



MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

NUMBER 44

OCTOBER 1, 1975

If HSC goes . . .

Faculties may use own methods of student selection

Future methods of student selection for Monash should vary from faculty to faculty if HSC is abandoned, suggests a report to the Professorial Board.

Faculties have already indicated differing entry requirements, says the report, which was prepared by an ad hoc committee appointed by the Board.

The committee's submissions, considered at Professorial Board's September meeting:

• Set out suggested general guidelines for future University policy on selection.

• Recommend that the Science-based and Humanities-based faculties set up separate joint committees to co-ordinate their requirements and "explore common ground".

• Recommend an approach to the three other Victorian universities on the student selection question.

Members of the ad hoc committee are Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor W.A.G. Scott (chairman) and Professors R. D. Brown, P. J. Fensham, A. M. McBriar, K. C. Westfold and W. A. Rachinger.

Professorial Board, at the September meeting, approved the suggested formation of the two joint

faculty discussion groups and — "in view of the urgency of this matter" — recommended that these should report back to the ad hoc committee no later than November 10.

This will allow the committee to make a further report to next month's meeting of the Board.

Professorial Board also accepted, in principle, the proposal to approach the other three universities.

The ad hoc committee's findings support an earlier statement from Professorial Board opposing the idea of an open entry scheme, maintaining that Monash would require some form of entry test should HSC be abandoned.

This has been a possibility since a vote earlier this year by the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association (VSTA) in favor of boycotting the examination. A similar vote in 1974 was subsequently reversed.

Broad dividing line

While there was no apparent unanimity among all Monash faculties on desirable future selection procedures, there was a broad dividing line between the Science-based and Humanities-based faculties, says the ad hoc committee's report.

Law and ECOPS favor the use of "developed ability" tests like TEEP or ASAT as a ranking device at some stage of the selection process.

Arts prefers moderated teacher assessment supported by school records (which Law would also use), also supported by an aptitude test and examination results in English and either mathematics or a foreign language, which it would wish to retain as prerequisites.

Engineering, Medicine and Science were in broad agreement in favoring evidence of ability in externally-set examinations on relevant core syllabuses as an essential part of selection, at least in the first instance.

In recommending the formation of two inter-faculty groups to further discuss the selection question, the ad hoc committee says:

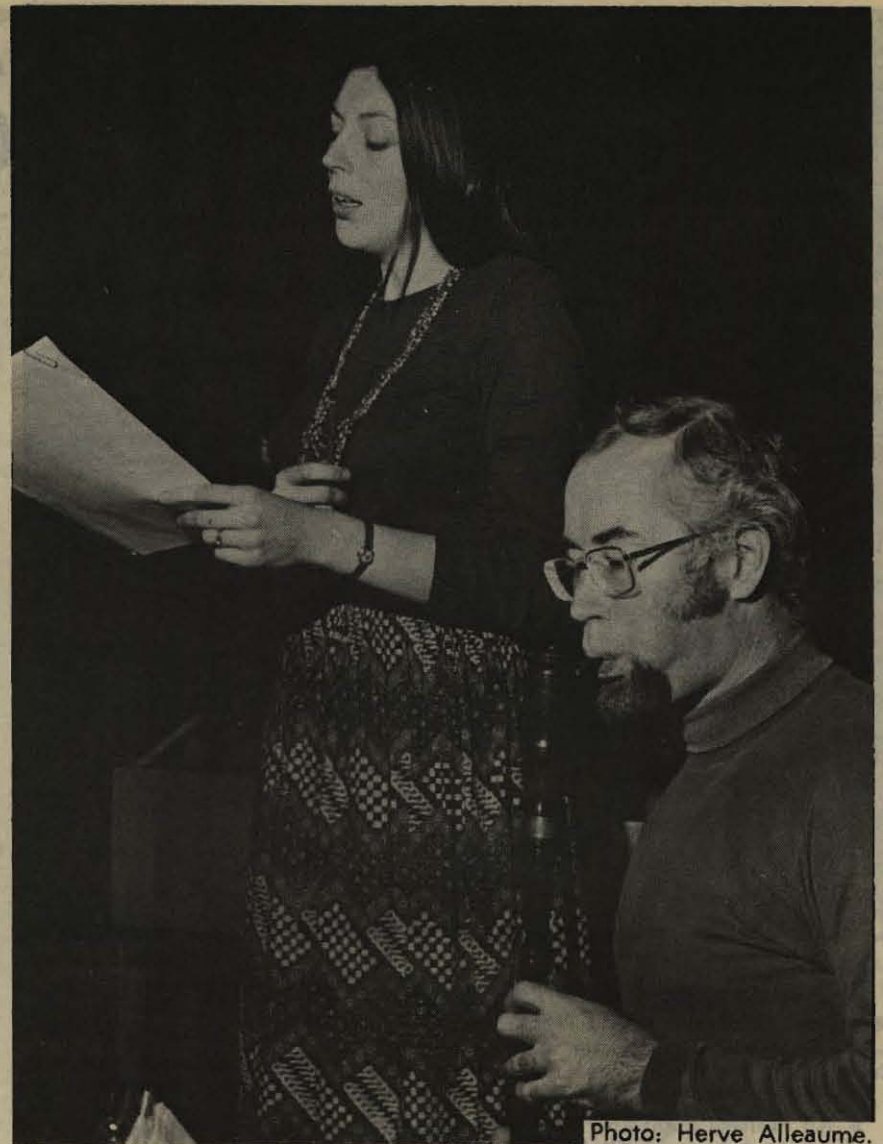


Photo: Herve Alleaume.

ORGAN APPEAL OPENS

A public recital by the Wednesday Consort, a group of Monash musicians specialising in early music, provided the setting for the opening of the Robert Blackwood Hall Organ Appeal last Wednesday night.

Pictured here are English Tutor Susan Tweg (soprano) and Dr Harold Love, Reader in English (playing a tenor krumphorn).

You'll read more about the Wednesday Consort on page 11, and about the Organ Appeal on page 2.

• Engineering, Medicine, and Science should attempt to co-ordinate their core syllabus requirements and discuss a joint approach to selection, and

• Arts, ECOPS, and Law should explore common ground.

Because it could reasonably be expected that an increasing number of future applications for university places would be from "early leavers" and from mature people without the formal entry requirements, the joint faculty committees should give particular attention to the manner in

which TEEP/ASAT-type tests may be incorporated into selection procedures, says the committee.

It had been pointed out that more than 40 per cent of the first year Arts intake in 1975 were over the age of 23.

While final details would have to await the recommendations of the two proposed inter-faculty committees, the ad hoc committee's report offered this suggested general University approach to the selection issue:

Continued overleaf

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Aborigines in Society

The Centre for Continuing Education next month will hold a four-day seminar on Aborigines in Australian Society.

It will be conducted at the Halls of Residence from November 16-19 inclusive. The seminar director will be Dr. Elizabeth Eggleston, director of the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

Background to the seminar is the increasing emphasis being placed in secondary and technical school courses on Aboriginal topics, particularly in HSC Australian history and other social science courses.

The seminar is designed to enable teachers of those courses to learn more about the position of Aborigines in

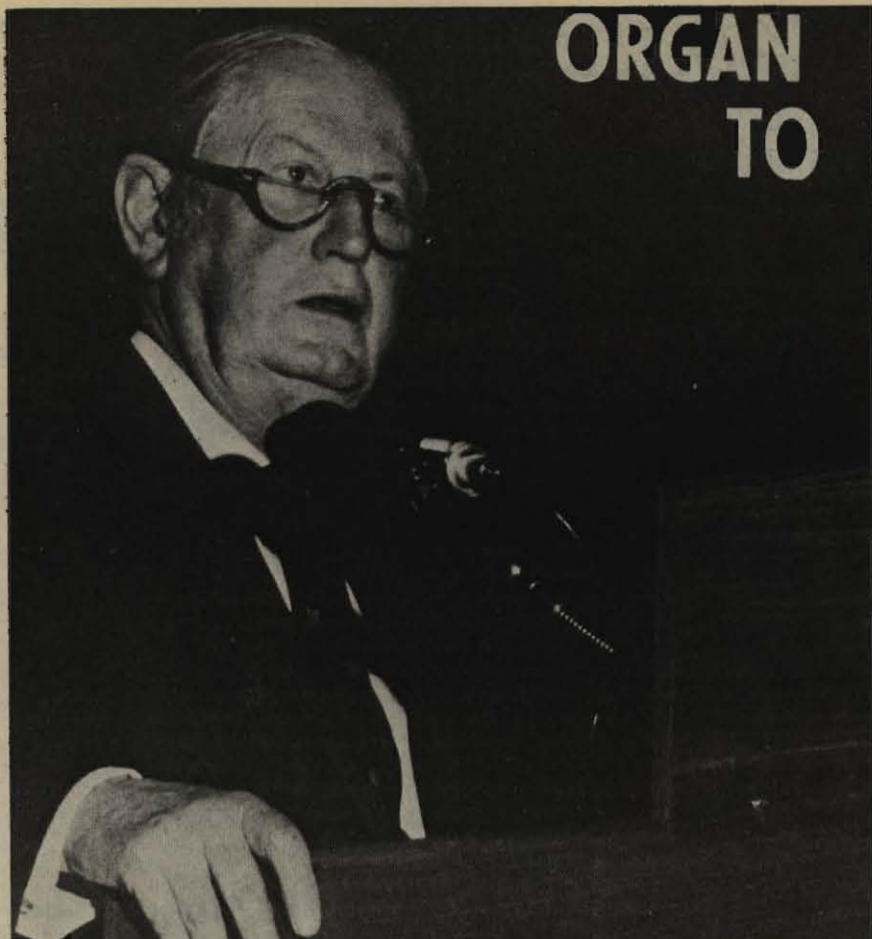
Australian society by hearing from Aboriginal spokesmen themselves.

It will aim to deepen the understanding and sensitivity of teachers on Aboriginal issues.

Topics proposed for discussion include:

- The Aboriginal child in school
- Aborigines and Australian government policies
- How Aboriginal people are seen by others: the gap between stereotype and reality
- Aboriginal organisation and self-determination
- Land rights
- Tribal education.

Further information about the seminar can be obtained from CCE, extensions 3694, 3719.



ORGAN TO

APPEAL OFF GOOD START

Sir James Darling, President of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, officially opened the \$350,000 Monash University Organ Appeal in Robert Blackwood Hall last Wednesday night.

Sir James (left) said that Robert Blackwood Hall — "so magnificent a place in which to hear music" — deserved an organ.

"This particular organ, unique as all organs are, will be worthy of this hall, of this University, and of the man (Dr. Matheson) in recognition of whom it will be presented," he said.

