



MONASH REPORTER

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SPECIAL ISSUE FOR GRADUATES

This issue of Monash Reporter, the last for 1977, is being mailed to all Monash graduates in a bid to keep them in contact with the University and informed of its affairs. A round-up of the year's major events begins on page 5 in the special four-page "Monash 1977" feature.

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ZOOLOGY TEAM CAPTURES 10 RARE MINIATURE ROOS

A Monash zoology department team has succeeded in capturing alive ten rare dwarf kangaroos.

The tiny nocturnal animals, which stand only about 30 cm (12 in) tall and weigh between 1 1/4 and 2 kg, are called "narbaleks".

According to one member of the team, Mr Gordon Sanson, live specimens have never been taken before. Last year, the Monash team was unsuccessful in attempts to catch the animals, using nets and traps.

The animals were collected during a trip early last month to the Northern Territory's Mt Borradaile area, which is about 320 km east of Darwin, near the East Alligator River.

The rock formations of the Mt Borradaile complex also contain a sacred Aboriginal site of rock paintings and burial caves.

The Monash team, which comprised Mr Sanson, Dr John Nelson, Roger Martin, Peter Fell and Peter Pridmore, used a net about 100 metres long to trap the narbaleks.

The net was strung out between a rocky outcrop and the Mt Borradaile complex proper, near where it adjoins flood plains on which narbaleks feed during the night.

According to team members, there are several hundred narbaleks at Mt Borradaile, and there are similar colonies at other sites in the NT and the Kimberley area of Western Australia.

Until last year, however, sightings of narbaleks (scientific name, *Peradorcus concinna*) were rare.

At present, the 'mini-roos' are settling in well into their new homes at the Jock Marshall Reserve and Healesville Sanctuary, which helped organise the trip.

When attempts to capture the narbaleks last year proved futile, two males were shot — with the permission of the NT National Parks and Wildlife Service — for laboratory examination. They were the first complete specimens available for scientific scrutiny.

After last year's trip, Mr Sanson said that the examination of dead specimens would have been necessary, even if some narbaleks had been captured alive.

The Monash team hopes to establish a small breeding colony with the captured specimens. They plan to study the narbaleks' metabolic and reproductive systems, and to establish whether or not the animals are true ruminants.

The team will also investigate another strange feature of narbaleks which is arousing intense scientific interest — the animals' unusual ability to

grow set after set of teeth as each succeeding set wears out.

Mr Sanson said one of the "migrating molars" would be marked with x-ray opaque material so that its progress along the jaw could be observed at intervals.

While other kangaroos have four molars in each jaw, narbaleks can have up to eight, plus continual replacements. These migrate from the back of the jaw to the front before they eventually wear out and are ejected.

In "normal" kangaroos, this means old animals eventually become toothless and die soon afterwards through inability to graze.

The only other animals which have the ability to grow new teeth are species of sea cows, or manatees, and elephants.

The Monash team spent two weeks at the Mt Borradaile site, which is close to proposed uranium mining areas in the NT.

During their stay there, they also captured a pair of short-eared rock wallabies, which feed and live in the same area as the narbaleks.

Dr Nelson said it was rare for two species of rock wallaby to occur in the same area.

Dr Nelson said that during the NT part of the trip, the Monash team had received full co-operation from the NT National Parks and Wildlife Service.



One of the rare dwarf kangaroos—believed to be the first ever captured.

'No need for pessimism despite restraint': V-C

While universities were presently going through a time of economic restraint, there was no cause for deep pessimism, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor R. L. Martin, said last week.

Professor Martin was speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Monash Graduates Association.

He said that, in the jargon of the

day, Monash had now reached a "steady-state" situation.

"In fact, next year will be a rather difficult one," he said. "We are now regarded as a mature university — one of the 'big five' — and in terms of recurrent funds we won't be doing as well as some of the younger, developing institutions.

"Nevertheless, things could be a lot worse. We were extremely fortunate to have done most of our growing in the palmy days of tertiary education over the decade and a half beginning in the early '60s.

"In that time, Monash established itself as a world-ranking university and built an enviable reputation for scholarship and, particularly, research.

"Now I don't think anyone could reasonably have expected that great momentum could continue. There had to come a time of slowing down."

Professor Martin went on: "The present pause is not entirely a bad thing if we, as a university, use it to take stock, to re-determine and re-define our ideas and policies, to marshal our undoubted strengths to match the demands that an increasingly well-educated, sophisticated and questioning society is placing upon us.

"I think we are in good shape to meet these challenges. We are still reaping the benefits of a very good system of management established during our founding years, and this will help to see us through the coming year.

● Continued page 8

ARGC grants top \$1m.

Monash research projects have attracted \$1,039,157 in funds from the Australian Research Grants Committee for 1978.

This compares with \$950,737 in 1977.

Working on an inflation rate of 15 per cent, the 1978 total is about 7 per cent less than this year's.

However, the 1977 grants included an unusual, "once off" grant of \$105,000 for the purchase of a high resolution mass spectrometer. If this is subtracted from the total, the adjusted figures show an increase of 4.4 per cent between 1977 and 1978 in real terms.

The 1978 allocation provides for 37 new projects (compared with 34 in 1977) at a cost of \$245,192, and will support 89 continuing projects at a cost of \$794,965.

The Science faculty receives the biggest slice at \$509,587. Other faculty figures are: Medicine \$304,153; Engineering \$142,971; Arts \$68,019;

and Economics and Politics \$14,327.

The largest single grant is for \$49,358 to fund a continuing project on the effects of altered biochemical function on the structure and function of mitochondrial membranes, being carried out by Professor A. W. Linnane and Dr S. Marzuki in the biochemistry department.

A second large grant is for \$43,530 to fund a continuing project on molecules in space by Professor R. D. Brown and Dr P. D. Godfrey in chemistry.

The smallest grant, in dollar terms, involves no money at all, but allows Drs B. A. Parker and J. R. Griffiths, of material engineering, access to equipment awarded to another recipient, for use in their project on second phase particles in alloys and their effect on mechanisms of deformation.

The full list of ARGC grants to Monash starts on page 10.

Rare books go on show in Library exhibition

An exhibition in the Monash Main Library this month will preview two significant anniversaries in the history of printing and literature coming up in 1978.

Next year will be the quincentenary (500 years) of the introduction of printing in Geneva and the bicentenary of the deaths of the philosophers, Voltaire and Rousseau. There is a common link — Voltaire lived for a time in Geneva and Rousseau was born there.

The exhibition is being mounted by Associate Professor W. Kirsop, of the French department, for the Friends of the Monash University Library. It will run from November 14 for about a month in the first floor exhibition space of the Library.

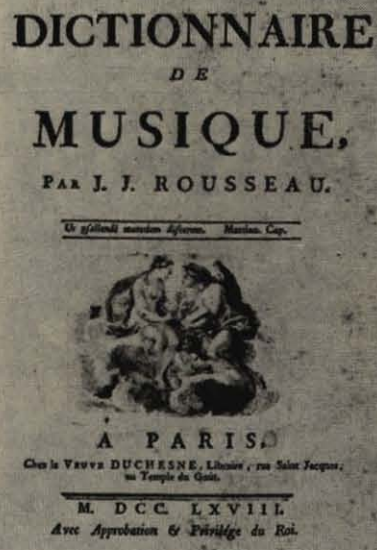
On show will be mainly 17th and 18th century books from the Library's rare books collection as well as a few others from private collections. The library volumes are used chiefly by researchers in the French department, which has a tradition of 18th century research, and are seldom on public display.

The exhibition's earliest example of Genevan printing dates from the 16th century.

Geneva was a comparative late-starter in the history of printing but it made an important contribution because of the city's role as a haven for religious refugees from the mid-16th to late 18th century. Presses there were used to publish texts censored in other countries.

As one of the largest French speaking cities outside the French kingdom, Geneva attracted many talented people including leading printers. Members of what is considered France's most important printing family at the time, the Estiennes, moved to Geneva in the 16th century.

Books of special interest in the exhibition will include a copy of Voltaire's speech when he was received into the French Academy, a first edition of Rousseau's music dictionary, and volumes of the Kehl collected edition of Voltaire published in the 1780s after Voltaire's death and using Baskerville's types.



Two pages from the rare books to go on display. Above, the title page of Rousseau's Dictionary of Music, and below, an illustration from Voltaire's *Candide*.



Bookbinder Edward Congdon at work.

How to get out of a bind

Not all Monash graduates end up in the field they once aimed for.

Take the case of Edward Congdon who graduated with an economics degree from Monash three years ago.

Work wasn't easy to find.

After being on the dole for a while, then trying his hand as a sales rep. for a timber firm, Edward took a job as a driver with a bookbinding company to at least have some contact with a field in which he had an interest.

Bookbinding was one of his hobbies as a student (prompted by the unruly appearance of magazines lying about his place) and he had taken a printing school course in the art.

When he was laid off as a driver (ironically to make way for a part-time university student) he decided to go it alone and establish his own bookbinding firm.

He took premises in North Road, Ormond, but paying the rent in the early days wasn't all that easy so he turned to a variety of supplementary tasks.

One of these was to scour lists in government gazettes of unclaimed money and act as a "commissioned agent" in redeeming it for the person to whom it was owed.

His bookbinding concern is now doing a brisker business, however, and he has established an agency in the Monash Union. He works mostly on such items as theses, magazines, law volumes, music scores and old books.

It is a labor-intensive, dying art, he says.

The Library seeks new Friends

New members are being sought to join the Friends of the Monash University Library.

In times of economic stringency, the Friends' contribution is seen as being all the more valuable in helping the Library build its collection.

The association next year celebrates its 10th anniversary. Although it had its beginnings in 1966, it was formally constituted in 1968 to "assist, encourage and promote the Library's interests."

The major form of assistance has been the purchase of library materials from annual membership gifts.

In the past few years items have been bought to fill gaps in several of the library's special collections such as the Fanfrolico Press collection and the Swift collection (a manuscript letter from Swift, most notably).

Other purchases have included single items beyond the means of the Library's regular funds, such as early publications of the Basilisk Press and the manuscript material on which Michael Holroyd based his biography of Lytton Strachey.

Forms of assistance

A second form of assistance is to encourage individuals to make gifts to the Library. In the past year it has received in this way an 18th century print, several modern literary works and a substantial collection of the classics, mainly in 17th and 18th century editions.

In addition, the Friends sponsor addresses throughout the year by local and visiting speakers on topics of a "bookish" nature.

Ordinary membership of the association is open to any person who makes a minimum annual gift of \$10 or its equivalent in library materials. The life membership gift is \$100.

For further information contact the Friends' secretary, Dr B. J. McMullen, lecturer in the Graduate School of Librarianship, on ext. 2956.

A/Professor Kirsop awarded Cambridge honor

A Monash academic will be the Sandars Reader in Bibliography at Cambridge University for 1980-81.

Associate Professor W. Kirsop, of the French department, is the first Australian to be elected to the readership since its inception in 1895. The readership was originally funded from money bequeathed to Cambridge University by Trinity College graduate, Samuel Sandars, in 1894.

