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Making waves in Engineering

The department of Mechanical Engineering has a new \$120,000 wave tank.

In the photograph above by Rick Crompton, senior lecturer in the department, Dr Jon Hinwood, and frogman — Ph.D. student, Bruce Chandler, discuss the results of a trial run of the tank.

A department workshop had to be modified to take the wave tank which consists of a 50 metre flume or channel, with a wave generator at one end.

The wave generator, a two tonne steel flap, pivots about the bottom and is driven back and forth by a computer-controlled hydraulic piston.

It can generate waves of cyclonic intensity.

The 2.2 metre wide x 4 metres deep flume also has a false bottom which can be raised to produce exceptionally high waves relative to the depth, simulating in this way deep water waves as they run up into shallow water.

The wave tank will be used to:

- Study the interaction of off-shore structures, such as oil rigs, and waves and currents, and improve the structures' design.
- Train students in fluid dynamics and in the design of off-shore structures.
- Study wave motion in continental shelf water, typically 100 metres deep.

The wave tank is at present being used to test rock protection for Woodside's underwater pipeline at its Rankin gas field on the North-West Shelf of Western Australia. The effect of the waves on the scaled-down rock protection is being filmed by an underwater TV camera and recorded on a video screen.

The wave tank has been funded from a number of sources, including the University and \$6000 from the Collier Charitable Fund which is interested in one of the important aims of the project — improving the teaching of fluid dynamics.

First in 1981

Monash Reporter is published nine times a year — in the first week of the months March to November — by the Information Office. This Office also publishes the research quarterly Monash Review and the broadsheet Sound.

Reporter attempts to keep its audience — both students and staff — informed of the activities people on campus are pursuing, of the significant events that have taken place and those coming up.

In this first issue for 1981 we report on a recent seminar on 'The Australian Ethos' (p2); the University's newest building — Microbiology — opened last week at the same time as Monash was welcoming its new students (p4); a 'mission' by Monash legal academics to Japan (p6); research which may improve the accuracy of predictions of eagerly-awaited cold fronts in summer (p9); how Monash accounting graduates fare in the employment stakes (p10); and theatre and concerts on campus (pp 11, 12).



Goodbye teens — it's been 20 good years

Monash University celebrates its 20th birthday this month

It was on Saturday, March 11, 1961 that the then Premier of Victoria, Henry Bolte, officially opened the University in a ceremony held in the courtyard formed by the first buildings on-campus — now the central science block, the eastern science lecture theatre, first year chemistry and first year physics. Some 2000 guests attended.

On the following Monday — March 13 — Monash's first students arrived: 363 in all. In 1980 our student population was 14,096.

The opening was on schedule despite some earlier behind-the-scenes concern that the date might not be met.

The winter of 1960 was as wet as the summer of '81 has been hot and the construction site for the University, formerly the location of the Talbot Colony for Epileptics, has been likened to Flanders in 1918. All accounts of the period repeat two words: "the mud". Those were the days when the University offices were located in the Vice-Chancellor's house and garage and the Library began life in a nearby Volkswagen factory.

The calm gaze on the bust of Sir John Monash (located on the dais for the opening ceremony) concealed the fact that preparations continued in a rush up to the last minute.

The courtyard had been completely paved only the day before; the guests took their afternoon tea in a marquee on the adjacent lawn which Monash's first head groundsman, Paddy Armstrong, insists was grown in just five days and cut and rolled on the seventh.

In his memoirs *Still Learning*, Monash's first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, recalls details of the last minutes: "My wife and I, with Mr and Mrs Blackwood (Robert Blackwood was the University's first Chancellor), took up our positions to greet the chief guests — having first completed the sweeping up that had been abandoned at 2 a.m. by the exhausted cleaners."

On the Saturday morning thick black clouds hung overhead and it was raining. By the designated hour of 3 p.m., however, the sun was shining

and, as they say in the finest literature, the heavens were smiling on the birth of the new University.

Not only the heavens smiled. So too did a skeleton, wearing D.Sc. robes, which appeared dangling on a rod mysteriously over the roof of the Science building. In Sir Louis's words: "It danced about for a few moments in celebration of the occasion and then disappeared."

In his book *Monash University: The First 10 Years*, Sir Robert Blackwood attributes the skeleton's appearance to the students of the University of Melbourne.

Ben Baxter, who started work as photographer in Chemistry in February 1961 and retired at the end of last year, is not so sure. In an issue of *Reporter* commemorating the University's 15th birthday and the retirement of Sir Louis Matheson, Ben said: "It was Jock Marshall.

"He'd got a kid who was working as a technician and worded him up to do it. They got a skeleton from the first year Zoology lab. and rigged it up there.

"The police went up to try to catch him but Jock Marshall had planned an escape route with a ladder down the back, and when the police got there, there was no sign of him at all. In the papers it was said that the police had got the fellow." (The late Jock Marshall was the founding professor of Zoology).

Robert Blackwood Hall is celebrating Monash's birthday with a recital to be given by one of the world's most distinguished organists, Luigi Tagliavini (see separate story). The University is reserving most of its energy, however, for a silver jubilee celebration — in 1986.

● Above: 'Flashback' to 1960 — the year of 'the mud' which is clearly evident in this construction photo of the Hargrave Library. March 11, 1961 and Henry Bolte opens Monash University (inset).

● Inside: Details on the Tagliavini concert (p12). And on p7, in a birthday mood, we look at Monash's special features in the first of a new series, *Discovery*.

Defining 'the Australian ethos'

It's not often that the list of participants at a seminar can make a story in itself.

But the roll call at a seminar at Monash late last month on "The Australian Ethos" was as impressive a group of people who have contributed to discussion on the Australian way of life as is ever likely to be assembled in the one place at the one time.

The seminar was organised by Monash's Centre for Migrant Studies and the Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Among those who participated from "outside" were Sir Mark Oliphant, scientist and former South Australian Governor; Dr Robert O'Neill, head of ANU's Strategic and Defence Studies Centre; writers, Philip Adams, Xavier Herbert, Sibyl Elyne Mitchell, Pino Bosi and Geoffrey Dutton; Dame Phyllis Frost, chairman of the Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council, the State Relief Committee and the Keep Australia Beautiful Council; former business executive, Sir James Forrest; Olympic Games athlete, Shirley de la Hunt; Aboriginal activist, Joe McGinness; Bishop of North-West Australia, the Rt. Rev. Howell Witt; personnel manager, Jan Nelson; and historians, Professors Boris Schedvin and Russel Ward.

Heading participants from the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was its Director, Mr Robert Downey.

Monash 'mix'

And from Monash came an interesting "mix" across disciplines including Dr Gil Best, Professor Ron Taft and Professor Peter Musgrave, from Education; Professor John Legge, Arts; Dr Michael Clyne, German; Professor Malcolm Logan, Mr John McKay and Dr Joe Powell, Geography; Professor Peter Singer, Philosophy; and Professor Patrick McCaughey, Visual Arts.

The form of the seminar was a general discussion in sessions led by Mr Downey, Professor Singer and Professor Musgrave.

As an opener, reactions were invited to a paper prepared by Professor Musgrave and distributed beforehand. Its topic was "Social Bases to the Australian Way of Life and Possible Futures".

In his paper, Professor Musgrave examined the structure of contemporary Australian social institutions (dealing with such aspects as the family, the economy and the concept of mateship), described some of the forces currently at work on that structure, and focused on apparent points of tension.

Professor Musgrave identified an ageing population — caused by later marriages, smaller families and a lower immigration rate — and unemployment as important aspects of the changing social structure.

He predicted that the balance of power between the middle and younger generations would tip in favor of the former.

"Priorities given and permissibilities granted to the young when they had the numbers are, as all within education know, already coming to be questioned by society at large."



● Coffee break and the discussion continues at The Australian Ethos seminar. Left: Novelist Xavier Herbert (left) talks to Sydney broadcaster and writer Pino Bosi and Sir Mark Oliphant. Right: Monash professor of Philosophy, Professor Peter Singer (left), joins with Sir James Forrest, Bishop Howell Witt and Philip Adams.

Discussing the economic implications of an ageing population Professor Musgrave said: "Promotions at work will become more difficult and the weight of government transfer payments must be moved from the young to the old. This switch will be made harder by the apparent move to a high rate of long-term unemployment particularly among the young... Furthermore, many women will meet the pressure of higher unemployment by returning to unpaid household duties, thereby slowing the movement toward the ending of the discrimination between the sexes and increasing the identity problem of women."

He said that unemployment bred tension not only between the social classes the generations and the sexes, but also between migrants and native-born Australians.

"These sources of tension have to be accommodated within a political framework within which greater demands are being made for participation by all citizens and for the toleration of the many groups of very different nature of which this society consists," Professor Musgrave said.

"Furthermore, the nature of the political process has been fundamentally changed by the greater visibility of much social conflict because of the near total coverage and greater usage of television."

In discussing education Professor Musgrave said: "The higher level of unemployment has served as a focus for criticisms of schooling from many sources in a society which had only

recently begun to put aside its anti-intellectual stance."

He continued: "The part that will, or even can, be played by the schools in moving towards a polyethnic society, if that is what a majority of Australians really want, is still uncertain. This ambiguity over social aims is paralleled by an uncertainty concerning personal morality. Whatever the cause, many indices of both crime and mental health recently have moved adversely."

Narrow support

Professor Musgrave said that Australia's "quasi-capitalist" system had a narrow basis of political support when, as now, the economy showed basic malfunctions.

Class antagonism, he said, was inevitable, "particularly in Australia's historical circumstances."

"The leverage for change here depends on whether the present political machinery allows the rational discourse between interest groups that can ease the changes that seem necessary to ensure, for example, some redistribution of the available wealth and of the flow of income, or whether a solution is found in fascism of the right or the left."

Professor Musgrave continued: "Much more likely is a series of unconnected, forced, small ad hoc remedies in the face of a succession of

minor social crises, following historical precedents or solutions imported uncritically from abroad and based on a minimum of detailed knowledge of local conditions.

"This is the more possible because the current backlash against education will reduce the level of research and the numbers of those who are able to and willing to put a disciplined faith in the Benthamite logical sequence: investigate, legislate, administer."

He said that education, even given a reduced level of expenditure, could play a part in meeting the problems of youth in the next 30 years, "but only if a very considerable redefinition of its role vis-a-vis work and the family is undertaken".

"The first need before this process can even start is to determine what is to be meant in the future by the concept of 'an Australian'."

"This redefinition will demand a high level of democratic rationality if we are to cut through our received attitude towards the former mother country and towards our Asian neighbors with whom we have little in common but economic relationships."

Professor Musgrave said that there was now a high level of open conflict in Australian society.

"At the moment this level seems to be just bearable, but it could in the near future go beyond the threshold of tolerance so that without support structures, either from changed educational patterns or from increased social services, more individual symptoms of mental unease are exhibited by previously normal persons."

Events in the Religious Centre

A service to bring together students and staff of all faiths to mark the beginning of the academic year will be held in the Religious Centre this Thursday (March 5) at 1.10 p.m.

This is the first time such a University service has been held at Monash. It will be conducted by the University chaplains, Rev. Derek Evans, Fr David Halstead and Rev. Vernon Kleinig, together with Rabbi John Cooper.