Introducing Sir James, the Appeal President, Mr. Henry Krongold, said the appeal had got off to a magnificent start and he was confident that the final target would be reached quickly.

By the time the appeal officially opened, donations already totalled more than \$207,000. Principal gifts so far acknowledged include:

\$50,000 — Victorian Ministry for the Arts; Monash University.
\$30,000 — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krongold.

\$10,000 — Invicta Carpets Pty. Ltd.; The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd.; Anonymous.

\$5000 — Sidney Myer Charity Trust; Rose Music Pty. Ltd.

LECTURE SERIES ON ABORIGINES

Aborigines Today is the theme of a program of 10 weekly lectures currently being held at Swinburne College of Technology, under the sponsorship of the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs and the Swinburne Centre for Urban Studies.

The lectures are being held every Wednesday from 8 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., in seminar room 1002, 10th floor, Business and Arts Building, Swinburne College, John Street, Hawthorn.

Three lectures have already been held. This month's lectures are:

- October 1 — Community Development in Aboriginal Areas, by Dr. Paul Hughes, of Aboriginal Community Development, Adelaide.

- October 8 — The Nature of Prejudice, by Mr. John Morieson, co-ordinator, Course in Community for Aboriginal Students at Swinburne.

- October 15 — Aboriginal Medical Service, by Mrs. Shirley Smith and Ms Bobbi Sykes, of the Aboriginal Medical Service, Redfern.

- October 22 — Aboriginal Education, by Mr. Colin Bourke, Aboriginal Education Officer, Victorian Education Department.

- October 29 — Aboriginal Culture, by Ms. Hyllus Maris of the Victorian Council of Aboriginal Culture.

Students may face tests

from Page 1

- All Monash applicants should be required to take a TEEP/ASAT-type test at some time during sixth form year. As this would require no preparation, it would not interfere with schoolwork.

The results should be used to place applicants in rank order. This test should also be given to early leavers and, perhaps, to other E-type applicants.

- Students wishing to enter the Science-based faculties should also sit for externally-set examinations in the required core subject. Since the core content would be the basis for subsequent studies in certain University subjects, the examiners would require a good deal more than 50 per cent for a passing grade.

It would be advantageous if the core-mathematics syllabus also met the "hurdle" requirements of Arts and ECOPS.

- The three Science-based faculties would select students in accordance with the performance of applicants in the TEEP/ASAT tests and core-syllabus examinations (weighted in whatever way each faculty desired), supported by such other evidence from schools of facility in English and other subjects as they may require.

"Evidence by early leavers of appropriate industrial, commercial or other experience might be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for school studies," the committee suggests.

- In cases where not all core material has been covered at school, or where mature-age applicants had reached the requisite level of proficiency in only part of this material, bridging courses might have to be undertaken before admission to first year studies.

- The three Humanities-based faculties should select students on the basis of their TEEP/ASAT test results, together with the examination results in core-mathematics (for ECOPS and, where applicable, for Arts) and in English and, in the case of Arts, in a foreign language as an alternative to mathematics.

Each faculty could, if it wished, require evidence from schools of the completion of additional secondary

studies (no actual examination results to be produced).

The committee said it did not recommend use of teacher assessment as a prime selection tool for entry to Monash, because of the problems of moderation and the views of some teachers on the associated effects on their role as teachers.

On the question of facility in the English language, the committee pointed out that this might be assessed by some means other than a formal examination — perhaps, say, by means of a student's history exam paper.

While urging the importance of facility in English, the committee suggested that faculties might wish to review their basic requirements in this regard and how they may best be met.

Effect on curricula

"Much of the criticism of the HSC examination has been directed at its effect upon the curricula of the secondary schooling years leading up to sixth form and at its use by employers as a 'certificate' of education," says the committee's report.

"It should, however, be recognised that, from the information available, its success as a predictor of likely success in tertiary studies, particularly in the science-based faculties, has been shown to be better than the two main alternatives — teacher assessment and "developed ability" tests.

The committee concluded that for selection purposes the University should concentrate on specifying minimum faculty entrance requirements, leaving to teachers the professional task of devising curricula that meet them.

"Again, the University should make it clear that it is not in any way involved in the 'certification' of students at the end of their secondary schooling," the report says.

"Its interest is in ranking applicants who have met certain minimum standards. The fields in which these minimum standards lie may differ slightly from faculty to faculty, and their assessment may include content-based examination, TEEP or ASAT-type tests, and/or moderated teacher assessment."

Higher education in peril?

THERE IS a danger of higher education being discouraged if economic problems threaten Australia's affluence, says the Monash Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr. Warren Mann.

Writing in his office's news bulletin, "Careers Weekly", he says the second half of the '70s may see pressures developing towards a 1930s-type attitude that education should be only for those who can afford it.

"There are already signs that those who see themselves as having the divine right to determine national policies are preparing for an education regression," he writes.

"What one must be concerned about is that efforts will be made — may in fact be already being made — to discourage the 'lower orders' from their aspirations for education," says Mr. Mann.

This would be attempted by constant association of higher education with the possibility of unemployment.

Whenever the question of graduate unemployment arose in the Press or in the clubs and boardrooms where

leaders of industry and commerce congregate, the complaint was often heard that universities were producing too many graduates, he says.

Since this was a problem which could not be blamed on the unions, the conclusion reached was that the government must be at fault. The "obvious" solution reached was that education funds should be cut to reduce graduate numbers.

"Whatever may be its cause, fear seems to be developing among many young people, and especially among not-very-well-educated parents, that a higher education is a positive disadvantage in securing employment," says Mr. Mann.

"If this attitude is successfully promoted, we shall see declining retention rates at secondary school level, a flattening of demand for tertiary education, and more and more secondary school leavers on unemployment benefits."

CAMPUS FENCE PLANNED

Because of recent vandalism, it is planned to protect the Monash campus with a 6ft. chain mesh boundary fence.

University Engineer, Mr. Kevin Grace, estimates the project will cost \$13,000.

The Committee of Deans, at their meeting on September 2, recommended approval of the spending.

Finance Committee, meeting this coming Friday, are expected to ratify the decision.

The idea of some form of security fence has been discussed for some years. The decision to go ahead with the project followed last month's destruction by vandals of 63 trees and saplings in the south-west corner of the campus.

If funds and materials are available, the fence should be up before the end of the year, says Mr. Grace.

Details of the design were ironed

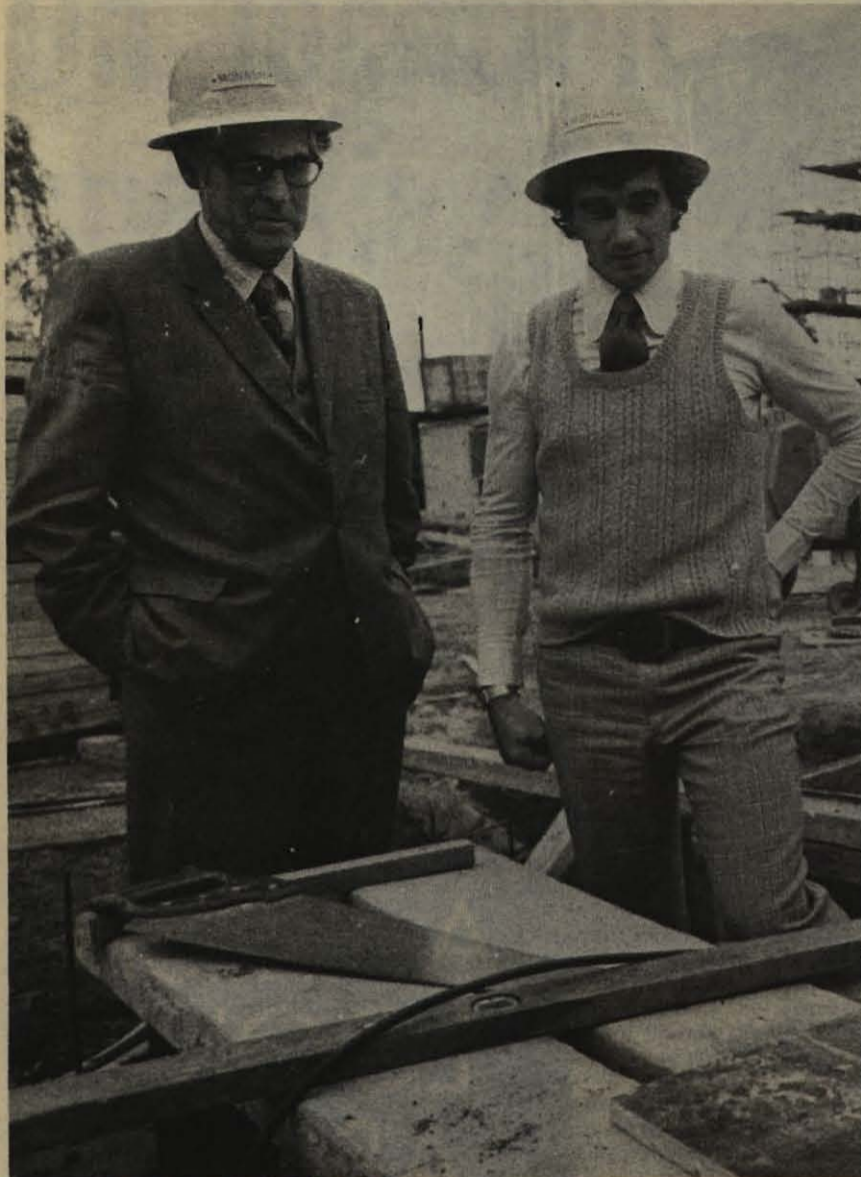
out at a recent meeting of the Buildings Committee. The chain mesh to be used will be coated with black PVC. This will help it merge with the background when viewed from a distance.

The fence will run from the Jock Marshall Zoological Reserve, along Blackburn Road and around into Wellington Road as far as the main gate. There will be a gap to the bus terminal entrance. From the other side of the bus entry, the fence will continue along Wellington Road and around along the western boundary of the campus as far as the houses in Beddoe Avenue.

There will be gates at existing pedestrian accesses. These will be locked at 7 p.m.

"While it is impractical to completely enclose the campus, we hope the fence will discourage vandals," says Mr. Grace.

FOUNDING A FIRM FUTURE



A RECENT picture of newly-appointed Buildings Officer, John Trembath (right), with the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, on a site inspection tour. (Photo: The Sun).

The University has appointed Mr. John Trembath as its new Buildings Officer, with responsibility for current projects worth more than \$8 million. He has been Acting Buildings Officer since Mr. Geoff Wildman resigned in June.

Mr. Trembath, 32, and married with two children aged 2½ and six months, is a Bachelor of Building graduate of Melbourne University.

