



MONASH REPORTER

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Back for another year

This week Monash welcomes its new students and next week the University's life gets back into full swing with the start of first term.

Throughout the year **Monash Reporter** will aim to keep its readers — students, staff, graduates and members of the general public — informed on what is happening on campus, cover some of the work being carried out and introduce the people conducting it, and discuss issues of educational interest. Reporter will be published nine times in 1980, in the first weeks of the months March to November.

Reporter is produced by the Information Office and has two sister publications. One is **Sound**, the University's official broadsheet, which is published as occasion demands, usually about 40 times a year. The second is the research-oriented quarterly, **Monash Review**, published in March, June, September and December.

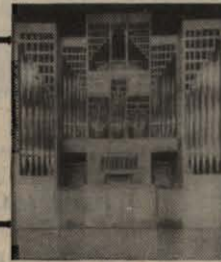
For further information about any of the publications contact the Information Office on ext. 2087.

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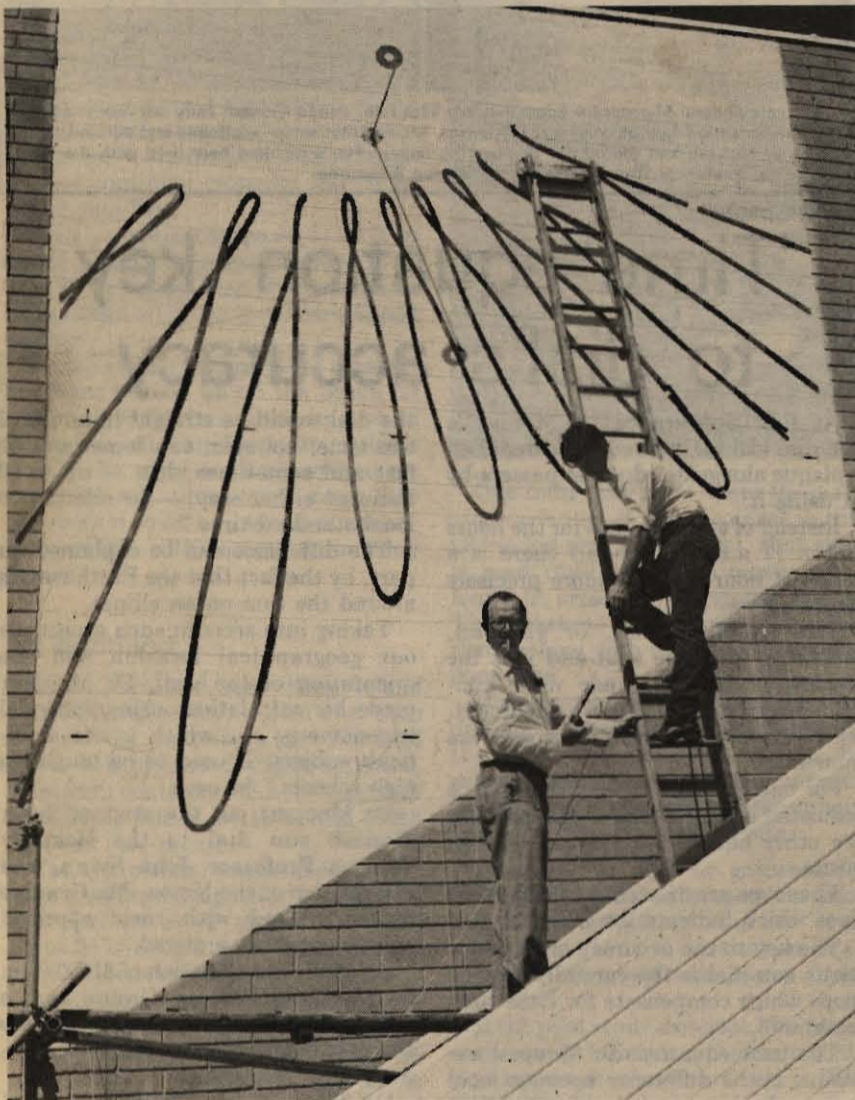
Birth of an organ

Preview of the Louis Matheson Pipe Organ — pp. 6, 7.



TRIBUTE

A special tribute to Frank Johnson who retired last month as Monash's Comptroller appears on page 5.



● Dr Carl Moppert and Ben Laycock at work on the sun dial. The shadow of the ring indicates the hour.

Accurate without a shadow of doubt

A number of years ago, senior lecturer in Mathematics at Monash, Dr Carl Moppert, noted an encyclopaedia entry which dismissed the use of sun dials as a time instrument because of their notorious inaccuracy.

But Dr Moppert has now designed for Monash a sun dial which is completely accurate for all days of the year and will remain so for several hundred years to come. As far as he knows, it is the only sun dial of its kind. Design of the sun dial marks a high point in Dr Moppert's interest in the instrument which dates from age 16 as a youth in Switzerland.

Come rain or shine the sun dial — located on the north wall of the Union building — will be unveiled by Monash's Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, at noon on Monday, March 24.

If the sun is shining on the day Dr Moppert would like to "bang in" the hour by having a fuse mounted on the dial trigger a cannon at 12.

If the day is rainy, the timely spirit of the occasion will be marked anyway with the planned liquid refreshments indoors. All students and staff have been invited to attend the ceremony.

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Proposal for bio-ethics study centre

Monash may soon have a Centre for Bio-ethics Research.

A proposal to set up such a Centre to study the social and ethical aspects of research into human biology has been made by a group of Monash academics.

Organisers of the move are Professor John Swan, Dean of the faculty of Science, Associate Professor W. A. Walters, of the faculty of Medicine, Professor Peter Singer, of the department of Philosophy, Professor Bruce Holloway, of the department of Genetics, Dr John Maloney, director of the Centre for Early Human Development, and the Rev. Dr L. P. Fitzgerald, Master of Mannix College.

Dr Maloney has offered the research group, if its establishment is approved by Council, facilities in the Centre for Early Human Development at the Queen Victoria Hospital.

Commenting on the move, Associate Professor Walters told **Monash Reporter** that recent developments in human biological research had raised ethical and social problems.

"For instance, it is now possible to fertilise human eggs outside the body, and re-implant the developing embryo into the egg donor's womb," he said.

"It may also soon be possible to re-implant the egg into the womb of a surrogate mother who will act as a human incubator.

"This would raise questions about who is to be considered the 'real mother'."

Some related problems arise with artificial insemination, he pointed out.

Should the donor's names be recorded in case a pedigree is required in the investigation of any genetic disease which may manifest itself later in the life of the offspring? To what extent should the physical characteristics of the donor be matched with those of the mother's husband?

The case of Karen Quinlan in New Jersey dramatically illustrated another important issue, he added. When should doctors turn off the machines

keeping alive a person who has no prospect of independent existence?

"Organ transplants are now technically feasible," he said, "and in the case of kidney transplants, patients in chronic renal failure who are potential recipients of donor kidneys far exceed the available supply of kidneys. To date there is no health policy governing the selection of recipients."

Further problems arise directly from biological research, as recent controversies over genetic engineering have shown, he said.

Another difficult question involves the right of researchers to experiment on human beings and the nature of the consent that should be obtained before such experiments take place.

He said the present division of medical researchers, philosophers, sociologists, and others in their respective disciplines had hindered attempts to grapple with these problems, which crossed the usual disciplinary lines.

Six-fold aim

Associate Professor Walters said the Centre for Bio-ethics Research would have a six-fold aim:

- To promote study of the ethical and social problems arising out of human biological research.
- Promote an interdisciplinary approach to these problems by providing researchers with information about appropriate people working in other relevant areas.
- Provide an information and resource centre for the community.
- Advise and assist government, professional and educational bodies on these matters.

● Continued on Page 2

Orientation — first taste of university life

More than 3000 new students will have their first taste of University life this week in a three day Orientation program designed to show them the wide variety of University activities.

Bagpipers and a jazz band will herald the Orientation opening address by the Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Ray Martin** at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday (March 5) in the forum (if fine) or the Union's main dining room (if wet).

A Union party on Friday night (March 7) will end the festivities, with a part-time students' orientation on March 15.

First year students will be able to meet their Deans and other faculty members at a series of introductions after the opening ceremony. Details of the meeting places are in the yellow orientation program.

Then there is a day of entertaining events organised by the Monash clubs, where everyone from the Monash radio station 3MU to the Fellowship of Middle Earth will welcome newcomers.

For students who have just left small country schools to join the Monash community there is a special Country Students Drop-In Centre in the balcony room on the first floor of the Union Building, where everyone can meet over a cup of coffee.

Folk night

Films, exhibitions, talks and action displays are all part of this entertaining day, which ends with a Colonial Folk Night in the Banquet Room at 8 p.m. Always one of the most popular Orientation events, the evening will feature the 'Woodside Inner Suburban Bush Band' with singing and dancing for students, staff and their families.

Leader of the band is **Kelly Skinner**, an ex Monash student and tutor in Monash's Arts and Crafts Centre, which is open to visitors during Orientation.

The Wimmin's Circus Group, acrobats and jugglers, will be making unscheduled appearances all over the campus during the week and students will be bringing along musical instruments for impromptu concerts.

Thursday (March 6) is a day for sport, with exhibition matches and competitions in the Sports and Recreation Centre, as well as free squash games for first years between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. At noon, there is a free barbecue and bush band concert, co-sponsored by Friends of the Earth. Programs (with lucky numbers) giving a full timetable of events will be distributed in the Union and Sports Centre.

Students will be able to acquaint themselves with the University's libraries with the help of displays and guided tours on both Wednesday and Thursday; with academic orientations throughout the three days also.

Sexuality is the theme of a Contraception Forum presented by the Monash Health Service and Pharmacy

in the Union Theatre at 10 a.m. Friday with students' questions answered by an impressive panel of experts, including the Royal Women's Hospital's Gynaecologist-in-charge, Family Planning Unit, **Dr Gytha Wade Betheras**; Police Surgeon, **Dr Peter Bush**; Queen Victoria Medical Centre Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, **Mr Bruce Warton**; Monash Health Service Director, **Dr J. Green**; and Campus Pharmacist, **Mr Michael Cummins**.

The Monash University Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO) will be holding auditions for its June show from 9 a.m. and actors, singers, dancers and backstage hands who would like to get involved should be at the West Wing Cellar Room of the Union Building before 5 p.m. MUMCO will show its style in the melodrama **Foiled Again!** in the courtyard outside the Union Grill Room at 1.15 p.m.