Dr Max Charlesworth, Dean of Humanities at Deakin University, will give an address titled "Serving the Truth and Serving Man: The Relation between Liberal Education and Religious Values". Dr Charlesworth has written several books on philosophy and ethics and is a

prominent layman of the Roman Catholic Church.

Music for the service will be supplied by the Chapel Singers, directed by Jacqui Clark, and the organist will be Douglas Lawrence.

A Wednesday lunchtime series of concerts to be held in the Religious Centre this term will feature both organ recitals and music for baroque ensemble.

The series will start with an organ recital by Hans Hielscher, organist-choirmaster at Wiesbaden Cathedral in West Germany, to be held tomorrow (March 4) at 1.15 p.m.

Hielscher, 36, has studied in Germany and France and given organ recitals in all European countries, the USA, South Africa, Japan and

Australia. He has broadcast and recorded widely also.

Programs of baroque ensemble music in the series will be presented by the Wednesday Consort, a group of Monash musicians under the direction of Harold Love, reader in English. Works by Telemann, Buxtehude, Charpentier and Marcello will be performed.

The concert schedule is: March 4, Organ: Hans Hielscher; March 11, Organ: Douglas Lawrence; March 18, Wednesday Consort; March 25, Organ: Terry Norman; April 1, Wednesday Consort; April 8, Organ and Vihuela: Geoffrey Cox and John Griffiths; April 15, Wednesday Consort; April 22, Organ: Kenneth Weir; April 29, Wednesday Consort; May 6, Combined recital by Monash organists.

We have 'responsibility to form opinions and express them': McGarvie

At a time when the power to sway public opinion is concentrated in few hands, universities bear a heavy responsibility to form opinions and express them with integrity and independence.

Mr Justice Richard McGarvie made this point in his inaugural address after his installation as third Chancellor of La Trobe University on February 18.

A former member of Monash University Council, Mr Justice McGarvie succeeds Sir Archibald Glenn and Sir Reginald Smithers as Chancellor of La Trobe.

In seeking to answer the question "What influence should a university aim to have in the community?" he said:

"I believe, like Kenneth Clark, that ... civilisation requires a modicum of material prosperity. — enough to provide a little leisure. But, far more, it requires confidence — confidence in the society in which one lives, belief in its philosophy, belief in its laws, and confidence in one's own mental powers'."

Material needs

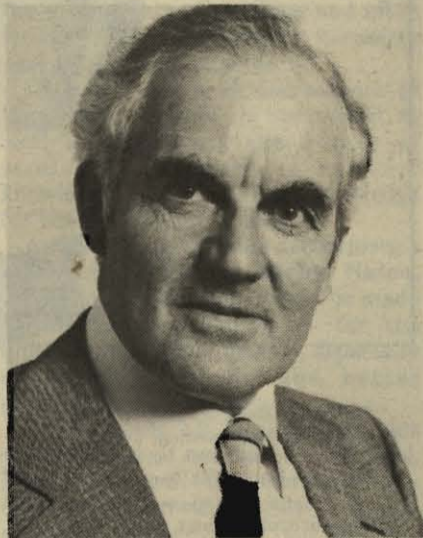
He went on: "A university should not, by concentration on the world of the mind and the spirit, forget the importance of the material needs of the community.

"It is vital that a university use its influence to enable the community to have confidence in its society, its philosophy and its laws.

"First there is the need to identify those features which need changing before confidence can be justified. Then there is the need to investigate and recommend practical ways to make changes.

"The third need is no less important. "When beliefs and institutions are entitled to confidence, universities should say so; even if, in doing so, they risk being unfashionable."

Mr Justice McGarvie said that the role of a university in encouraging people to have confidence in their own mental powers was important.



● Mr Justice McGarvie ... La Trobe's new Chancellor.

"To do this, university people themselves need more than self-confidence.

"They need the courage to speak out when necessary and to express their opinions, in their universities and in the community generally.

"They also need the courage to listen. If they have confidence in their opinions and their ability to persuade, they will always be prepared to debate controversial issues and unpopular views.

"Strong, reasoned debate exposes the fallacies, prejudices and consequences of ideas.

"There is another necessary courage. That is the courage to change one's mind, and to admit it, if persuaded that one was wrong. That may mean the rejection of a traditional idea; or it may require the rejection of a fashionable idea, and the expression of preference for an older one.

"Today, when university funds are provided mainly by governments and large institutions, when the power to sway public opinion is concentrated in few hands, and where debate in depth is missing from many areas of public affairs, the responsibility of those in universities to form opinions and express them with integrity and independence is a heavy one."

The cultured man's page 3 girl



● George Bell's 'Nude' (c. 1910) is one of the Geelong works currently at Monash.

Works from the Geelong Art Gallery are on show in the Monash Exhibition Gallery until April 3.

They are part of an exchange exhibition, "Major Works of Australian Art", for which pieces from the Monash art collection have gone to Geelong to be on show in its Art Gallery from March 5 to April 5. That end of the exchange is to be opened by Professor Patrick McCaughey, chairman of the Visual Arts department.

"Geelong at Monash" is to be opened today by Katrina Rumley, senior project officer with the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council and a former director of the Geelong Gallery.

The Monash Exhibition Gallery is located in the Visual Arts department on the seventh floor of the Humanities building, south wing. Gallery hours are Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Wednesday until 6 p.m.).



● Artist Peggy Perrins Shaw completes one of her paintings.

A stormy start to the year

It wasn't much of a Christmas - New Year gift for the grounds curator, Mr John Cranwell, and his staff to come back to.

The day before the University reopened for the year one of the fierce storms of summer "cut a swathe" across the campus, uprooting trees and shrubs and snapping quite large limbs from others.

Operation clear-away, and remedial work on the plants, kept groundsmen, their chain saws and trucks busy for some time.



Exhibition at George's

An exhibition of paintings by Peggy Perrins Shaw will be held in the gallery of George's Collins street store from March 31 to April 11.

Peggy Shaw is the wife of Professor A.G.L. Shaw, of Monash's History department. She is donating proceedings from the exhibition to the Monash art gallery.

A total of 65 gouache paintings in an abstract expressionist style are included in the exhibition which is to be opened by the Premier of Victoria, Mr Hamer.

Mrs Shaw says that the works, painted over the last two years, depict the influence of places such as East and West Berlin, Copenhagen and the Pompidou Centre in Paris which she visited with Professor Shaw when he was on a recent outside studies program.

Mrs Shaw studied art at the National Gallery School in Melbourne in a class which included Fred Williams, Clifton Pugh and John Brack. Later she studied for five years in London and Paris.

Her work is represented in the Australian National Gallery in Canberra, the National Gallery of Victoria, the Queensland Art Gallery, university art collections (including the Monash collection) and all Victorian regional galleries.

In March next year an exhibition of Mrs Shaw's work will be held in the Qantas Gallery in London. Her forthcoming exhibition is the third at George's.

The Monash Women's Society will provide refreshments at the exhibition opening.

Probing the human brain

The greatest field of biological research for the future is the human brain and its expression in language, behaviour, and mental qualities such as intelligence, aggression and compassion, Sir Macfarlane Burnet said last week.

"I believe that this research is advancing rapidly at the levels both of cellular biology and information theory," he said.

The Nobel Prize-winning scientist was officially opening the Microbiology department's new building at Monash.

Until now the department has been housed in the Monash Medical School at the Alfred Hospital. Some members of the Microbiology department will remain at the Alfred.

Sir Macfarlane said it was inevitable that each major advance in understanding the basic life processes would continue to make use of microbiological forms.

"E.coli K12, the workhorse of the past, will doubtless be almost equally important for testing out any new idea," he said.

"But yeasts, fungi and unicellular algae will also provide important model systems."

Even more significant for medical research, he said, would be the further exploitation of three types of mammalian cells which could be handled in culture systems almost precisely as in bacteria.

"In the immunological field," he said, "I was close to three of the early examples: Dulbecco's titration of polio-virus by plaque counts on cell cultures in petri dishes, Jerne's detection of B lymphocytes by antibody plaque formation in red cells,

and more recently, Milstein's hybridoma producers of monoclonal antibody."

Probably the next big advance, he said, would be "to provide standard types of neuron or neuroblast cultures that might eventually provide the hypothesis as to how the brain develops and functions."

Discussing recombinant DNA techniques (genetic engineering), he said: "The whole field of biotechnology looks as promising as that of microchips and word processors."

"I have a suspicion that there will be a swing of the brightest young engineers away from computers to biotechnology."

Biological problems about which there was still no agreement, he said, were the nature of ageing and of age-associated diseases, notably cancer.

Ageing

As an example of the type of problem which would be confronting scientists in the next 40 or 50 years, he outlined a hypothesis which he had developed concerning the biological importance of zinc in relation to the functioning of DNA (the genetic material) and ageing.

The hypothesis, published recently in *The Lancet*, suggested that an age-associated inability to maintain the zinc content of enzymes concerned with the replication, repair and transcription of DNA might be responsible for some of the disabilities of old age, in particular, mental failure.

His hypothesis was purely "armchair



Professor Solomon Faine at work in the new Microbiology building which was officially opened last week by Nobel Laureate scientist Sir Macfarlane Burnet.

Sir Macfarlane opened the Monash Medical School 18 years ago.

Occupation of the new building (right) by the Microbiology department marks the end of a 10 year wait caused by funding delays.

Architects for the two level building were John F.D. Scarborough and Partners Pty. Ltd. Builders were Prentice Builders Pty. Ltd.



speculation" about the implications of three sets of facts, he said. They were:

- That all the enzymes concerned in replication, repair and transcription of DNA were zinc metallo-enzymes.
- That if the zinc were replaced by another divalent metal such as manganese, the enzyme complex becomes prone to error and increased numbers of mutants appear.
- That there are lethal genetic diseases of the young in man and cattle which are due to the inability to utilise zinc and can be cured by administration of zinc salts.

"Whether this is right or wrong is immaterial," he told his audience.

"I mention it only as indicating where future study of the functioning of DNA could have possibilities both of elucidating vital aspects of the evolutionary process and of providing new leads toward the solution of important human problems.

"Like every other idea about DNA that will arise in the future, the implications of the one I have sketched will need to be studied first in microbiological laboratories.

"No doubt E.coli will be called upon again as well as the lines of human cells in culture that are being accumulated in the type collections of central laboratories."

ACADEMIC VISITORS TO MONASH

The following academics are expected to visit Monash before July this year:

ARTS

English: Dr R. L. Bruce-Mitford, Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum. Late March for 1 week.

German: Professor Dr Werner Besch, University of Bonn. April 26 for six to 10 days.

Professor Dr Wilfried Stotling, University of Oldenburg, West Germany (Centre of Migrant Studies). March for 8 months.

Japanese: Professor Rokuro Hidaka, Kyoto Seika University, Japan, (joint visitor at department of Sociology, La Trobe University). Until October 31.

Social Work: Professor Peter Kaim-Caudle, Durham University. Until May.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Accounting and Finance: Professor Joshua Ronen, New York University. June 15 — July 19.

Econometrics and Operations Research: Dr B. C. Chang, National University of Singapore. Until May.

Economics: Professor K. W. Rothschild, University of Linz. March — May (approx.).

ENGINEERING

Chemical Engineering: Dr M. Yamazaki, Department of Chemical Engineering, Nagoya University, Japan. March.

Materials Engineering: Professor H. C. Rogers, Drexel University, Philadelphia, USA. Until June.