Before coming to Monash as Deputy Buildings Officer in January, 1970, he was in charge of contract and site administration on A. V. Jennings Industries projects in Perth and Melbourne.

Besides supervising the University's capital development program, his new duties include controlling all aspects of capital expenditure, supervising secretarial work of project committees, and preparing reports to the AUC and Treasury.

At present Mr. Trembath has seven building projects under his control. He estimates six will be completed before the end of the year. These are

- The non-collegiate flats (\$925,000).
- Mathematics extension (\$1,750,000).
- Biology extension (\$2,500,000).
- Union extension (\$420,000).
- Education Faculty extension (\$1,400,000).

• University Offices extension (\$370,000)

The seventh project, the \$750,000 Krongold Centre for training and research in the areas of handicapped and exceptional children, is expected to be completed early in 1976, says Mr. Trembath.

He takes up his new duties at a time when future building schemes are subject to some uncertainty because of the Federal Government's announced cuts in capital expenditure.

"A number of projects were scheduled for commencement next year," he explains.

"These are mainly in the Medicine and Science area and include extensions to physiology and anatomy, a new block of medical lecture theatres, a microbiology building, and alterations to the existing medical school.

"Firm advice on what progress can be made on these projects in 1976 is expected shortly."

A game of names

A first year class in the Monash Law School recently was discussing a well-known High Court case of the late 1950s, *Mulvey v Manifold*.

The names of the parties, who were prominent turf identities, were immediately recognisable, even to a number of the younger students.

The lecturer then asked if there was anything familiar about the names of counsel in the case — Mr. L. K. Murphy for the plaintiff and Mr. R. M. Eggleston for the defendant.

The inquiry brought blank stares — until one girl student suggested that perhaps counsel for the defendant was Tony Eggleton.

The lecturer broke the news, gently, that the Mr. Murphy in the case was in fact Mr. Lionel Murphy QC, who was to become, in turn, Attorney-General of Australia and a Justice of the High Court.

Mr. (now Sir Richard) Eggleston went on to become a Judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court and of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory, President of the Trade Practices Tribunal — and now Chancellor of Monash University (as well as a Special Lecturer in the Monash Law School).

As far as is known, he has never done any PR for the Liberal (or any other) party.

Black studies

The last two lectures in the Black Studies series for 1975 will be given this month.

• On October 7, at 7 p.m. in the Union Conference Room, Mr. Sao Reigari Gabi will speak on "Village Courts in Papua New Guinea, some guidelines for the Aboriginal Communities".

• On October 14, a film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza" will be shown in the Conference Room, starting at 7 p.m.

A black company's law for a Monash MA

Post-graduate student Margaret Bain has returned to Monash to complete her M.A. thesis, leaving behind her caravan home at the Aboriginal settlement of Finke, in the Northern Territory.

However, the small settlement of 70 or 80 Aborigines, which is rapidly developing into a successful business community, is not without a Monash resident. Margaret's role as community adviser, supported by the Presbyterian Church, has been taken over by Justin Moloney, a former anthropology and sociology student here.

Margaret's thesis is the result of her experience at Finke, where she has lived since 1968, with a stay at Monash in 1972-73 to begin her studies.

The settlement was originally a fringe-dwelling population of Aborigines close to a white township of railway and government employees.

Now it is a permanent black township, with all land except for small parcels of government property, owned by the Aborigines.

In the process of change, Margaret became acutely conscious of the vastly different world views and expectations of the two societies, and her thesis will explore this situation. It is titled "Black and White Contact — the Implications of Opposing Views of Reality".

In her time at Finke, Margaret has watched and helped as the people moved into business ventures.

They began with a store, and with only an initial capital of \$1000, in 1970-71, and now have a business with a turnover last year of \$27,000.

The next venture was a housing factory, established in the last twelve months with an Australian Government loan of \$45,000.

The factory was the idea of the Aborigines, who wanted to build their own homes. Alice Springs builder, John McNeill, and an architect from Adelaide, produced a design which may be unique.

Based on a meccano-set principle, the design is a method of construction enabling any type of building to be erected by use of different combinations of pieces.

Margaret says the design was developed so that an illiterate person could erect his own house by following picture illustrations.

With the factory established under the management of John McNeill, the Finke people, through their Aputulo Social Club, have now bought the Finke Hotel.

Margaret says the purchase of the hotel will mean the people can control the problem of drink themselves.

"The hotel was causing acute problems in the community, which they recognised but were helpless against," she says.

"Now they can control it, and the first thing the social club has done is to cut out the sale of flagons of wine."

Margaret says the main advances at Finke have been the recognition by the people of their own abilities to understand and use the white man's system, and their freedom to control their own future through their business ventures.

She believes her role as sounding board and supporter has helped in the development of the self-confidence of the people.

By showing confidence in the Aborigines, and by working with them in projects, she feels she has "eased the crunch" between the people and the pressures imposed on them by their situation.

Margaret says the freedom of the people has come about through their autonomy as a private company.

The Aputulo Social Club owns all the shares in the Aputulo Construction Company Pty. Ltd., the owner of the factory, and the only whites involved are employees of the social club or the factory.

"They are a free community, of free-dwelling people, because of company law," she says. "Even the advice or supervision of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs must be within the framework of company law."

Margaret hopes to finish her thesis within six to twelve months, and will then return to Finke "for as long as I can usefully be there."

In defence of a thesis

A Canadian approach to the examination of Ph.D. students which seems to be harsh has the advantage of providing a system where only a mature, potentially scholarly, self-motivated candidate presents for examination.

Dr. Bill Melbourne, recently appointed to the Chair of Fluid Mechanics, observed the examination process for a Ph.D. student at the University of Western Ontario during his study leave which ended last year.

The examination was structured in four stages, beginning with the reading of the student's unbound thesis by four examiners, including the student's supervisor.

Then, in a full day of examination, the candidate gave a public defence of his thesis to an audience of staff and students in the morning, with the examiners participating.

After lunch with the examiners, the examination went into private sitting, with each examiner presenting a short discussion on the thesis, including an attack by one. They then orally examined the student. This procedure took about two hours, after which the student summed up his final position.

The examiners then met to decide whether or not to recommend the candidate for the Ph.D. degree, and to consider what modification had to be made to the written thesis before it was bound.

In the examination Prof. Melbourne observed, the candidate was awarded the degree.

In his study leave report to Council, Professor Melbourne said the system used placed the student's supervisor in a more detached role and he did not seem to feel so strongly identified with the student's success or failure, as happened at Monash.

It meant, however, that the student was given plenty of scope to perform on his own merits.

While students criticised the lack of support and guidance, Prof. Melbourne said he found that the more mature and strong the student, the less the criticism on this point.

Prof. Melbourne said that, at a time when there was debate as to whether the Ph.D. degree was being devalued, the system ensured that the candidate was known to have demonstrated "stand-alone" confidence and competence over a long period and the examiners were not just presented with a written thesis produced with unknown assistance.

"As a result of these experiences and deliberations, I have significantly changed my approach to the supervisory role, not to the extreme I observed in some cases overseas, but towards being less protective of the student in an endeavour to permit free self development," Prof. Melbourne said.

"In time there may also be opportunities to help shift our system towards one which will enhance our degree of Ph.D whilst still being mindful of the need to maintain efficiency in the use of our research resources, both hardware and supervisory."



Dr. Tim Ealey, co-ordinator of studies in environmental science before two of the paintings which he believes will create the correct 'visual environment'.

A FRESH LOOK— ABOUT

Environmental Science has moved from Zoology to more spacious accommodation on the first floor of the Maths/Physics building.

And to create a pleasant "visual environment," artists Neil Douglas and Abigail Heathcote have lent a dozen of their paintings on a semi-permanent basis.

Dr Tim Ealey, co-ordinator of studies in environmental science, believes that works by these artists are most appropriate to the situation. The paintings can be viewed between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Neil Douglas, a well-known conservationist, has a reputation as a bush painter rather than a landscape artist. Unlike most landscapists who depict the denuded hills of the rural scene, he seeks out what is left of the unspoiled Australian bushland and paints its primeval untidy wildness. The Australian Conservation Foundation has recently printed five of his "bushscapes" and is selling them to raise funds.

Abigail Heathcote could be described as the first of the "back to Earth" painters. Although she is also

interested in bush painting, her gentle, earthy paintings of such commonplace things as pumpkins, sunflowers and gardens give expression to the things that are important to the new culture of "earth gardens."

The Master of Environmental Science course will produce its first graduates this year. At present some 70 candidates from all disciplines are enrolled, having chosen courses from over 40 offered by all faculties. A variety of interdisciplinary projects are in progress. Applications for admission to the course in 1976 close at the end of November.

WARNING: IT'S COPYRIGHT

Warning signs for display above photocopying machines at Monash have been revised in an attempt to clarify for students the provisions of the Copyright Act.

The University Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, says the University will also attempt supervision of the use of the machines, particularly with regard to lengthy copying.

These measures follow the recent High Court case in which the Court found that photocopying machines in the library of the University of New South Wales had been used to infringe copyright.

The High Court judges held that the particular instance of breach of copyright had been authorised by the University of New South Wales through the provision of photocopying machines in the library without qualification as to their use.

Following the case, a Sydney organisation, Copyright Agency Limited, notified universities in New

South Wales that it would seek a fee for photocopy reproduction of books by two Australian authors.

The agency listed seven books by poet Judith Wright and five law books by Professor Julius Stone. The agency requested payment of \$1 in respect of each author to cover photocopying of any of the books for the remainder of this year.

Mr Southwell said those universities had been criticised for not paying the fee, but payment could be seen as admission that there would be breaches involving the work of the authors.

At a guess, he said, up to 60 per cent of the books in a modern library could be covered by copyright, and the difficulty was that it was almost impossible to determine, on-the-spot, whether a book was subject to copyright.

It could require careful study by a bibliographer and a lawyer to determine this, particularly with

regard to books in which copyright had been re-created by the Copyright Act. Normally copyright ceased 50 years after the death of the author, but this now was not necessarily so.

Mr Southwell said the University believed the use of the photocopying machines was of value.

"We are also convinced that, if the machines are reducing the payment of royalties to authors, then this is a matter for consideration," he said.

"But, while the Attorney-General's committee, under Mr Justice Franki, is currently looking at the problems of photocopying and the conflicting interests of copyright owners, we consider that any specific action regarding royalties is premature.

"We are sure that there is a case against multiple copying, and we think members of the University should be warned against distributing anything more than minor extracts to students."

On location — in a manner of speaking

German "as it is spoken" became part of the fourth year honors course for eight students from the Monash department of German, when they spent last semester as students at universities in Germany.

It is believed to be the first time that a group of undergraduate students from a German department in Australia has gone to Germany to study the language and in the process gain course credits.