There will be a screening of the famous Schumacher film **On the Edge of the Forest** presented by the Native Forests Action Council in Humanities theatre HI between 1 and 2 p.m. and a variety of lunch hour barbecues and parties. In the afternoon, Monash's Jazz Club will give a concert on the lawns north of the Union.

A spectacular fireworks display is planned for 9 p.m. during the Union night party for students and their friends, with ballroom dancing in the Cellar Room, top bands, exhibition debates and free films in the Union Theatre.

Part-timers will have their own Orientation on March 15, the first Saturday of first term, with guided tours of the campus and a barbecue lunch behind the Union Building from 11.30 a.m. — a chance for part-time students and their families to meet fellow students and staff members in a casual friendly atmosphere. Like all Orientation events, this is a real opportunity for students to make friends with staff members and learn what it means to be a member of the University.

● From page 1.

Bio-ethics research

- Assist in the development of educational programs for professionals and the public.
- Provide publication of appropriate matters for professional and lay purposes.

If establishment of the Centre is approved, Associate Professor Walters said, it would seek outside support for the appointment of a postdoctoral researcher for a minimum period, of say three years.

He cited the Hastings Centre in New York as an example, on a somewhat



The new Federal Minister for Education, Mr Wal Fife, visited Monash early last month as part of a familiarisation tour of university campuses. Mr Fife met senior academic and administrative figures at Monash and toured the Engineering faculty. He is pictured here (left) with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin. Photo: Herve Alleaume

● From page 1.

'Time equation' key to dial's accuracy

At first appearance Dr Moppert's sun dial looks a little complicated. But a plaque alongside educates passers-by in using it.

Instead of straight lines for the hours shown (7 a.m. to 3 p.m.) there is a series of hour loops or more precisely figure eights.

The shadow stick, or gnomon, protrudes from the wall and it is the shadow of its tip, made more conspicuous by a ring-shaped attachment, which marks the time as it crosses the hour loops.

For one half of the year the hour is indicated on one curve of the loop; for the other half of the year on the opposite.

The loops are dissected by a series of lines which indicate the month.

The key to the accuracy of Dr Moppert's sun dial is the carefully plotted loops which compensate for "the time equation".

The time equation, Dr Moppert explains, is the difference between local standard time and local sun time (which dictates that it is noon when the sun is at its highest in the sky). Sun dials traditionally have taken into account sun time only.

Dr Moppert says: "If the time equation was always zero the markings on

the dial would be straight lines. Local sun time, however, can sometimes be fast and sometimes slow — up to 20 minutes either way — in relation to local standard time."

The difference can be explained, in part, by the fact that the Earth travels around the Sun on an ellipse.

Taking into account such aspects as our geographical location and the orientation of the wall, Dr Moppert made his calculations using spherical trigonometry — "which is not a difficult subject; it used to be taught in high schools," he says.

Dr Moppert put the proposal for a Monash sun dial to the Dean of Science, **Professor John Swan**, and the Warden of the Union, **Mr Graeme Sweeney**, and with their approval went to work on a model.

He received a donation of \$1000 from the Monash Parents Group and a further \$1000 from a businessman who does not want to be named, to construct the final design.

Dr Moppert left the aesthetics of the sun dial's construction — the materials from which it would be built and the colors used — to a family friend, **Ben Laycock**, a student at the Victorian College of the Arts, who erected it last month. The markings are of copper, set against a painted cream background.

Among others who assisted was **Hugh Tranter** of Mechanical Engineering.

● The sun dial is the second feature of interest Dr Moppert has constructed for Monash.

In 1978 he erected a Foucault pendulum which is located in the foyer of the Mathematics building. Foucault was the eminent French physicist who used a pendulum in an experiment in Paris in 1851 to show that the pendulum was in effect swinging in the same plane and that its apparent motion was caused by the earth's rotation.

Dr Moppert says about his two projects: "They are ways of showing that mathematics is not a sterile subject."

Botanists help kelp industry

A team of Monash botanists this summer started a research project on kelp — an enormous brown form of seaweed — which could be of long-term benefit to the Australian kelp industry.

The industry is based largely on King Island in Bass Strait and the research is being supported by the island's Kelp Harvesters' Association and other sources.

Senior lecturer in Botany, Dr George Scott, says that the pilot study over three years will aim to discover something of the biology and ecology of kelp (*Durvillaea potatorum*) about which little is known in Australia.

Dr Scott says: "If the pilot study is successful and promising it seems likely to trigger off a much larger and more comprehensive research program.

"In the long run we hope to be able to give an accurate assessment of the effects of kelp harvesting on the environment — to discover what the effects of continual cropping will be on future supplies."

Kelp — which can be 30 to 40 ft in length with a top length recorded of 45 ft — is harvested from the beaches at King Island although it can be cropped offshore.

It may appear that once the seaweed has been washed up on the beach its collection would have little impact on future growth. But Dr Scott explains that if the plant were allowed to rot naturally and then swept back into the ocean it could be a source of enrichment which, with harvesting, is being denied.

To Scotland

Once harvested, the King Island kelp is hung to dry, milled and then shipped in containers to Scotland where it is processed and re-exported. The first container of kelp was sent from King Island in 1975; the 500th was sent last month.

The commercial importance of kelp is as a source of alginates — the salts and derivatives of alginic acid, the material of which the cell walls of the plant are constructed.

Alginates are used in industry mainly as a stabilising and thickening agent. There are more than 300 applications — in foods, cosmetics, detergents, glues, paints, grouting and the like.

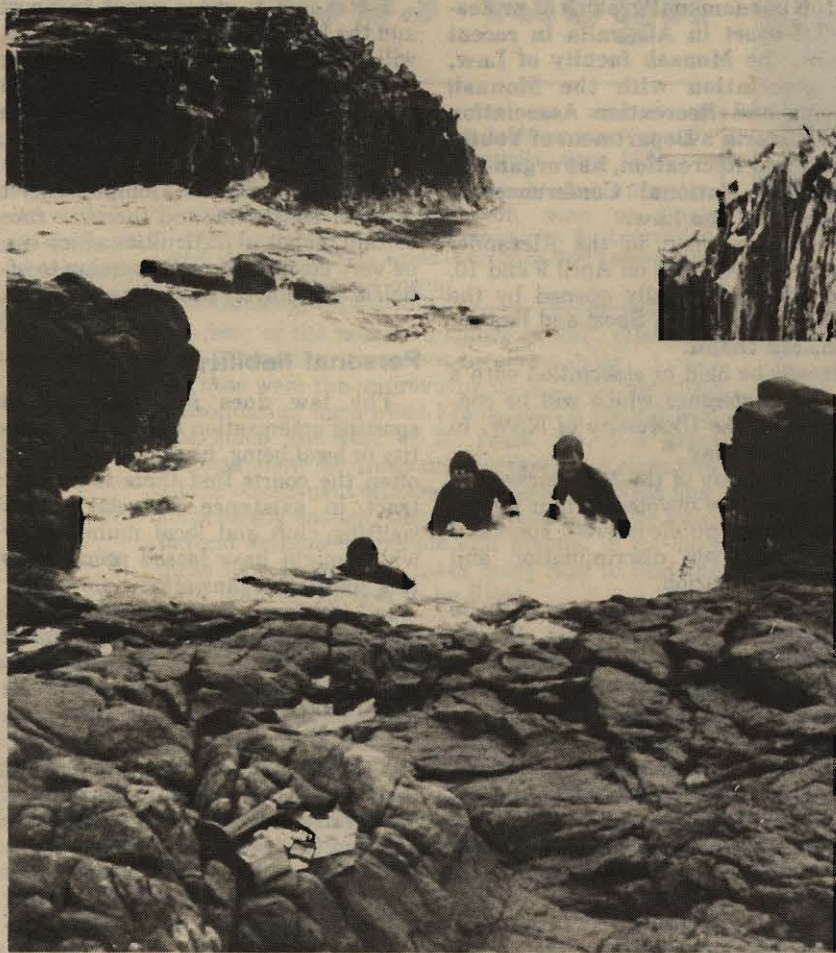
In World War II alginates were classified as a strategic material and in the US in recent years much research has been conducted on them and kelp.

But there has been little comparable research in Australia.

Other members of the Monash team involved in this pilot project with Dr Scott are Dr Margaret Clayton, Dr Bruce Allender and honours students, Wayne Rolley and Anthony Cheshire.

The sort of information about kelp the team will be seeking to establish is: how the plant increases in size (what parts of it are the growing points); how long it lives; why the plant becomes detached from rocks and how long it takes, once detached, to be cast up on the beach; what is the reserve of plants in the ocean and what proportion is being harvested.

During the last few months members of the team have set up observation points close inshore off King Island.



LEFT: Members of the Monash Botany research team at work off King Island.
ABOVE: Harvested kelp hangs to dry.
Photos: G. Scott, B. Allender.

One thing they know about the plant already is that it is a specialist in surviving big seas and, in fact, that kelp, at least close inshore, is mostly to be found in areas of very violent waves. This makes measuring, labelling and working with it both difficult and dangerous.

Underwater, the team will be conducting experiments like measuring the distance between points on selected plants over time to determine growth, and recording the recruitment rate of plants to a cleared site.

Samples will also be gathered for work back in the laboratory on such aspects as kelp's reproductive cycle and the plant's histochemistry (relating the plant's chemistry to its structure).

If the pilot study develops into a full-scale research program the team could do a resource evaluation of kelp in Bass Strait with the possible use of satellite data.



● Kelp harvesters at work on King Island.

Millionth volume marks Library maturity

The Monash University Library last week took into stock its one millionth volume.

The book is *Mammotrectus Super Bibliam* by Johannes Marchesinus, printed in Venice in 1476 by Franciscus Rennar. A gift from the Friends of the Library, it is now the Library's oldest volume and its first incunabula (a book produced before 1500, in the first 25 years of printing).

The book was handed over to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, last Wednesday by the President of the Friends, Mr Ken Horn, State Librarian and for many years Chief Acquisitions Officer at Monash.

The University Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, has likened the occa-

sion to a 21st birthday — the Library's gaining of maturity. But, in fact, it is less than 20 years since the appointment of the first Librarian, the late Mr Ernest Clark.

Mr Southwell says that such an achievement marks the Monash Library's growth rate as the fastest in Australia. He says that most major libraries have taken more than 100 years to reach the same size (Sydney University 115, Melbourne 127, Adelaide 105, Queensland 65, Australian National University 33, but including Canberra University College 50).

Mr Southwell describes the copy of *Mammotrectus Super Bibliam* as being in remarkably good condition

and a fine piece of early printing — "a sharp reminder of how badly printing standards deteriorated after those early days".