Mechanical Engineering: Associate Professor A. Laneville, University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. Until July.

LAW

Professor Joseph Little, University of Florida, USA. March — June.

Professor David Ratner, Cornell University. Until May.

Professor Robert F. Meagher, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, USA. March — April (approx.).

MEDICINE

Anatomy: Professor Ronald S. Swerdloff, University of California, Los Angeles. Until December.

Professor Susumo Ito, Harvard Medical School, Boston. Until March 28.

Microbiology: Mr Wang, Shu Qun, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Peking. Until March 82.

Pharmacology: Emeritus Professor F. Fastier, University of Otago, Dunedin, NZ. May 1 — June 30.

Obstetrics & Gynaecology: Dr Frank E. Hytten, Clinical Research Centre, Division of Perinatal Medicine, London. Until March 14.

SCIENCE

Botany: Dr Beth Gott, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Until December.

Chemistry: Dr Malcolm Gerloch, University of Cambridge. June 1 — July 31.

Dr Arthur Last, Memorial University of Newfoundland. Until June.

Computer Science: Dr E. Gehringer, Carnegie-Mellon University. Until December.

Earth Sciences: Professor J. G. Ramsay, Geologisch Institute, ETH Zentrum, Zurich,

Switzerland. June — August.

Professor Minchen Chow, Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Academia Sinica, Peking. Until May.

Mathematics: Dr L. Bode, James Cook University, Qld. Until June.

Dr K. S. S. Nambooripad, University of Kerala, India. Until June.

Professor Dr F. Schweiger, Universitat Salzburg, Austria. Until May.

Psychology: Professor M. A. Jeeves, University of St. Andrews, Scotland. March.

CENTRE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Dr E.A. Anderson, Darwin Community College. Until May (approx.).

Dr Shee Poon-Kim, National University of Singapore. April (approx.) for 12 months.

Professor James C. Scott, Yale University. May (approx.) for one week.

CENTRE FOR MIGRANT STUDIES

Professor W. Stotling, University of Oldenburg, W. Germany. March 31 — September 30.

VISITORS UNDER THE THAI UNIVERSITY LECTURERS' SCHEME FROM PRINCE OF SONGKHLA UNIVERSITY FOR THE PERIOD MARCH — AUGUST:

Mr Pattoon Bunnjaveht (French); **Mrs Boonchay Chetanasena** (Geography); **Mrs Arthaporn Chotnipat** (Education); **Mrs Sumanat Jitpituk** (Anthropology) & Sociology; **Mr Swai Liamkaew** (Education); **Mr Weerapant Musigasarn** (Electrical Engineering); **Mr Pinai Orrun-**

groge (Mechanical Engineering); **Mr Niti Rittibhobhun** (Zoology); **Miss Kritsri Samabuddhi** (Education); **Mrs Jongpid Sirirat** (Administrative Studies); **Dr Sunthorn Sotthibandhu** (Zoology); **Miss Prakaichatra Sukhevasti** (Education); **Mr Vudhipong Techadamrongsin** (Computer Science); **Miss Woranuch Tiautrakul** (Biomedical Library); **Dr Parnich Tinnimit** (HEARU).

Blood bank

A shortage of staff and equipment has forced the Blood Bank to change its pattern of visits to Monash this year.

Instead of its usual two week visits three times a year, the Blood Bank will be here on odd days only. The first series will be Tuesday, March 10, Monday and Tuesday, March 16 and 17, and Friday, March 20.

The Bank will be in SG02 and 4 in the Humanities building. Donations will be by appointment, with appointment sheets being held at the Union desk.

The punt that paid off for

medical study

Winners

Mary Lucas will admit only to being a modestly successful once-a-year punter, but last November she succeeded spectacularly.

She picked 1st, 2nd and 7th placegetters in the 1980 Melbourne Cup — and won a microcomputer valued at more than \$15,000.

Mary, a technician in the Monash department of Pathology and Immunology, entered a Cup Trifecta contest at a computer exhibition in Melbourne last October.

Her selections, in order, were Beldale Ball, My Blue Denim and Hyperno — a pretty reasonable feat, considering that, at that stage, final acceptances for the Cup were not known, and she had 146 horses to choose from.

The prize was an AWA Micromax Microcomputer, to be presented to an educational institution of the winner's choice, plus a personal prize of a radio/cassette recorder.

So it was that the Minister for Education, Mr Wal Fife, and executives of AWA Ltd. arrived at the Monash Medical School at the Alfred Hospital early one morning last month to hand over the booty.

In his address, Mr Fife paid tribute both to the importance of the work being done by the department of

Pathology and Immunology and to the sense of social responsibility displayed by AWA, Australia's largest locally-owned communications company.

Mr Fife said that the involvement of computerisation in medical research was of inestimable value in reducing the many hours of gruelling and often tedious work which was a necessary part of all research projects.

Computers, he said, also assisted in improving the quality of instruction, as well as improving the ability of students not only to acquire knowledge, but to use that knowledge for the betterment of society.

Accepting the gift, the department's chairman, Professor Richy Nairn, promised that good use would be made of the new acquisition — for the quicker diagnosis of disease, especially of cancer, and for the better management of patients.

"Sick people will benefit from this marvellous new machine," said Prof. Nairn. "So will the morale of my department in these days of parsimonious government support for research."

"It is good to know that there is still a private enterprise Father Christmas to help the next advance in our struggle for new knowledge and power for disease control."



A proud new asset for the Medical School: Mary Lucas sits at the display terminal of the computer she won. Looking on are (from left) Mr Ron Stewart, head of AWA's Engineering Products Division; Education Minister, Wal Fife; Professor Richy Nairn; and Mr John Habersberger, President of the Alfred Hospital. Photo: Rick Croker.

Summer of distinction

It was a summer of distinction and the recognition of skill and service for a number of Monash identities.

Late last year sub-dean of the Monash Law faculty, Professor Lawrence McCredie, was appointed chairman of a major organising committee for activities in the International Year of Disabled Persons declared by the United Nations for 1981.

Professor McCredie is blind, has only one hand and is partially deaf — injuries he sustained in an explosion in 1952 when he was in the Army.

After the accident he studied law at Melbourne University, worked in a law firm, then joined Monash in 1966. He is president of the Australian Council of and for the Blind and a member of the board of the Victorian Institute for the Blind.

The committee he chairs has been established to encourage the involvement of voluntary and private organisations in International Year of Disabled Persons activities.

In the New Year's honor list, the Dean of Medicine, Professor Graeme Schofield, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire. In Australia Day honors, Engineering Dean, Professor Lance Endersbee, was made an officer in the general division of the Order of Australia.

Internal audit assistant Robert Jamieson has a sticker on his car which reads "Chess: The Real Think".

Real thinking took Robert, who is 28, to the top place in the Australian Federation Open Championships which were held in Brisbane in January.

He beat a field of 90 over 30 rounds

putting into second place British champion, Bill Harrison, from Cambridge.

Robert has been playing chess since he was nine and won his first Victorian under-age title at 14.

He is one of only three international masters in Australia — a level set by the World Chess Federation which is below only the world champion and grand masters on the ladder.

On the international front, news came recently from Zimbabwe that a Monash graduate, Simba Mumbengegwe, has been appointed Deputy Foreign Minister of that country.

Simba came to Monash in 1967, graduating in 1972 with a BA honours degree and a Dip.Ed. He was for a time Director of the Monash Overseas Students Service.

And, closer to home, two members of the department of Politics — Professor David Kemp and Dr Denis White — took up positions as advisers to the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.



A new face at the CBA

The Monash branch of the CBA has a new assistant manager — Michael Wayth.

Mr Wayth has had wide banking experience in both rural and metropolitan areas. He replaces Mr Brian Sprake who has been appointed manager at the bank's Wodonga branch.



Photographs portray Oakleigh's ethnic face

"Oakleigh: Portrait of the New Society", a selection of photographs taken for the Geography department by its former photographer, Herve Alleaume, has gone on display in the Oakleigh Public Library.

The exhibition was officially opened yesterday by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin. Guests included the State Member for Oakleigh, Mr Race Mathews, members of Oakleigh Council and representatives of Monash's Centre for Migrant Studies.

The exhibition offers graphic evidence of the changes wrought in a suburban community by the post-war influx of migrants.

The photographs — large-scale color blowups of familiar sights around the district — form the nucleus of a wide-

ranging survey being undertaken by the department, under the direction of Dr Joe Powell.

In this project, members of the department plan to compile a photographic record of Victoria's landscapes.

It will include 'big' and 'little' scenery, from aerial photography of large regions down to more detailed portraits of street scenes, individual homes and the day-to-day activities of the citizens.

Our picture (by Tony Miller) shows Herve Alleaume (centre) discussing some of the photographs with Mr Robert Downey, Director of the Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (left), and Dr Joe Powell.

Legal academics visit Japan

Four Monash legal academics last month visited Japan to conduct seminars for businessmen, academics and lawyers on various aspects of Australian law.

It is believed that it was the first visit of its kind by Australian legal academics.

Two of the Monash team — the Dean of the faculty, **Professor Bob Baxt**, and senior lecturer, **Dr Malcolm Smith** — flew on to China where they are currently arranging participants for a **Trading with China** conference to be held in Melbourne in August and also seeking to establish contacts with Chinese law schools.

The other two academics on the Japanese leg were **Mr Ron McCallum**, a senior lecturer, and **Mr Arie Freiberg**, lecturer.

Sponsors

The visit was sponsored by a number of Japanese institutions and organisations including the International Business Law Association of Japan, the Institute for Study of Foreign Anti-Trust and Industrial Property Law, the Industrial Law Institute of Japan, the Securities Institute of Japan, the University of Tokyo, Sophia University of Tokyo, the University of Nagoya, Chukyo University and Osaka University.

The Monash team visited Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo.

One of the main conferences they attended was a two day one last week at which papers were delivered on trade practices, company takeovers, sanctions against defaulting companies, foreign investments and foreign trade regulation, and industrial law and relations.

The four academics were also able to pursue their individual research interests.

Mr Freiberg, whose main interest is in criminal law, visited the United Nations Institute of Criminology located in Japan. He then travelled on to Europe to begin an outside studies program.

Mr McCallum, an industrial law specialist, visited the two Japanese trade unions (Sohyo and Domei) and the federation of employers (Nikkeiren) as well as the international division of the Labor department in Tokyo.

Professor Baxt and Dr Smith delivered papers at a workshop run by the Securities Institute of Japan.

Dr Smith, who conducts teaching in Japanese law, told *Reporter* that there was an increasing need for Japanese businessmen and lawyers to know more about Australian law in light of growing trade between the two countries and a significant increase in investment by Japanese companies in Australia over recent years.

Anti-trust laws

He said that the Japanese particularly wanted to know more about the operation of our anti-trust laws. A high percentage — 25 per cent — of monetary penalties made under the Trade Practices Act had been imposed on Japanese companies. Labour relations and the law was another topic of concern.

Dr Smith said that Monash was well placed to send a team to Japan in view of the University's link with the country formed through its Japanese law program. Outside North America, Monash is the only non-Japanese



● Preparing for the trip to Japan: Ron McCallum (seated, left), Arie Freiberg, Hisao Ishikawa (who helped organise the visit), Malcolm Smith and Bob Baxt.

institution to offer teaching in this area.