Three students, Karin Wagner, Alan Wittick and Tanya Austin, went to the Johann Wolfgang van Goethe University at Frankfurt, to study German literature.

The others, Melinda Leong, Leonie Woolnough, Alison Dick, Ross Curtis and Anne Gordon, studied linguistics at the University of Trier.

The students organised their "on location" studies themselves, after deciding, during a language test 12 months ago, that the best way to study German was to go to Germany, rather than to rely on textbooks and language laboratories.

After winning support from the department, they made most of the arrangements themselves, with the departmental staff arranging the academic links. Both institutions have associations with Monash.

The students paid their own fares,



Monash students who were among the first to have travelled to Germany to study the language: from left: Alison Dick, Melinda Leong, Alan Wittick, Karin Wagner and Leonie Woolnough.

but were given subsidies towards their living costs by the Department of German and the Faculty of Arts, and the German Academic Exchange Service.

The three students at Frankfurt lived in student homes, similar to halls of residence, which housed 500 students.

The students were accommodated in groups of 16 on each floor, sharing a communal kitchen, and the close

interaction this fostered greatly improved their use of the language, according to Karin.

The five at Trier lived in private homes or shared flats.

The eight students have voted the program such a success that it is planned to repeat the experience for 1976 honors students.

An exchange program with students from the two German universities to Monash may also be established.

Two for Oxford

Oxford University this month will add a husband and wife team from Monash to the campus when Christine Leng, a Ph.D. student in Physics, and her husband, Frank, arrive in England.

Christine has been awarded an 1851 Scholarship, considered a premier scientific award for scholars in the British Commonwealth.

A Science Honors graduate from Monash in 1970, Christine has spent the past four years on her Ph.D. at Monash, studying critical phenomena, particularly relaxation in alloys and magnets.

She will use the 1851 award for two years post-doctoral study in the Department of Physical Chemistry at Oxford into the melting transitions of liquids.

Since completing her Ph.D. thesis, Christine has been working at the Caulfield Institute of Technology, teaching preliminary physics at tertiary level. She was also awarded a CSIRO post-doctoral fellowship, but this will now lapse.

An attractive blonde, Christine, 25, says she thought she had only a minor chance of being accepted for study at Oxford.

But, in a bonanza mail delivery recently, her award and an offer of employment for her husband, also a Ph.D. student, arrived simultaneously.

Frank is completing his thesis on the design of specific apparatus, and will be employed in a postdoctoral research position in the same Department of Physical Chemistry at Oxford, specialising in apparatus design.

Survey to keep track of changing student trends

A joint survey by Monash University and the Victorian Education Department got under way last month to discover the educational hopes and plans of more than 180,000 secondary pupils.

Every one of the state's 400-plus secondary schools — Government, Catholic, and independent — is involved.

The aim: to pinpoint what subjects

are becoming fashionable among secondary students.

This data is expected to be of value in predicting the need for teachers of specific subjects for the later years of secondary schooling and also in contributing to the planning of educational development at both secondary and tertiary levels.

The survey is planned by the Education Department as an annual exercise from now on.

More than a year's planning and testing by the Monash Careers and Appointments Office and the Education Department has gone into its preparation.

Fourth, fifth and sixth form teachers are being asked to fill in information sheets which will be fed directly into a Monash computer.

The completed sheets will be returned to Monash by October 3 and a preliminary analysis of the findings should be completed before the end of the year.

The survey is part of a continuous project at Monash which has been code-named STEP (for Secondary-Tertiary Education Planning).

The University's Careers and Appointments Office, with the help of the Computer Centre, is attempting to build up a computer-based information system by which the flow of students through the Victorian education system can be monitored.

Explaining the need for the survey, the Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr. Warren Mann, said work already

conducted by his department had shown there are substantial changes in subject "fashions" from year to year.

There had, for example, been a falling off in interest in traditional subjects such as English literature, physics, chemistry, pure and applied maths, geography, and foreign languages.

Others such as economics, biology, commercial and legal studies, social studies, and general maths, were enjoying a rise in popularity.

Mr. Mann said this had generated pressures in some areas of the tertiary system and shortfalls of students in others.

"Our concern is to try to predict trends in future so that accurate management information is available for future educational planning," he said.

Research in Holland

Ten months of study in the State archives in Holland will begin this month for Ph.D. History student Bob Elson, who has been awarded a Netherlands Government Scholarship for research.

Bob is researching for his doctorate on Indonesian social history, with particular interest in a social study of the history of an East Javanese sugar area known as Pasuruan, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The study of local history in

Indonesia has very rarely been undertaken, and Bob believes most of the historical records are held in the archives in Holland.

After his period of research there, Bob will spend four or five months in Indonesia searching for available archival material and conducting interviews.

Bob graduated B.A. Honours in History and Politics at Monash and was a tutor in the History and Politics departments in 1974.

OBITUARY

Lucien Vandeveld

Lucien Vandeveld, the curator of the Jock Marshall Reserve and an early member of the Department of Zoology, died on August 29, aged 52.

Mr Vandeveld was a widely respected animal collector, with a high reputation in Belgium for his experience in Africa, when he was employed by Professor Marshall as collector of mammals and reptiles at Monash.

He was with the Zoology Department for more than 10 years, and was senior technical officer at the time of his death.

A successful salt water aquarium system in the department was the result of Mr. Vandeveld's work.

THE SCENE in the Public Lecture Theatre, University of Melbourne, on September 10, when nearly a thousand scientists and researchers registered their protest against the Budget cuts in research funds. The speaker is Dr Duncan Ironmonger, deputy director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research. (Photo: The Sun).

RESEARCHING THE EFFECTS OF THE BUDGET CUT-BACK

Storms of protest swept universities and research institutes across Australia last month when the implications of the government's budget cuts in university and research funding became evident.

First into the fray were medical researchers funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC). Their early protests brought some alleviation with a government promise of a further \$850,000 in grants money for the first six months of 1976.

The non-medical research forces were not far behind. On September 10, there were unprecedented scenes at the University of Melbourne when about 1000 scientists, academics and research workers from the three Victorian universities packed a public protest meeting. Further meetings followed in other States.

Similar worries have hit the university/scientific community in the United Kingdom, where a parliamentary select committee has recently attacked research spending policies (see report, this page).

The Australian Government's cut-back in general university finances and the decision to interrupt the triennial system of funding has also been widely criticised.

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, meeting in Canberra on September 16, expressed grave concern at the likely implications of the 1975/76 Budget.

It said that the decision to breach the principle of triennial finance by



deferring the beginning of the new triennium until 1977 was "very disturbing".

The AVCC pointed out that the Universities Commission, in its Sixth Report, had exercised a considerable degree of rigor in assessing the universities' needs for 1976/78.

"The AVCC considers that the recommendations should have been adopted," a Committee report said. "In particular the Budget decisions on building and equipment programs for the financial year 1975/76 will be especially disruptive and the disrupting effects will be felt for some years."

On the question of research funding, the AVCC said that the substantial reductions in the resources made available through the Australian Research Grants Committee and the NH&MRC would cause serious disruption of important research programs and create unemployment among technicians and skilled research assistants.

The statement went on: "The AVCC does not believe that these

Diagnosis: a nat

effects were intended by the Government, and has made representations to the Prime Minister to have the position reviewed."

The AVCC also criticised the allowances provided for students under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and the two schemes of postgraduate awards.

It expressed disappointment that the report of a Government appointed committee chaired by Dr. H. S. Williams to review TEAS had apparently been shelved. It urged the Government to provide a further injection of funds, similar to the \$3 million distributed in 1973, to enable the universities to continue to assist students in financial need.

The Melbourne protest meeting on September 10 was chaired by the Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe University, Dr. David Myers, who said that Australia had never been noted for its support of research. It had achieved international acclaim for the quality of its research in a number of areas — but even these had not received financial support commensurate with their value.

"A case could easily be made that the value to the community of two or three of the products of research could justify the whole of the research expenditure incurred in this country," Dr. Myers said.

"But the truth lies deeper than that. A great deal of research produces benefits that cannot be evaluated in quantitative terms, but lead to improvements in the quality of our lives, and in matters of the human spirit rather than material progress.

"If Australia is to establish and retain an influential place among the nations of the world, we cannot afford to forsake our investment in the culture of the mind."

Dr. Myers was supported by

speakers from all three Victorian universities, representing the physical, biological, biomedical, engineering and social sciences.

Professor A. W. Linnane, Professor of biochemistry, Monash, produced figures showing that the Australian Research Grants Committee faced a cut of 66% in its budget for 1976 — approximately \$3 million for the year, compared with an expenditure of \$9 million in 1975.

The financial consequence of this, he said, was calamitous, and gave rise to a number of questions — particularly:

- Can the Government really believe that university research can survive the withdrawal of a major part of its supply?
- Is it the Government's purpose to undermine institute and university research? Is there a plan to centralise research exclusively in Government departments?

Professor R. J. Magee, Dean of Physical Sciences, La Trobe, listed a number of Australian inventions and innovations that had shown tremendous cost benefits to the nation and had had international recognition and use.

They included: the combine harvester; concrete pipe manufacture; flotation process for mineral separation; metal separation; thrust bearing for ships; automatic totalizer; pulping of eucalypts for papermaking; flame ionisation detector for gas chromatography; liquid xerography for photo reproduction; calculable standard of capacitance; metal absorption spectroscopy; self-twist Repco-CSIRO spinner for yarns; cactoblastis; myxomatosis and the extermination of wheat rust.

"This is a pretty formidable list, but it is not the full answer," said

The ailment in the UK

The erosion of funds for research is causing concern in the United Kingdom as in Australia.

A House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology has been examining the effects of inflation on university research for the past year.

It concludes that university research has been sacrificed indiscriminately and arbitrarily to protect undergraduate teaching in the economic crisis.

The Times Higher Education Supplement reported (September 12) that the select committee placed the blame for this situation on the government, the University Grants Committee and the universities themselves.

The committee's report said that the principal crisis in the universities is one of confidence in the future. It says: "The universities know they are

unlikely to return to rapid growth. They need assurance that they are not in a rapid downward spiral."

Among the committee's recommended measures are:

- The Department of Education and Science and the UGC should acknowledge the importance of both the teaching and the research activities of the universities.
- The UGC and the universities should seek to ensure that if activities have to be reduced, research should not be arbitrarily sacrificed in order to maintain a pre-ordained level of student numbers.
- Universities should review their research priorities and explore the possibilities of inter-departmental sharing of resources and manpower in order to avoid the uniform dilution of research effort.



ONE of the consequences of the events described on the opposite page has been the awakening of a "PR sense" among scientists, academics and research workers.