The Monash University Bookshop presented the Library with its volume No. 999,999 — a reproduction of Rowlandson's *Loyal Volunteers*.

Volume 1,000,001 will be a copy of George Bickham's *The Universal Penman* (1741) presented by Blackwells of Oxford who have been supplying books to the Library since it started. Mr Southwell says the book, an example of "spectacular printing", will be an important contribution to the Library's special area of collecting — the time of Swift and his friends.

Sport comes of legal age

The emergence of professional sport as a major industry is raising important legal questions, according to Professor Robert Baxt, of Monash University's faculty of Law.

The questions, he says, can involve every general area of law from torts to trusts, from contracts to crimes, from arbitration to trade practices.

Sports law has grown quickly in many countries, especially the United States, UK, and Canada, because of an increased willingness there on the part of Courts to intervene in and attempt to resolve problems involving sport.

Courts in these countries have been asked to consider attempts by players to change clubs, actions by players against other players alleging violence, actions by clubs against local councils to permit changes to lease arrangements, actions by commercial enterprises against clubs and their executives for breaches of contract, tax disputes, challenges to discriminatory rules, and other disputes.

This emergence of professional sport highlights the question of whether "the peculiar practices and features of these activities are being serviced by Australian laws," Professor Baxt says.

"One does not have to be a sports fan to appreciate this growing interaction between sports and the law," he says.

"The law now affects the structure (and even the content) of sport at every level of competition."

To provide a forum for discussion of legal problems that could arise out

of the phenomenal growth of professional sport in Australia in recent years, the Monash faculty of Law, in association with the Monash Sports and Recreation Association and Victoria's Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, has organised the first National Conference on Sports and the Law.

It will be held in the Alexander Theatre at Monash on April 9 and 10, and will be officially opened by the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Dixon.

It will be held in association with a similar conference which will be conducted by the University of NSW, in Sydney, in May.

The first day of the Melbourne conference will be devoted to four topics: sport and the public interest, sport and the media, sex discrimination and sport and taxation.

Papers in these areas will be presented by Professor Baxt, Mr H. Schreiber, Mr J. W. Dwyer, Q.C., and Mr K. Burgess.

Second day topics are players' contracts and collective bargaining, sports violence, disciplinary measures and eligibility requirements and liability of suppliers of sports equipment.

Speakers will be Mr A. Goldberg Q.C., Professor H. Luntz, of the University of Melbourne, Mr A. McDonald Q.C. and Mr H. Nathan.

The seminar will air some little known implications of the law in relation to sport.

For example, in his paper on Sport and the Public Interest, Professor Baxt will discuss some problems facing many sporting organisations and will suggest proposals for reforming the law.

Most sporting organisations do not incorporate under the Companies Act or other legislation and therefore face certain technical difficulties which can be very costly and embarrassing to officials and players alike, he points out.

Personal liability

The law does not recognise a sporting organisation as a separate entity or legal being, he says. As a result, often the courts find there is no contract in existence between say a sporting club and local municipality which might have leased premises to this sporting organisation.

In addition, he says, officers of sporting clubs are sometimes faced with personal liability because they contract in their name and not in the name of the sporting club insofar as the law is concerned.

Alternatively the law often finds that there is no contract in existence at all because one of the parties to the contract is supposedly a legal being — the sporting club — but because the law does not recognise the sporting club as a legal being unless it is incorporated there often is no contract.

In addition, he says, the law makes no differentiation, assuming the

sporting club is incorporated, between a sporting club and a professional body insofar as such laws as Companies Acts, Trade Practices legislation, consumer protection legislation and other similar legislation apply.

"This can create tremendous problems for the sporting club, and all those associated with it," he says.

Questions which will also be explored by the seminar include the legal implications of injuries to players and spectators, and the rights of a sportsman to choose whichever club he wants to play with and what control the club has over his conduct.

The session on disciplinary measures will deal not simply with professional sportsmen but with the many problems that arise also in amateur sport, such as the suspension of players reported for abusive language or intimidatory conduct, the expulsion of clubs because of the unruly behaviour of their supporters, and suspension of officials.

The section on violence in sport will deal with the player's legal rights to sue a player who injured him, the club, or organisation running the event.

One aspect of violence which could raise some fascinating questions, Professor Baxt believes, is the situation of a spectator hit by a player who loses his temper in running off the field.

For further information about the seminar, contact Lisa Cooke, faculty of Law, ext. 3377.

Honorary degrees

Victoria's Governor, Sir Henry Winneke, is one of four distinguished people who will be awarded honorary degrees by Monash in 1980.

The others are Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre, professor of Physiology at Monash from the department's foundation in 1962 until his retirement in 1978; Mr Ian Langlands, who retires as Deputy Chancellor of Monash on March 16; and the artist Fred Williams.

Sir Henry Winneke will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at an Education, Engineering and Medicine graduation ceremony on Friday, March 28. Born in 1908, Sir Henry has been Governor since 1974 and was, for the decade before that, Chief Justice of Victoria. Sir Henry is the University's Visitor.

Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre will receive an honorary Doctor of Science degree at a Science graduation ceremony on Friday, April 11.

An international tribute to the eminence of Professor McIntyre's research in neurophysiology was paid at a scientific symposium to mark his retirement.

Born in 1913, Professor McIntyre was professor of Physiology at the University of Otago, NZ, before joining Monash. He has served on the project grant committees of the National Health and Medical Research Council, on the Australian Research Grants Committee and as Biological Secretary of the Australian Academy of Science. He has recently been awarded honorary degrees by the universities of Melbourne and Tasmania.

Mr Ian Langlands will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a Law and Science graduation ceremony on Wednesday, April 23.

Mr Langlands, 73, has had an unbroken association with Monash since its inception. He was a member of the original Interim Council, appointed in April, 1958, and a member of Council since 1961. He has been Deputy Chancellor since 1974.

From 1944 to 1971 Mr Langlands worked as chief of the Division of Building Research, CSIRO.

He has contributed to the development of other educational institutions besides Monash as a member of the governing bodies of the Papua New Guinea University of Technology and the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences. He has served, too, on the Council of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, and was its president in 1968.

Fred Williams, noted particularly for his landscapes, will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at an Arts graduation ceremony mid-year. Williams, 53, has exhibited throughout the world and his work is represented in all Australian State collections, the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Victoria and Albert in London. He has served on the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board, the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council, the acquisitions committee of the Australian National Gallery and its Council. Several of Williams' works are in the Monash collection including his portrait of the former Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson.

The art of being a good doctor

What makes a good doctor?

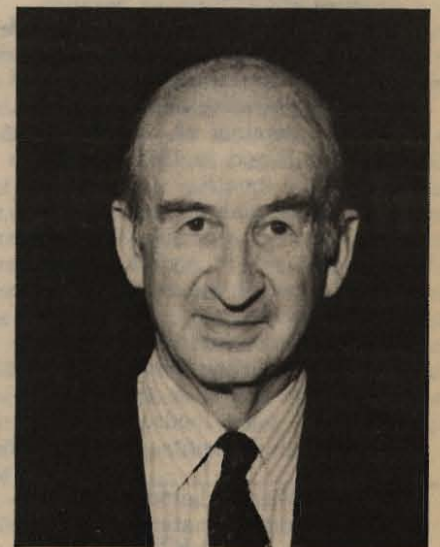
One of Melbourne's most distinguished doctors, Professor Sir Edward Hughes, had a few tips on this subject for a group of Victoria's newest doctors at a Monash graduation ceremony late last year.

Sir Edward is chairman of the department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital and last year was appointed foundation honorary director of the Menzies Foundation for Health, Fitness and Physical Achievement.

In an address titled "Keeping the Waiting Room Full", Sir Edward told graduates that there were four requirements for success as a doctor — and these criteria could apply to other professions too.

He said: "The first requirement is obvious — the doctor or engineer or lawyer must be truly knowledgeable in his field of interest. He must be qualified and trained in his specialty, must have received special experience and his results must bear scrutiny."

"The second requirement is availability — not only a geographic availability but more important a time availability. It is no good for the sick patient to have to wait days, weeks or even months for an appointment. The successful professionals are always available — day and night, seven days a week, 24 hours a day."



● Professor Sir Edward Hughes

Sir Edward said that compatibility — which included compassion and loyalty to professional colleagues — was a third requirement.

"The wider the compatibility spectrum the more patients and advisers that will be embraced," he said. A fourth requirement was a free and continuous line of communication.

He said: "Good communication assures continuity of treatment. And of course this is essential for efficient patient care. Information is vital — all parties need a free and ready access to what is happening."

And, Sir Edward concluded, there was a special requirement peculiar to those who reached the pinnacles of achievement and secured a permanent niche in medical history — "add work, then more work, then more again."

Goodbye to admin. pioneer — and that infectious laugh

IN MID-1959, soon after I had been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the still non-existent Monash University, the chairman of the Interim Council, Bob Blackwood, visited me in Manchester. The immediate problem was the appointment of the Registrar: there were several candidates. But a chap called Johnson seemed to me to have all the necessary attributes. He was an Oxford graduate but, far from letting this impede him, he had made his way to Adelaide, via McArthur's H.Q. in Ceylon.

In the University of Adelaide, and subsequently in the University of Western Australia, he had had comprehensive experience and, it seemed to us, was exceptionally well qualified to lay down the administrative mechanism for Monash. We were not wrong.

He turned up in Clayton — characteristically by road from Perth (in those days a long and dusty ride) — at 8 p.m. one Sunday evening. He hoped to start work at once but, finding me playing truant, left a note saying "8 p.m. Sunday evening. Reporting for duty. Where are you?" The following morning we really did start and, for weeks and months, we laboured long and hard to get out our first budget.

Frank was a bit shaky, I seem to remember, on technical staff but he accepted my assertion (which was even more shaky) that we would need one technician to one academic. One academic to ten students and we had the basis of an estimate which only needed to be doubled and we would have had a budget. Alas, that final step eluded us.

There were other difficulties. We needed paper, desks, telephones, drawing pins. To me these were insuperable difficulties but Frank mastered them with consummate ease. Before long we had a switchboard, with no less than four outside lines, poised precariously on a borrowed (or stolen?) kitchen table. There was no telephonist and it was

Frank Johnson retired on February 4 after serving Monash for 20 years as its first Registrar from February 1960 and then as its first Comptroller since 1965.

In this special piece for *Reporter*, Monash's first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, sums up Frank Johnson's contribution to the University. Sir Louis's full story of the early days is told in his book *Still Learning* to be launched later this month.

the duty of the nearest member of staff, cleaner or Vice-Chancellor, to answer incoming calls.