He said that fewer than 10 Japanese lawyers had made extended visits to Australian law schools: Four of these had been associated with Monash.

Professor Mitsuo Matsushita, a distinguished legal academic from Sophia University in Tokyo, visited Monash for several months last year as the University's first visitor under the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee Fellowship Scheme.

Professor Matsushita and a current visitor from Chukyo University in Nagoya, **Professor Hisao Ishikawa**, helped organise the February visit.

Other members of the Monash Law faculty are also interested in the inter-relationships between Japanese and Australian law, a teaching area pioneered here by former associate professor **Peter Hocker**. **Dr Michael Pryles** heads a research team of Japanese lawyers working on conflict of laws and **Professor David Allan** has an interest in the field too.

On the China leg of their tour, Professor Baxt and Dr Smith are visiting a number of institutions on behalf of the Law Council of Australia, the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association and the Monash Law faculty.

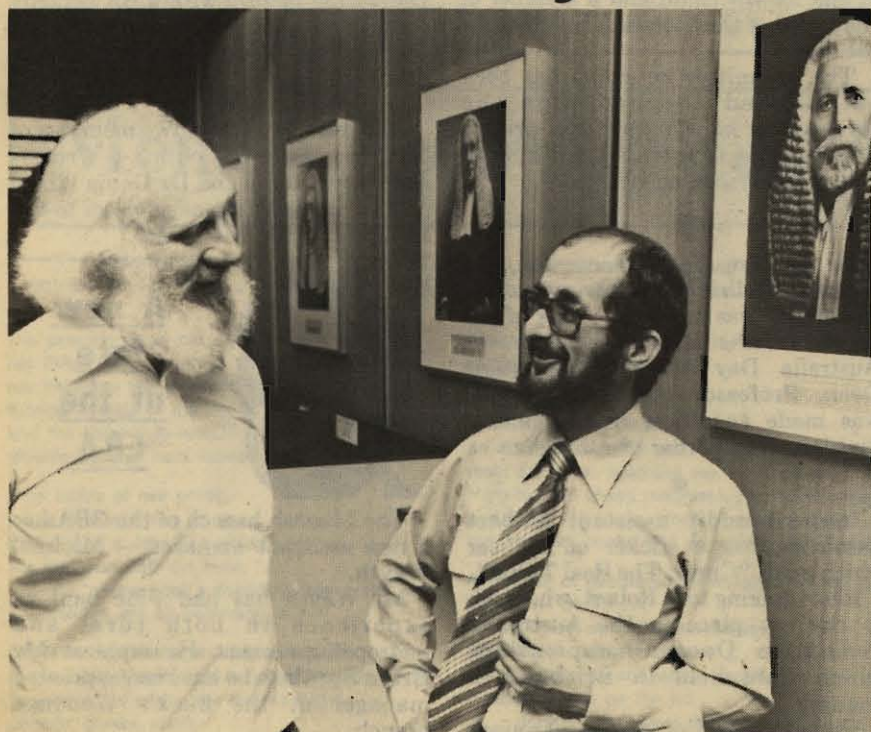
Staff exchange

Their aim is to establish links with Chinese law schools from which exchanges of staff and students might evolve. Chinese law schools are regaining strength after being closed during the Cultural Revolution.

Professor Baxt and Dr Smith also will be issuing invitations to leading Chinese law experts to attend a conference on Trading with China to be held by the faculty and the Law Council on August 4 and 5 this year.

Among the speakers they are hoping to secure is **Professor Jerome Cohen**, head of the East Asia Legal Studies Centre at Harvard, who is currently in Peking.

The face of justice



Students working in the Law Library won't lack for inspiration when they pore over judgments of the High Court of Australia.

Looking down on them will be the face of each of the judges who sat in the Court since it was established in 1903.

After a considerable amount of searching, **Richard Fox**, chairman of the Law Library Committee and reader in Law, and **Peter Balmford**, senior lecturer in Law, have brought together photographs of 31 High Court judges together with a number of rare group pictures. They were assisted in their project by the Law librarian, **Ted Glasson**, and curator of the Monash collection and the Exhibition Gallery, **Jennifer Duncan**.

The photographs have been handsomely mounted and are on permanent display on the third floor of the Library. Each is accompanied by a brief biographical statement of the judge's career.

The Law faculty, which met the cost of mounting the display, will see that it is updated as necessary. In fact, just after it was hung, Australia had a new Chief Justice, **Sir Harry Gibbs**, and the High Court a new member, **Mr Justice Francis Brennan**.

The photographs are all from public sources, chiefly the files of the Australian Information Service, the National Library in Canberra, the Supreme Court of Victoria library and newspaper offices.

Mr Fox says that the hunt for photographs turned up some interesting material in unusual places, like one of the group photographs which was found in a cupboard in the Supreme Court building.

Mr Fox says: "So far as we are aware this is the only collection of its type in Australia outside the new High Court building in Canberra.

"One of the unfortunate consequences of the Court's move there is that our students no longer readily have an opportunity to see the High Court in action.

"While the photographs of the judges are no substitute they do serve to attach a human face to the names in Commonwealth Law Reports and, at the same time, constitute an important record of Australian judicial history."

● Richard Fox (right) and Peter Balmford discuss the newly-mounted exhibition in Law.

Monash's 20th birthday

In its 20 year history Monash has acquired many points of interest which contribute to the campus's "special character". While it might not yet be said that the University and its buildings are steeped in history, there is much detail — often taken for granted, not noticed or not known about — which awaits "exploration" by students, staff and visitors with a few spare minutes.

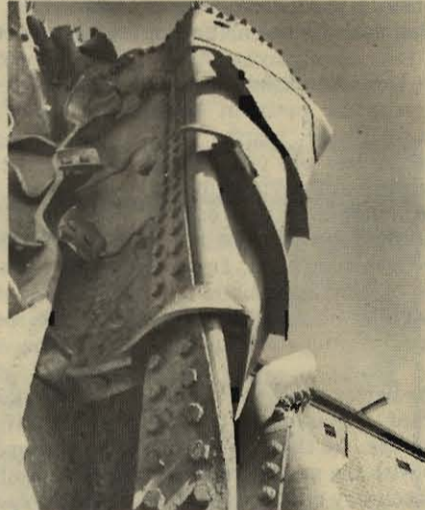
For those who are new — or those who never knew — **Reporter** this year will run an occasional series, **Discovery**, on some of the attractions of the "world out there" and even some you might pass daily without realising. The first in the series, based on material in the leaflet "This is Monash: A Visitor's Guide 1981", is a pot pourri — a Monash appreciation crash course. (numbers in brackets refer to map below):

GO STRAIGHT TO THE TOP: To get a panorama of the campus and its surroundings — from the city to the Bay to the Dandenongs — take a lift to the top floor of the Humanities building (II).

THROUGH A GLASS BRIGHTLY: Since its creation 10 years ago the Lindsay Clark Window in Robert Blackwood Hall (2) has become something of an unofficial symbol of the University. It is the work of Leonard French who, among other projects, created the ceiling of the Great Hall in the National Gallery of Victoria and the mural in the new State Bank building in the city. The window, named after the Australian industrialist and a University benefactor, is impressively lit by night. Reaching out from the window's centre in prismatic form is a group of elements representing planets, air and earth, surrounded by a rainbow sea encompassing fish, serpents and birds. The outer perimeter contains representations of man and woman reaching outwards through the four seasons to the red and gold frames. Stained glass enthusiasts can see the work of Les Kossatz and more by Leonard French in the Religious Centre (9).

'SCULPTURE' WITH A TRAGIC HISTORY: Huge pieces of buckled metal — portions of the span of Westgate Bridge which collapsed in 1970 with the loss of 35 lives — form part of a dramatic display which tells the story of what went wrong. It is located east of Engineering building 5 (no. 37 on the map).

SOME FINE PIECES: Monash possesses a handsome art collection, the strength of which is contemporary Australian painting and sculpture. The collection includes work by new and emerging artists — representing a good cross-section of recent developments in Australian painting — as well as some outstanding works by more established artists such as Fred Williams and great artists of the past like Tom Roberts and Sir Arthur Streeton. Many of the major works are on view in the Main Library (4); others are hung in buildings throughout the campus. On the more monumental scale, there is a ceramic mural by John Perceval in the Hargrave Library (30) and a sculpture, "Bats", by Clifton Pugh on the wall of the Zoology lecture theatre (21).



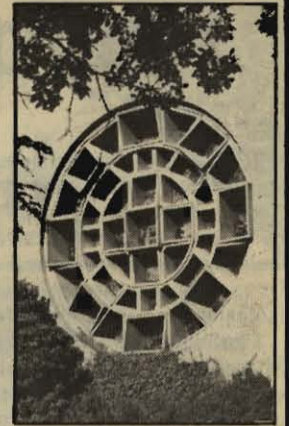
● Portion of the span of Westgate bridge which collapsed.

Discovery



● Tom Roberts' English Garden, in the Monash collection.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW: The department of Visual Arts organises a year-round schedule of exhibitions in its gallery (II). The exhibitions feature the work of leading Australian artists and highlight creativity in diverse forms, from painting to photography. The exhibition space in the Main Library houses changing displays built around themes, often featuring material from the rare books collection. In the Arts and Crafts Centre (51), a central gallery holds exhibitions of top craft work. Large windows in the Centre enable visitors to see classes at work in the studios.



PERMANENTLY ON DISPLAY: Many departments have display cases, wall decorations and the like appropriate to their work. To point you in the direction of concentrations of a few of these: In the Humanities building there is a museum of pieces from antiquity in the Classical Studies department, a museum in Anthropology and Sociology, instruments on display in Music, and a photographic exhibition along the walls of Geography. On the ground floor of the Mathematics building (28), Earth Sciences cases house a rock collection and fossil display. There's even a dinosaur (on loan from the National Museum of Victoria) in the foyer where, too, you can watch the world turn in the movement of a Foucault pendulum. In Zoology (18), Australian fish and reptiles watch passers-by from their tanks which line the corridor. And a new display in the Law Library (12) features photographs of all the judges who have sat on the High Court of Australia since its inception in 1903.