From laboratories and lecture rooms all over Australia, "backroom boys" have emerged, blinking, into the glare of publicity.

Perhaps they had taken to heart the advice earlier in the month of the Minister for Science, Mr. Clyde Cameron, who said that science and technology would never get the Budget allocation they deserved until they were sold to the "seven million voters who make and break governments".

Scientists and technologists should stop behaving as though their work could only be understood by scientists living in their own cocoon, Mr. Cameron said.

"I want other laymen like me to be given the same opportunities of discovering the excitement of science as those that literally were forced upon me," he said.

The need to "tell the story of science" and some of the ways of doing it was the theme of a "Science and Broadcasting Seminar" held in Sydney in August.

The seminar was organised jointly by the Australian Academy of Science and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. It attracted 100 academics, scientists, broadcasters, TV producers and university information officers from all States.

The principal speakers were Mr. Aubrey Singer, Controller of BBC2 and pioneer in the field of science television, and Professor Stuart Butler, professor of theoretical physics, University of Sydney.

Extracts from their papers are published below:

---SCIENCE FOR THE "SEVEN--- MILLION"

THE PERILS of "popularising", "trivialising" or "vulgarising" serious scientific research for the information or entertainment of the public has long been an inhibiting worry in universities and research institutes.

Frequently the fears have been justified; perhaps more often, not.

Professor Butler tackled the subject head-on in his paper. He said:

"I would like to start with the theme that pure science (which I distinguish from scientific technology) has a responsibility to popularise, and indeed its very existence can depend

upon it.

"Most modern sciences are financed in one way or another from public funds, and it would seem automatic that the scientist should inform his fellow men what in effect they're paying for. More than this, unless pure science can interest the general public and governments in what it is doing, support must be difficult to obtain."

However, Professor Butler said, pure science had a predicament: unlike its affiliate, technology, it was neither self-explanatory nor self-supporting, and it lay beyond the comprehension of the general public.

"In fact, contemporary pure science can be so specialised that some scientists profess little significant understanding of research outside their field."

The knowledge embodied in a scientific paper was neither useful, saleable, nor patentable until it was transformed into a technique, a material, a pill or some other tangible form, Professor Butler said.

But it was nevertheless essential for scientists to communicate with the public and to convey, if not the details of their research, then their enthusiasm for what was happening. And one of the best ways for this was mass communication through the media.

"It is characteristic of the society in which we live that, if the choice of media material be left to that society, it will choose to be entertained rather than educated," he said. "Thus, the art of successfully communicating science to the public is highly specialised; the public must be genuinely interested, without feeling it is being educated or taken back to school."

Professor Butler said that many scientists were singularly inept when it came to captivating the interests and enthusiasm of a lay public.

"A scientist finds it difficult to get away from his normal practice of correctly qualifying where necessary and adding cautionary phrases when conclusions are not definite.

"These traits, essential in the writing of a scientific article, are amplified by most scientists when writing to a popular readership. A scientist is terribly concerned of being accused by his colleagues of saying something which is not yet an absolute, confirmed conclusion.

"Thus an attempted popular article or talk often starts with numerous qualifications and cautionary phrases before the point of the article or talk is brought to light."

Professor Butler said there was a tremendous challenge in establishing a satisfactory link between the media and the scientific community.

"This challenge extends to the scientists, too. They ought to be able to communicate with somebody far

less knowledgeable on the particular subject than he. And it extends to the media, to send a representative who should have some basic ability to understand what the scientist is saying, and should have a deep interest in science.

"In this way only is it possible for the scientist, in co-operation with the media representative, to provide a true account of scientific endeavour and achievement."

Science must be regarded as a human activity open to scrutiny from both within and without its ranks, said Mr. Singer.

It was not a "hermetic" philosophy secret and sealed from the eyes of others.

"And the citizen non-scientist at heart believes that all human activity is communicable. That he has a right to know in what way he is being helped or jeopardised," he told the seminar.

Through the popular media, the outsider can and should be able to measure the ideals of science against the reality, he said.

Mr. Singer, who has been associated with such BBC programs as "The Ascent of Man," "Horizon," "Tomorrow's World" and "The Violent Universe," warned that science had tended to be neglectful of its relationships with the public.

"Let's make no mistake. The science establishment operates at all levels in defence, in health, in industry, in education. It is without doubt a very powerful lobby, capable of great influence and pressure.

"In that there is a distinction between government and parliament, a very important distinction, science has infiltrated the corridors of governmental power. . .

"It's only when, as has recently happened here in Australia, science loses out with a government that it attempts to patch up its relationships with the public rather quickly."

Ten years ago science was viewed more optimistically than it is today. People nowadays were more concerned with its ill-effects and tended to dismiss the benefits, said Mr. Singer.

The media, while recognising public anxiety, must avoid pandering to it in search of spurious popularity. And this could not be done without the willing help and support of the scientist.

At the same time, the attention of a general audience could only be held by the technique of good story telling.

"It's only if both sides (media and science) treat each other with the respect they deserve that both will command the respect and support of the society they serve," suggested Mr. Singer.

ational 'calamity'

Professor Magee. "It does not take into account the impact of the research which has led to the increase of our knowledge of nature and physical and chemical processes without which the more outstanding inventions and innovations would not be possible."

Dr. Derek Denton, director of the Howard Florey Institute, speaking of the NH&MRC allocation, said that the Government this year would spend \$2774 million on health. "The grant to our principal medical research body is about 0.2% of the total - very low."

Denton said that in the United Kingdom, the grant to the Medical Research Council was 1.1% of the national health cost - a fivefold higher proportion than in Australia. And in Canada, there was an even higher proportion - about 1.6%.

Dr. Duncan Ironmonger, deputy director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, attacked the research cuts on three grounds:

1. They are unnecessary. The aims of the Budget were to curb inflation and reduce unemployment. Cuts in research would assist neither of these causes and would, in fact, put several hundred highly trained people out of work.

2. They are counterproductive. The cuts would merely delay research into the very problems of unemployment and inflation that the Government would like to solve.

3. They are unfair. Research activities funded by ARGC and NH&MRC seemed to be almost alone in being cut back in the Budget.

These two bodies were uniquely equipped to give unbiased, objective and rational evaluations of research projects at international standards of excellence, Dr. Ironmonger said.

It seemed that the Government and

its advisers were operating under the delusion that by cutting back on funds to universities, they would curb inflation.

"The results will be completely the reverse," he said. "By starving university research workers of funds, the solution of many of our most important economic and social problems will be further delayed."

Professor George Russell, professor of English language and literature at Melbourne, said that the magnitude of the cut in ARGC funds would affect scholarly investigative work in the humanities perhaps more than in any other field of scholarly endeavour.

"The research worker in the humanities is facing a return to those disastrous days before the establishment of ARGC when work could be undertaken and carried through only under conditions of extreme hardship and continuing frustration," Professor Russell said. "There are some of us who recall those days with bitterness."

Professor Owen Potter, professor of chemical engineering, Monash, said that there was a "theoretical possibility" that the Government had found that its spending on research was excessive.

He went on: "If, however, we compare R & D spending as in the following table, we find that Australia is not a leader:

R & D expenditure as percentage of GNP

USA	3.7
Britain	2.6
Australia	1.2

Professor Potter said there was a prima facie case that Australia was spending too little on research.

"The ARGC budget should be restored to a minimum of \$10.5 million for 1976," he said.

Marking up on education in P.N.G.



BOOKS

Wheeling in to school

Student teachers at Murdoch University in Perth take their own tutor and laboratory with them when they go into schools for teacher experience.

In a program believed to be unique in Australia, the students and their tutors set up their home in a caravan in the school grounds.

Known as tutor-supervisory caravans, the mobile homes provide a miniature resource centre, a preparation room, a seminar room and even informal lounge facilities for groups of up to 15 or 20 students gaining teacher experience in schools during their first year Introduction to Teaching course at Murdoch.

The equipment in the caravans enables students to carry out preparation for classroom lessons and general learning activities.

Storage shelves and filing cabinets, as well as a duplicator and overhead projector are provided, with an efficient fan and heater included as basic equipment to provide comfort in hot summers and cold winters.

Bench and chair seating is provided, giving opportunities for informal discussions and seminars with the tutor-supervisor and interested school staff members.

There are two models of caravans, with the updated Mark II version including a blackboard, projector screen and noticeboard. This model provides more open seminar space.

Dr Colin Marsh, senior lecturer in the Murdoch School of Education, says the caravans have overcome the stumbling block of the "trespassing student teacher on hallowed territory" by providing a physical and psychological base for all intruders.

The dual concept of teacher-supervisor and caravan for students working away from the University are complementary and fundamental to the success of the teacher education programs at Murdoch, which had the objective of developing professional educators, Dr Marsh says.

In any professional program care was necessary to maintain a delicate balance between the theoretical and practical components overall, while still servicing the needs of individual students.

University lecturers were usually strenuously involved in tutorial, lecture and discussion situations on campus with little opportunity to counsel students working in schools, and it was equally difficult to find expert teachers in schools with the time or inclination to share their expertise with a group of student teachers.

"Without guidance, one wonders whether a teaching experience/practice is a viable educational experience at all for student teachers," Dr Marsh says.

"The full time tutor-supervisor has the opportunity to maintain close relationships with both student teachers and school staff. He is on the spot to smooth out petty and major grievances and to ensure that the interests of all parties are considered," Dr Marsh maintains.

"The student teachers commonly feel uneasy in unfamiliar school staffrooms, especially in some schools where class teachers do little to welcome them.

"The tutor-supervisor needs his own study centre, a nucleus from which he can direct operations and counsel students in complete privacy and sufficiently distant from the demands of somewhat restrictive classroom teachers."

This is the eleventh book in the series, *The Second Century in Australian Education* (under the general editorship of Professor R.J.W. Selleck of Monash).

Readers, while quickly observing its appropriateness as Papua New Guinea has reached political independence, may query its place in a series on Australian education.

However, the book's relevance is established by the fact that the movement towards a national education system in Papua New Guinea has been derived from the efforts of Australian planners and educators — at Port Moresby and Canberra.

Indeed the "Australian connection" and the replication of some features of our education systems and British African experiences in Papua New Guinea is a primary thrust of Geoffrey Smith's analysis.

Education in Papua New Guinea, in keeping with the series, is not a long or heavy study. But the author does give both a historical and comprehensive introduction to school systems and educational problems in PNG.

At the same time he successfully marries local developments with educational praxis of other emerging societies. Smith has taught in both Tanzania and Papua and has studied on an Overseas Development Administration fellowship in Britain. The book becomes more than just a descriptive account of PNG education; it is a useful reference for students of comparative education and developmental economics.