Those were the improvising days. Then came the consolidating days when Frank built a system that has stood the test of 20 years. He is a great systems man: he draws organograms that show how all the constituent officers relate to one another and, surprisingly enough, they do so relate. But he looks beyond systems to people and no-one, in my now quite long experience, takes more care to find the right man for the job to be filled.

Appointed Comptroller

He was disappointed, I think it should be said, when it was decided to divide the registrarship and to appoint him as Comptroller and, in due course, Jim Butchart as Academic Registrar. Perhaps, in his retirement, he will be able to concede that as Comptroller he has been able to bring his full powers to bear on the financial problems that beset a new university in a way that would have been more difficult if he had had a wider responsibility. Even if he still has reservations let me say that although I had many sleepless nights they were never on account of our solvency. I knew, without the slightest doubt, that with Frank Johnson in charge we were able to pay our debts every day of every year.

Of course some of our venturesome academics thought him a stick-in-the-mud. With never a glance at the alphabetical failures of the IACs and



It's farewells all around... Frank Johnson and his wife Margaret (right) with Deputy Chancellor, Mr Ian Langlands and his wife, Nell, after a recent graduation ceremony. Mr Langlands retires from his position on March 16.

ASLs of the day they urged a more adventurous policy. But Frank would have none of it and, if he earned their strictures, he earned my undying praise.

He was — and perhaps is — a great advocate of formula budgeting. Let us try to get this annual bargaining onto a more rational basis, he would say, and he gradually worked the deans round to a recognition of the fact that most of the budget could be calculated in terms of students and staff; the balance, quite a small proportion of the whole, could then be debated.

Having extolled Frank's virtues as a quite exceptionally rational analyst of university financing, I have to reveal that he has his Achilles heel. As a strategist in the area of motoring he is hopeless, a romanticist who admires elegant design against all the hard evidence that mere accountants produce. Having said that I have also to say that it is he who suffers most from his romantic ideals; the University has done very well under the very hard-nosed policy that he has laid down.

So Frank goes his way into retirement which, we hope, he and Margaret will enjoy for many years. We thank him for many years of devoted and selfless service, involving countless hours beyond those that were specified, and a total dedication to the Monash cause. My undying memory of him is that, in good and bad times alike, his infectious laugh was the leit-motif of the University Offices.

The Monash link in a divine location

Professor David Allan, Sir Owen Dixon Professor of Law at Monash, reports an interesting chain of coincidences that cropped up during his recent lecture tour in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

He writes:

"On Sunday, November 25, I attended the English Communion Service at St. John's Anglican Cathedral in Taipei. The congregation consisted of about 16 people.

"In addition to (Dr) Mary Hiscock, of the University of Melbourne, and myself, there were our Chinese host and his wife (Professor Herbert Ma, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the National University of Taiwan), a few Chinese from Malaysia, and some American and Nigerian students who were studying Mandarin at the University.

"The officiating priest was an Englishman, Father Briggs, and he noted that there was a number of visitors present and suggested that we all introduce ourselves. Professor Ma introduced me as being from Monash and Dr Hiscock as being from the University of Melbourne.

"It then turned out that one of the Malaysian Chinese was Father Ooi who was vicar of the Parish of Petaling Jaya in Kuala Lumpur, and who has a daughter doing first year Science at Monash. He himself had a degree from

Melbourne University and had lived at Ridley.

"Another of the Malaysian Chinese from Sarawak had a son who works in the computer section at Monash as well as another son at Sydney University. Professor Ma himself has been a visitor to Monash on a number of occasions; and Father Briggs confessed that he himself had been a Bush Brother in

Reader in Physics at Monash, Dr Gordon Troup, has given three tips to people planning outside studies programs in Italy which may eliminate the need for three coins in the fountain — and a fervent wish for "things to work out" — after arrival.

Dr Troup is currently on an outside studies program at the Laboratorio di Elettronica Quantistica, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche in Florence.

He writes to colleagues at Monash:

"1. Since a new law on the letting of apartments was passed about 18 months ago, it is extremely difficult to obtain an apartment before arrival through Italian friends going to agents. It is necessary to be here and to make it quite clear that the lease is for less than a year. The law is so protective of

Traveller's tales

Australia and was familiar with Monash.

"Perhaps the greatest coincidence of the day was that the intercessory prayer in the service was for those who live and labour in Australia."

Professor Allan says the coincidences were sufficiently strong for all to "adjourn to a suitable place after the service for refreshment..."

Three tips on Italy

the tenant that people are keeping apartments locked up rather than let them. Agents will not tell Italians what they have on their books which may be for foreigners.

"2. If your children are to go to school here they will need not only the international "yellow books" recording inoculations against smallpox, cholera and the like, but also some certified record of their inoculation against diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, tetanus etc. etc. Otherwise, they may not be accepted into schools.

"3. Anyone planning a course in Italy may not put this down on his first request for a 'permesso di soggiorno' (permission to stay for more than the three months now allowed for tourism, soon to be cut to 30 days) unless permission has been given by the Consul in Australia."

Leading historian to lecture

Reader in History at the University of Adelaide, Mr Hugh Stretton, will deliver the sixth Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture at Monash on Friday, March 7.

Mr Stretton's topic will be "How to Corrupt the Social Sciences."

The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be held in Rotunda Theatre RI starting at 12 noon.

Mr Stretton was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and Oxford University. Among his publications are *The Political Sciences* (1969), *Ideas for Australian Cities* (1970), *Housing and Government* (1974), and *Capitalism, Socialism and the Environment* (1976).

For nearly 10 years he has been involved with the South Australian Housing Trust and recently served on a committee which reviewed government of the University of Adelaide.

The Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture is funded by an endowment made to Monash by Mr O. A. Mendelsohn with the aim of "promoting the study of humanism, materialism, positivism and other effects of the application of the scientific attitude to human affairs and thought generally".

New targets, strategies for postgraduate body

Until recently postgraduate students were isolated, had no voice and were suffering an identity crisis — caught in a grey area between the undergraduate body and staff.

They have now started to organise, have set targets and are developing the strategies to achieve them. And, according to Mr Martin Burgess, secretary of the Monash Association of Graduate Students, postgraduates have a newly resolved view of who they are — students of a particular kind but with a wider community of interests with the student body than any other.

MAGS, says Mr Burgess, has played an important role in invigorating the postgraduate body nationally. The Association organised the first national conference of postgraduates in January at Monash. The conference was an "opening out" of the annual general meeting of the Council of Australian Postgraduate Associations which MAGS had agreed to host. About 16 of Australia's 19 university campuses were represented.

Mr Burgess says that the conference discussed two kinds of issues: "bread and butter" topics and more philosophical ones about the role of education and how postgraduates could promote that role.

He says that, in the first category, the conference discussed cutbacks in research funding, the level of Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards and university awards, the special problems of part-timers, and the prospects for employment.

On awards, the conference resolved to press in the long term for the replacement of the scholarship scheme with a TEAS-type system under which any student approved by a university for postgraduate study would be eligible for an allowance.

Allowance increase

In the short term, Mr Burgess says, postgraduates will be seeking an increase in living allowances from \$4200 to \$5900 a year — what he calls a return to the level, in real terms, of 1977.

He explains the position of postgraduates: "Their needs differ from those of the average undergraduate student and this should be recognised financially. The postgraduate student is, on average, 27 or 28 years old and many are married. Their work, too, should be valued more highly as an original contribution to knowledge."

The conference also discussed conditions of work and called for investigation of chiefly anecdotal complaints about the use of postgraduates in some circumstances as "cheap labour", being required to do work which a research assistant would normally be employed to do.

Mr Burgess says that as important as these "survival issues" was the place given at the conference to discussion of attacks on education and the role of postgraduates in defending it.

He says: "We feel that the value of universities to the community is being undermined by demands that education should be vocationally oriented at every level.

"We believe that the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake has value

and that it is necessary to respect this if Australia is going to aspire to be a civilised society.

"In the past, the value of research has been justified in terms of the material benefits which will flow from it to the community. There are not always material benefits from research in the humanities, for example.

"We believe it is important to defend the traditional role of universities as centres for accumulation of knowledge generally."

Mr Burgess thinks that the Australian public can accept the idea of scholarship for the community's intellectual enrichment and is not always seeking material return for taxes spent.

"Look at the desire by an ever-increasing number of people to seek access to education at a later stage of their lives," he says.

"This demand for tertiary education is not always tied to job prospects."

Universities face their 'worst crisis'

Australia's universities are facing the worst crisis in their history and there is little hope of a return to the good old days of the past, according to the First Report of the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations' working party on the steady state situation and academic staffing.

The report is the result of many months work by a group which included three Monash staff members: Dr. A. J. Spaul (Education) as Convener, Dr. P. S. Lake (Zoology), Dr. L. H. T. West (Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit), and Dr. L. R. Johnson of Melbourne University.

"We are concerned with the future of universities as we know them," Dr. West told *Monash Reporter*. "This is far wider than an industrial issue for academics."

Compulsory retirement

Compulsory early retirement for academic staff is one of the report's recommendations. It also suggests FAUSA's executive examine the need, feasibility and cost of establishing a data bank on university academics, to help in future policy planning.

Among its other main recommendations are:

- Academics should reject "golden handshake" schemes as a major method of creating new vacancies or positions.
- The setting up of part-time work committees by all universities, to study and administer fractional appointments.
- A FAUSA investigation of ways to lower the present retirement age

of 65 years to 63 from 1985 without penalty to staff.

As a means of achieving their targets, Mr Burgess says that postgraduates at the conference saw value in co-ordinating their efforts with those of existing student and staff associations — forming an educational bloc.

They decided, however, that their main thrust should be towards the Australian Union of Students. Mr Burgess says that AUS has agreed to appoint a part-time postgraduate officer this year which could be the first step toward a department.

He says that postgraduates will also be seeking to develop contact with the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations.

Within Monash, MAGS is working toward adoption of a formal constitution and plans forums on topics of educational interest as a means of bringing together larger numbers of postgraduates.

The report also suggests that FAUSA consider funding a staffing model and the development of data for its use, including information on the proportion of staff at each level prepared to accept early retirement, fractional appointments and similar schemes.

Stressing the wider implications of the prospective staffing crisis, the working party describes it as the very antithesis of university tradition.

Limited openings

With little promotion for tenured staff and reduced opportunities for academic movement between universities, there would be only limited openings for new people in the system.