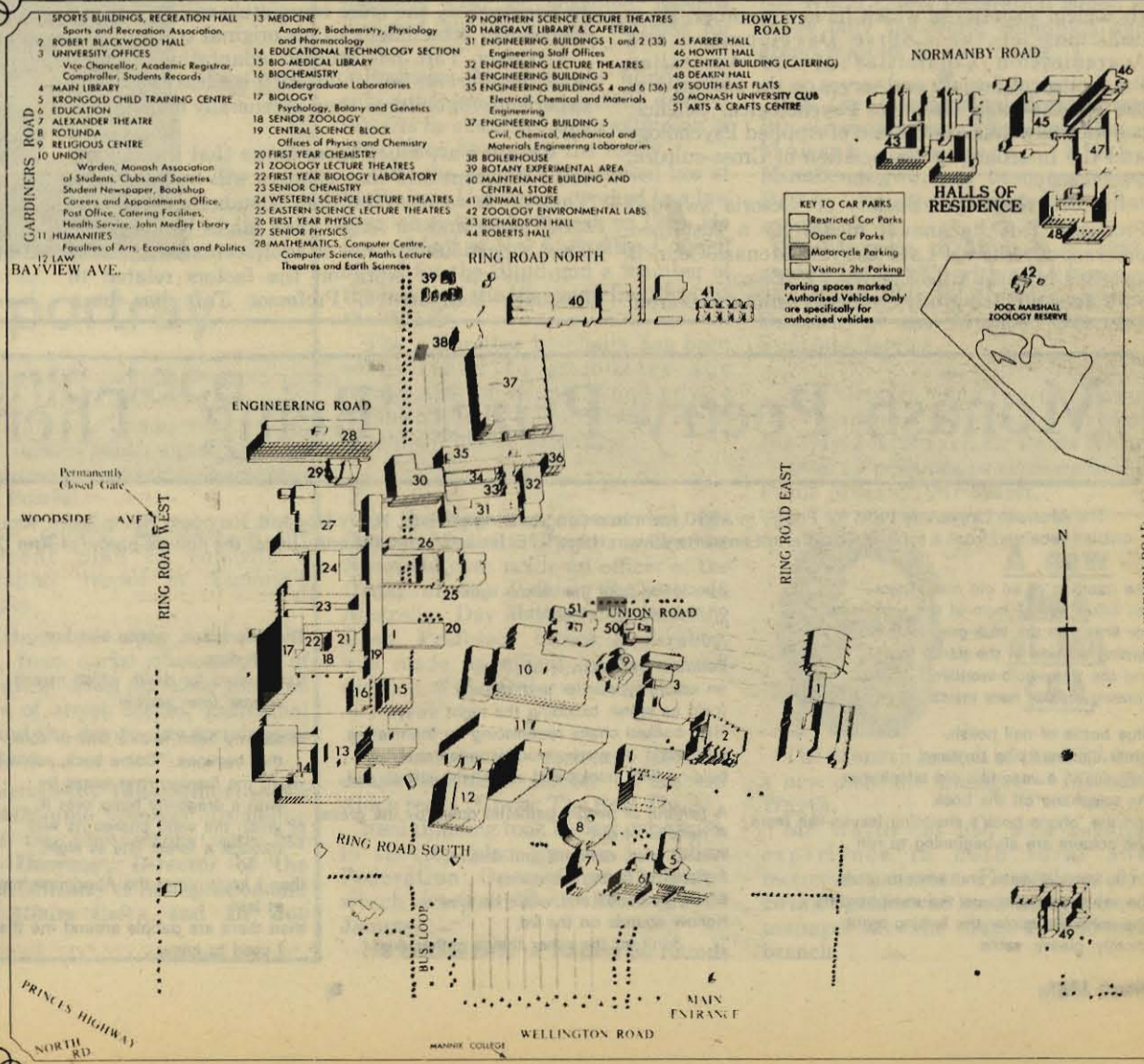
TIME TO GO? Lunch over or a lecture about to begin? Check your time with the sun dial on the north wall of the Union (10), designed by a Monash mathematician to be accurate for all (sunny) days of the year.



ABOVE: The sculpture Bats by Clifton Pugh.

RIGHT: The sundial on the Union's north wall.

BELOW: Early Roman plaque on display in Classical Studies.



Migrant 'adaptation': A 30 year study

In the last decade some 2000 immigrants from the Soviet Union, mostly Jewish, have settled in Melbourne.

As yet this newly arrived group does not have a well developed social and support structure. Few of its members joined relatives or friends in Australia. Isolation and unemployment are major concerns.

Professor Ron Taft, who retired last week from Monash's Education faculty, is conducting a study on these immigrants together with Olga Steinkalk of Rusden College. As a group, he says, in some ways they fare less well than a second newly arrived group, the Vietnamese. There is a general unawareness of the Soviet Union immigrants' presence here whereas the publicity surrounding the arrival of the Vietnamese has geared the Australian community to aid and accept them. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union immigrants receive considerable "survival" help from the Jewish community.

Among the people Professor Taft has been studying he has identified a fairly typical "depression" caused by expectations not matching reality and the adopted society not affording the immigrants the social position they held in their country of origin.

Early retirement

Professor Taft has held the Fred Schonell Chair of social psychology at Monash since 1968. He has worked as an academic since 1948, including 15 years at the University of Western Australia, first as senior lecturer and then as reader in psychology. In the 1940s he worked as an industrial psychologist in Melbourne. He holds a Masters degree in psychology from Columbia University and a PhD from Berkeley. He is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

At 60, Professor Taft is retiring early — for two reasons. One is to "make room for others" in the steady state staffing situation in which universities now find themselves; the other is to reduce his commitments so that he can continue his scholarly and professional work at a more leisurely pace, and be available to serve as consultant.

Professor Taft will continue his association with Monash's Education faculty and will contribute further to the national and international psychological societies of which he is a member. He is chairman of the Course Development and Accreditation Committee of the Australian Psychological Society and serves on the executive of the International Union of Psychological Science, the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Association of Cross-cultural Psychology.

In 1976 the Royal Society of Victoria awarded Professor Taft its annual medal for a sustained program of research. Late last year Monash Council awarded him the title Emeritus Professor.

Professor Taft's study on recent immigrants from

'In the guise of doing good multiculturalism can cause harm if pushed too hard'

— Professor Taft



the Soviet Union is one of two current projects. The other is a study of the factors related to competence in English and the "home" language of primary school children in Melbourne of Italian and Lebanese birth.

The two studies further a research interest in the adaptation of immigrants in Australia which Professor Taft has pursued since the early 1950s. His other special interests in psychology have been personality assessment and creativity.

He says that the "adaptation" of immigrants is a multi-faceted concept which embraces emotional and social adjustment, changes in behavior and values, dropping of traditional customs, identification with Australia, and the acquisition of a new language.

Professor Taft points out that not all immigrants follow a smooth, uninterrupted path in their adaptation to the new society. Some "regress" and go through periods marked by less use of English, the dropping of adopted customs and reviving of old ones, and a desire to return to the country of origin. Such feelings can be prompted by the arrival of relatives and a move back into a family environment, or experience of discrimination.

One of the areas Professor Taft has studied is the relationship between amount of education and the process of adaptation.

He has concluded that the better educated (non-English-speaking) immigrant the quicker he will learn English and adopt its use. At the same time, he is more likely to identify with the need to preserve aspects of the culture of his country of origin. On the other hand, the less educated immigrant will be slower to learn the new language but, in time when he has done so, the more completely will he drop an ideological attachment to his original culture.

Professor Taft has studied adaptation in both adult immigrants and children. It is a less disturbing experience for children than is generally believed, he says.

"Children are much more aware that life is going to be different and that changes will be necessary. They do, however, miss their friends from the past much more and for longer than might be expected. This is particularly true of adolescents."

In his current work on the factors related to language competence, Professor Taft has been

working with Desmond Cahill in a study of 10 and 11 year old students in schools in Brunswick and Coburg. Identifying these factors should give a better understanding of how children newly arrived to Australia can be helped in their use of language.

What he has found already is that after a short time — only two years — children who entered schools with no English are often more competent in this than in their "native" tongue.

He says: "Children learn a great deal speaking to their peers in English — more than they learn at home where their original language is still being spoken. The language of the home — between parent and child — is often a restricted one. It is interesting to note that children in such households will often talk to their brothers and sisters in English."

Professor Taft believes that schools do an "heroic job" in helping immigrant children to adjust to their new environment.

Support to meet need

He does not have what he terms an "ideological commitment" to multiculturalism as a goal because he believes that, in the guise of doing good, it can cause harm if pushed too hard.

He says: "I do not believe that public money should be pumped into the attempt to preserve ethnicity beyond giving support to ethnic groups which wish to carry out activities they see as important for themselves as citizens."

"In schools, for instance, immigrant children are put in a difficult situation — one which it could be said that they are being discriminated against — if they are told that they must, say, learn or maintain the language of their country of origin. This can cause harm."

"If there is a demand for language maintenance then this should certainly be met but not imposed."

Professor Taft adds, however, that multicultural programs are owed as a matter of justice to members of ethnic communities.

"We must recognise that the population of Australia is derived from many cultural backgrounds," he says. "Schools, the media and the like should thus cater to the needs of a diverse group of people and provide services to which these groups are entitled."

Professor Taft says that there are gaps in migrant studies in Australia. Three areas needing attention, he suggests, are the economics of immigration, the political behavior of immigrants, and the attitudes of the second generation of particular backgrounds.

Reviewing his time at Monash, Professor Taft says that it has been "most satisfying" to see a new university establish its reputation worldwide so quickly.

"I am pleased to be associated with such an outstanding Education faculty. I sometimes wonder whether we at home appreciate its standing as much as it is appreciated internationally. I can truly say it is regarded as one of the world's best."

Monash Poetry Prize: 'Being There'

The Monash University Prize for Poetry in 1980 went to an engineering student, Harry Holland. His poem 'Being There' was one of 28 entries received from a total of 15 different entrants. It won Harry \$75. He submitted the entry under the non-de-plume of Ann Drogyne.

The painting of an old man, there—
not linked to the hum of the refrigerator,
nor linked to the blue-grey lamp
turning outside in the damp fog
and the three-bulb-wonder
glowing weakly here inside.

Blue bottle of nail polish,
white daisies trying to sleep,
daffodils in a vase like old telephones ...
the telephone off the hook ...
and the 'phone book's shedding leaves like tears.
The colours are all beginning to run ...

Crude vertical walls and smooth glass:
the sea breaking up on the straight cliffs.
The windows mirror the lurking night:
ghostly, glassy, sable.

Spectacles pool the yellow light
on the red varnished table.

Fountain pen, a twist of raffia,
an apron, typewriter and radiator
(cold as stone, brooding the night away).
High-backed chairs reminiscing by themselves,
and wood — warm, worn wooden shelves
bulging with books and something still to say ...

A handful of people gathered down by the grave.
A handful of dirt ...
Wilting lilies, daffodils and daisies ...
A fistful of fading memories ...
Black armbands and white hankies ...
Hollow sounds on the lid.
" ... don't let the other things gather dust ..."

II

The Aborigines, whose feet are cut
with dust,
use a word for death which means
release from sorrow.

When my heart is in a tree or rock
that beckons, "Come back, come back to me";
when the flowing river eases by
with a dragonfly hung over it;
or when the wind pushes its way
through a forest late at night,

then I know what the Aborigines meant
at last;
then there are people around me that
I used to know ...

III

As Chance would have it,
you are no longer here.
Yes, and someone else can decide
what costume you will wear.
It comes from having been there:
you see the wardrobe growing empty;
day by day the disguises disappear
until it isn't funny ...

Spike will see the manic humour of it:
disinter it, turn it over, pore over it,
box it up and put it back inside himself
so he really feels the grief.

It comes from having been there:
not selfish for you to die, oh no:
there are many who have done worse
until it wasn't funny ...

As Chance would have it,
we lose the things we think we really need.
Yes, and someone else may step into
the empty role and play the lead.
It comes from being there:
you see the lessening of pain,
the smile escaping lips,
until at last it's funny ...
"You rotten swine ... you have deaded me".

Joint research on summer's cold comforts



ABOVE: A CSIRO plane, with instruments in its nose, on standby for a cold front "alert". LEFT: Monash student Cathy Joyce releases a helium-filled balloon which is tracked by double theodolites.



In Melbourne's long, hot summer nothing has been as eagerly anticipated as "the cool change" and nothing calculated to rain down criticism on the head of the weather forecaster as its late or non arrival.