In his will, Sandars requested that the reader be elected by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, the Master of Trinity College and the Syndicate of the University Library.

The chief responsibility of the reader was to deliver several lectures embracing, in the words of the will, "the subjects of bibliography, palaeography,

typography, bookbinding, book illustration, the science of books and manuscripts and the arts relating thereto."

Copies of the lecture were to be deposited in the Cambridge University Library and the British Museum Library.

A reader has been elected each year, except during the war years. Previous readers have included such distinguished scholars and people associated with the book trade as F. W. Maitland, W. W. Greg, R. B. McKerrow, Stanley Morison, Michael Sadleir, John Carter, Wilmarth Lewis, Fredson Bowers and Graham Pollard.

Associate Professor Kirsop plans to deliver his lectures on aspects of the Australian book trade in the 19th century.

He has been researching this area — the history of printing, publishing and bookselling — for the past 11 years.

The book trade, he says, is an important part of cultural history but one which has been largely neglected in this country.

Forgotten are the days, such as back in 1872, when the stock of a Melbourne bookseller, Dwight, was disposed in a book auction which lasted for 14 days. A total of 35,000 volumes were sold.

Associate Professor Kirsop believes that his lectures on the Australian book trade will be of particular relevance to his British audience.

Since the 1860's Australia has been British publishers' largest external market and, as such, has had a significant impact on the economics of the British book trade.



● Sandars Reader for 1980-81, Associate Professor W. Kirsop.

Three ways to spend a summer...

1. Earning cash in a vacation job

Students have a reasonably good chance of finding part-time employment during the summer vacation according to student employment officer, Mr Ian Mason. But there are several qualifications.

They must be persistent, well-prepared, not too choosy about the type of work they take, and be willing to do a number of jobs over the holiday period.

"If students hold out for the one job to do them over the entire period they'll be killed in the crush," says Mr Mason.

He advises job seekers not to spend too much time attempting to find semi-professional, course-related work as there is very little available.

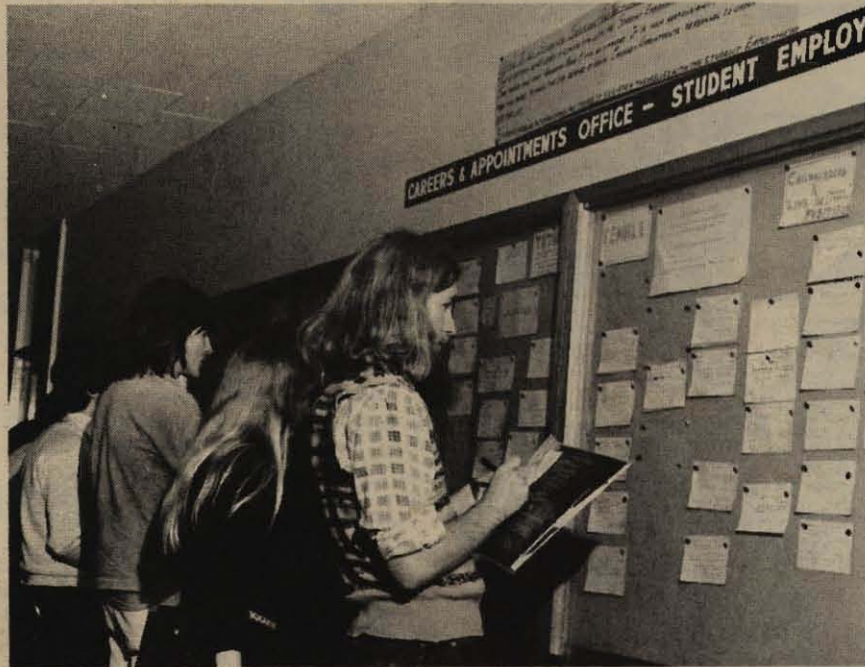
"Any work experience, and particularly experience working with other people, will be useful later no matter what the career," he says.

Mr Mason reports that there has been a record number of inquiries from people seeking summer jobs this year.

He says the paradox of general unemployment is that employers in some areas will create part-time jobs to get specific tasks done.

But there is the legion of "full-time unemployed" who will be competing with students for these jobs.

November is traditionally the period when most employers notify the Monash student employment office of



Students check the notice board outside the Careers and Appointments Office for lists of jobs becoming available during the summer holidays.

vacancies. Last year, 1059 vacancies were posted on the student employment board in the Union in this month. This compares with 668 in October, 532 in December, 347 in January and 341 in February.

The student employment board is the major contact point on campus

between students and employers.

Mr Mason says that during the vacation it is impossible to register students for employment as is done during the academic year.

"However, for those students who are in exceptional need and having great difficulty in finding employment,

the office may be able to provide some help," he says.

Jobs are posted on the board at 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

Mr Mason's advice for students seeking employment is to check the board daily and be equipped with pen and paper, coins for the phone, a street directory, and private transport or knowledge of public transport.

He warns that many positions will be for less than a week and suggests that students should be prepared to take about four or five different jobs during the vacation.

He says: "Casual jobs in gardening, painting and housework can provide a good income if you are prepared to specialise in them.

"Fruit picking is another source of summer employment and for those who enjoy hot days and hard physical work it will provide a good income."

However, many students and growers are mutually disappointed with each other, he warns.

"Students find the conditions demanding and the growers expect the students to perform like professional pickers."

Mr Mason suggests that the local Commonwealth Employment Service office may also be able to help with job finding.

2. Learning new arts and skills

Monash University's summer school is celebrating its 10th birthday this year and the number of classes for the first time has hit the magic figure, 100.

The summer school program is the largest in Australia, in terms of the number of people enrolled and courses offered, according to activities officer, Mr Neil Wentworth.

Last year nearly 2000 people enrolled in 61 courses (conducted in 99 classes) and Mr Wentworth anticipates more in the 1977-78 school.

A total of 61 courses will again be offered but they won't be the same as last year's. Fourteen courses have been dropped and have been replaced with courses in piano, colonial dancing, puppetry, lapidary, accounting for small business, interior decorating, flute and tin whistle, Spanish, silk screen printing, watercolor painting, home maintenance, traditional embroidery, creative embroidery and landscape painting.

Classes begin late in November and the school continues through until March, though individual courses themselves cover shorter periods.

Enrolments for Monash staff and students and the public have opened at the clubs and societies office. The summer school brochure is available from that office (ext. 3144/3180).

The school attracts to the campus many people who would not normally venture here, including housewives, and holidaying school students and workers.

Courses are conducted by experienced tutors and craftsmen from Monash and outside.

The most popular course in past years has been pottery. In addition to this, courses in the arts and crafts section — the school's largest — cover such subjects as spinning, weaving on four-shaft looms, tapestry, leatherwork, macrame, life drawing and painting, and picture framing.

Languages available, apart from the

newcomer Spanish, include French, Italian and German, the last two being offered at two levels, for beginners and the advanced.

In the performing arts section there will be courses in modern, ballroom, square and traditional Greek folk dancing, as well as drama classes.

Music courses will cover folk and classical guitar and jazz. Archery, aikido and self-defence for women will be offered in the sports section.

Typing, motor maintenance, computer programming, gardening and first aid are among courses in the practical division and for those earnest students contemplating the year ahead there will be tuition on studying at tertiary level.

Photography, yoga and chess will also be taught.

All classes are limited in size and interested persons have been advised to enrol early.

Tuition fees are slightly higher this year and range from \$12 to \$65.

3. 'Playing' on the Murray River

Fancy spending the summer holiday as a member of a ladies underwater ballet team, reliving experiences of the first day back at school, attending a royal garden party and helping to liberate the Murray River from New South Wales?

While your average naked vicar might consider one such activity a hoot, four sounds to be getting just a little Monty Python.

But 20 Monash students will do all these — and more — during the summer theatre tour which this year will cavort through northern Victoria.

During February the troupe will wend its way along the Murray, spending a

week each in the Albury/Wodonga, Yarrowonga, Cobden/Tocumwal, and Echuca areas.

The troupe will take with them three or four small scripted plays to perform in schools and other set venues, but the emphasis will be on the less formal, the impromptu and the participatory.

The students plan a "musical arrival" in each centre (considered just a little suspect as only some have had any musical training) and will organise a focal "event" in each town. That's where the ladies underwater ballet team (part of a water sports day event), first day back at school and garden party come in.

And while planners of coups don't usually give advance warning of their

intentions, the director of student theatre, Lyndal Jones, has hinted that in one town the Murray River could be grabbed from New South Wales' jurisdiction and declared independent.

The aim of such events will be to involve as many local groups and individuals as possible.

Also planned are less spectacular events like shadow puppet presentations and music evenings on the river banks.

Anyone interested in joining the tour should contact Lyndal in the student theatre office as soon as possible. Travel (in the Monash bus), food and accommodation will be provided.

Facing up to a job interview

While no one would suggest that finding a job is easy these days, the competition may not be as stiff as the hopeful employee imagines, according to a lecturer in journalism at RMIT, Mr F. Moloney.

Mr Moloney's tip for job applicants is to present themselves attractively with sincerity and commonsense.

"A great many of your competitors won't think of that," he says.

Mr Moloney, who addressed a Careers and Appointments seminar on journalism earlier this year, gives some hints on distinguishing features between the sheep and the goats in job applications, in a recent edition of *Careers Weekly*.

He says that a simply-worded, straightforward, cleanly-typed, grammatical, correctly-spelled application will stand out like a beacon among the many which contain "lunatic errors."

A sheaf of testimonials of the "to whom it may concern" variety do not help an application, Mr Moloney says.

It is far better, he adds, to offer names, addresses and telephone numbers of two or three referees.

He advises applicants to be familiar with the company with which they are seeking a job, its location and the name of their interviewer.

They should dress as they imagine they would in the job.

"Listen attentively to questions, answer as directly as possible and, having made a point effectively, don't chatter on."

CONSUL PRESENTS GOETHE PRIZES



The Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr F. J. Kroneck (left), last month presented the Goethe Prize for German Studies in 1976 to Karin Goers (right). Standing next to Dr Kroneck is Swiss writer, Mr Peter Bichsel, who was visiting the Monash department of German, and Nicholas Carter, who was the best second year German language student. Photo: Herve Alleaume.

Nobel winner to lecture at Monash

Two public lectures of more than ordinary interest will be given at Monash in the next few weeks.

● On Thursday, November 17, Nobel Laureate, Professor Sir John Cornforth, will speak in the Alexander Theatre on "The Hidden Asymmetry of Life".

● And on Monday, December 12, Professor G. L. Ada will speak on the highly controversial topic of recombinant DNA research — 'genetic engineering'.

Australian-born chemist Sir John Cornforth, presently Royal Society Research Professor at Sussex University, is visiting Australia at the invitation of the Australian Academy of Science.

He is here primarily to deliver the Ern Ritchie Memorial Lecture at the University of Sydney. (This lecture will be repeated at Clunies Ross House, Melbourne, on November 16 — the day before his Monash appearance.)