Limited openings

"The consequence of this is an ageing group of virtually the same people in the same positions ... a whole generation of bright young people denied entry on a career basis. With lack of mobility, inflexibility in research orientation and lack of ingenuity will increasingly become the mark of university research ... " the report says.

The report describes the likely impact of various staffing strategies, with special reference to academic discipline, staff promotion and mobility, as well as staff commitment, morale and teaching.

Copies of the 45 foolscap page document will be distributed to FAUSA member bodies, to inform academics of future problems and gauge their reaction. Feedback from the Universities will be considered by the working party in preparing their final report, for the guidance of FAUSA policymakers.



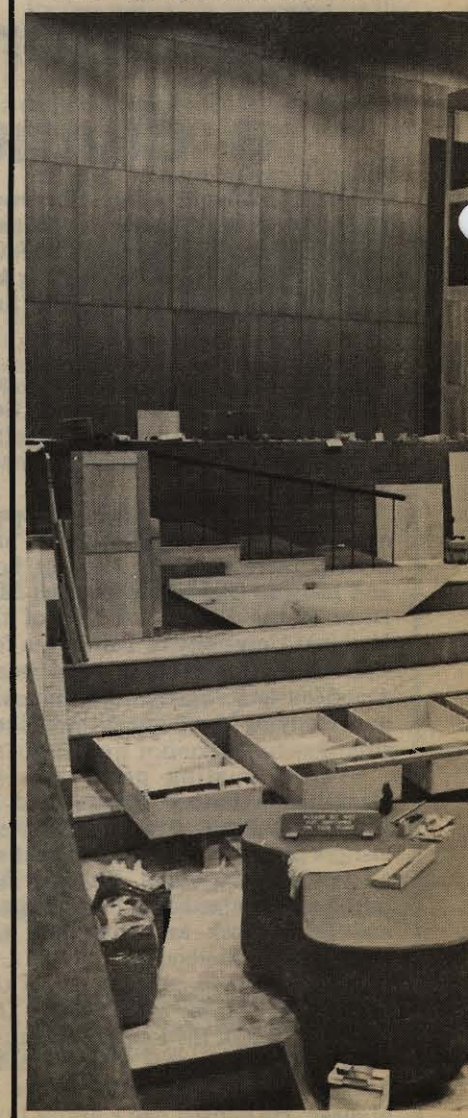
1. (Top) The organ container arrives at Monash by truck for storage on December 10 after arriving in Melbourne from Bremen on the ship "Jervis Bay" two days earlier

2. (Immediate right) Director of Robert Blackwood Hall, Dr Ian Hiscock, and Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr F. Kroneck, inspect one of the crates in the container. The organ was transported to Melbourne by Inter Naciones, a cultural section of the West German Government.

3. (Right and below) On January 3 Jurgen Ahrend (pictured), his foreman, Herman Schmidt, and their wives begin reassembling the organ in RBH. Work is finished 12½ working days later. Voicing and tuning takes several more weeks.

4. (Below right) Saturday, February 16 and the whole job is finished — 12 days ahead of the contract date. Herr Ahrend and his wife, Ruth, pose beside the completed work.

Photos: Rick Crompton, Herve Alleaume.



Birth of an organ

The Louis Matheson Pipe Organ, built by Jurgen Ahrend, is now installed in Robert Blackwood Hall. Not yet on public display (the Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen inaugurates the organ on April 22), Reporter here has a preview of the instrument . . .

And the builder is 'very pleased'

It is Monday, February 18 and the German organ builder Jurgen Ahrend is sitting in the foyer of Robert Blackwood Hall.

In the auditorium, Melbourne organist John O'Donnell is playing the Ahrend-built, 45-stop, 3097-pipe organ in a preview for a select group of organ specialists who have had a conducted tour of the instrument by the builder himself.

The organ — built to commemorate the work of Monash's first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, and

financed by public subscription — is ready 12 days ahead of the contract date.

"Hear that," says Herr Ahrend, indicating the music from inside, "that's French." He has just explained that the Matheson organ, which took him and a team of six artisans 12 months to construct in his organ works in Leer, West Germany, has as its specialty a "French division" which allows a range of French Renaissance and Baroque music to be played.

The organ is Ahrend's largest and is his work No. 100 (including restorations and new constructions) in 25 years of business.

Now that the organ is completed and installed in the Hall how does he feel about it?

"Pleased, very pleased," he says. "It's one of my best."

John O'Donnell, who will play the organ at the inaugural recital on April 22, describes the hallmark of the new organ as its simplicity.

The builder agrees: "I have made it without complication in its action so, from the organist's point of view, it is easy to handle.

"The main problem in building such a big organ with so many stops is keeping its feeling as 'an instrument'. To achieve this I have kept things simple."

The organ is made from oak and the pipes from lead and tin. In construction, Herr Ahrend employs techniques learned from his painstaking restoration of centuries-old organs throughout Europe. Much of the work is done by hand.

"I study the best features of organs around the world and use them in my own constructions," he says.

Herr Ahrend has been working with organs since he was 16 years old when he was apprenticed to Herr Paul Ott, an organ builder in Gottingen where he was born.

In 1954, at age 24, he passed his Masters Examination and established his organ works at Leer, first in partnership with Herr Brunzema, a fellow apprentice at Herr Ott's, and then on his own since 1971.

He finds continuing beauty in the act of creating a musical instrument from the raw materials — the blocks of wood and consignments of tin and lead.

And, he says, there is beauty in knowing that the instrument will have a life for generations and centuries hence.

Reassemble

Herr Ahrend, his wife Ruth, and his foreman Herman Schmidt and his wife Grete arrived in Melbourne on December 29 last year to begin the task of reassembling the organ which had been shipped from Bremen to Melbourne in crates in a container.

The team started work on January 3 and just 12½ working days later had the organ installed in Robert Blackwood Hall.

The Schmidts returned to Germany while the Ahrends stayed to perform the demanding task of individually voicing and tuning the 3097 pipes — "making the organ fit the size and sound of the Hall", as Herr Ahrend describes it.

Final delight

It was a time of great concentration, a little apprehension (Herr Ahrend had only been in the Hall for three days in 1974) and final delight.

He describes his time in Australia as "absolutely magnificent".

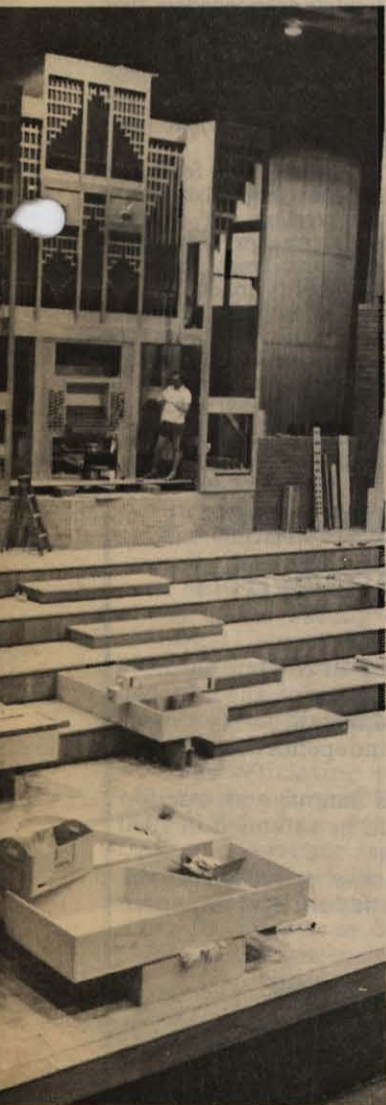
"We have been looked after by some very kind, friendly people and seen some beautiful places in Victoria, such as Wilson's Promontory," he says.

He even has a kind word for Melbourne's weather . . . "rarely too warm, just right".

The Ahrends have now returned to Germany and their next project is restoration of a 1565 organ in Leiden in the Netherlands.

They will return to Melbourne for the Matheson organ inauguration.

"I am looking forward very much to hearing the music which has been planned and to hearing the organ in a full Hall," Herr Ahrend says.



Monash leads in South-East Asian studies

Australia — with Monash University in the forefront — has become an internationally recognised centre for the study of modern Southeast Asia.

And, because of Australia's geographical location, it is unlikely that the study will become moribund in this country as it has in the last decade in the United States.

This is the opinion of Professor Merle Ricklefs, recently appointed to a chair in the History department at Monash. Professor Ricklefs comes to the University from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. He is, however, an American by birth. He graduated from Colorado College and undertook graduate studies at Cornell University where he was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1973.

Vietnam

Professor Ricklefs says that Southeast Asian studies in the US fell victim in the mid '70s to a "collective amnesia" produced by such factors as the end of American involvement in the Vietnam War and the decline in foundation funding. Programs — even at universities like Yale — had withered away because of lack of funds or student interest. This is in sharp contrast to the health of the study — particularly from the social sciences approach — in the two and a half decades from the end of World War II.

Professor Ricklefs says that on the other side of the Atlantic, in Europe, Southeast Asian studies "trundle along" much as they always have.

He says: "The study of Southeast Asia there has always been a predominantly philological study with emphasis on pre-colonial and classical research and relatively little on more modern topics."

An exception to this has been the more vital modern study at SOAS in London.

Professor Ricklefs says that Australia is now a vigorous base of Southeast Asia study — a strength which has grown from the pioneering work of scholars such as John Legge (now Dean of Arts at Monash) and Monash's Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, established in 1964.

'Universities have a role to play in the educational development of South-East Asia'

— Professor Ricklefs

In Southeast Asia itself, universities face massive financial problems, a not generally high, though improving, standard of student and a situation in which the best academics are called on to teach solidly and have very little opportunity to write.

To the study of Southeast Asia at Monash Professor Ricklefs hopes to bring "a longer time vision" than it has had to date.

He is currently completing a large study of Java from the 1670s to the mid 18th century — what he calls the last great unresearched period in Javanese history.

He is, however, looking forward to the work's end.

"In a way it's like an albatross around my neck. I am keen to get on to the 19th century," he says.

Neighbours

Professor Ricklefs believes that universities like Monash have a role to play in shaping Australia's approach to its northern neighbours, not so much in the political arena but more significantly through their graduates — particularly teachers — and the flow on of their ideas through the community.

He believes, too, that Australian universities have a role to play in the educational development of Southeast



serious social and economic consequences. Central Java, which has the highest rural population density in the world, has been a deficit food area for some time," he says.

The other factor is a changing attitude of the West to Indonesia's importance, in light of the West's growing friendship with China.