The contribution of the missions to schooling is the natural starting-point in the evolution of PNG's modern education system. The reader is left with the impression of small accomplishment amidst organised (and even subsidised) chaos in the period 1870-1945. Yet the impact of the mission schools on village life was such that by the mid-twentieth century Papua New Guinea was committed to western educational traditions and values.

Furthermore, certain educational issues embedded in the mission schools period have persisted and remain unresolved. One such debate is on the question of the language of school instruction. British and German missionaries pondered the vernacular v. the administration's language some eighty years ago on much the same fashion as do PNG educators today.

Another issue has been the value of vocational schooling, contrasted to literary or general schooling in pre-industrial society. This question was first raised in the 1890s, with the introduction by an English missionary Charles Abel of vocational training in his Kwato schools. The preference for vocation education to re-emerge in the 1920s and 1930s and again in the 1960s at the insistence of Australian advisers, and despite the warnings from Ghana.

The missions' role in PNG education was gradually challenged by the Australian administration in the post-war period. Government commitment to native education

'Education in Papua New Guinea', by Geoffrey Smith. Melbourne University Press, 1975. 106 pp.

before this was extremely low. For example in 1921 it released 12 pounds for native schools in New Guinea. Its recent activities, however, have made up for its slow start.

The missions' educational activities are still important because they cater for 60 per cent of total first year enrolment at primary schools and 45 per cent of the first form enrolment at secondary schools. Unfortunately Smith, in his haste to analyse the political operations of the national education system, is forced to dismiss the mission schools' modern roles. As a consequence we are denied access to the political tensions of maintaining a unified education system with disparate religious groupings side by side with government schools. We are also spared some of the harsh school-experiences which have been inflicted upon generations of students in the name of 'character training'.

Education in Papua New Guinea makes useful explorations into the objectives of schooling in a neo-colonial society, as well as raising some of the difficulties confronting curriculum designers. At times the curriculum as produced by Port Moresby has clashed with the expectations of village leaders. Only recently has the imposition of a curriculum been replaced by consultation with those who speak for the more traditional values.

In 1972 community-based school programs were introduced to protect and reinforce the country's cultural heritage. One fears that it has come too late and is only an artificial wrapping to appease the local politicians.

The book concludes with an examination of alternative educational policies for the future. Smith does not feel the prospects are bright, despite good intentions by Australians in recent years. Already the country has a problem of over-schooling its young people for the needs of the community — except in technological skills. The situation will probably deteriorate unless there is a redefining of educational objectives.

This is not likely to occur because, as Smith suggests:

"... as long as selection for entry to employment leading to well paid jobs is based on qualifications obtained through the school system, the provision of more schooling will be the object of political pressure. It is also the pressure to which ministers of education can most easily respond by asking for more resources, for schooling is the form of education which they are structured to provide".

In passing, perhaps PNG can take comfort that Australia is currently facing a similar type of social dilemma in its schooling.

Reviewed by
Dr. Andrew Spaul
Senior lecturer in Education.

One of the disappointing aspects of this book is that since education systems like PNG are so dependent on the quality of teachers, especially the village teacher, Smith tends to dismiss this from his strategies. His African experience should have suggested that the socio-political role of the teacher, the profession and the teachers' association (there is the one national organisation in PNG) can be important agents in the development of national unity.

Moreover, a strong united teaching profession can also be an effective counter to the excesses of politicians and bureaucrats. Already in PNG, teachers have prevented several attempts at educational patronage.

These oversights do not seriously damage the intentions or the arguments of *Education in Papua New Guinea*. In any introductory text, some material must be omitted to make way for compactness.

In that it has been written for an Australian audience on the eve of PNG independence it is a timely publication. It will certainly help us appreciate yet another dimension to the problems of achieving unity in the newest of nations. It also extracts educational problems that are endemic to so many countries of the world, including all our northern neighbors.

CAREERS IN MEDICINE

A Handbook on Health Manpower, providing information on health careers ranging from hospital administration to chiropractic, has been issued by the Australian Department of Health.

The handbook will be published on a continuing basis. The initial publication is the first edition of part 1; part 2 is expected to be published by late 1976.

The data provided on each career group examined includes information as to the type of employment provided by each occupation, the educational qualifications required and facilities available and registration or legislation provisions.

Part 1 covers 30 career areas, including four areas of dental care, a similar range of eye care services, three fields of radiography, and individual careers such as social worker, speech pathologist and limb maker and fitter.

The handbook is available from the Australian Department of Health, P.O. Box 100, Woden, ACT 2606.

That bloody word again

LOOSE CARGO



LETTERS

The Editor welcomes letters on topics of interest to the University. The name and faculty or department of the writer should be supplied. The letters should be sent c/o Information Office.

Sir,—

"I feel sure that I speak for many of us when I express gratitude to Professor Boss and his ancestors for the light they have thrown on the development of the fascinating word 'bloody'. I am sorry that he cannot decipher the last word of the manuscript which he holds, but I am sure that the collective brain of the

English Department (with, perhaps, help from the German Department) could help if he were prepared to submit it (under proper control, of course) for examination.

Out of politeness and respect I have made no inquiries into Professor Boss's age, so that I cannot comment on the importance of his ancestors'

contribution to the history of this word in any detail.

I have, however, spent an interesting afternoon checking Vol. 1, p.933 of the New English Dictionary (an activity which I have been recommending, to date with singular lack of success, to students in my own department), and find that our Anglo-Saxon ancestors (much earlier than Professor Boss's 'almost 200 years ago') were remarkably fond of the word 'blodig'.

Many of them were also regarded as 'scurvy fighters', as opposed to 'scurvy-fighters', a point which may be lost on many English students, but which surely has some relevance to Professor Boss's acute explanation for the carrying of 'loose women' on 18th century English ships.

In passing, Sir, I would also recommend to your readers Vol. 1, p.932 and p.934 of the New English Dictionary. I understand from this undoubtedly scholarly and authoritative work that the word in question 'was in general colloquial use from the Restoration to about 1750; now constantly in the mouths of the lowest classes, but by respectable people considered "a horrid word", on a par with obscene or profane language, and usually printed in the newspapers (in police reports, etc.) "b---y".'

It is also interesting to note, in view of Professor Boss's findings on ships, that the Dictionary gives as one of its quotations from 1840 'They've got a man for a mate of that ship, and not a bloody sheep about decks'.

I seem to recall that in my earlier letter to you I thought we were in deep waters on this matter. We all know that blood is thicker than water, and I am sure that Professor Boss would agree with me that we now need help from other departments — especially, perhaps, General and Comparative Literature.

I understand that the late Poet Laureate in England, John Masefield, once wrote a poem in which he made extensive use of this word. I have not been able to track it down.

As an incentive to research I offer five dollars in cash, or the equivalent in any other form, to the first member of Monash University who can find it for me. This includes Professor Boss.

Arthur Brown,
Professor of English

Sir,

The report in Sound No. 30-75 — 'Sculptures on Campus' — was very enlightening for the ignorant. But I feel the report would have been complete if the following words had been added:

Most people see these exhibitions as a load of old rubbish.

— Ruth O'Ryan, Department of Administrative Studies.

Beauty blasted

Sir,

Today (15/9) I attended the delightful piano concert in the splendid new hall, and afterwards walked round admiring the modern buildings and beautiful lawns and shrubs.

What an ideal spot for our new young adults to spend a few years in, I thought.

Then I turned a corner — groups of happy young people talking and studying; surrounded by hundreds of empty cans, drink cartons and screwed up paper bags, while two waitresses from the cafeteria busied themselves collecting this litter.

How sad that these young people have no care for cleanliness, no eye for beauty, no pride in themselves, their young manhood and womanhood, no respect for the beautiful place to which they belong.

Dr L. Myfanway M. Beadnell,
Anderson St., East Malvern.

Just give and take

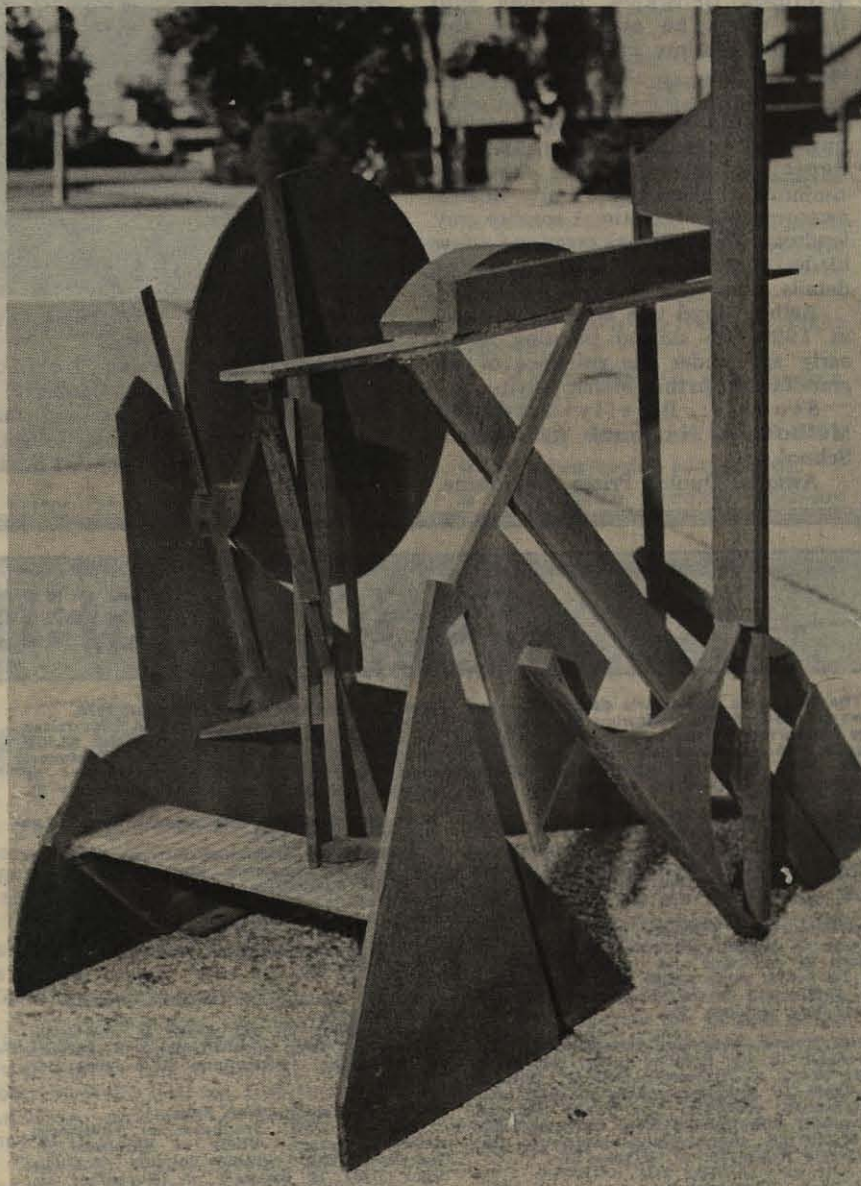
A convenient way for staff members and families to holiday interstate is to arrange a house exchange with a staff member from an interstate university.