Sir John has provided the following synopsis of his Monash lecture:

Many, perhaps most, living things are symmetrical to outward appearance: that is to say, they look very much the same when viewed as a reflection in a mirror as they do when viewed directly. This illusion of symmetry disappears as soon as one probes beneath the surface. No animal, plant or microbe is identical with its realized mirror-image, and no two organisms are mirror-images of each other. The asymmetry persists right down to the molecular level. Nearly all of the many



● Professor Sir John Cornforth (Photo courtesy University of NSW).

molecules associated with the structures and functions of life are asymmetric, and very few of them occur naturally in both mirror-image forms. The lecture attempts to show why this hidden asymmetry is fundamental to life and how it is manifested, sometimes in extremely subtle ways, in the processes of life and their experimental study.

The lecture will be given in the Alexander Theatre at 4.15 p.m.

Professor Ada, of the department of microbiology at the Australian National University, will speak in R4 at 12.15 p.m. on Monday, December 12.

The title of his lecture is: "Recombinant DNA Research: do the advantages outweigh the potential perils, and who decides?"

The lecture is sponsored jointly by the faculties of Science and Medicine, in collaboration with the Vice-Chancellor.

Transport engineering gets a tailored course

The department of civil engineering next year will introduce a new postgraduate course — a coursework Master of Engineering Science in transport engineering.

It will be a course specially tailored to the needs of the people for whom it is primarily intended — engineers working with bodies such as the Country Roads Board, the Road Safety Traffic Authority, the railways and local government.

The course's applicability is assured because these bodies and others in the field of transport engineering were in on the ground floor of its design. In what is believed to be a first in the method of course design at Monash, a workshop was organised earlier this year by civil engineering and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit to define the goals of the master's degree. Participants included key people working in transport engineering.

The course will be available by coursework and minor thesis and may be taken part-time over two or three years.

Senior lecturer in civil engineering, Dr Ken Ogden said recently the course would be of value to two groups of engineers.

The first would be engineers who had graduated a few years ago, taken employment in a specialised area such as transport planning, traffic engineering or public transport, and felt the need for more specific formal education in this area.

The second would be engineers who had completed university studies quite a number of years ago and needed to update skills in line with changes in knowledge.

Financial support

Experts from within and outside the university will conduct the course.

It is being supported financially by RoSTA, with the possibility of funding from other interested bodies.

Dr Ogden said one of the spinoffs of the course would be the opportunity it would provide for people working in different branches of transport engineering to have contact with each other. There seemed to be little such contact at present, he said.

Discussing the original stage of course design, HEARU Director, Dr. T. Hore, said it seemed vital that the "community of interest" be consulted in defining the new degree's goals.

The obvious advantage in doing this was that the course would be in line with student need and that the interest groups would be likely to have a continuing interest in it. This could be useful in terms of student projects, employment and the like.

Dr Hore said that goals for the transport engineering course had been developed at a workshop in May. This had started with a "brainstorming" session in which participants had been asked to give uncriticised responses to the unfinished sentence "A Master of Engineering Science course in Transport Engineering should . . ."

These responses were then refined, debated and ranked in order of importance during group discussions.

He described the process as a way of getting "a great deal more information from a lot of sources" and said that by calling in interest groups academics were in no way reneging on their professional responsibility.

Outside groups will maintain a continuing interest in the course through an advisory committee on transport education which has been set up to keep abreast of current needs and opportunities in transport education.

Prof. Nairn given US cancer consultancy

Professor R. C. Nairn, chairman of the department of pathology and immunology, has been appointed an honorary consultant to the M.D. Anderson Cancer Hospital and University of Texas Cancer Centre in Houston, Texas.

The institution is one of the largest cancer hospitals and research centres in the world. It is responsible for treating cancer patients from all over the U.S. and overseas.

Professor Nairn spent four months as visiting professor in residence at the hospital and centre earlier this year.

He said that owing to an unexpected train of events, instead of spending his time in one section of the centre on a limited program of investigation, he had been asked to act informally as honorary consultant in cancer research to the director.

"This role gave me complete freedom to examine and explore any aspect of the Centre's activity and to gain an insight into the workings of a gigantic health care undertaking that only Texas could promote," he said.

Professor Nairn said that soon after his return to Monash, he had been invited to accept the formal appointment of honorary consultant in cancer research to the Centre.

The appointment will maintain important research contacts between Texas and Victoria.

Two collaborative research projects are already under way and the status of the Monash department of pathology and immunology in U.S. anti-cancer activities was assured, Professor Nairn said.

He said the Texas Centre was the headquarters in the U.S. of a massive investigation of cancer of the large bowel, which, after skin cancer, was the commonest and most serious of human cancers.

Investigation and treatment of large bowel cancer was one of the principal areas of interest and research in the Monash department of pathology and immunology, Professor Nairn said.

Special
graduate feature
MONASH 1977

The year in review,
compiled from the pages of
Reporter, Review and Sound

Hammers give way to harmony

Those whose days at Monash coincided with the building boom of a few years ago could be surprised by the campus's established appearance now.

But while there might hardly be a hard hat or hammer in sight the campus is not quite "complete".

Two building projects were underway in 1977 — one a \$5.1m extension to the faculty of Medicine, the other a \$400,000 extension to the sports centre.

Work on the Medicine extensions started in October last year and is due for completion towards the middle of next year.

The fully air-conditioned, four-level extensions will house laboratories, offices and a new anatomy museum.

The existing histology theatre will be increased in size to seat 200 students, 40 more than at present.

The recently completed sports centre additions house offices, a conference room, table tennis area, a weight training gymnasium for men and women, and a coffee bar-cafeteria. It was financed from union fees.

Scheduled for construction next year is an arts and crafts centre which will be built north of the Union, near the new University Club.

The new centre will be used for arts and crafts tuition offered by the Union to members during the year and for the annual summer school activities.

How does Monash fare in funding next year?

It's no secret that times are tough financially throughout the community — and universities provide no exception. How will Monash fare in funding next year?

The University will remain a "steady state" institution in 1978 in the light of recommendations put to the government by the Tertiary Education Commission.

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

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

Recurrent grants

For 1978, Monash will receive recurrent grants totalling \$48,634,000 compared with \$48,419,000 in 1977.

There has been a heavy cut-back in site-works funds available to Monash — from \$390,000 (for minor building works, site works and site services) in

1977 to \$250,000 in 1978. Again, there will be no money for major building starts.

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

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

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

Monash will be funded for a total student load in 1978 of 12,960 EFTS (equivalent full-time students). This compares with an actual load at April 30, 1977, of 12,693 EFTS.

Chemical attack on cancer

Two Monash medical researchers have discovered that a chemical called 5,6-DHT attacks and rapidly destroys bowel cancer cells in laboratory rats.

Their experiments show that it acts within an hour of being injected beneath the peritoneum, the membrane lining the abdominal wall.

After 48 hours, a single dose causes varying amounts of damage to tumors, killing anything from 20 per cent to more than 90 per cent of malignant cells.

And unlike radiation therapy and anti-cancer drugs now used to treat human cancer, 5,6-DHT does not harm surrounding healthy tissue or the body's natural immune system.

The chemical is a toxic, synthetic substance but is

a close relative to a naturally-occurring hormone called serotonin which is found in various parts of the body including the brain, gut, and blood cells.

Its cancer-killing abilities were discovered by Dr Peter Tutton and Dr David Barkla, of the University's anatomy department. Dr Tutton is a specialist in the study of cell proliferation and Dr Barkla is an expert in the study of cells by electron microscopy.

While being cautious about the possible ramifications of their research, the researchers feel the results achieved in rats with 5,6-DHT are impressive compared with those of anti-cancer drugs now being used therapeutically.

The researchers warn, however, that much more research and experimentation is needed before 5,6-DHT could be considered for use in humans.

MONASH GRADUATES MAKE THEIR MARK



... in
education
studies

If a child is performing poorly in maths at primary school, or at junior secondary level, there's a fair chance that the cause lies in the first of the 3Rs — reading — rather than in the third.

In fact, a significant number of children who fail to answer mathematical questions correctly do not even get to the stage where they bring their mathematical skills into play; they stumble at one of two earlier hurdles:

● Either they cannot read the questions put to them, or they cannot comprehend the meaning of the words.

This is one of the major findings in a recent award-winning research project carried out by members of the Monash Faculty of Education.

The study was devised and led by Miss Anne Newman, a Bachelor of Special Education from Monash now working towards a Master's degree.

Miss Newman won the G. S. Browne Educational Research Prize for 1976. This prize is offered annually by the Victorian Institute of Educational Research.



... in the
Church

Monash Arts graduate Lorraine Carey sees an expanding role for women in the churches — even the more traditional of them — and she has spent the past six years preparing to take an active part in what she sees as the "new look" ministry that is on the way.

That preparation has taken a major step forward since Miss Carey left for Harvard University to begin a Master of Divinity course there.

The Harvard opportunity came up earlier this year when Miss Carey, 26, learned she had gained a Frank Knox Memorial Fellowship.

Initially, the Fellowship is for one year; however, during the past four years, degree-pursuing students have been offered assistance for a further two years. (The M.D. course consists of three years full-time theological study, combined with practical 'field education').

Before leaving, Miss Carey said: "The field education program helps the student to develop experience and skills in actual situations of ministry and to integrate the knowledge and conviction of the student for leadership and service."



... in
medical
research

A former Monash student, now an associate professor at one of the world's leading medical schools, is conducting research which may one day contribute to a clearer understanding of the causes of cancer, heart diseases and physical birth defects.

He is Dr Bryan Toole, 36, Associate Professor of Medicine and Anatomy at Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston.

Since going to Harvard in 1968, the major thrust of his research has been to study the role and influence of structural molecules outside cells on cell behaviour during embryonic development.

In particular, he has discovered an association between the molecule hyaluronic acid and cell migration and proliferation.

Understanding the effect of these extracellular structural molecules on cells, establishing a clear picture of the relation between a cell's environment and its behaviour, is one important step in understanding why things go wrong and how they may be remedied.

'Let's have more show and less business'



While there might be no business like show business it was time that less emphasis was placed on the business and more on getting on with the show.

Monash law graduate Campbell McComas said this in a biting attack on the standard of Australian television and its management policies in a guest address to the Monash Graduates Association dinner recently. The title of his address was "Australian Television: A Comedy of Errors".

(Campbell is best remembered on campus for the hoax lecture on "When 'no' means 'yes': rape, consent and the law" he gave in the guise of a Professor Granville Williams, Raouf Ball Professor of English Law at Cambridge, in 1976. Campbell duped law staff, students and a few distinguished outsiders in his role and was invited to discuss it on the "Don Lane Show". The success of this appearance led to a regular spot on the show as a Professor Max Cranium Jones, specialist in complicating complicated issues while appearing to make them look simple. He has now laid the Professor to rest, however, and from next year intends to concentrate on his law career.)

Campbell said that writing comedy was excruciatingly hard work.

"But the extreme difficulty of making people laugh is a minor concern compared with the difficulty of getting a reasonable opportunity to make people laugh.