Professor Ricklefs says that already China's sale of oil has had an impact on Japanese demand for higher-priced Indonesian oil.

"If the China market opens fully it will be a bonanza compared with Indonesia's worth," he says.

Initiatives

Professor Ricklefs says that the Suharto government does not have as black a record in its handling of the emerging problems as some of its critics claim.

To its credit are initiatives in education, health and the strengthening of the economic infrastructure. To its debit are a bleak record on human rights, and routine and massive corruption.

He says the military dominated government faces criticism from some significant sources — Islamic groups, sensitive and sensible military men who fear an Islamic backlash, and members of the younger generation who feel that their elders have thrown away the promise of the revolution.

Support

But the government still enjoys the support of a considerable body of people which believes there is no credible alternative.

Professor Ricklefs acknowledges that there can be problems for scholars of Southeast Asia who are outspoken on the politics of the region — chiefly from sensitive governments who may deny access to the country, at least temporarily.

He says: "There is even a feeling in some countries that their history is a form of national treasure and archives should be closed to foreign researchers."

"I think we must treat these attitudes with sensitivity, realising that they occur at a certain stage of national development, but, at the same time, adhere to the belief that scholarship knows no national or ethnic boundaries."

Asia by providing a "home away from home" for students from the region to complete their studies.

While Professor Ricklefs believes that Australian academics are "bound to care permanently" about Southeast Asia because of its geographical proximity, and he is impressed with features of our educational system like the widespread availability of Indonesian as an HSC subject, he is less certain about how well-informed Australians are kept on their northern neighbours. He cautions that this is an opinion formed after only a brief period in Australia.

Changes may occur

He says that we should be more aware, perhaps, that Indonesia could be facing a long period of difficulty during which major changes may occur. He is reluctant to put a time on it — "The one lesson from history is the unpredictability of human affairs," he says — but believes change will occur before the end of the century.

He cites two significant causes of change in Indonesia.

One is population pressure. The country's population is now about 140 million and will reach 200 million by the end of the century.

"The population cannot continue to grow at such a rate without fairly



Japanese companies aid Monash teaching program

A number of Japan-based companies operating in Melbourne have joined forces to support the 1980 teaching program of the Monash Japanese Centre in Tokyo with a donation of \$4,000.

The Toyota company has also announced an independent contribution of \$4,500.

The program in Tokyo, consisting of intensive language instruction and individual work on honours dissertations, will be attended in 1980 by eight fourth year honours students.

Among the topics being researched are: sex discrimination in the Japanese school system; women's magazines in Japan; and Japanese attitudes to the American occupation.

Professor John Legge (second from right), Dean of Arts, receives a cheque from Mr M. Inukai, general manager of the Toyota Motor Co Ltd. Professor J. V. Neustupny, chairman of the Japanese department (left) and Mr Y. Ishizaka, manager of Toyota Motor Sales Co. Ltd look on.

A Monash what's what

Council, Professorial Board, Faculty Board . . . they're names that crop up often enough but as to just what they do and who are their members, it is possible to pass through the University as a student without ever quite knowing.

So for those who are new and for those who never knew, here's a brief guide to those decision-making bodies at Monash which, incidentally, students have a right to be represented on.

Council is the supreme governing body of the University and is presided over by the Chancellor, **Sir Richard Eggleston**.

The Council derives its powers from the Monash University Act, passed in 1958 but since amended in a number of ways, particularly in relation to membership.

At present, the Act requires that the Council should consist of not more than 39 members (currently we have 35) made up as follows:

Nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, of whom — **Three** shall be members of the Victorian Parliament, and **Six** shall be appointed covering agricultural, professional, industrial and commercial interests, including one nominated by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council.

Two members (not employees or students of the University) elected by the **graduates** of the University.

Seven members (again not employees or students) elected by members of the individual **Faculties** of the University.

Four members elected by the **professors** of the University.

Three members elected from among their number by members of the **teaching staff** (other than professors) of the University.

One member appointed by the Minister who shall be either the

Director-General of Education, or deputy.

Four members (not employees or students) appointed by co-option by the Council.

Two members — Deans of faculties — appointed by co-option.

One member elected from among their number by full-time members of the **staff** of the University (other than the teaching staff).

Three members elected by the **students** of the University.

The **Vice-Chancellor** and the **Chancellor** are **ex-officio** members of the Council.

Although it may sound a lofty body, Council does not as a rule initiate changes in the statutes and regulations governing the University's conduct. Rather it acts on the advice and recommendations of a network of boards, committees and bodies closely tied to the day-to-day running of the institution.

Council depends heavily, too, on the work of its own standing committees covering such areas as finance, buildings, staff and student services.

Prof. Board

Professorial Board is not quite as its name suggests, having a membership, in addition to the University's professors, of people such as the directors of the Centre for Continuing Education, the Computer Centre and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, and the Librarian; student representatives; and members of the non-professorial teaching staff.

Like Council, Professorial Board is guided principally by other bodies further "down the line" (in this case the faculty boards) and by its own

standing and ad hoc committees.

Professorial Board has the power to discuss and submit to Council an opinion on any matter relating to the University, particularly in relation to studies and examinations, admissions to degrees and discipline.

Responsibility for conducting the academic affairs of each of the University's seven faculties is vested in the appropriate **Faculty Board**. These boards have varying membership compositions but each ensures the broadest representation of all departments and students.

Faculty boards have responsibility for such matters as course structure and content, assessment procedures and the like. In turn, however, they base their decisions on advice from individual departments. The departments organise their decision-making in a multitude of ways.

And, to put names to those titles which crop up frequently: The Vice-Chancellor is **Professor R. L. Martin**, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, **Professor W. A. G. Scott**, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (part-time), **Professor B. O. West**, the Comptroller, **Mr L. W. Candy**, and the Academic Registrar, **Mr J. D. Butchart**.

The Vice-Chancellor has a general superintendence over the educational and administrative affairs of the University and is an **ex-officio** member of every faculty and of all boards and committees within the University.

The Comptroller is, in a way, the "business manager", looking after financial affairs, buildings, non-academic staff appointments and the like.

The Academic Registrar has responsibility for such things as academic records, the secretarial work of all academic boards and committees and the management and supervision of exams.

Universities exchange art works

Paintings by some well-known Australian artists are now on display at Monash, in the first combined exchange art exhibition organised by Monash and Melbourne universities.

The Monash collection's new curator, **Jenepher Duncan** told **Reporter**: "The exhibition aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strengths as a reflection of their diverse histories. "It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Monash selection concentrates on contemporary Melbourne art, with works by figurative and abstractionist artists including Peter Booth, Robert Rooney, Bill Delafield-Cook, John Brack, Fred Williams, Michael Taylor and Richard Larter.

In contrast, the emphasis of the Melbourne selection is more historical, including works by George Bell, Rupert Bunny, Hugh Ramsay and Tom Roberts.

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and closes on April 3. Melbourne University's Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Sir David Derham**, will open the exhibition at 1 p.m. in the Visual Arts exhibition gallery on the 7th floor of the Menzies Building.

Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekdays.

The Monash collection will be on display at the Melbourne University Gallery until April 3 also.

The student contribution to decision-making

On first sight one could be easily overawed by the people whose names are "household words" at Monash. The names that have annually appeared in Faculty Handbooks, on enrolment forms and examination result slips, plus community and industry identities all brought together in the one forum — the Monash University Council. Thirty-five people surround the oval in the Council Chamber. The Chancellor takes his chair and the meeting begins.

Three hours and a cup of tea later, a new staff appointment has been approved, the proposal of the Union Board to raise the Union fee has been adopted, a University budget of more than \$50 million has been allocated following the finance committee's recommendations, legislation amending the regulations governing five degree courses has been passed, the reports of six standing committees have been reviewed and the Government decision to impose fees on overseas students has been criticised. The formal business concluded, the valuable opportunity to meet Council members socially arises, thanks to the hospitality of the Vice-Chancellor. So ends the second Monday afternoons of the months March to December.

Look over the agenda items mentioned above, typical of those raised at a Council Meeting. The issues discussed have a direct bearing on the entire University population, students and staff alike. The gardeners, the Deans, the security staff, the Wardens of the Halls of Residence, the academics and the students — all are somewhat equal in that each is ultimately responsible to the University

By Peter Golding, graduate student on Council



Council. Through standing committees of Council, such as the safety committee and the Halls of Residence committee, the interests of these groups are catered for. Graduates and students combined are entitled to five positions on the University Council.

A voice on the Council is as effective as the argument spoken. To be a good representative for the student population one must do his or her homework; looking at each issue raised and reflecting upon its importance, asking questions as to how it will affect the University community and adopting a holistic view, open to change with evolving arguments. The Council is not a puppet forum for political speeches or dogmatic mudslinging. As the supreme governing body of the University the

Council is capable of making wise and informed decisions.

As a member of the Council, a representative elected by the students, graduate students or graduates should be able and willing to give of his or her time, be aware of the matters that affect his or her colleagues and, most importantly, be capable of sound judgement based on an honest desire to help maintain the excellence of the University and to see it grow and consolidate its teaching and research capacity.

Last year, three successive elections failed to fill a student vacancy on Council for an undergraduate student, either because of a lack of nominations or a lack of voters (10% of the students must vote for an election to be valid, if there is more than one candidate). These elections cost the University over \$7000 to run. Not surprisingly then, the Council recently adopted a recommendation that "in the event of an election for a student member of Council failing, either because no nominations were received or because the result was declared void through lack of votes, no casual election to fill the vacancy will be held for twelve months."

When nominations are called (they are advertised in **Sound**) this year for the position of undergraduate student members and for a graduate member, a nomination is worth considering. Seeing how the University is run, taking part in the decision making processes and interacting with the top University administrators, these are rewarding and invaluable experiences, in which you have the chance to participate.

Coal hope in oil supply crisis — but no money for Monash research

A "space-age" form of coal-fired transportation may provide an intermediate-term solution to problems caused by unstable, dwindling oil supplies.

This is the view of a professor of Chemical Engineering at Monash, **Professor Owen Potter**, who believes that a recently developed method of coal combustion and microprocessors could be the keys to efficient, economical, clean rail and road transport, including the family car.

But Professor Potter is concerned that the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council has not accorded priority to the idea while according high priority to research into liquid fuel alternatives to petroleum such as methanol, oil from shales, oil from coal and fermentation ethanol, and research into electric vehicles.

The Council turned down a request by Professor Potter for a grant of about \$1 million over three years. He believes in that time it would be possible to produce an experimental vehicle, with the whole project taking five to six years.