More than provide relief to the sweltering centres of the south-east, the passage of a cold front can have an impact on bushfires, floods and their control. Such fronts bring what is termed the "significant" weather of summer.

Meteorologists accept, however, that cold fronts in summer in south-east Australia are a major cause of forecast error.

If accuracy improves within the next decade it will be the fruit of a better understanding of cold fronts which should come from a major project, the first phase of which was conducted late last year.

The project is making meteorological history by involving cooperatively the Bureau of Meteorology, the CSIRO Divisions of

Atmospheric Physics and Cloud Physics, the Australian Numerical Meteorology Research Centre, and Monash, Melbourne and Flinders universities.

Some 30 people took part in the first observational program including Monash mathematics students doing research in the area of geophysical fluid dynamics, **Karen McAndrew** and **Greg Roff**, and honours students, **Norman Cook**, **Jonathan Goodfield** and **Cathy Joyce**. The program was centred on Mount Gambier — where the cold fronts first cross the coast in the south-east region — and observations were made from November 24 to December 20.

The aims of the project are:

- To determine what a front "looks like" in terms of temperature, moisture, wind, how it changes with height, how it changes along the front and across it, how it changes in time, and how it changes in moving from the ocean across land.
- To clarify the relationships and interactions between the front and the

much larger weather situation surrounding it.

● To obtain sufficiently detailed data to enable the verification of fine grid (small area) numerical models.

Senior lecturer in Mathematics at Monash, **Dr Roger Smith**, says that the lack of such knowledge has let forecasters down in some of their cold front predictions especially in summer.

Dr Smith has been co-chairman of the joint planning committee for the cold front program and was a member of a Bureau of Meteorology committee which in 1977 designated it as one of four areas of need in Australian meteorological research.

He says that the structure of these disturbances is not well understood because of a lack of routine data from the southern area, there being very few observation stations to the south and west of Australia.

The major studies in meteorology, he adds, have been done in the northern hemisphere and the models formulated there don't adequately describe the structure of our fronts.

Dr Smith says that the Bureau relies heavily on satellite data in its predictions of cold fronts.

But there are unknowns in satellite cloud pictures — where the wind change is relative to the cloud band, for example. Inaccuracy in locating it can put out by half a day or more estimation of the time of arrival of a change.

The observation program begun last year will be conducted over two more summers. Data gathered is being made available to the participating groups for analysis during the year between work in the field.

Information this summer was gained in a number of ways with a peak of activity occurring with the issue of a cold front "alert". Six were observed during the month.

At the main station, the Meteorological Bureau office at Mt Gambier airport, and in a mobile offshoot, staff were responsible for a 24 hour weather radar watch as well as balloon flights every two hours during the passage of a front.

From the airport a CSIRO plane "intercepted" each front while it was still 200km out to sea. It carried

instruments to measure wind speed, temperature and humidity of the atmosphere ahead of, behind and in the region of the front.

At Pelican Point, on the coast south-west of Mt Gambier, another observation station was established. The university students were based there and were assisted by Monash Geophysical Fluid Dynamics laboratory manager, **Mr Terry Long**, who had the important job of keeping sophisticated electronic equipment functional during the experiment.

Their main task was to gather wind data. This was done by tracking with double theodolites the position of a helium-filled balloon released during the passage of the fronts. The Pelican Point group in "nonfront" periods made a study of sea breezes. The effect of these on the front has been unknown.

Satellite data

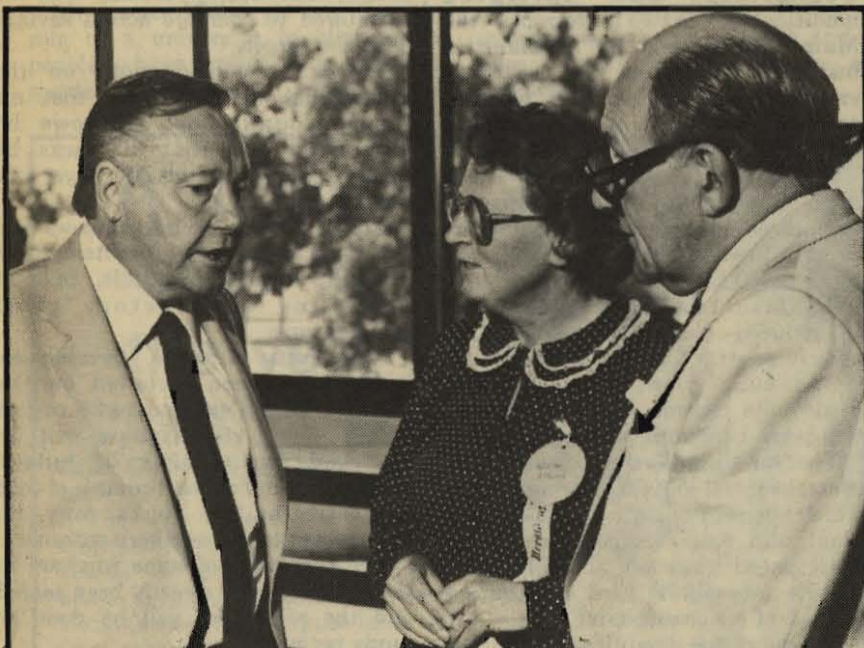
Information was also gathered from the Japanese GMS satellite, the American polar-orbiting Tiros N satellite and from surface observations provided by fishing fleets, merchant ships, and the Country Fire Authority's network of offices and volunteers.

Phase two of the observation program, to be conducted at the end of this year, will be more extensive than that of this summer. The researchers will be seeking data to construct a picture of the front's structure along its length as well as vertically.

In the third summer the observation program will study the larger scale systems in which the fronts are embedded.

PhD student **Karen McAndrew** served on the field studies working group which planned the observational program for phase one. Next year **Karen** and fellow PhD student **Greg Roff** will head two of the additional stations to be established.

Both students told **Reporter** that participation in the program had been a valuable experience, enabling them to work with a wide cross-section of people — fellow students, academics and professional meteorologists.



The actor **Charles 'Bud' Tingwell** was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Monash University Parents Group held late last year. He is photographed (left) with President, **Mrs Wilma Atkins**, and Robert Blackwood Hall manager, **Mr Don Vincent**. The Parents Group presented cheques totalling \$5772 last year to different areas of the University including the Library, RBH, the Alexander Theatre and departments.

Job trends in accounting

Monash accounting graduates filled 15 per cent of positions offered by the 10 major chartered accounting firms in Melbourne last year.

In 1979 the University's graduates filled 28 per cent of such vacancies. There has been a corresponding increase in the recruitment of University of Melbourne students (up from 29 per cent in 1979 to 38 per cent last year) and, to a lesser extent, students of other institutions.

The decrease in the Monash figure can be explained in part by the large drop — 26 per cent — in the number of Monash final year accounting students eligible for employment.

Careers and Appointments Service records show that 147 eligible students were interviewed by chartered accounting firms in their on-campus recruiting program in 1979. Last year 101 eligible students were interviewed. Of the 1979 figure 59 graduates — or 40 per cent — were successful in gaining employment. The comparable 1980 figure was 31 per cent.

This information is contained in a report titled *Survey of Accounting Students' Recruitment Interviews with Chartered Accounting Firms* published recently by Careers and Appointments.

Surveys

Data for the report came from two surveys conducted by C & A last year.

One was conducted among final year accounting students at Monash and Melbourne universities and sought biographical information and opinions on employment with chartered accounting firms. There were 164 participants at Monash and 152 at Melbourne.

The other survey was of the 10 such firms which conduct on-campus recruiting during the year (at Melbourne, Monash and other institutions) and sought to identify the characteristics of final year students successful in securing positions for 1981.

In summary, these are some of the other findings in the report:

- Despite a belief widely held by both Monash and Melbourne students that chartered accounting firms discriminated unfairly — chiefly on the grounds of race, sex and social class — against certain applicants there was little evidence of such practice.
- Firms seem to have a preference for students completing the double law/economics or law/commerce degree.
- Despite the low number of refusals of job offers from chartered accounting firms, many of the applicants showed interest in employment outside this field.

The survey of firms showed that their total demand for graduates for a 1981 start was 212. By June last year they had filled 201 of these positions after making 403 offers of employment, indicating an average acceptance rate of 50 per cent.

The number of final year accounting students eligible for employment in Australia is considerably smaller than

the class size. A chief reason for ineligibility is the citizenship status of students.

Of 184 final year students majoring in accounting registered with C & A last year 72 expected to return home to Malaysia at the end of the year.

The report describes the employment of student visa holders in Australia as an "impossible situation" and says that no overseas students were interviewed by the 10 firms for positions in Australia unless they had obtained permanent residency status.

The student questionnaire revealed that 20 per cent of "permanent residents" (four out of 20) at Monash and 36 per cent (12 out of 33) at Melbourne had received at least one job offer.

Discrimination claim

In the survey, however, students at both universities linked the lack of interviews for overseas students with racial discrimination and ignored government regulation on citizenship status as a factor.

"These expressed opinions are somewhat unexpected because many of the respondents were successful in their applications with the firms," the report says.

Some 63 per cent of the Monash students surveyed and 46 per cent of Melbourne students felt that discrimination existed in employment by the firms. At Monash, race, sex of applicant and social class were equally significant criteria but age and academic record were only mentioned by two or three students. Melbourne students believed that sex discrimination (against females) was most significant.

This sex discrimination belief was not supported by the recruitment statistics, however. No such bias was found to operate at the graduate recruitment level, "probably because the top firms have consciously corrected the bias of previous years," the report comments.

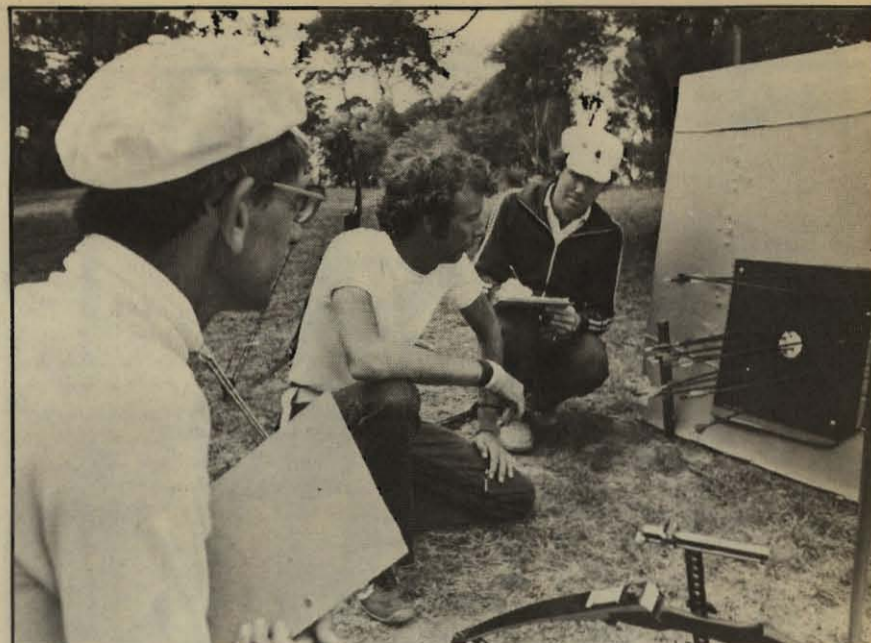
It continues: "This year (1980) the balance actually worked in favor of females, particularly at Monash, although we would not discount their academic results and overall suitability as factors explaining their greater success rate."

