgrounds — from a law student to a door-to-door salesman.

As well as giving concerts in Melbourne and country areas, the orchestra participates in music workshops which give the members tuition and experience to further their musical careers.

Tickets for the RBH concert are available from the Hall or Celebrity Services. They cost \$3.50 for adults, \$2 for students.



THEATRE



OCTOBER DIARY

4-8: **MUSICAL** — "My Fair Lady", presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Company (Community Theatre activity). Nightly at 8 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$1.75. Bookings: 95 3269.

4-14: **RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK** will be visiting Monash University. **Arts Assembly Room**. SG01-3. 9.15 a.m. — 3.45 p.m. Appointments can be made at the Union Desk.

4: **BLACK STUDIES FILM** — "The Unlucky Australians", pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348. **SPACE FILMS** presented by Monash Astronautical Society, 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre H1**. Admission free.

5: **ABC GOLD SERIES** — Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: David Measham, mezzo: Sandra Browne. Works by Dreyfus, Chausson, Tchaikovsky. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults A. Res. \$5.90, B. Res. \$4.50, C. Res. \$3.10; students A. Res. \$4.50, B. Res. \$3.10, C. Res. \$2.40.

7: **CONCERT** — Whitehorse Youth Orchestra conducted by A.S. Cook. Works by Schubert, Weber, Offenbach and Galliard. 7.45 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3; children, students and pensioners \$1.50.

8: **SATURDAY CLUB** — "Copter Kids", film from the Australian Council for Children's Film and Television. 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$2.50, children \$1.75. Film repeated October 22.

SEMINAR — "European Economic Community Law", presented by Monash Faculty of Law. Registration fee: \$22.50. Further information: ext. 3377, 3361.

11: **CONCERT** — St Leonards College orchestra, school choirs and instrumental groups. 7.45 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$2.50; children, students and pensioners \$1. Bookings: 92 2266.

BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Aboriginal Art", by Trevor Nicholls. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

12-14: **CONFERENCE** — "Mandatory Continuing Education — Will it become a reality in Australia?" Fee: \$60. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718.

14: **CONCERT** — Amadeus Quartet presented by Musica Viva. Works by Haydn, Beethoven, Smetana. 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4, students B. Res. \$2.

15: **ANNUAL CONCERT** — The Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra conducted by Lindsay Knight. Works by Beethoven, Mussorgsky and Sibelius. 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3.50; children, students and pensioners \$2.

16: **CONCERT** — Jochen Schubert — guitar and lute, Vernon Hill — flute, Jeffrey Crellin — oboe. Works by Giuliani, Telemann, Pills and Capelli. 2.30 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

17: **A.A. CALWELL MEMORIAL LECTURE** — by Mr F.N. Wilkes, MLA, Leader of the Opposition. Presented by Monash ALP Supporters Club. 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Aborigines and the Land — Prior Ownership, Dispossession and Compensation", by Senator Nicholls. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R5**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "A report on the results of the research into the initial adjustment of recently arrived immigrant school children and their parents (the ASSA Project)", by Professor R. Taft and Mr D. Cahill, Monash Faculty of Education. 7.30 p.m. **Rooms 245/250, Education Faculty**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2872.

18: **BASKET LUNCHEON** — Arranged by the Monash Women's Society. 12.30 p.m. **Vice-Chancellor's House**. Inquiries: Mrs Isobel Butchart, 25 1788, or by letter c/- the Academic Registrar.

19: **PARENTS GROUP** — Luncheon and mannequin parade. 11 a.m. **RBH**. Admission: \$3. Ticket secretary: Mrs G.A. Travis, 550 3252.

CONCERT — Piano recital by Alan Kogosowski. Works by Chopin, Liszt and Schumann. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$4, students \$2.50.

LECTURE — "Some Current Research Library Issues", by Professor Herman Fussler, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago. 3.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2957.

20: **FIREWORKS DISPLAY** — presented by Monash Association of Students. 9.30 p.m. **Rear of Union Building**.

22: **CONCERT** — musical comedy and operatic favourites by Neale Warrington. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3; children, students and pensioners \$2.

23: **CONCERT** — Collegium Piano Trio. Stephen McIntyre — piano, Phillip Green — cello, Mary Nemet — violin. Works by Ravel, Schubert. 2.30 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

25: **CONCERT** — Academy of Ancient Music presented by Musica Viva. Works by Corelli, Legrenzi, Couperin, Vivaldi, Scarlatti. 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Ad-

mission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4, students B. Res. \$2.

BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Aborigines and Government", by Jack Davis. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

27: **ABC GOLD SERIES** — Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Moshe Atzmon; violin soloist: Edith Peinemann. Works by Schubert, Pfitzner, Bartok. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults A. Res. \$5.90, B. Res. \$4.50, C. Res. \$3.10; students A. Res. \$4.50, B. Res. \$3.10, C. Res. \$2.40.

27-29: **MUSICAL** — "The Merry Widow", presented by the Heritage Musical Theatre of Waverley. Nightly at 8 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$2. Performances also on November 3 & 4 at 8 p.m. and November 5 at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

28: **WORKSHOP** — "Community Information Services" (Graduate School of Librarianship). Fee: \$20. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of November. Copy deadline is Monday, October 24.

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