"Television management is part of the problem, certainly, but so is 'televisionland', that great grey mass out there which doesn't really seem to care what it watches."

Take comedy seriously

It was time that comedy was taken seriously, he said.

Quoting from evidence he gave to the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal's inquiry into self-regulation for commercial broadcasters, Campbell said: "Taste, intelligence, courage, vision, imagination, flair — it is obviously a formula which the commercial networks are not willing or are not able to adopt voluntarily. There must be some standards for this industry where the difficult, sensitive, inexact world of the arts clashes so strongly with the values of big business, and where big business always seems to win ...

"I am 25, and this maddening but eternally fascinating medium of television is 21. I try to act like an adult. I like to think I succeed most of the time. Television is an adult in name only. Surely it is old enough to behave like one and to gamble, to take a bet on new ideas, new directions and new people.

"Television in this country is still obsessively committed to thinking solely about the lowest common denominator. Whatever happened to the concept — which I thought I learned about in fifth grade — of the highest common factor?"

And now to weigh the universe

A team of Monash galacto-chemists has confirmed the existence of "massive amounts" of deuterium — a form of heavy hydrogen — in outer space. The discovery at once adds weight to the popular "Big Bang" theory of the birth of the universe, and greatly strengthens the belief that the universe is still expanding, and will continue to expand for all time.

Professor Ron Brown, leader of the research group, believes there is now no evidence to support the theory that at some time the universe will stop expanding and begin to collapse.

The group was given access to the world's most sensitive radio telescope at Kitt Peak, Arizona. Observations made there were subjected to exhaustive analysis in the laboratory at Monash.

Professor Brown says that deuterium was found in an area of interstellar space known as the Cone

Monash has gained a whisk 'a maturity

It's not quite a case of "the old grey mare ain't what she used to be" — but changes have occurred at Monash in recent years which have had significant impact on the composition of the student body.

The most important change at Monash — in line with all other Australian universities and colleges — has been the growing intake of mature age students (defined as those people 25 and over enrolling for bachelor's degrees).

The extraordinary growth in numbers of mature age students entering the universities contrasts with the standstill in demand for tertiary education from the traditional source, young students who move immediately on to higher study after matriculation.

In 1970, 5.5 per cent of new students at Monash could be categorised as mature age. In 1976 this had risen to 13.5 per cent.

In some faculties the growth is more spectacular. In Arts and Law, for example, the mature age figures were 9.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively in 1970, and 27.7 per cent and 29.3 per cent in 1976.

The Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit at Monash has begun a study of mature age students in Australia.

It is regarded as important for future planning to discover whether this mature generation interest in tertiary education is a once-up phenomenon or whether universities and colleges can begin to rely on these people as a steady pool of potential entrants.

Metcon is managing those on the road ...

Metcon is a success — but it should be extended to every intersection in the operating area, a report by the Monash University Human Factors Group has concluded.

Under the Metcon traffic control system, which has been operating for two years, the "give way to the right" rule was phased out and replaced with a system of priority roads. Side roads are now controlled by "give way" or "stop" signs and road markings.

The Human Factors Group, a unit of the psychology department, has found that Metcon is working effectively as a safety measure in reducing driver uncertainty about what other drivers will do at an intersection.

The trouble is, drivers are applying Metcon rules to inappropriate situations such as uncontrolled intersections and those still governed by "give way to the right" signs.

The Group calls for consistency and urges that Metcon be extended to all intersections in the operating area "as fast as resources permit".

It is correspondingly important for the new breed of mature students, if they continue to be an important sub-group in tertiary education, that the institutions understand the special problems, if any, they encounter.

Another HEARU study, conducted in the Arts faculty, revealed that between 10 and 15 per cent of Arts students could be described as "successful drop outs".

A "successful drop out" is defined as a student who has successfully completed a year of study but who does not enrol in the subsequent year or discontinues all studies early in the subsequent year after completing enrolment, or discontinues all studies late in the subsequent year.

The investigation concluded that the reasons for "successful dropping out" were usually complex and personal, giving the lie to the common oversimplification that students dropped out because they were not good performers, they lacked motivation or money.

And the 1976 Examinations Statistics, released recently, revealed that the percentage of full-time Monash students who passed their first year fell last year below 1975 levels in all faculties with an undergraduate intake except two — Engineering and Medicine.



Human Factors Group members, Mr W. Mare and Miss P. Wisdom, videotape traffic behaviour at an intersection.

... but some stay off

The frustration caused by spending long hours travelling to and from work in the city is one of the main reasons why people decide to shift house from an outer suburb to an inner, a study by a Monash researcher suggests.

But while the frustration might be shared by all commuters it is only a well defined type of person who is likely to shift.

A profile of the type is drawn up in a study of transport influences on residential location choice conducted by a senior tutor in civil engineering at Monash, Mr William Young.

The person who decides to shift is likely to be young, a white collar worker, single or married with no children, and originally from an outer eastern suburb.

The study found that such people are aware of the problems associated with inner suburban living — air pollution, traffic noise and congestion — and, in fact, are likely to find the outer eastern suburbs generally more attractive in appearance.

They value easy, quick access to work, entertainment and public transport more highly, however.

The study set out to consider the individual as the basic unit analysis and build his preferences into models which could analyse the influence transport facilities have on the location choice.

Interested in keeping up the contact?

This special edition of Reporter has been mailed to all Monash graduates in a bid to keep them abreast of what has been happening at the University in the past year.

For those interested, however, there exists a more assured, regular way of keeping in contact with life at Monash — that's through membership of the Monash Graduates' Association.

One of the major aims of the Association is to develop more effective communication between the University, its graduates and the community.

Subscription members (it costs \$3 a year) are kept informed of activities and developments at Monash through regular mailing of this newspaper, newsletters, and notices of summer school, cultural and social activities and the like.

The Association also provides information on request about travel concessions and contact with similar organisations overseas.

In its community involvement role, the Association keeps a register of graduates who are willing to voluntarily give of their special skills and services for community work.

The administration of this program has not been without its difficulties though. Those wishing their names to be added to the register have been invited to contact the Association and readers have also been asked to suggest which voluntary agencies might require assistance.

Members of the Monash Graduates' Association also play a role in the decision-making process at Monash. It is represented on various University committees such as the Standing Committee for the Centre for Continuing Education and the Careers and Appointments Committee. The two graduate members on the Monash University Council are also Association committee members.

The Association participates in the wider graduate movement by sending delegates to the Australian University Graduate Conference and to workshops, seminars and conferences held by other organisations such as the Graduate Careers Council of Australia.

This year AUGC submitted a report to the Commonwealth Committee of Inquiry into Education and Training. Of particular interest were the sections on the further education of graduates, course options and career prospects, and the educational development of the community.

For further information about the Association contact the president, **Glenis Davey, C/- Monash University, Clayton, 3168.**

Inquiries at the University may be directed to **Mrs V. Thompson** at the inquiries counter of the University Offices (541 0811) ext. 2002.

Uni. spearheads grand scheme for 'grandparents'

Six social workers recruited and headed by a Monash lecturer have completed a 12-month study into the possibility of starting an Australian "foster grandparent" scheme.

Such a scheme is both feasible and desirable in Australia, says the head of the study group, **Mr Cliff Picton**, of the Monash School of Social Work.

The group has recommended a start be made in Victoria with a nine-month pilot project involving 20 foster grandparents and is seeking funding from charitable trusts to get it under way.

The idea is based on an American program, started in 1971, which arranges for retired people to "adopt" needy children, generally those facing long-term institutional care of one kind or another.

They visit the children on a regular basis, providing care which can range from reading stories to helping them learn to walk, speak, or develop confidence in social contacts.

Mr Picton says an evaluation of the American scheme last year, based on a 25 per cent sample from 157 projects involving 13,600 foster grandparents, has shown it provides a variety of benefits to both them and the children.

Important gains reported by foster grandparents include a feeling of usefulness, independence, companionship, satisfaction from helping children, extra income, love, happiness, being less lonely, self-esteem, pride, being busy, being needed, and acceptance.

Benefits noted in the children included an improvement in communication skills, a reduction in anti-social behaviour, development of other skills (such as walking), higher maturity level, a sense of security, better school performance, better general



Mr Cliff Picton, of Monash Social Work, and prospective foster grandparent, Miss Marjorie Hinde, of East Hawthorn, make friends with a youngster.

disposition, improved self-image, better relations with authority, improved physical health, improved relations within their own peer group, and improved attention span, grooming and table manners.

Mr Picton was asked to form the study group by the Victorian Council on the Ageing, of which he is a member.

Both Federal and Victorian State welfare departments have promised support, except in the vital area of finance. However grants totalling \$10,000 have been made by the Sidney Myer Trust and the Myer Foundation, enabling the project to begin soon.

The Victorian State Government has guaranteed to provide the "raw materials" through its welfare departments dealing with children and aged people.

"As there are more than 375,000 retired people in Victoria — and 700,000 Australia-wide — from which to draw our supply of foster grandparents, there is obviously plenty of scope for the scheme," says Mr Picton.

Efficient use key to water shortages

Using our existing water resources more efficiently is a strikingly simple way of augmenting supplies compared with developing costly and remote new sources, a report by a Monash researcher suggests.

Straightforward steps like repairing leaky mains quickly, recycling water, and educating the community to be less tolerant of waste — so that you feel a twinge of guilt if you overwater the garden, shower for overlong or leave the water running while you brush your teeth — can be considered an alternative approach to the more grandiose schemes of desalinating sea water and salty groundwater, the report says.

The report is the result of research work conducted during the last three years by **Mr David Heeps**, until recently a research fellow in the civil engineering department at Monash University.

Mr Heeps urges routine surveillance of the water distribution system to minimise the loss in revenue

caused by meters which have ceased to register, and the loss of water from leaky mains.

Among the other water-saving recommendations he makes are:

- A total ban on fixed sprinkler systems for watering the garden.
- Water authority control on water using appliances to discourage the design of types which use water excessively.
- The development of water recycling systems.

Some appliance design features his report recommends include the tap aerator and spray tap on showers which reduce the flow rate while giving an illusion of a solid stream of water; the "suds saver" device on washing machines which diverts used wash water to a neighbouring tub and reuses it in the next wash; and the two-flush toilet with a larger flush for solids and a smaller one for liquids.

Mr Heeps says the flush capacity of toilet cisterns appears to be a promising area for further investigation.

'An important role after graduation'

The Council is the main governing body of the University and has overall responsibility for University affairs.

Until this year, all Monash graduates could expect to be circularised every two years with ballot papers for the election of a graduate to a four year term as one of two representatives on Council. Following changes to regulations (for economic reasons) however, only those who have graduated within the past four years or who have voted at the previous election will automatically receive election papers. Other graduates can be reinstated to the electoral roll by application to the University offices.

What is the role of Council?

It currently has 38 members, drawn from a wide cross-section of both University and outside community groups.

It usually meets 10 times a year. Council's main business is to receive and consider reports from either its own sub-committees or other University bodies such as Professorial Board and, more recently, the Union Board. Professorial Board makes recommendations on academic matters and also advises Council on other University affairs as it sees fit or as requested by Council.