An early-bird inquiry for a house exchange in Melbourne next January has come from Kevin Chapman, of 24 Ironside Street, Weston, A.C.T., who wants to spend three weeks "near the ocean".

The Chapman home is a modern four bedroom house with covered-in barbecue area, separate dining room and family room.

A Melbourne family with a similar home who want to spend January in Canberra may contact Mr. Chapman by mail or by telephone after hours on 062/88 6125.

... old rubbish?



Vital statistics from Murdoch

In Murdoch University's first intake of students, almost half of the student population of about 700 is female, two-thirds are over the age of 20, and over 25-year olds comprise half of the student body.

The new Western Australian University has the highest proportion of female students of any Australian campus and the proportion of full-time undergraduate students over 25 is four times the national average. There are 18 study programs

available at the University but Murdoch's statistics show that only five of these courses reflect the 50-50 mix of male and female students.

These are history, human development, mathematics, population-and-world-resources and world literature.

Communication studies and two teacher education programs are taken predominantly by female students, while the ten other programs have attracted mostly male students.

Wollongong's chancellor

The University of Wollongong has announced the appointment of Mr. Justice Robert M. Hope as its first Chancellor.

Mr. Justice Hope has been a judge of the New South Wales Supreme Court since 1969 and is currently a member of the Royal Commission into intelligence and security services.

The University of Wollongong has welcomed a former Monash staff member, Dr. Ron King, to the post of inaugural Professor of Education.

Prof. King, 36, was formerly a senior lecturer in the Monash Faculty of Education.



Models of beauty

Members of the Ballet Victoria and art students were the models for an exhibition of drawings of the human figure which is being held at Mannix College this month.

The drawings, by Jim Black are of both clothed and nude figures.

The exhibition also includes ceramics by Loui Bressan, a recent diplomate from the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education.

The ceramics are described as almost ceramic sculpture, and include both earthenware glazes of green, red and yellow.

It is the first Melbourne exhibition for both artists. Jim Black has previously exhibited in Adelaide, Sydney and Ballarat and is represented in numerous private collections in Adelaide, Indonesia, the USA and England and in regional galleries in Victoria and New Zealand.

Loui Bressan has exhibited at the Ballarat Institute.

The exhibition will be held from October 1 to 18 in the senior common room of Mannix College and will be open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. All works on display will be for sale and admission is free.

Natives in the Forum

Planting has started of 400 trees and shrubs in the newly-landscaped Forum.

The work, supervised by the Curator, Mr. John Cranwell, should take about another week providing there are no delays because of bad weather.

The plants — all natives — were chosen from hardy varieties because of the frequent windy conditions in the area.

Most will reach a maximum height of 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft., although some varieties growing to about 30 ft. will be planted flanking pathways.

Shrubs are being planted to enclose the cluster of seats in front of the Union extension.

"The idea is to shelter the seating area from winds," says Mr. Cranwell.

WORKS FROM THE MONASH COLLECTION

by **GRAZIA GUNN**,
Curator of the
Collection

Arthur Boyd's acute response to natural forces is very evident in this painting.

In contrast to the panoramic Wimmera landscapes, dazzling with light, which he once painted, this picture is gloomy and almost metallic in its greyness.

It is not a description of a locality, but rather a section of land and sky, depicting a wilderness, vast and ominous, menacing and hostile-awesome and romantic. A sombre grey landscape, with a black crow and a few blades of grass as the only captivating details.

Arthur Boyd was born in Victoria in 1920. He started painting at an early age under the guidance of his grandfather, Arthur Merric Boyd.

Studies: Briefly attended Melbourne National Art Gallery School.

Awards: Dunlop Prizes, Melbourne,



1950-51; Kuringai, NSW, 1958; Caselli Richards, Brisbane, 1963.

Retrospectives: London, Edinburgh, Adelaide and Canberra.

Represented: State and many regional galleries; National Collection (Canberra); Contemporary Art Society (London).

ARTHUR BOYD
Untitled landscape, c. 1969
Oil on canvas 119.5x89.5cm
Signed Arthur Boyd, 1.1
Presented to the University
by Mr. Joseph Brown in
1971.

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.

Social Welfare Commission: Fellowships in Welfare Studies.
Available for the study of Social Welfare in Australia. 1-3 years. Income to match that of previous year. Applicants may apply at any time.

Australian Dairy Industry Awards.
Open to mature graduates for dairy research in Australia and overseas. Tenable for 1-3 years, value \$3,250 plus dependant's fee, thesis and travel allowances. Applications close October 15.

Senior Mulse (Overseas) Scholarships, 1976.
Tenable in any field of study, for up to three years, at Brasenose College, Oxford. Available to junior members of staff and postgraduate students. The award includes University and College fees, and a stipend of \$1,250 p.a. Applications close with the Academic Registrar on October 31.

1976 Farrer Memorial Research Scholarship.
For research into problems of an agriculture nature. Available to graduates for 1-3 years, \$3,500 p.a. plus family allowance. Application forms are available from Secretary, Farrer Memorial Trust, c/o Dept. of Agriculture, State Office Block, 74-80 Phillip St., Sydney. Closing date is October 31.

Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships, 1976/77.
Open to recent graduates or those about to graduate. Tenable at Harvard University, renewable for two years, and available in most fields of study. The award includes tuition fees and a stipend of \$2,800 p.a. Applications close with the Academic Registrar on October 31.

Radio Research Board: Postdoctoral Fellowships in Telecommunications Science.
Open to young scientists and engineers with Ph.D. or equivalent within Australia. Value \$12,375 per year plus allowances. Applications close October 31.

Gowrie Research Travelling Scholarships.
Available to members of the Forces or their dependants, for recognised research study overseas. The value of the scholarship is at present \$2,750 and they are tenable for two (2) years. Further information may be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office. Applications close on October 31.

G.M.H. Research Fellowships for 1976.

Open to graduates from an Australian University, tenable for 3 years. Value \$3,400-\$3,600 plus family and thesis allowance. Study to be undertaken at Flinders or Adelaide. Applications close on October 31.

Australian-American Educational Foundation Travel Awards, 1976.

Available to Australian citizens to go to the U.S. for research, study or lecturing at U.S. Universities and other institutions for projects commencing between 1 July 1976 and 30 June 1977. Categories: (1) Senior Scholars; (2) Postdoctoral Fellows; (3) Postgraduate students. Applications close on October 31.

ANZAAS Medal, 47th Congress, Hobart, 10 May 1976.

Nominations for the award of the Medal are invited from any Members or Fellows of ANZAAS. Applications close November 12.

European Communities Prize.
Open to Ph.D. graduates or equivalent under 35 years. Study of European integration. Value 150,000 Belgium. Applications close in Brussels on November 15.

Overseas Fellowships in Management.

Open to graduates who are permanent Australian residents for study in Management and or Business Administration in overseas Universities. Length of award 3 years, stipend \$A4,475 in U.S. or \$A2,585 in U.K. plus air fares and dependant's allowance. Applicants must undertake to return to Australia: Secretary, Overseas Fellowships in Management, Department of Education, P.O. Box 826, Woden, ACT. 2606. Closing date November 28.

Confederation of British Industry Scholarships, 1976/77.

Open to graduates in engineering for gaining practical experience in British industry. Value 1,320-1,655 pound sterling p.a. plus return air fares for a period of 1-1½ years. Applications close December 1.

Australian School of Nuclear Technology.

Radiolotope course for non-graduates No. 19 will be held from 2 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1976. Applications close December 15.

Australian School of Nuclear Technology.

Radiolotope course for graduates No. 22 will be held from 29 March-23 April 1976 at Lucas Heights, N.S.W., cost of course \$400 plus accommodation and travel. Applications close February 23.

Australian Wool Corporation — Postgraduate Scholarships.

Open to graduates wishing to pursue a career in wool research. Value: \$3,300 p.a. plus dependant's and travel allowance. Applications close 3rd October, 1975.

United States Public Health Services International Postdoctoral Research Fellowships.

Offered to Australians for training for research for six months to one year in the U.S.A. Value: \$U.S.10,000-\$U.S.13,000 according to experience. Applications close November 2.

University of Adelaide Research Scholarship in Soil Science.

Offered to Honours graduates for research at the University. Stipend \$3,350 per annum. Applications close October 31.

Ramsay Memorial Fellowship.

Offered to Ph.D. graduates for up to two years study in the U.K. in the field of Chemistry. Stipend at the level of lower part of lecturer scale in Britain, with an additional grant of up to 100 pounds sterling per annum. Applications to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Ramsay Memorial Fellowships Trust, University College, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, close on December 3.

Telbot Research Fellowship.

For women of postdoctoral standing in any field of study, tenable for up to two years at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Free accommodation and 900 pound sterling per annum. Applications to the College Secretary close on January 16, 1976.

Fellowships at Duke University, U.S.A.

For Ph.D. students in economics, history or political science and commercial subjects. Tenable for three years, monthly stipend of \$U.S.325 plus air fares, tuition and fees. Applications to Prof. Enid Campbell, Faculty of Law, Monash, close on January 26, 1976.

Churchill College, Cambridge.

Fellowships and Scholarships. Tenable for up to three years study at Cambridge in any field. Two to three fellowships and five to six scholarships are offered and selected annually. Applications to Mr. Peter Block, MLC, c/o Parliament House, Melbourne, may be made at any time.



MUSIC



IN CONSORT

THE WEDNESDAY CONSORT a group of Monash musicians specialising in early music, had a successful public debut in Robert Blackwood Hall on Wednesday, September 24.

Their concert — one of the free series sponsored by the RBH Committee of Management — featured songs and dances of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, three Renaissance motets, and a trio-sonata for flute, recorder and harpsichord.

The group has been in the habit of meeting at lunchtime on Wednesdays to play Renaissance and Baroque music for pleasure — hence the name. Members include an associate professor of engineering, a reader in English, an architect, lecturers and students.

Herve Alleaume took these photographs at the final rehearsal.

Pictured are: Instrumentalists — Harold Love (viol, krummhorn, recorder) Ian Donald (flute, Baroque flute), Alan Scott (percussion, recorders), Bruce Knox (recorders), Susan Whitelaw (recorder, krummhorn).

Vocalists — Jane de Hugard and Sue Tweg (mezzo sopranos) Merrawyn Deacon (soprano, harpsichord, piano), Trevor Finlayson (tenor).