In the student survey 41 per cent of female students at both Monash and Melbourne who were eligible for employment reported that they had been offered positions, compared with 21 per cent of males at Monash and 37 per cent at Melbourne. A total of 22 female students in Monash sample were eligible for employment and 37 at Melbourne.

In the statistics provided by the firms, 34 per cent of Monash students offered positions were female, compared with 15 per cent in 1979.

The report says: "These overall figures show a favorable situation for female students but figures for individual firms vary; one firm offered no positions at all to female students."

The report states that the firms do seem to have a preference for students



The 34th Australian National Archery Championships were held at Monash last month. Organised by the Archery Society of Victoria the competition drew leading bowmen and women from throughout Australia, as well as 'guest appearances' by US champions. From left, Malcolm Kay of SA, Grant Greenham of WA and Adrian Kemp, SA, check the scores.

completing the double law/economics or law/commerce degree, "although numbers in the sample were too low to rely on for predictive purposes."

It says: "The desire of the firms to recruit law graduates is borne out by the ease with which students only midway through the combined degree find vacation employment with chartered accountants."

Despite the low number of refusals of job offers from chartered accounting firms, the student survey identified widespread interest by students in employment with non-chartered firms. Some 45 Monash students and 44 Melbourne students were interviewed by other organisations on campus at an average of two interviews per student. Six at Monash and 13 at Melbourne received offers.

Some 16 per cent of respondents at Monash admitted that accounting was not their first choice as an occupation,

compared with 12 per cent at Melbourne.

The report says: "These numbers are small, representing a total of only 18 students, but they could present problems for careers counsellors or the firms who recruit them as accountants."

The survey also found that only 24 per cent of Monash students and 42 per cent of Melbourne students expecting to work in chartered accounting firms were aiming to remain with them for more than 10 years.

The report says: "A lack of commitment to chartered accounting as a career was found by checking work preferences expressed on Monash C&A Service registration cards.

"Only 41 (22 per cent) of the final year accounting students had written 'chartered accounting', 'public accounting', 'tax' or 'audit' as their first preference."

Modifications aimed at saving energy

Monash's Energy Conservation Committee has initiated modifications to two buildings — the Main Library and the Humanities building — aimed at reducing energy consumption and helping contain increases in the running costs of the University.

The work follows recommendations made in reports by several engineering companies engaged over recent years to investigate energy use in selected buildings.

The Main Library work should lead to reduced electricity consumption associated with the ventilation and air conditioning plant. Obsolete and inadequate controls on the system in the Stage I building will be replaced.

The building is connected to the central control and monitoring system which oversees operation of the major plant and room temperatures. It is anticipated that on suitable days outside air will be used as required instead of air conditioning.

Work on the modification started over the vacation. Its total cost will be \$25,000 — from funds made available by Finance Committee for energy saving works.

The saving in the electricity bill is

estimated to be \$26,000 a year (at 1980 rates). Electricity meters will be monitored to compare actual savings with the target.

Among recommendations on the Humanities building were that air leaks around most windows be eliminated and that air locks be installed at the ground floor foyer exit doors.

Cold air entry around windows and the main doors gives Maintenance a difficult, if not impossible, task in achieving satisfactory room temperatures.

Extra sets of doors, forming air locks, have been installed on the foyer's northern entrances at a cost of \$6100. Their effectiveness will be observed during 1981. If judged satisfactory in cutting the rush of cold air, similar air locks may be constructed on the southern entrances.

The surrounds of some windows in the building have already been sealed and the remainder will be done as funds permit.

Further building energy investigations and resulting works will be carried out as additional money is made available by the Finance Committee for this purpose.

German book exhibition

The first exhibition of current German literature in Melbourne in more than 20 years will be held at the Hawthorn City Art Gallery from March 20-31.

Some 3500 books and magazines will be on display. To attract non-German speakers, one in five of the titles shown will be in English.

Book lovers are invited to rummage and browse among the open shelves and tables. Books can be read on the spot or bought on order.

The exhibition has been largely funded by the Bonn foreign office as part of its cultural exchange program, and is backed by Australian and New Zealand government authorities and the book trade.

Australian and New Zealand consultants helped choose the books which were submitted by 350 West German and 50 non-German publishers.

Parallel to the book exhibition, German cultural centres will put on a program of cultural events, supported by universities.

The exhibition will move to Adelaide in April, Sydney in May, and New Zealand in June.

A free exhibition catalogue is available from Mr Joe Vondra, P.O. Box 5, South Yarra, 3141, or from the Publishers and Booksellers Association of the Federal Republic of Germany, Exhibition Department, P.O. Box 2404, 6000 Frankfurt/M, F.R. of Germany.

Titles received

The Information Office has received the following titles:

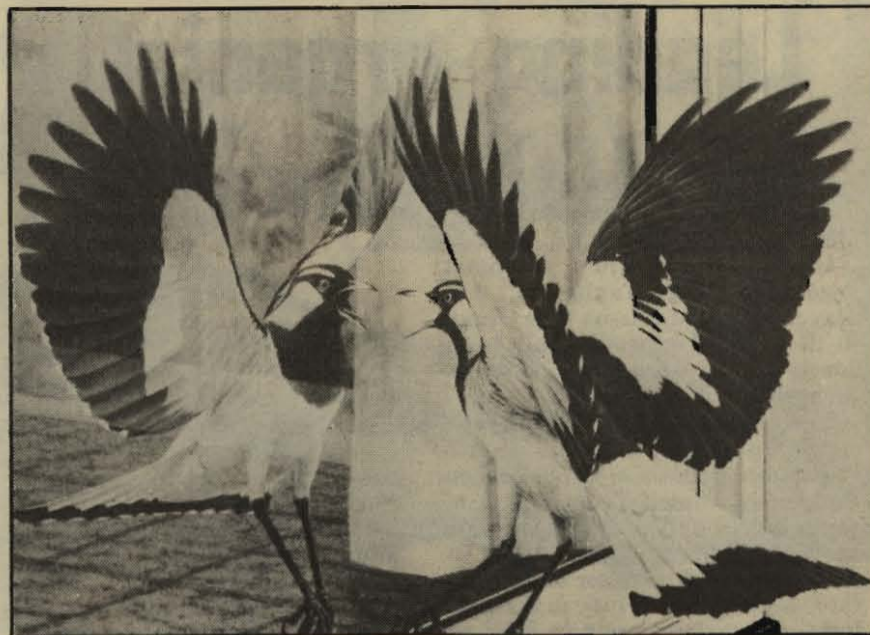
The Short Stories of Marcel Ayme, Graham Lord, University of Western Australia Press, 1980. Rec. retail \$9.95.

Graham Lord, lecturer in French Studies at the University of WA, describes Ayme (1902-67) as one of France's underestimated literary figures whom "literary critics and above all academics have often greeted with condescension and left largely unexplored". Lord sets out to right the wrong and evaluates 83 of Ayme's short stories placing them in the context of the author's work and era.

Patterns of Life: The Story of the Aboriginal People of Western Australia, M.E. Lofgren, University of Western Australia Press, 1980, \$2.95.

M.E. Lofgren, curator of Anthropology at WA Museum, has written a tribute to the Aboriginal people of WA "and to the patterns of life which served them so well for so long". The book grew out of background research for a major Museum exhibition. Its photographs are of particular interest.

Birds of a feather . . .



"Above all, I feel that the paintings represent a collective pictorial statement of the immeasurable pleasure I have derived from observing nature."

So Peter Trusler, a Monash science graduate and artist, introduces his 78 color illustrations in **Birds of Australian Gardens**, published recently by Rigby. The book, which has a text by Victorian ornithologists Tess Kloot and Ellen McCulloch, has a recommended retail price of \$29.95.

Trusler's paintings have a striking photographic realism about them and place their subjects in a habitat in which they are likely to be observed. Hence, the silvereye is captured feeding on cotoneaster berries. The common mynah, by contrast, is caught eyeing a half-finished packet of Cheezels.

Trusler studied oil painting under the Ballarat artist **Jessie Merritt**. His work for the book took two years but it is based on observations over a much longer period.

The paintings have been acquired by the National Bank of Australia for a permanent collection. It is with the Bank's permission that the adjacent



works are reproduced.

In the artist's note in the book Trusler sums up his aims: "In addition to my purely illustrative function I have tried to capture something of the 'living magic' that the authors and I find as we watch birds go about their daily activities. It can be just as equally appreciated in the man-made tapestry of the urban environs as in the natural splendor of the wilds."

LETTERS

Sir: On December 31, 1980, after reaching the age of 65, I left the University as senior technical officer in the department of Mechanical Engineering. I would like to express my thanks to everyone for their friendship, support and consideration during my working life at Monash. Best wishes for the future to all.

Peter Heyblok

Sincere thanks and good wishes to friends at Monash come too from **Will Barker** who retired as Safety Officer last September. The salutations come on a postcard of Little Cove, Noosa Heads, Queensland.

MARCH DIARY

- 3-6: **CONTEMPORARY DANCE** presented by Melbourne State Dance Theatre. Performances at 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. Also at 8 p.m. on Friday, March 6. **Alex Theatre**. Admission: \$1.
- 3-31: **EXHIBITION** — "Major Works of Australian Art", an exchange exhibition showing selected works from the Geelong Art Gallery. Pres. by department of Visual Arts. Monday to Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.
- 4: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Organ recital by Hans Hielscher, organist, Wiesbaden Cathedral, West Germany. 11: Organ recital by Douglas Lawrence. 18: Wednesday Consort. 25: Organ recital by Terry Norman. All concerts at 1.15 p.m. **Large Chapel, Religious Centre**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3160.
- 5: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Pre-Contact Material Culture", by Peter Coutts, Director, Victoria Archaeological Survey. 12: "Aboriginal Bush Food and Nutrition", by Dr Beth Gott, department of Botany. 19: "Aboriginal Kinship and Social Organisation", by Eric Wilmot, Canberra CAE. 26: "Aboriginal Kinship and Social Organisation" lecture 2, by Eric Wilmot. All lectures at 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3337. (All lectures repeated at 5.15 p.m., **Hercules Lecture Theatre, University of Melbourne**).
- UNIVERSITY SERVICE** — "Serving the truth and serving man: the relation between liberal education and religious values", by

Dr Max Charlesworth, Professor of Philosophy, Deakin University. Conducted by the University Chaplains with the Chapel Singers and organist Douglas Lawrence. 1.10 p.m. **Large Chapel, Religious Centre**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3160.

5-11: **PLAY** — Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost", presented by Monash Department of English and Shakespeare Society. 8 p.m. **Gardens West of Union Building**. Admission: adults \$3, students \$1.50. (No performance Sunday) Inquiries, bookings: ext. 2140.

8-9: **OXFORD UNIVERSITY REVUE** — "Radio Active", presented by Michael Edgley International. 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Tickets at all BASS outlets.

10: **RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK** will be visiting Monash University. 9.45 a.m.-3 p.m. **Arts Assembly Rooms SGO2 & SGO4**. Appointments must be made at the Union Desk. The Blood Bank will also be visiting on March 16, 17 and 20.