Professor Potter says that application of the newly developed method of fluid bed combustion to a form of transportation would control the enormous emission problem which accompanied earlier coal-fired steam engines.

"With fluid bed combustion it is possible to secure more complete combustion and, in the process, to

remove sulphur dioxide," he says.

In the method, coal is fed into a fluid bed of limestone particles and air is blown through. The limestone reacts with the sulphur produced by the burning coal and captures it.

Professor Potter says that nitrogen oxides are not at a high level anyway because of the low (850 degrees C) temperature of combustion.

The second feature which qualifies Professor Potter's proposed vehicle for the term "space age" is the application of microprocessors to handle complex control procedures, like the old stoking function — controlling the amount of coal and air needed in the combustion chamber to enable the vehicle to travel uphill, for example.

One of the difficulties Professor Potter foresees is the handling of solid particles and the feeding of them into the combustion chamber. But he is confident the project could be a success.

"We know it has been done. We know it can be done better than ever before," he says.

What, then, would be the advantages of a return to coal-fired transportation in modern guise?

Professor Potter answers this by examining the cost and efficiency of suggested alternatives to petroleum.

He says: "Ethanol from fermentation is horrendously expensive. The electric vehicle has a range of

20 miles only before time-consuming recharging is necessary.

"The conversion of coal to oil makes enormous demands on capital — \$20,000 million to meet Australia's needs in full. As well, when coal is converted into petrol one half of the energy is lost in the processing stage. The net result of direct combustion would be a greater overall energy efficiency."

Professor Potter says that black coal can be readily purchased at \$20 a ton while the price of oil has broken the \$200 a ton mark. But, he says, the "opportunity cost" of coal would be based on the cost of conversion to oil.

"We may guess at one-third of oil cost — about \$60 or \$70 a ton — as the price coal should command," he said.

"Even at this figure there is a very substantial advantage in the direct use of coal."

● Professor Potter has received publicity in newspapers in Melbourne and interstate about his proposal for coal-fired transportation and has since received a stream of letters from people, chiefly steam enthusiasts, fired by the idea.

He points out, however, that he is not necessarily championing the steam cause. The steam cycle is just one way in which energy released from coal combustion can be converted to transportation energy. It could also be done on air.



Monash has a chess champion in **Professor Richard Nairn**, Professor of Pathology and Immunology at the Alfred Hospital.

Professor Nairn has received a splendid hand painted ceramic chess set for winning the **AMA Gazette's** second chess competition.

Professor Nairn solved all three problems in the chess series and showed his wit, too, in submitting the best series of titles: The Impotent Bishop, Rank Offensive and Peasant Construction, Bishop Obstruction.

Patron of the Monash Chess Club and an active member for 17 years, Professor Nairn played for Scotland before coming to Australia, where he now represents Victoria in contests. Under his influence, chess has become something of a Monash medical school tradition — the school now supplies three of the four Monash chess team members.

New staff members' luncheon

New members of staff and their spouses have been invited to attend a welcoming garden luncheon to be held at the Vice-Chancellor's residence on Tuesday, March 18 from 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

The luncheon is organised annually by the Monash Women's Society.

The invitation to the luncheon extends also to visitors to the University and their spouses.

For further information contact the Society's president, **Mrs Margaret Krishnapillai**, on 544 7124 or its secretary, **Mrs Brenda Holloway**, on 857 7171.

KRONGOLD REPORT

It is not beyond the capabilities of a university, where talent and human capacities abound, to create the conditions by which the aspirations of exceptional young people, whether gifted or handicapped, can be met.

The Director of the Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, **Professor Marie Neale**, says this in her third annual report. The report was presented to an Education Faculty Board meeting late last year.

Dr Neale continues: "It is not lack of resources, equipment, or even money, in the long run which kills the human spirit in assisting exceptional children but the apathy of the community in recognising their needs beyond basic survival."

"The Krongold Centre, in a small way, has responded to the challenge of young people with disabilities for their acceptance as contributing members of society in which there is a 'quality' of life."

Dr Neale says in the report that 1979 — the Year of the Child — might be summed up as the year of change for the Krongold Centre. It was also a year in which scholarship and innovations gave substantial backing to the Centre's services to exceptional children.

She says: "The whole operation of the Krongold Centre and its services to children in over 100 State and independent schools has been undertaken by the small but dedicated multidisciplinary team of workers."

"This represents a major change from former years when services were given indirectly through a large group of students-in-training backed by consultation with professional personnel."

"New styles of clinical management of cases have had to be developed. Less time has been spent on comprehensive batteries of testing and more time spent on specific investigations of the

presenting problem through diagnostic and prescriptive teaching with subsequent inclusion of an individual in small group therapeutic programs.

"Yet another form of change has been the gradual 'phasing-in' of children to each of the separate sessions, so that team alignments have provided secure structures that allow the individual child to feel that he has his own identity within the group."

"There has also been a sense of urgency in team members to assist children to move through prescribed steps in a program as quickly as possible in order to return them to the regular setting. In addition, regular meetings of staff have brought about reviews of children's progress, using visiting specialists to advise on 'contract methods of management', rehabilitation and compensatory strategies for visual, auditory and physical problems."

Computer class

The Computer Centre has organised an introductory Fortran programming course, which will be held on Monday evenings during first term. No prior computing knowledge will be assumed.

The course, which will be held from 7.30 p.m. - 9 p.m., will begin on March 10 and will conclude on May 5. There will be no class on April 7. The class will be held in Lecture Theatre S14 (next to Mathematics Building). Tutor: **Mr Neil Clarke**.

The course is free to students and staff of Monash. A fee of \$50, which covers all materials and computer use, will apply to all others who wish to enrol.

For further information, contact the Computer Centre on extensions 2765 to 2773.



BOOKS

Lively new dictionary illuminates our politics

If some people are fascinated by politics, it remains an impenetrable mystery for most Australians, even though they are driven regularly to the polls by compulsory voting laws.

The gap should be narrowed by the lively new *Dictionary of Australian Politics* just published by Macmillan.

Its authors are two of the best known commentators on the Australian political scene — Monash's Max Teichmann, senior lecturer in Politics, and Flinders University's Dean Jaensch, also a senior lecturer in the subject.

Their political expertise is manifest in a series of stimulating entries on theoretical concepts like democracy, liberalism, freedom of information, mandate, law and order; their academic authority is apparent as they reduce complex subjects — like the Australian Labor Party, Bank Nationalisation and Preferential Voting — to a few succinct paragraphs.

There is a valuable reference list of key figures in Australian political history and contemporary politics, as well as definitions of the main economic terms essential to any understanding of political debate today, with entries on subjects as diverse as

Reviewed by Jan Mayman

● Jan Mayman is an experienced political journalist

Inflation, the Gold Standard, Terms of Trade, the Multinational Corporation and the Senate Estimates Committee.

Institutions like the Prices Justification Tribunal, the Australian Industries Development Corporation and the Loans Council are clearly explained as well as pressure groups ranging from the Australian Medical Association to the Festival of Light, the League of Rights and the National Aboriginal Conference.

On international affairs, there are valuable definitions of those Newspeak words which often bedevil lay people trying to understand world events — like OECD, OPEC, UNCTAD, UNHCR and UNO; issues like the Vietnam War, Non Alignment, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Threat from the North are all tackled vigorously. It is interesting to note that Red Peril was an Australian election campaign issue back in 1926.

Among the many thought-provoking entries is one

on the Australian Broadcasting Commission which is certain to arouse public interest:

"The ABC has also been 'political' in another more disturbing sense viz its news and public affairs programs have always been prey to attacks by outside pressure groups, most particularly from the Right . . . During periods of genuine public debate e.g. the Vietnam War, the aftermath of the Constitutional Crisis and, earlier on, the Cold War of the fifties, virtual political censorship was imposed by management, as a result of representations from the governments of the day . . ."

Max Teichmann believes it would be wrong to pretend the writers of a work like this have no political viewpoint and they have not been afraid to make theirs apparent.

"We wanted to show that a dictionary need not be dull and boring," he explained. "We hope it will be useful for everyone with an interest in politics, especially teachers as well as the man on the street puzzled by political terms."

The book is the first of its kind to focus exclusively on Australian politics and the authors will revise future editions according to reader reaction, adding new definitions where a need is expressed. It seems certain to become a standard reference work.

Survey finds little evidence of law graduate employment plight

Despite continuing predictions of poor prospects for law graduates, there is little hard evidence to suggest their plight is desperate.

This is one of the findings of a wide-ranging survey conducted jointly by the Feminist Lawyers Group at Monash and the University's Careers and Appointments Service last year.

The survey of 1978 Monash law graduates identified only three who were unemployed at April 30, 1979, and, of those who were employed, only 16 were identified as having moved in to areas other than pre-professional training. (There were 203 graduates; the destinations of 166 of these were traced.)

Reports have been written on data gathered by the survey by both the bodies which sponsored it.

The Feminist Lawyers had the principal aim of establishing whether female graduates were discriminated against by the legal profession in Victoria.

The Careers and Appointments report was compiled "with the aim of assisting those currently enrolled in the faculty of Law to appreciate better the realities that lie ahead, but it should also be seen as an attempt to provide secondary students with information that may help their decision to enrol for a degree in law".

The survey found that, at the completion of their course, the majority of 1978 Monash law graduates still had a strong inclination to enter the legal profession with 58.4 per cent of those able to be traced securing articles of clerkship and 25.3 per cent entering the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

This was the case, the Careers and Appointments report says, even though the opportunities outside the profession — in the Victorian and Australian Public Services and chartered accounting firms, for exam-

ple — appeared to be in excess of the supply of law graduates.

The report looks specifically at the experience of law graduates gaining articles and notes that the number of 1978 graduates successful in securing them, at 97, was 45 down on the previous year.

"It is not possible to say whether this indicates a willingness on the part of the profession to leave the responsibility for training with the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education," the report says.

The survey found that 79.8 per cent of graduates obtaining articles were aged between 22 and 24 and an overwhelming percentage (82 per cent of the men and 57.7 per cent of the women) had attended a private secondary school.

On average, the (eventually) successful male applicant made 60 applications to secure articles and the female applicant 51. However, more than half of the successful men making applications required 25 or fewer attempts.

The successful applicants averaged between six applications per interview (for women) and eight applications per interview (for men).

The Careers and Appointments report says that the seemingly high average number of attempts per successful applicant "cannot be regarded as excessive".

"Although no quantitative data is available, we are aware of numerous instances of graduates from other faculties making this many applications and more," it says.