Other members who took part in the Wednesday concert were John Griffiths (vihuela de mano, guitar) and Jim Stockigt (bassoon).

The concert was chosen as the occasion to launch the public appeal for funds to build the Robert Blackwood Hall pipe organ (see story, page 2).



BRUCE KNOX, senior lecturer in history, makes a fine study in concentration as he practises on the recorder.

DAY BY DAY

October 1-4: Play — "The Good Doctor," by Neil Simon, based on the short stories of Anton Chekov, presented by Sydney's Ensemble Theatre. Alexander Theatre, nightly at 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$4, students \$2.50.

1: Lecture — "Some aspects of the media and education and images of male and female." Dr. P. Edgar. Fourth in a series arranged by the Faculty of Education, 8 p.m., R5, admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2801.

1: Lecture — "Community development in Aboriginal areas," by Mr. Paul Hughes, Adelaide. Fourth in "Aborigines Today" series co-sponsored by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs and Swinburne Centre for Urban Studies 8 p.m., Swinburne College of Technology, Admission, \$10 for series. Information: ext. 3348.

1-3: Puppet Theatre — The Coad Canada Puppets, presented by the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust. Daily at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: 60 cents. Bookings 543-2828. Special Saturday Club performance on October 4, 2.30 p.m.

1-18: Exhibition — Drawings by Jim Black and ceramics by Loui Bressan, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, Mannix College. Admission free. Inquiries: Ross Carter, 544-8895.

2-24: Art Exhibition — "10 Caulfield Painters," presented by Department of Visual Arts, Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building, 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., Monday to Friday. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2112.

3: Film — "Zar und Zimmerman" (G), presented by Department of German, H1, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

4: Concert — Melbourne Youth Orchestra and Choir. RBH, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$1.50, students 50c. Reservations: 544-5448.

5-12: Play — "The Winter's Tale," by Shakespeare, presented by staff and students of the Department of English. Supported by a grant from the Victorian Ministry for the Arts, 8.15 p.m. nightly except Wed. and Thurs. Matinee, Wed. 1.30 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: adults \$2.50, students \$2, children and pensioners \$1, matinee \$1. Bookings and inquiries, Mrs. B. Calton, ext. 2131.

6: Lunchtime concert — a program of Indian music and dance presented by the Monash Indian Association, directed by Reis Flora, 1.15 p.m., RBH, Admission free.

7: Lecture — "Village courts in Papua New Guinea: Some guidelines for the Aboriginal communities," by Mr. Sao Reigari Gabi. Fourteenth in Black Studies Series by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, 7 p.m., Conference Room, Union. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

8: Lecture — "Relationship between education, retraining, and the role of women in the work force," by Ms. R. Lyne-Browne, Director, Women's Bureau, Dept. of Labor and Immigration. Fifth in Series by Faculty of Education, 8 p.m. R5. Inquiries: ext. 2801.

9: Musical — "Can Can," presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Co. Alexander Theatre, Nightly at 8 until October 17. Matinee October 18 at 2 p.m. Admission: Adults \$2.50, children \$1.50. Bookings: 95-3269.

9: Jazz concert — "Tribute to Scott Joplin and the fabulous ragtime era." Presented by Graeme Bell, All Stars and the Adrian Ford Unity Jazz Ensemble RBH 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$2, students \$1.20. Reservations: 544-5448.

10: Film — "Der Freischutz" (G) presented by Monash Department of German, 8 p.m., H1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

11: Concert — Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra presents works by Beethoven, Berlioz, Johann Strauss, Saint-Saens, RBH, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$2, students \$1.20. Reservations: 544-5448.

October 18: Lunchtime concert — The Vel Trio present Trio in D Minor by Mendelssohn. RBH, 1.15 p.m. Admission free.

14: Gardening course — presented by Waverley Gardening Club. Series of

six classes during October, 7.30-9.30 p.m. R3. Enrolment fee \$10. Inquiries, enrolments: 288-5926.

15: Lecture — "Policies in education at the Federal level, and implications for the education of girls," by Ms. J. Blackburn, Schools Commission, Canberra. Sixth in series by Faculty of Education, 8 p.m. R5. Inquiries: ext. 2801.

18: Concert — Australian Boys' Choir, Associate artist Shirley Jacobs, RBH, 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$3, group bookings \$2, students and pensioners \$1. Reservations: 544-5448.

19: Sunday afternoon concert — An orchestral concert presented by students from the Victorian College of the Arts. Conductor John Hopkins, RBH, 2.30 p.m. Admission free.

22-25: Play — "Arms and the Man," presented by Waverley Theatre, 8.15 p.m. Union Theatre. Bookings, inquiries: 277-4153.

22-25: Comic Opera — Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," presented by The Babirra Players, Alexander Theatre, Nightly at 8. Reservations, inquiries: 543-2828.

27-31: Puppet Theatre — The Marionette Theatre of Australia presents The Tintookies, Alexander Theatre, Daily at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Admission \$1. Reservations and inquiries: 543-2828. Special Saturday Club performance on November 1, 2.30 p.m.

A PLAY

THEATRE



FOR ALL SEASONS

In recent years the English Department of Monash has conducted a special experiment in the teaching of drama, combining the study of a major text in class, with the production of the play in which students at all levels, together with staff, are actively involved.

The attempt has been made to bring Shakespearean criticism and scholarship to the theatre, so that all those taking part acquire both a scholarly and a practical awareness of dramatic art; principles of Shakespearean staging are kept in mind while an openness to new creative insights achieved during rehearsal and performance is insisted on.

The play chosen for 1975 is *The Winter's Tale*, and seven performances will be given at the Union Theatre from October 5th to the 12th.

The project is assisted by a grant from the Ministry for the Arts, and the play will be under the direction of Dr Dennis Bartholomeusz, Senior Lecturer in the Department of English. This will be his third major production of a Shakespearean play.

Of the play Dr Bartholomeusz writes: "*The Winter's Tale* was first staged in the banquet hall at Whitehall, at the Court of King James, and at the Globe, in 1611. Between 1611 and 1634, blending vivid realism with masque-like ceremonies, it was performed more often at Court than *King Lear*.

The text of *The Winter's Tale* successfully harmonises ceremony and realism; it is both symbol-haunted and

very real and immediate. The word ceremony is applicable to the play if one uses the word in the sense W. B. Yeats remembered in 'A Prayer for my Daughter'.

How but in custom and in ceremony

Are innocence and beauty born?

Ceremony is a name for the 'rich horn' in Yeats' poem and custom for 'the spreading laurel tree', images which help us to understand the courtly ceremonies in the pastoral scene and the value of Perdita. There are earthly as well as unearthly ceremonies in *The Winter's Tale*.

The formal patterns intensifying the emotion, united with a realism, sharp, or homely, or amusing, the Bruegel-like canvas infinitely detailed and various yet a satisfying whole; the blending of opposites in the play, winter and spring, in its human and natural forms, the recognition of providence in transitoriness, the simultaneity of past and present, the deliberate violation of the unities and of neo-classic conceptions of time, were all appreciated before the Civil War.

Court records are seldom so explicit, but twenty-two years after its first performance the play was still being staged at Court, almost certainly in the banquet hall at Whitehall before the paintings by Rubens arrived in 1634 to decorate its still unadorned ceiling.

In fact, Charles 1 forbade all stage performances in the hall as the smoke from the candle-flower in the chandeliers would blacken the



Sue Tweg, costume designer for *The Winter's Tale*, adjusts the costume for Perdita, played by Jan McDonald.

paintings. 'The Winter's Tale was acted on Thursday night at Court, 16 Janua. 1633, by the Ki[ng's] players, and lik't'."

To help re-create this remarkable play Dr Bartholomeusz has obtained the assistance of a team who are thoroughly professional in approach.

Helen Gifford, who has written music for M.T.C. productions like *Pericles* and *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* and Tyrone Guthrie's production of *All's Well That Ends Well*, has composed the original music for the songs and chosen the incidental music.

Choreography will be by Alison Rawlings for dancers drawn from the Ballet Victoria Schools, and Sue Tweg

has designed and created costumes inspired in part by the Court of Urbino during the times of Castiglione. Neville Weeraratne has designed the sets.

Main parts are taken by experienced players: Hermione is played by Margaret Cody, Paulina by Helene Shaw and Leontes by Richard Pannel.

The Winter's Tale will run from Sunday, October 5 to Sunday, October 12. Evening performances at 8.15 p.m. (NO performances on Wednesday or Thursday evening). Matinee on Wednesday, October 8, at 1.30 p.m. Booking and enquiries: Mrs B. Calton, 541 2131 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Please note that all performances will be at the Union Theatre, not at the Alexander Theatre.

Iolanthe at Alexander

Three Monash people are among the 40-plus cast who will present the Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera *Iolanthe* at the Alexander Theatre this month.

The show is on nightly at 8 o'clock from October 22-25 (Wednesday to Saturday).

It will be presented by the Babirra Players, a Waverley-based, amateur G & S group which originated from the Mt. Waverley Methodist Church choir.

Margaret Wilson, club activities booking clerk in the Union, has the part of Phyllis in the production, ECOPS lecturer Denis Taylor and first year ECOPS student Stephen McLardie are both members of the Peers' Chorus.

Stephen is also understudy for the part of Strepchon, one of the lead roles.

It's a family affair for Margaret Wilson. Her father, Russell, who has been a member of the Babirra Players since its formation in the late 1950s, is also in the chorus.

This year is the centenary of the Gilbert and Sullivan musical partnership and *Iolanthe* is the first of their operettas to go on stage at the Alexander Theatre.

The Babirra Players (babirra is an Aboriginal word meaning "singing") hope to make the theatre their home for future productions.

Puppets in their hands



There'll be some wooden performances at the Alexander Theatre during October.

Not from actors, but from two lots of puppets.

From September 29 to October 3 the Coad Canada Puppets are presenting twice daily performances of "The Tinderbox," a 50-minute play based on the story by Hans Christian Andersen.

The Canadian puppeteers are at Monash as part of an Australia-wide tour under the auspices of the Australia Council and the Elizabethan Theatre Trust.

The Alexander Theatre shows start at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

From October 27-30, Australia's famous Tintookies will give two shows daily at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Like the Coad puppets, they are making an Australian tour.

The Tintookies, directed by Peter Scriven, are presented by the Marionette Theatre of Australia. Their 1 hour 45 minute performance uses 100 puppets.

On September 23, Sydney's Ensemble Theatre production of *The Good Doctor*, by Neil Simon, commenced nightly performances at the Alexander Theatre. The season continues until October 4.

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published on November 3. Copy deadline is October 17. Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Information Office, first floor, University Offices (ext. 3087).