11: **CONCERT** — baroque music featuring Italian organist Luigi Tagliavini, accompanied by the Australian Baroque Ensemble. Presented in association with the Italian Cultural Institute. Works by Muffat, Handel, Vivaldi, W.A. Mozart and Palmerini. 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Tickets at all BASS outlets.

13: **ORGAN RECITAL** — of baroque music by Luigi Tagliavini, presented in association with the Italian Cultural Institute. Works by Frescobaldi, de Arauxo, Alessandro Scarlatti, Domenico Scarlatti, Torelli and Bach (Vivaldi). 8.15 p.m. **RBH**. Tickets at all BASS outlets.

16: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

16: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Future of Italian Culture in Australia", by Mr Lidio Bertelli, Research Director, Catholic Inter-Cultural Resource Centre. 30: "Bilingual Teaching in the Schools", by Dr Wilfried Stolting, University of Oldenburg, West Germany. Both seminars at 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free.

19: **CONCERT** — piano recital by Leslie Howard. Works by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Rachmaninov. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$9.50, \$7.50; students and pensioners \$5.

19-28: **MUSICAL** — "H.M.S. Pinafore", presented by Melbourne Music Theatre. Nightly at 8.15 p.m. Saturday matinee at 2.15 p.m. on March 21. **Alex Theatre**. Admission: adults \$8; children, students, pensioners \$6.

21-22: **MUSICAL REVUE** — "Mordechai's Mastermind", presented by Emunah Mizrahi Aviv. March 21 at 8.30 p.m.; March 22 at 8 p.m. Performance repeated March 28 at 8.30 p.m. **RBH**. Further information and tickets: 527 5643.

23: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Henry Wenig — piano, Margaret Schofield — piano. Works by Debussy, Bartok and de Falla. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

28: **SATURDAY CLUB** — (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) — "Billy Hickelstein", a light hearted puppet-pantomime presented by the Puppet Theatre of Frankfurt in association with the Victorian Arts Council. 2.30 p.m. **Alex Theatre**. For information on Saturday Club subscriptions ring 543 2828.

30: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Trio Victoria. Michael Kisin — violin, Steven Finnerty — cello, Brian Chapman — piano. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Commonwealth Scholarship & Fellowship Plan Awards, New Zealand, 1982

Graduates under 36 are eligible. Benefits include \$NZ345 per month, plus return fares, fees and other allowances. Applications close at Monash April 30.

Australian Academy of the Humanities Travel Grants

For scholars engaged in full-time teaching or other full-time employment through the year. Tenable preferably abroad for at least six weeks. Not for study leave purposes. \$A800 provided to assist travel costs. Applications close in Canberra June 30.

German Academic Exchange Scholarships 1981/1982

For advanced study in German:
a. Scholarships available to honours graduates who are Australian citizens. Value: Approximately 750DM per month, plus other allowances.
b. Travel grants available to postgraduate scholarship holders. Value: Return economy air fare. Closing date July 3.

Chinese Scholarships
Open to tertiary students under 25 for two years study in any field in China. Includes return air travel, fees, living allowances and internal travel. Closes Canberra March 31.

Monash's 20th birthday

Leading organist for Hall concerts

One of the world's foremost organists, Luigi Tagliavini, will play the Louis Matheson Pipe Organ in Robert Blackwood Hall in a concert of baroque music to mark Monash's 20th birthday.

The concert, which is being supported by the Italian Cultural Institute in Melbourne, will be held on Wednesday, March 11 at 8.15 p.m. Tagliavini, professor of musicology at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland and professor of organ at the Conservatoire of Music in Bologna, Italy, will perform again in RBH on Friday, March 13 at 8.15 p.m. in an organ recital of baroque music.

At the March 11 concert Professor Tagliavini will be accompanied by the Australian Baroque Ensemble led by Cynthia O'Brien and directed by John O'Donnell.

The program will include works by Muffat, Handel and Vivaldi as well as Mozart's rarely performed First Symphony and the first Australian performance of an organ concerto by the little known Italian composer Palmerini.

The March 13 program will include works by Frescobaldi, de Arauxo, Alessandro Scarlatti, Domenico Scarlatti, Torelli, Vivaldi and Bach.

Professor Tagliavini, who is a harpsichordist as well as an organist, was born in Bologna in 1929. He studied at the conservatoires of Bologna and Paris and at the University of Padua.

As well as his professorial posts he is a teacher at the International Academy of Organ at Haarlem and at Pistoia and at the International Academy of Early Music in Innsbruck.

Professor Tagliavini has also taught courses and master classes at high schools and universities in Europe, the USA, Canada and Japan. He has also given recitals in these countries.

An important part of Professor Tagliavini's work is devoted to the care and restoration of historical organs in Italy and Switzerland.



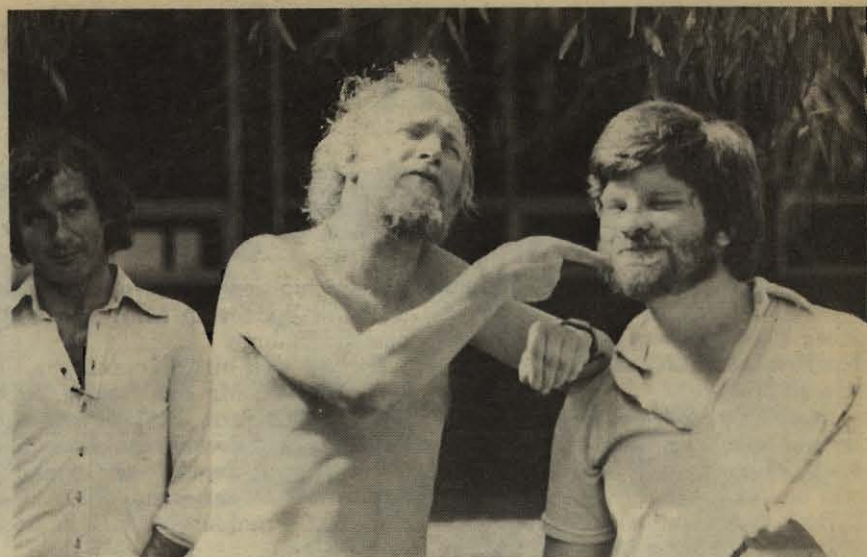
● Professor Luigi Tagliavini

His own compositions include a *Pas-sacaglia on a theme of Hindemith* for organ.

With fellow leading organist Marie-Claire Alain he has recorded the complete editions of Soler's *Concertos for two organs* and Pasquini's *Sonatas for two keyboard instruments*.

Professor Tagliavini has also recorded two complete editions of Frescobaldi's *Fiori musicali*.

He has also published widely and is joint editor with Oscar Mischiati of the Bologna based magazine *L'Organo — Rivista di cultura organaria e organistica*.



● Cast of *Love's Labour's Lost* in rehearsal: Peter Groves as Holofernes (right); Richard Pannell as Don Armado; and Michael Warren as Nathaniel.

'Love' in the open air

Shakespeare's "*Love's Labour's Lost*" will be performed in the open air at Monash from Thursday, March 5 to Wednesday, March 11.

The production is being staged by the department of English and the Monash Shakespeare Society. Performances begin at 8 p.m. nightly; there will be no performance on the Sunday.

The director is Tim Scott whose past productions include *Twelfth Night* and *The Changeling* at Monash. The leading roles will be played by David McLean, who appeared as De Flores in "*The Changeling*", Philippa Adegemis, and Richard Pannell, who has appeared in many University productions.

The play will be performed in the gardens west of the Union building — the setting of several successful productions in past years. An indoor venue will be used in the event of unfavorable weather.

"*Love's Labour's Lost*" opens at the court of Navarre where the King and his companions have sworn to study for three years and to "abjure all vain delights". They have forgotten, however, an impending visit by the Princess of France on urgent matters of state. Ensuing entanglements of lovers and clowns provide rich humor and satire.

Time has obscured many of the local references in the play thus providing a challenge to the director and company to bring the play's elaborate wit closer to a contemporary audience.

Tickets are \$3 (\$1.50 for students) and may be obtained from the English department office in the Humanities building (ext. 2140). Previous productions have been heavily booked so early purchase of tickets has been advised.

Photos of Federation fathers

The Main Library is marking the 80th anniversary of Australian Federation with a photographic exhibition on show until March 15.

The exhibition is of portraits of statesmen associated with the establishment of the Commonwealth. They have been selected from a port-

folio of 41 plates by Percy F. S. Spence who made them from personal sketches of the originals.

Published in the year of Federation, 1901, the plates and accompanying text give a valuable eye-witness view of the significant figures.

The exhibition is being held in the area adjacent to the rare books room.

Complete March Diary p.11.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of *Monash Reporter* will be published in the first week of April 1981.

Copy deadline is Friday, March 27.

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

Odds and

VERB SAP? A new — and beautifully descriptive — word crept unbidden into the language at the handing over of a new piece of equipment to a Monash department last month.

A draft of the Minister's speech contained the lines:

"... it signals an **excelleration** of the most important research work being performed by the department

Any department, with visions of attaining "centre of excellence" status, would be pardoned for regarding this as an acceleration of its material prospects.

THE UNIVERSITY of Isfahan in Iran is holding an international essay competition to mark "the second anniversary of the Islamic Revolution and political emancipation in Iran".

Candidates, so the competition circular says, are free to express any views they desire. Topics are: Iranian Islamic Revolution from my point of view; the impact of the Iranian Revolution on the Muslim states of the region; how far the Iranian Islamic Revolution carries the social message of religion; Iranian Islamic Revolution is the compact of the Mosque and University.

First prize is an air tour of Iran (lasting considerably less than 444 days it is believed).

The essay's length is 3000 words, its language English, and it should reach the International-Educational Relations Department, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran by June 30.

IF THERE'S still ink in your pen you may consider entering the "International Juvenile Journalistic Contest" being conducted by the Mexican Public Education Ministry, the Cultural Affairs Division of the Foreign Relations Ministry, "Diario de

Mexico" and the Mexican National Press.

The topics are wide-ranging; the language English or Spanish; the prizes a medal and diploma for first place and a diploma for second.

For further information contact the Embassy of the United Mexican States in Canberra.

"THE HIGHER the monkey climbs the tree the more you can see its bum."

That's not in Proverbs and neither did Confucius nor even Noorman Gunston say it. Rather it is the motto of the Oxford University Revue team currently on its first tour of Australia.

The team will present its show *Radioactive* at Robert Blackwood Hall on Sunday, March 8 and Monday, March 9.

The Oxford Revue and the Cambridge Revue have spawned comic greats in the last 20 or so years including Peter Cook, Dudley Moore, John Cleese and David Frost. Shows

such as "The Goodies" and "Monty Python's Flying Circus" have their ancestry in the revues.

CSIRO SCIENTIST and 1981 Crabtree Orator, Dr Clive Coogan, in researching his topic "Crabtree — The Political Scientist" unearthed a notice of an early land sale of Clayton township.

"Clayton for Convenience, Clayton for Health, Clayton for Progress, Clayton for Picturesqueness, Clayton for Low Prices (as yet); Clayton for Opportunities; In Fact, Clayton for Choice", the advertisement promised.

Dr Coogan notes that solicitors to the estate were Messrs Cleverdon and Fay — who could be more appropriate for the Monash environs, he asks? Feels that Crabtree had an influence there somehow.

... ends.