The various sub-committees deal with matters such as finance, buildings, staff, halls of residence and safety. Special ad-hoc committees may also be appointed to consider specific issues.

Budget recommendations

A joint meeting of Council and Professorial Board committees provides information and recommendations to Council on the budgeting proposals to be forwarded to the Tertiary Education Commission.

The main philosophy behind such a committee structure and the wide-ranging representation of groups on Council seems to be to involve, as far as is possible, all community groups interested in the activities of the University. This interest and involvement helps the University not only to be responsive to the needs of its members on campus, but also to the attitudes of the community outside (which, after all, pays the bill) and also helps insulate the University from direct outside interference.

Monash graduates are in a peculiarly important position with regard to the University. They form the only University group which has spent much time and effort at Monash, but now, in the main, works and interacts with other than the University community. It is this dual experience which enables them to have a continuing interest and active input into the University through their representatives. The graduates' Council representatives are, ex-officio, members of the Committee of the Graduates' Association, and in this way they are able to involve and interact with a wider section of graduates than they might otherwise.

Your representatives are always willing and keen to hear from you and to discuss any issues concerning the University.

Ron Nethercott,
(graduate representative).

Do females have extra brain language centres?

Researchers at Monash have uncovered evidence which suggests that females have a special auxiliary language centre in their brains which may be "called in" to help process difficult or unfamiliar verbal material.

According to the leader of the research team, Dr John Bradshaw, the presence of the auxiliary centre may account for the long-documented verbal superiority of females over males.

Dr Bradshaw, a senior lecturer in psychology, says the auxiliary centre is located in the right hemisphere (the right half) of the female brain.

Traditionally, for both males and females, the left half of the brain has been thought of as dealing with language tasks, while the right is concerned with visuospatial processing — handling such matters as the recognition of faces and other "non-language" skills like finding our way around. In some people, more particularly the lefthanded, the functions of the brain hemispheres may occasionally be reversed.

Dr Bradshaw says the location of the auxiliary language centre in the right half of the brain probably accounts for the fact that females tend, overall, to be slightly inferior to males in visuospatial processing tasks.

This is as if the auxiliary centre has partially "invaded" right hemisphere brain space in females which is otherwise reserved for processing visuospatial tasks.

Dr Bradshaw has been investigating brain function, with the aid of grants from the Australian Research Grants Committee, for the last eight years.

Brain fed information

By means of special techniques, the team fed information, both visual and auditory, to one or other of the cerebral hemispheres (left or right sides of the brain). The stimuli included verbal material, geometric patterns, drawings of faces or other non-verbal objects, and auditory patterns as well as specially composed musical sequences.

Their subjects' performances were measured in a number of ways, including speed, accuracy, choice behaviour and motor performance.

It was found experimentally that the auxiliary centre was "called in" when females wanted to process difficult or unfamiliar language tasks which involved understanding meaning rather than merely naming or calling the material out aloud.

The researchers found that female language or verbal superiority was displayed more in terms of right hemisphere brain function rather than that of the left, where only small differences were noted between males and females.

The team's experimental findings seem to be confirmed by recent anatomical research of Wada, Clark and Hamm, at the University of British Columbia, who have shown up sex differences in the relative sizes of corresponding brain structures, left and right, which are known to mediate language.

In males, the speech centre area is generally slightly larger on the left side while in females it was found that the reverse situation often tended to occur.



Dr John Bradshaw (standing) and fellow member of the research team, Mr Norman Nettleton, demonstrate electronic equipment used in helping establish the new findings.

Arthritis treatment among Monash research projects

A Monash pharmacologist has foreshadowed new directions in the search for an effective treatment of the inflammatory disease, rheumatoid arthritis.

Professor A.L.A. Boura told the recent ANZAAS Congress in Melbourne that one possibility centred on a number of anti-inflammatory factors which there was evidence the body contained.

Professor Boura said that isolation and identification of these substances could lead to the production of new anti-inflammatory agents.

A second productive avenue of research could be to set up a biochemical system to detect inhibitors of the enzyme, phosphopase A.

At present, no drug was available which blocked initiation of rheumatoid arthritis or reversed its progression, he said.

Aspirin remained the drug of first choice in treatment and there were another 12 non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents which acted in the same way. All, however, tended to cause gastrointestinal damage.

In another paper delivered to the Congress, Dr R. Southby, of the department of social and preventive medicine, said that spending more money on medical care would not improve health unless Australians changed their current life styles.

More medical care could not be equated with more health.

"Unless medical knowledge is increased significantly or administrative procedures are developed which will turn current life style patterns into more healthy ones, medicine has reached its limit," he said.

"The marginal value of spending additional dollars on medical care in order to improve health would be very close to zero."

Professor A.Y. Montgomery, of computer science, predicted at the Congress that the increased use of computers in the next 10 years would

cause dramatic changes in the make-up and skills required of the workforce.

Associate Professor Montgomery said that, while few applications of the computer had so far resulted in outright sackings, the main problem would occur if the world economy entered a low growth phase.

Those likely to be hit hardest would be young people seeking to enter the workforce. Labour skilled and semi-skilled in the traditional manufacturing and clerical methods and unskilled labour faced the long term prospect of diminished opportunities as well, he said.

A professor of economics, Professor M.G. Porter, told the Congress that all centralised price fixing processes should be abolished as part of a return to long term growth with full employment and price stability.

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

Two Monash geographers, Anna Howe and Kevin O'Connor, told ANZAAS that more research should be carried out into the different public transport needs of men and women workers.

They said that many large scale transportation studies failed to differentiate between the travel problems of men and women.

But differences did exist. The researchers pointed out that the local area was relatively much more important as a source of employment for women than for men.

Second, the Melbourne city area was slightly more important as a destination for women, and third, the locations of jobs taken by men were far more dispersed than those for women.

Fellow geographer, Professor M.I. Logan told the Congress that the State Government should abandon the idea of a single city centre for Melbourne and start developing outer suburban sub-centres.

Professor Logan said that Melbourne would be a more efficient and egalitarian city if it had a number of major employment centres.

Such a structure would contain the endless suburban sprawl and make cultural, commercial and administrative activities more accessible to the people.

Feeling nostalgic?

If reading about Monash has made you the faintest bit nostalgic, a good opportunity for a little self-indulgence is coming up on Sunday, November 27.

It's the Monash Graduates' Association annual picnic which gets underway at Lake Wendouree, Ballarat (adjacent to the kiosk opposite the Botanical Gardens) at 12.30 p.m.

A bush band will entertain during the afternoon and there will be a program of country races (of the egg and spoon, and sack variety).

For further information and copies of a map showing the picnic's exact location contact Glenis Davey on 489 7382 (a.h.).

● From page 1

'There are areas of concern'



● Professor R. L. Martin

"But, while I'm very confident of this, I wouldn't want anyone to assume that there are not some areas of real concern.

"For instance, I don't think that anyone connected with education today can feel easy about the present dubious concept of 'rolling triennia'. In practice, this simply means annual funding — and this is an entirely unsatisfactory approach to education.

"It is simply not possible to plan and develop educational programs on a stop-start basis. I feel there's a danger of long-lasting damage to the entire education system unless we get back quickly to a genuine system of triennial funding."

Professor Martin said that Monash's fine reputation in the field of research had been handsomely recognised in the recent announcement of ARGC awards for 1978 (see page 10).

Of the total research budget of a little over \$11 million, Monash's share

would be \$1,039,000. This was a sizable increase over the 1977 figure.

"Even so, there is a worrying aspect here. Over the past five years, there has been a steady reduction in the number of Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards. The total available for all Australian universities has declined from 700 in 1973 to 555 for next year.

"Since there are now more universities competing for these awards, the number available to individual institutions has decreased even more alarmingly — Monash's share has dropped from 74 in 1973 to an expected 46 in 1978.

"This does not speak well for Australia's commitment to the principle of home-grown research and we at Monash are looking closely at ways in which we might plug the gap from within our own resources — and, where possible, attract research funds from other than government sources."

Agricultural education and its political clout

Agricultural education, State teacher training and the early financial health of Melbourne University. Don't feel lacking if you can't spot an obvious connection.

There is one, though. The latter two rode on the coat tails of the political clout of the first in Victoria early this century, according to a Monash academic.

The story of the odd bedfellows — how the State's first director of education, Frank Tate, used the political value of agricultural education to further his own wish for a junior training college for teachers, and how Australia's first agriculture faculty was established at Melbourne University — is told by a senior lecturer in education, Mr M. A. Clements, in *Melbourne Studies in Education* 1977.

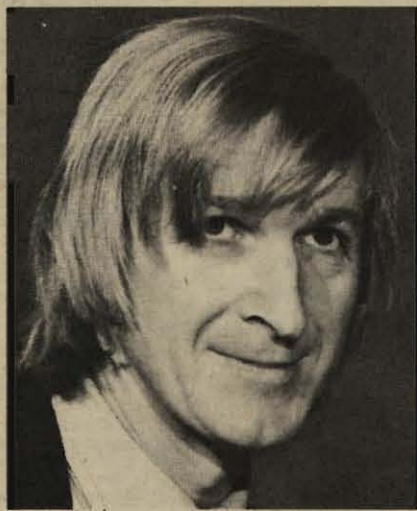
This is the 19th issue of "Melbourne Studies", which is regarded as the major Australian publication in the education field. It is edited by Stephen Murray-Smith and published by Melbourne University Press.

Mr Clements' chapter, "Tate and Agricultural Education in Australia," looks in part at the establishment of the Melbourne Continuation School in 1905.

When this school opened it had a dual role — providing post-secondary education to State scholars in preparation for advanced courses in agriculture at the University, and as a junior training college for teachers.

The supply and training of would-be teachers, Tate believed, was at the root of the efficiency of the Education Department.

He had been extremely frustrated with government inactivity on the matter and Mr Clements says there



● Mr Clements

can be no doubt that he was pleased to be able to use the political value of the agricultural education movement to further his cause.

When the Bent government gave Tate the choice between two projects which he supported — the establishment of State high schools in country districts or a junior training college in Melbourne — he moved on the latter proposal.

Mr Clements says Tate then had to satisfy Bent that due attention would be given to the development of facilities for agricultural education and provision was made for the continuing education of students on their way to agricultural and mining courses at Melbourne University.

Mr Clements stresses the political importance of agricultural education in Victoria at the turn of the century.

All parties in the Legislative Assembly felt that the country was developing too slowly. The Assembly

had moved to stimulate the agricultural use of pastoral land by buying up large estates, subdividing them and providing houses for farm laborers.

"Given this emphasis on closer settlement it was only to be expected that there would be a corresponding emphasis in parliamentary circles on the need for the provision of opportunities for agricultural education of a high quality in order that farming would become more profitable and, as a result, the desire to move from the country to the city would be diminished," he says.

Mr Clements says Tate also played a major role in the establishment of a faculty of agriculture at Melbourne University.