The survey found that only eight graduates (including one woman), had contacts within the legal profession that were sufficiently influential to

negate the need for formal application.

"However, there is no doubt that contacts within the profession were highly significant in arranging articles for 23 graduates (almost one-third of those with articles) responding to the survey," the report says.

In a "strategies for obtaining articles" section, the report emphasises the need for students to use contacts, to start the search early (no later than half-way through fourth year), and to consider applying to country firms.

The report also concludes that, from the survey, there is little evidence to substantiate claims of bias shown by the legal profession in favour of either sex.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Austrian Government Scholarships, 1980/81

German speaking graduates under 36 are eligible to apply. Tenable for nine months in any field of study. Benefits include 5,000 schillings a month, fees and insurance. Applications close in Canberra on March 14.

Commonwealth Scholarship & Fellowship Plan Awards, New Zealand, 1981.

Graduates under 36 are eligible. Benefits include \$NZ300 per month, plus return fares, fees and other allowances. Applications close at Monash on May 2.

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.

ARGC chairman

The Australian Research Grants Committee has a new chairman — Professor M. H. Brennan.

Professor Brennan replaces Professor I. G. Ross who retired as ARGC chairman late last year.

Professor Brennan was educated at the University of Sydney where he gained his B.Sc. (Hons) and Ph.D. He began his academic career as a research associate at Princeton University, USA, and later as a lecturer and senior lecturer in Physics at the University of Sydney until his appointment to Flinders University in 1964 as the foundation professor of Physics. In 1978, he was appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Professor Brennan is a nuclear and plasma physicist and has conducted research for more than 20 years in Australia and the US.

Two scholarships are being offered to first year undergraduate students living in the Halls of Residence.

Application for both scholarships are available from the Graduate Scholarships Office in the University Offices. They must be returned by this Friday (March 7).

The Parents' Group Bursary is open to male or female students and is intended to assist with living costs at one of the Halls.

The Bursary is normally awarded to a Victorian student from the country who must live away from home to attend the University and who may have suffered educational disadvantage because of lack of means and the location of his or her home.

The Stuart Simson Scholarship is open to male, full-time first year undergraduate students.

The scholarship is valued at up to \$600 and is to provide assistance in the payment of compulsory fees and Hall fees. It is tenable for one year.

The scholarship is awarded for proficiency at HSC or equivalent.

New arts, crafts classes

Monash's new \$800,000 arts and crafts centre will be the setting for some fascinating new courses this year, including marquetry, porcelain art, clay modelling, realist oil painting and the art of sensitive massage.

Sensitive massage was one of the most popular courses at the Summer School and is expected to attract similar interest in term courses offered by the Union. Enrolments are now open for students and open on March 10 for the public.

Skilled tutors

Among the arts and crafts centre's dozens of highly skilled tutors is Peter Chaloupka, one of the few people in Victoria practising the old European art of marquetry, or wood inlay work.

Antique collectors especially are expected to welcome this chance to learn an almost forgotten craft, especially if they have some treasured pieces in need of restoration.

According to Activities Officer, Graham Dean, this is going to be the most ambitious craft year ever at Monash, with 50 different courses running in successive ten week cycles to December.

All welcome

The first classes are already under way but there are still vacancies in some of them. (Late starters will pay pro-rata fees only).

"I want the general public to realise our arts and crafts centre is not just for Monash staff and students," Mr Dean said.

"Everyone is welcome here."

Among the impressive new facilities at the centre are two new darkrooms, to be used for both beginners and ad-



● During the highly successful 1979/80 Summer School — a watercolour student at work in the Forum. About 3000 people attended classes during the long vacation. Photo: Rick Crompton.

vanced photography courses.

There are also etching workshops, with facilities for several kinds of printmaking. Courses in stained glass windowmaking will also be available this year, as an advanced version of

previous years' popular leadlighting courses.

Almost 3000 people took part in the Monash Summer School, the most successful ever held, with 74 subjects and 150 separate courses.

MARCH DIARY

5: **EXHIBITION** — Selection of works from the University of Melbourne collection. Artists include George Bell, Rupert Bunny, Hugh Ramsay and Tom Roberts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building.** Admission free. The exhibition will run until April 3.

TWILIGHT SEMINAR on various aspects of workers compensation legislation and related problems in the law. Pres. by Monash Faculty of Law with the Law Institute of Victoria, and Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education. 4 p.m. **Law Institute of Victoria, 470 Bourke Street, Melbourne.** Fee: (including dinner, copy papers) \$55. Inquiries: Mr P. Cooper, 329 0633; Mrs L. Cooke, ext. 3377.

7: **OSCAR MENDELSON LECTURE** — "How to Corrupt the Social Sciences", by Mr Hugh Stretton, Reader in History, University of Adelaide. 12 noon - 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R1.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3060.

10: **INTRODUCTORY COURSE** in programming in FORTRAN, pres. by Monash Computer Centre. Weekly from March 10-May 5. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre S14.** Fee: \$50. Inquiries, enrolments: exts. 2765 to 2773.

13: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "The Nature and Function of Prejudice", by Ms Lorna Lippman. Other lectures in series: **MARCH 20:** "Racism in Australia — A General Perspective", by Mr A. Grassby; **MARCH 27:** "Prejudice: the Personal Experience", by Ms Marcia Langton. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Af-

fairs. All lectures at 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

15: **GREEK FILM** — "Iphigenia" — a Michael Cacoyannis film based on Euripides' Tragedy. 7.45 p.m. **Alex Theatre.** Tickets available at the door. (March 16). **RBH.** For information and tickets contact 527 4474.

16: **PARENT ORIENTATION DAY** for parents of first-year students, arranged by Monash Parents Group. **Rotunda Lecture Theatres, Robert Blackwood Hall.** Further information: John Kearton, ext. 3079.

17: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, conductor — Leonard Dommett. Works by Rossini, Wagner, Debussy, Copland. 1.15 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

TWILIGHT WORKSHOP — "Joint Ventures and Investments in Japan", pres. by Monash Faculty of Law in association with the Australia-Japan Trade Law Foundation. 5.30 p.m. **Law Institute of Victoria, 470 Bourke Street, Melbourne.** Fee: (including copy papers) \$16. Inquiries: exts. 3377, 3329.

17-28: **RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK** will be visiting Monash University. 9.30 a.m.- 4 p.m. **Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-4.** Appointments can be made at the Union Desk.

18: **CONCERT** — Alexandre Lagoya, by arrangement with the Adelaide Festival of Arts. Inc. works by Bach, Weiss, Rodrigo, Villa-Lobos. 8 p.m. **RBH.** Tickets available from all BASS outlets.

21: **MATHEMATICS LECTURE** — "Statistical Problems in Medicine", by Prof. P. Finch. **MARCH 28:** "How Euclid didn't solve quadratic equations", by Prof. J. Crossley. Of interest to Year 11 and 12 students. Pres.

by Monash department of Mathematics. Both lectures at 7 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R1.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2550.

22: **CONCERT** — "Ars Antiqua De Paris", presented by L'Alliance Francaise. With Raymond Couste and Joseph Sage, in a program of music composed prior to the 18th Century, featuring counter tenor voices and early instruments. 8 p.m. **RBH.**

24: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — violin recital by Michael Grube. Works by Tartini, Paganini, Benda. 1.15 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

25-26: **AUSTRALIAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITIONS** — "Everest the Hard Way", slide and lecture presentation by the British mountaineer, Doug Scott. 7.30 p.m. **Alex Theatre.** Admission: \$5. Bookings: Reverse charge call (02) 231 6050, or write to: 3rd floor, 28-34 O'Connell Street, Sydney, 2000.

26-29: **THEATRE DES JEUNNES ANNEES** (Theatre of Youth) — imaginative theatre for children presented by the Victorian Arts Council and the Alexander Theatre with support from McDonald's Family Restaurants and the Theatre Board of the Australia Council. The play will be performed in French, but the action is simple and easy to follow. Nightly at 8 p.m. (March 27, 28, 29); performances for schools: 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. March 26; 1.30 p.m. March 27 and 28. **Alex Theatre.** Admission: adults \$6.50; children, students, pensioners \$2.50. Bookings: 543 2828 (evening performances), 529 4355 (school performances).

28: **PUBLIC LECTURE** — "Obeying and Enjoying One Infinite God", by Ida P. Mondino. Pres. by First Church of Christ Scientist, Oakleigh. 8.15 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

31: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — farewell recital by Vernon Hill — flute, with Margaret Schofield — piano. 1.15 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

CSIRO ON CAMPUS

Monash Physics staff and students will have an opportunity to see applied science in action later this year when the CSIRO's calibration laboratories are established on campus.

Making the wheels of industry run smoothly is the job of the CSIRO Applied Physics Division's Melbourne branch, now moving into new quarters in the old central Science laboratory at Monash.

"Our job is to provide physical standards of measurement for industry," the officer in charge, Mr Ray Harrison, explained.

"They send for us when they strike trouble on the production line. We make sure everything fits together properly."

At present, Mr Harrison is busy supervising the installation of \$750,000 worth of precision equipment, which is being moved from former headquarters in Maribyrnong.

When it is in operation, around mid-year, the CSIRO and Physics department staff will begin planning joint co-operation programs.

The CSIRO move to Monash is the result of government policies designed to encourage closer co-operation between industry and academics.

Lunchtime languages

Want to brush up your Latin and read some of its literature in pleasant company? Then Monash's lunchtime Latin classes could be for you.

The principal tutor will be Associate Professor Gavin Betts, of the Classical Studies department, with some help from his colleagues.

The classes, being organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, will be held at 1 p.m. Thursdays, from March 11, and the fee will be \$2 per class, payable by the term.

The introductory sessions will cover a quick revision of basic grammar, followed by readings from a variety of texts, the selection depending on the interests and reading ability of the class. Numbers will be restricted to 15 people on a first come, first served basis.

For further information, contact Lorraine Curtis on ext. 3715 or leave message on 3718.

● If you can't be in Paris for the Spring, why not pretend you are anyway, by joining Marguerite Van Der Borgt's lunchtime French conversation classes?

The idea is to spend an hour chatting about current affairs in French, over a glass of wine — or maybe Dubonnet.

Each meeting will centre round a theme, like an article from *Le Monde*, and the cost is \$18 for nine sessions.

The conversation class is restricted to 14 members of Monash staff and it will be held every Wednesday from March 12, from 1.05 p.m.

Enrolment forms are available from the Centre for Continuing Education. For further information, contact Barbara Brewer, ext. 3719.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of April, 1980.

Copy deadline is Thursday, March 20.

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