He says that the political support for Tate's scheme on the Continuation School would have been lost if the movement to establish an advanced agricultural course at the University had been unsuccessful, but also says that Tate had a genuine desire to help the movement as much as he could.

The course was successfully established in 1904 as a "string" attached to a Bent government promise to help the University out of a precarious financial situation.

(By 1911, however, it had been judged a failure with only 28 students enrolled despite many special inducements in the way of scholarships. The University Council had established the faculty along lines which were not really acceptable to the Council of Agricultural Education. As a result of the University's move, "all the agencies of advanced agricultural education in Victoria suffered during the period 1906 to 1911," Mr Clements says.)

Helping those 'special' people

The word "special" is used in connection with the young people for whom the Krongold Centre at Monash was established, but in effect what the Centre attempts to encourage in these people is a sense of ordinariness.

Professor Marie Neale says that "special" is used in the sense of "individual" and what the Krongold Centre aims to do is to help people realise their individual talent and use it in participating fully in ordinary community life.

The Centre was set up in 1976 to help not only young people handicapped by some physical disability or psychological malfunction, but also the exceptionally gifted, who often suffer through the inability of others to comprehend their special needs.

Reviewing the Centre's first year of operation, Marie Neale expresses gratitude to the many people at Monash — "from the Vice-Chancellor to the students" — who have assisted.

Need for help

But she says there is a continuing need for help from members of the University.

One need is for a pool of people who can be called upon to provide friendship and share interests with young people referred to the Centre.

Marie Neale says one of the Centre's functions is to act as a meeting place, involving university students and staff with the young people. Students from the social involvement group have participated in such an activity this year.

Another need is for a supply of tasks from departments.

She says that such jobs are required particularly for people referred to the Centre who can't be easily categorised.

"They're not handicapped, they're not ill and they're not 'drop outs'. But they are people who have lost confidence in themselves and a sense of purpose," she says.

Bad experience

"They may, for example, have had a bad experience in a job and been scarred by it to the extent that they will not attempt to find another for fear of it happening again.

"What we need, then, is a supply of straightforward, uncomplicated tasks which they can do as part of the process of regaining a belief in their abilities."

Departments are being asked for ideas on non-paid tasks such as sorting, collecting, light clerical duties or grounds work, which do not cut across the clearly delineated duties of particular University employees."

Research assistant Jocelyn Cumming is responsible for planning the every day step-by-step activities which will help these people who have not yet found their way to "get started".

All suggestions would be welcomed. In the first instance contact Judy Mathews on ext. 2941.

Mungo's Canberra: it lives on but it's not funny anymore

Whether it's meant to be easy aside, do you ever get the feeling that life is not the bowl of cherries, row of golden sunsets or roller-coaster of laughs it once was?

That raising a smile about "national life" is as easy as playing for laughs the night the trapeze artist has fallen from her tent-top swing?

If so, take heart, the feeling is widespread. The community's sombre sobriety is being reflected in our national parliament. Or maybe it's a classic horse and cart problem and that should read vice versa.

According to Canberra journalist Mungo MacCallum the national capital stopped being funny at the end of 1975 and that's where he ends his collection of writings which form a new book, *Mungo's Canberra*, published recently by the University of Queensland Press. The writings have appeared previously in papers such as "Nation Review" and "The Australian".

Says MacCallum in a postscript to the collection: "True, the city goes on: the spout still spouts, the carillon still chimes, and the good citizens of Canberra still make their weekly pilgrimages to the tip. But the zest has gone: instead of the basic seriousness



● Drawing by Leunig.

of politics being spiced with humour, it is now spiced increasingly with hysteria — when it is spiced at all. The theatre has become duller and more predictable with an air of déjà vu about it.

"It is customary to blame the decline in entertainment either on the coup of 1975, or on the state of the economy, or both; but these really only set the scene. It's the people who have changed.

"True, we still have a few eccentrics

dotted around the backbenches: William Charles Wentworth, Billy McMahon, Bert James, and so on; but they are getting more and more scarce, and more and more aged.

"Where are the Curly Swartzes, the John Grey Gortons, the Fred Dalys of yesteryear? Gone, all gone.

"In their place we have an opposition of deadly earnestness, and a government of ruthless cynicism. There are not a lot of laughs to be had around Parliament House these days, and those there are tend to be a trifle sick.

"About the funniest thing that happens is when somebody gets stuck in a lift, and then it's usually the wrong person."

For those nostalgic for the good old days — when parliament was a circus and "Nation Review" a principal clown, "Mungo's Canberra" should provide good reading.

It is spiced with illustrations by Michael Leunig, including a map of Canberra ("condemned by the International Cartographer's Council") pinpointing locations of such features as State Circle, Concentric Circle, the city's token rape pack, and the non-members' bar and Parliament House (in that order).

ARGC GRANTS, 1978

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

New Projects		
Professor A. L. A. Boura	Learning retardation produced by the action of antibiotics and amino acid neuro transmitters on the developing brain	16,180
Dr A. Davidson	The theory and practice of Italian Communism	4,937
Professor R. H. Day	The components of geometrical visual illusions	8,020
Dr K. I. Forster	Visual processing of sentences	11,514
Dr B. S. Harvey	Social and political history of south Sulawesi, Indonesia, 1942-1965	4,740
Mr N. B. Macmillan	A study of the development of psychoanalytic personality theory	2,000
Mr N. B. Macmillan	Translation of documents on the history of psychoanalysis	1,100
Dr C. A. Maher and Dr K. O'Connor	Spatial organisation within Australian metropolitan areas	5,132
Dr Y. K. Ng	Business expectation and economic recovery without aggravating inflation	4,650
Associate Professor J. T. Platt	Variation in Singapore and English and the Malaysian role of English in two multi-lingual-polyglossic societies	5,978
Professor M. G. Swift and Mr G. J. Missen	Malay settlements in Kuantan	10,235
Continuing Projects		
Dr J. L. Bradshaw and Mr N. C. Nettleton	Human information processing: Determinants and correlates of performance	13,442
Dr L. F. Brakel	The impact of traditional Malay literature in Sumatra	2,500
Dr L. J. Bryson,	Consumer, agency and policy: Perspectives on the services provided by the Family Welfare Division of the Victorian Social Welfare Department	8,350
Dr R. Brehaut and Mr R. Baker	Induction of audiogenic seizure susceptibility in normal, seizure-resistant mice	8,905
Dr C. S. Chen	Traditional music of Sumatra	4,568
Dr M. J. Kartomi	Western educated intellectuals in Indonesia in the later stages of Dutch rule during the occupation and revolution in the early years of independence	4,170
Professor J. D. Legge	Australian-American contacts during World War II, especially the relations between American GIs and Australian civilians and any resulting cultural interchanges	1,220
Associate Professor E. D. Potts	Conservation and environmental management in Australia, 1914-1945	966
Dr J. M. Powell	Biography of General Sir John Monash	11,238
Dr A. G. Serle	Studies in episodic memory	11,673
Dr D. M. Thomson	Nature and origins of German federalism, nineteenth and twentieth century	3,880
Dr I. Veit-Brause		

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

New Projects		
Dr J. D. Cashion and Dr P. E. Clark	Mossbauer scattering from solids	8,000
Dr J. J. Monaghan	A numerical technique for fluid systems in astrophysics and meteorology	15,350
Continuing Projects		
Dr J. A. Barclay	Magnetic refrigeration	1,500
Dr J. B. Cashion and Dr J. A. Barclay	Studies of solids at low temperatures and high magnetic fields	11,940
Dr P. E. Clark	Physical properties of composite materials	1,200
Dr T. R. Finlayson and Professor T. F. Smith	The study of superconducting transition metal alloys and compounds	5,000
Dr R. J. Fleming	Charge transport mechanisms and alternating current electrical conductivity in some simple organic polymers	4,100
Dr L. J. Gleeson	Cosmic-ray propagation in the solar system	6,000
Dr T. J. Hicks	Polarization analysis of diffuse neutron scattering	14,499
Dr J. R. Pilbrow	Electron spin resonance in crystals and complexes	7,980
Associate Professor J. H. Smith	Magnetic properties of some mictomagnetic alloys and the magnetic compound Au ₂ Mn	3,000
Professor T. F. Smith	Measurements of the thermal properties associated with solid state transitions	26,460
Professor R. Van der Borgh	Finite amplitude convection in compressible fluids and its application to astronomical problems	11,488

CHEMICAL SCIENCES

New Projects		
Dr D. J. Collins,	The fate of solasodine in ripening fruit of <i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	800
Dr F. W. Eastwood and Dr T. P. O'Brien	Structural influences on fluorine-fluorine coupling constant	1,200
Dr I. D. Rae		
Continuing Projects		
Dr D. St. C. Black	Methods of synthesis based on nitrene cycloaddition reactions	11,006
Professor R. D. Brown and Dr P. D. Godfrey	Molecules in space	43,530
Professor R. D. Brown and Dr P. D. Godfrey	Rotational spectra of ions	24,351
Dr F. R. Burden	Simulation studies of atmospheric reactions	2,200
Dr D. J. Collins,	Chemical studies of <i>Solanum</i> alkaloids	1,000
Dr F. W. Eastwood and Professor J. M. Swan		
Dr G. B. Deacon	Lanthanide and actinide organometallics	13,426
Dr G. B. Deacon	Elimination reactions in organometallic synthesis	1,800
Associate Professor R. S. Dickson	Organometallic intermediates in the transition metal assisted reactions of substituted alkynes	2,300
Dr B. M. Gatehouse	Crystal chemistry of the solid state	16,829
Dr R. K. Haynes	Lewis acid catalysed oxygenation of olefins and aromatic compounds	11,000
Professor W. R. Jackson	Asymmetric addition reactions of hydrogen cyanide: A potential new route to resolved amino acids	6,980
Professor W. R. Jackson	Reactions of organic compounds over supported metal catalysts	800
Dr F. P. Larkins	Theoretical studies in X-ray and in electron spectroscopy	500
Dr F. P. Larkins	Chemisorption and catalytic studies on oxide systems	1,500
Dr I. R. McKinnon and Dr I. R. Wilson	Chemistry of the lower stratosphere	2,000
Dr K. S. Murray	Biological iron compounds	1,800
Dr K. S. Murray	Single crystal magnetic and spectral studies of inorganic and bioinorganic compounds	1,000
Dr M. F. O'Dwyer,	Perturbations in the lowest excited singlet state of sulphur dioxide	2,500
Dr J. E. Kent and Dr R. J. Shaw	Inert gas matrix isolation studies	2,563
Dr A. D. E. Pullin	Synthesis, chemistry and electrochemistry of organo-metallic and metallo derivatives of some transition elements	8,100
Professor B. O. West and Dr K. S. Murray		
Dr J. K. Yandell	Mechanisms of the reactions of electron transfer enzymes	2,300

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (Plant and Animal Biology)

New Projects		
Dr L. M. Aitkin	Connections of the auditory midbrain	5,704
Dr L. M. Aitkin and Dr W. R. Webster	Organisation of the central auditory pathway	10,167
Dr M. N. Clayton	Studies on the reproductive biology and genetics of some brown algae, together with related taxonomic investigations	5,400
Dr E. M. McLachlan	Synaptic mechanisms at peripheral synapses	5,928
Dr T. P. O'Brien	Plant armour plate: Polysaccharide-phenol complexes and the resistance of cell walls to fungal attack	7,200
Dr B. Roberts	Studies of puffing proteins in the footpad nuclei of the fleshfly <i>Sarcophaga</i> sp.	1,750
Dr G. A. M. Scott	A survey and taxonomic revision of the liverworts of Victoria	3,000
Continuing Projects		
Dr B. G. Cragg	Measurement of neuronal metabolism and signalling by autoradiography	711
Dr S. A. Crossley	Behaviour genetic studies of naturally occurring populations of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	1,650
Dr D. F. Gaff	Desiccation tolerant plants particularly grasses	10,058
Dr C. L. Gibbs and Dr D. S. Loiseau	Resting metabolism (heat production) of isolated papillary muscle	600
Dr N. D. Hallam	Fine structure of plants adapted to desiccation	13,415
Dr G. D. S. Hirst and Professor M. E. Holman	The properties and synaptic connections of the nerve cells of the intestine	7,206
Professor M. E. Holman	Innervation of smooth muscle	27,926
Dr D. R. F. Irvine	Studies of acoustic input to single cells in non-specific, polysensory cortical and subcortical areas	600
Dr A. C. Lawrie	Studies on native Australian legumes	5,900
Dr I. R. McDonald	Adrenal function in Australian monotremes and marsupials	18,021
Professor A. K. McIntyre, Professor R. Porter and Dr U. Proske	Role of joint receptors in proprioception and the control of muscles	16,948
Professor A. K. McIntyre and Dr U. Proske	Role of deep receptors in control of skeletal muscle	8,038
Professor R. Porter and Dr U. Proske	Factors involved in dynamic control of movement	18,683
Dr S. J. Redman	Responses of tendon organs during contraction of single motor units	1,150
Dr R. A. Westerman	The application of electrical circuit models of neurones to the analysis of junctional mechanisms	12,748
	Mammalian nerve-muscle interactions	11,963

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (Molecular Biology and Cell Metabolism)

New Projects		
Dr P. L. Jeffrey and Dr L. Austin	Supply, turnover and role of synaptic components	8,802
Dr H. A. Ward and Dr R. L. Boyd	Mechanisms of development and differentiation of B lymphocytes	4,000
Continuing Projects		
Dr J. McD. Armstrong	Regulation of phosphoprotein phosphatases of mammalian tissue	2,000
Dr L. Austin and Dr C. Kwok	The role of the cell body in the renewal of axonal and synaptic components	6,250
Dr J. Baldwin	Role of octopine dehydrogenase in energy metabolism of molluscs	2,400
Dr R. C. Bayly	Evolutionary relatedness of enzymes of meta-fission degradative pathways	9,984
Professor B. W. Holloway, Dr A. F. Morgan and Dr V. Krishnapillai	Genetic organisation of <i>Pseudomonas</i>	23,800
Professor A. W. Linnane and Associate Professor H. B. Lukins	Genetics of transfer of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> R plasmids	2,500
Professor D. A. Lowther and Dr W. H. Murphy	Biogenesis of mitochondria	24,624
Professor D. A. Lowther, Associate Professor B. N. Preston and Dr C. J. Handley	The biochemistry of cartilage glycoproteins	2,500
Professor D. A. Lowther, Dr H. C. Robinson and Dr J. D. Sandy	Regulation of matrix formation as an expression of the differentiated state of chondrocytes cultured <i>in vitro</i>	12,044
Dr S. Marzuki and Professor A. W. Linnane	Structural studies of connective tissue including factors involved in the maintenance of cartilage	14,763
Dr W. McKechnie and Dr D. Morgan	The effects of altered biochemical function on the structure and function of mitochondrial membranes	49,358
Dr P. Nagley and Professor A. W. Linnane	An elucidation of biochemical and genetic factors which maintain enzyme polymorphisms in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	3,800
Dr D. R. Smyth	Informational macromolecules in nucleocytoplasmic interactions	11,103
Dr M. Weiss	Patterns of DNA organisation in mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of <i>Lilium</i>	5,917
Dr J. Youatt	Biogenesis of steroids by the adrenal tissue of the Australian monotremes and marsupials	9,500
	Ultrastructure and chemical changes in developing sporangia of Allomyces	7,300

EARTH SCIENCES

New Projects		
Dr J. A. Peterson,	Glaciers and climatic changes in New Guinea	3,463
Dr D. C. Mercer and Mr D. L. Dunkerley		
Mr V. J. Wall	Hydrothermal mobilisation, transport and deposition of tin	2,000
Dr R. J. Wasson	Quaternary geological and geomorphological history and environment of the Cagayan Valley, the Philippines	1,981

Efficiency and positiveness — they're the US lessons

While there is little to be learned from North American universities which could improve the quality of the Australian engineering graduate, there is much to be learned about cost effectiveness.

And in a time when there are real pressures on Australian universities to achieve the same result for less cost, the American example is worth a "very hard look".

Two chemical engineering academics at Monash, Dr D. V. Boger and Associate Professor F. Lawson, have made this observation upon return from study leave in the US. Both spent time teaching in tertiary institutions there.

Writing for "Reporter," they say: "The only real problem we see with the Australian engineering graduate is related to an attitude reinforced to some extent by the environment in which he lives and is taught.

"American engineering academics seem to be more positive, enthusiastic and outward looking than many Australian academics, who often seem to look inward with distinct cynicism. Such attitudes cannot help but influence students and may be related to the structure and financing of Australian universities.

"Compared with the majority of American universities which are run almost as an old style autocratic business, Mr Justice Campbell was correct when he observed that the committee structure of Australian university and college government is 'accompanied by masses of paper and days full of talk which would horrify a person with training and experience in the commercial or industrial world'.

"Very few counterproductive activities are tolerated in an American university because of their cost. There is a clearly defined hierarchy where decisions are made.

"This contrasts with our own costly committee-dominated structure where decisions are apt not to be made and where considerable time and effort can be wasted thereby resulting in frustration."

Drs Boger and Lawson say their experience of teaching American undergraduates indicates that these students are no more intelligent than Monash engineering students but they are far more positive in attitude and more motivated to perform well. They are less well informed on general world matters, however.

The academics say American students are concerned with high achievement rather than "just passing" as they know that better grades will get them better jobs with better pay.

They continue: "Our graduates are certainly as well trained technically, if not better, than their American counterparts, though. We spent considerably more time 'teaching' undergraduates and the facilities available to the student, particularly our laboratories, are better by far than any we have seen in North America.

"Good Monash engineering graduates are highly sought after as potential research students in both Canada and the US. In general this is true for all Australian engineering graduates. We have good reason to be

proud of our product."

Surveying engineering enrolment trends in North America, Drs Boger and Lawson say there has been a substantial growth in new students in the last two years and indications are that this will continue for some time.

"It appears that the shift back to technology is related to the belief that solutions to many of the problems facing the United States and Canada, whether they be in food production, the environment or energy, will come by application of technology," they say.

They add that the swing back to engineering and the physical sciences has also occurred as traditional areas of graduate employment, such as teaching, dry up.



A classic place for sustenance

In the time of the ancient Greek Olympic Games, athletes would go to the Altis Grove at the foot of Mt Olympus to offer prayers for success and of thanksgiving (if the first were answered).

Users of the Monash sports centre might treat their activities with a little less reverence but they now have their own Altis Grove to go to — for physical sustenance if not spiritual.

Altis Grove is the name of Monash's newest eating place, which forms part of the recently completed extensions to the sports centre.

Proprietors are Maria and John Salpig, (pictured), both with backgrounds in catering, who plan to keep the cafe open according to demand.

At the moment the basic opening hours are about 11am to 10.30pm seven days a week but arrangements are being made with the Alexander Theatre and Robert Blackwood Hall to be open for late night refreshments on evenings when there are performances.

As well as sandwiches, pies and the like, the Altis Grove will serve steaks, chicken, souvlakia and other full meals at lunchtime and throughout the evening.

The Altis Grove seats 60 people at tables and a further 10 at benches.

\$5000 GIFT

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs has donated \$5000 to the Elizabeth Eggleston Memorial Fund.

The Fund was set up earlier this year to support the establishment of an Aboriginal resource centre at Monash. Aboriginal Affairs Minister, Mr R. Viner, has pledged "encouragement and support" for continuation of the valuable contribution made to Aboriginal affairs by Dr Eggleston.

Reports urged to meet study leave criticism

Detailed reporting of study leave activities and achievements was the most effective answer to recent "loose" criticism of study leave entitlements for university staff, a Monash professor of psychology believes.

According to Professor R. H. Day, the reporting requirement should be "rigorously enforced as a protection against press and political criticism."

In his study leave report to Council, Professor Day said his study leave had been the most profitable period of leave he had taken from any university.

"I feel that not only my research but also my teaching will benefit considerably from such a period of study and reflection," Professor Day said.

He said: "Many of my views about some basic issues in my special area of interest have changed markedly as a result of the opportunity to think, talk about and reflect on them at length.

During his study leave, from January 1 to August 31 this year, Professor Day was a visiting scholar at the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at Cambridge, and attended seminars and informal gatherings at other universities in the UK and Ireland.

He also attended symposiums and gave research papers at universities in the United States before undertaking the remainder of his leave at LaTrobe

University — "reading, writing and plaguing research colleagues."

Professor Day said the latter part of his leave had proved the most useful.

"I say this in the knowledge that the study leave system is currently under close review and that here or elsewhere periods of leave in or near one's own university are not thought by some to be entirely desirable," he said.

"Among the views I have heard expressed is that if it is intended to spend a study leave in or near one's own university then it should be possible for the department concerned to make suitable 'domestic arrangements', for example by arranging a 'light' teaching term.

"I do not agree with this view at all. The reasons for taking a period of study leave are bound to vary widely according to age, experience, academic discipline, stage of a research project and numerous other circumstances."

Professor Day said what seemed important to him was not where the leave was taken but whether the planned activities could be properly construed as study in the broadest meaning of that term.

"What is most important, it seems to me, is that after the completion of a period of study leave, it should be reported in detail and, if necessary, fully documented," Professor Day said.

Continuing Projects

Dr L. A. Frakes	Sedimentation in Corner Inlet, Victoria	5,300
Professor B. E. Hobbs and Dr M. A. Etheridge	An experimental investigation of the influence of phase transformations on the mechanical properties of rocks	9,603
Dr A. P. Kershaw	The vegetation history of north-east Queensland	4,338
Dr A. C. McLaren	Direct observation and identification of crystal defects and their role in the mechanisms of crystallisation and deformation of minerals and rocks	3,000
Dr A. C. McLaren and Professor B. E. Hobbs	Applications of the ion beam spectrochemical analyser in mineralogy, petrology and deformation studies	12,846
Dr I. A. Nicholls	The origin of potassium-rich volcanic rocks in island arc and continental margin environments	5,603
Dr I. A. Nicholls and Mr V. J. Wall	Crystallisation and origin of the aluminous granitic magmas	4,100
Mr V. J. Wall	Experimental and thermodynamic studies in the system Ca-Mg-Fe-Si-C-O-H	7,460

ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES

New Projects

Mr C. W. Ambrose	Comparison of models of regenerative dehumidifiers in solar air conditioning applications	4,300
Professor J. N. Crossley	Recursive content of algebra and analysis	5,545
Associate Professor I. B. Donald and Dr I. W. Johnston	An investigation into the engineering properties of Melbourne mudstone with special reference to failure criteria for drained and undrained conditions	12,380

Dr J. L. Keedy	Monads: Software methods for complex systems	15,417
Associate Professor A. Y. Montgomery	File storage system design and evaluation	11,467
Professor N. W. Murray	Elastic and plastic buckling of thin-walled steel structures	7,150
Dr B. A. Parker and Dr J. R. Griffiths	Second phase particles in alloys and their effect on mechanisms of deformation	Nil Grant
Professor I. J. Polmear	Mechanisms of stress-corrosion cracking in Al-Zn-Mg alloys containing small additions of silver	18,555
Professor O. E. Potter	Oxygen and other diffusion coefficients in organic liquids	7,397
Dr P. F. Thomson	Application of the finite-element method to analysis of steady-state deformation — strip rolling	3,750
Continuing Projects	Dynamic studies of heterogeneous reaction systems	17,410
Associate Professor J. B. Agnew	Acceleration and deceleration of viscoelastic fluids	11,506
Dr D. B. Boger and Dr C. Tiu	Anodised GaAs and Al films and their application to field effect devices	1,471
Dr K. E. Forward	Cellular structure in a turbulent shear flow	14,136
Dr J. B. Hinwood	Similarity in fluidization	20,680
Professor O. E. Potter and Mr A. B. Whitehead	Optimisation of structural layouts by analytical methods	11,488
Dr G. I. N. Rozvany		

The Monash artist in residence this year has been Melbourne abstract painter, Lesley Dumbrell. An exhibition of her works was held last month in the visual arts exhibition gallery on campus. Here, Arts honours student Paul Taylor reviews that exhibition and discusses Lesley Dumbrell's art.

Dumbrell's art has 'a growing appeal'

The exhibition comprises 16 paintings and 22 studies, made over the last 10 years.

The paintings divide themselves into two groups — both concerned with the nature and variety of illusion.

Works made between 1967 and 1971 are primarily interested in the exploration of colorful three-dimensional images. For example, "Red Painting" (1967) and "Refraction" II and III (both 1968) present a systematic undulation of form. Box-like images appear to dip in and out of the surface of these paintings and arouse a fluctuation of attention between the real and the representational.

The paintings made after 1971 show a drastically different emphasis. As a result of an "accidental discovery" and a feeling that the earlier experiment had been exhausted, this illusionist tendency evolved into a new illusionism — one which operates in a purely two-dimensional sphere.

Such works as "Parade" and "Carillon" (1971) demonstrate the beginnings of the new style while others, for example "Littoral" (1976) and "Spangle" (1977), show its triumph. These works are brilliantly colored fields in possession of an intriguing rhythm. Deceptively quiet, the internal tension is suggestive of both mathematical discipline and elusive fantasy, resembling the work of contemporary New York "op artists" Gloria Klein and Dee Shapiro.

Vibrant color

As with the abstract-expressionist paintings by Peter Booth (Monash University Gallery, May-June, 1976) a concern for the homogeneity and uniformity of the field, and the acutely vibrant personality of color is evident. Yet in Booth's work, the canvas impresses the viewer with the sense of gesture and turbulent movement, whereas Lesley Dumbrell's canvas is a refuge of precision and order, an agent of unique optical stimulation.

In these days of conceptual art, the works are particularly physical — capturing the sensuousness of color, the varied quality of visual perception and the skilful manipulation of the painted image. They do not offer a frozen ex-

perience, their presence is enduringly satisfying.

As Lesley herself has said, the works possess a growing appeal, and in fact resemble a book insofar as the experience of the work increases in understanding within the passing of time.



● Lesley Dumbrell

Festival of all nations

Australia's largest celebration of ethnic culture — the Festival of All Nations — will be held from November 18 to 27.

Monash students and staff have been invited to participate in festival activities, the highlights of which include:

- A gala folkloric concert to be held

in Dallas Brooks Hall at 7.30 p.m. on November 17 and 18.

- An open-air concert in the city square on November 19 at 10 a.m.

- A grand finale program, "Community and Communications Day", at the Myer Music Bowl on November 27 at 12 noon.

Paul Hutchison wins Monash Poetry Prize

Arts honours student Paul Hutchison has won the 1977 Monash University Prize for Poetry.

He presented three poems for consideration, between which the adjudicators said they had difficulty in distinguishing in merit. One of them, "Poem for Mandelshtam" is printed below.

A total of 50 entries from 23 different entrants was received in the competition. Almost every one contained passages of "real interest", the adjudicators said.

Stephen Radic and Mathew Peckham received special commendations for their entries.

POEM FOR MANDELSHTAM

Each night the moths have clamoured at our naked window with portents — dervishes with the wings of paupers — and we have both turned away.

Osip, it never snows here. The street-lamps smile over their spilt of acrid blue frost. The empty night glistens.

Was it ever like this, in those precious months? Strolling past a lonely vegetable merchant's (heaps of cabbage and meagre radish), did you gasp at the thought that this wet lane might haunt, one day, my own doorstep?

Sitting in the faded sunstruck carriage, amidst glum soldiers, did you turn, just so, to see me wave?

My wife reading in the kitchen — the dim wet orchard bending like a lute to the wind — the cat dreaming in a dapple of shade — I am standing where the first sun splits into an armada of flakes — beyond the fence, I can see where, once, you sat, cross-legged, and my fond smile quells the thought that you have gone.

and Indifference" by Dame Phyllis Frost. Presented by The Institution of Engineers Australia (Victoria Division). 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

25-26, DEC 1-3: MUSICAL — "Carousel", presented by Springvale Light Opera Company. Nightly at 8 p.m. Matinee November 26 at 2 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.75, students and children \$2. Bookings: 772 3397.

DECEMBER 3: BENEFIT CONCERT presented by Fusion featuring the Southern Light Band. 7.45 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$2.50, students and pensioners \$2. Group concessions available.

4: CONCERT — "Christmas Around the World", presented by the combined choirs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

5: CONCERT — Dandenong Municipal Band and The Marondah Singers. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3, students and pensioners \$2.

7: CONCERT — William Howard (cello) Nehama Patkin (piano). Works by Beethoven, Don Banks, Brahms, Kodaly, Debussy. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4, students and pensioners \$2.50.

12: Lecture — "Recombinant DNA Research: Do the advantages outweigh the potential perils, and who decides?", by Professor G.L. Ada,

ANU. 12.15 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 2547.

13: SPACE FILMS presented by Monash Astronautical Society. 2 p.m. Lecture Theatre H1. Admission free.

10: CONCERT — "A Carol for You to Sing" presented by The Melbourne Chorale Chamber Singers. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4 students B. Res. \$2.

16: CONCERT — Monash Choral Society Christmas Concert. Works by Lambert, Lully, Grainger, Mozart. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3.50, students and pensioners \$2.50.

17: CONCERT — Christmas songs and pageant presented by National Boys' Choir. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$3.50, B. Res. \$3. Balcony \$3; children and students A. & B. Res. \$1.

JANUARY 3-28: PANTOMIME — "The Emperor's New Clothes", a soft rock musical for children. 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.75, children \$2.

SUMMER SCHOOL — Enrolments are now open for 1977-78 Monash Summer School. More than 60 courses are offered, from late November until March. Further information and enrolment cards from: The Activities Officer, C/- The Union, ext. 3180, 3144.

Two concerts end the year

The University's Choral Society will present its end-of-year concert in Robert Blackwood Hall on December 16 at 8 p.m.

It will also once again hold its free Christmas concert in the Hall on December 22.

The main work to be performed in the December 16 concert is Constant Lambert's "The Rio Grande," a jazz concerto for choir, orchestra and solo piano. Based on a poem by Sacheverell Sitwell, this piece is considered a milestone in 20th century music.

Also to be performed is Percy Grainger's arrangement of the English folk song, "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday," a baroque "Te Deum" by Lully, and Mozart's "Ave Verum Corpus."

Instrumentalists from the Victorian College of the Arts and the Melbourne Conservatorium will accompany the choir which will be conducted by Bevan Leviston.

Prices are \$3.50 for adults and \$2.50 for students and pensioners.

The traditional, informal Christmas concert to be held in the foyer of Robert Blackwood Hall will start at 8 p.m. on December 22.

Conducted by Bevan Leviston and Carol Williams, the program will feature a selection of carols and Vaughan Williams' "Mass in G Minor."

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.

Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development Internships 1977/78.

Tenable during the long vacation for second or final year undergraduate students in the fields of environment, housing, urban affairs, recreation, sport and community development. Salary \$178 — 296 per fortnight. Information obtainable at Graduate Scholarships Office. Applications close in Canberra on November 4.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering Post-graduate Research Studentships — 1978.

For initial tenure starting before 30 June 1978. Basic stipend \$4,641 per annum. Applications close November 9, at Graduate Scholarships Office.

Davidson Awards: Australian National University.

Available to students from the Pacific Islands, including Papua New Guinea, for travel and living expenses for short visits for study and consultation at other Australian universities. Applications close November 30.

Lady Davis Fellowship Trust 1978/79.

For study, research or teaching at graduate, postdoctoral or professional levels at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem for one to three years. Applications close in Jerusalem January 1, 1978.

Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 Science Research Scholarship.

Open to students of the physical and biological sciences, pure and applied.

Valued at £2,000 per annum plus other allowances. Applications close at Monash, February 17, 1978.

French Government Professional and Technical Scholarships 1979/80.

To enable Australians working in diverse professional and technical fields for three to six months in France to observe or participate in their field. Benefit approximately \$A200 per month. Air fares not provided. Applications close 1 July, 1978.

MONASH REPORTER

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

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

SUMMER DIARY

NOVEMBER 3-5: MUSICAL — "The Merry Widow", presented by Heritage Musical Theatre of Waverley Nightly at 8 p.m. Matinee November 5 at 2 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, students and children \$2. Bookings: 544 2994.

14: EXHIBITION — the quincentenary of the introduction of printing to Geneva and the bicentenary of the deaths of Voltaire and Rousseau. Pres. by The Friends of the Monash University Library. 5.30 p.m. Main Library. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2670.

17: PUBLIC LECTURE — "The Hidden Asymmetry of Life", by Professor Sir John Cornforth, Nobel Laureate. Pres. by the Australian Academy of Science and Monash Faculty of Science. 4.15 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2547.

18-20: DOMINICAN WAY RETREAT — "St. Catherine of Siena". Mannix College. Application forms and further information. 544 8895.

29: 19th CHAPMAN ORATION — "Difference