

Future directions

We have been made well aware of the problems facing modern industrial societies — from energy to that of the alienation of the individual. In a series of articles headed 'Alternatives' (pp 3-5) we look at some proposals for and successes in meeting those problems.

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All set for first 'C & C' Day

What the Day aims at doing

After secondary school what?

For some, that question mark could indeed be multiplied by current debate — and often conflicting statements — on such issues as the value of higher education and the state of graduate employment.

Tomorrow (August 2) Monash University will hold its first Careers and Counselling Day (which will alternate yearly with its larger-scale Open Day). C&C Day will aim to provide factual information to prospective students and their parents on which, it is hoped, sound decisions for the future can be made.

Academic and administrative staff in all faculties — Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Science — will be available for individual discussions on such topics as course content, prerequisites and application procedures.

Looking beyond a university course, information will also be available on employment for graduates.

A number of employers — all graduate recruiters — will be represented on campus to give advice on such topics as employment opportunities, the type of work involved and what an employer looks for in a prospective employee.

The employers will be from a variety of fields — engineering, accounting, computing, retailing, banking, teaching and the public service.

They will be located in the Balcony Room of the Union.

Prospective students will also be able to get advice on some more basic questions: Is there advantage in my deferring a course of higher study for a year or two? Is my place really at a university?

As Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr Lionel Parrott, puts it: "The fear of unemployment is a poor reason for embarking on tertiary study."

Mr Parrott, whose Service has organised C&C Day in association with Faculty Secretaries, says that people coming to Monash on August 2 should approach the exercise with as few preconceived notions as possible and should seek information and advice on all courses for which they might be eligible.

"They should keep asking questions until they get the answers they want," he says.

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● Eddie O'Neill's photo shows Marta Chiba and Hugh Tranter discussing a photograph of a 1914 Hodgkiss fire engine owned and restored by Hugh himself.

A torque-ing point on show

Motoring enthusiasts will find a wealth of fascinating material in an exhibition opening tomorrow in the Hargrave Library.

The opening coincides with Careers & Counselling Day and will prove a magnet to visitors on campus.

Hargrave Librarian, Marta Chiba, has brought together photographs, drawings, books, posters and advertising material from a wide range of sources.

She has been helped by Susan Radvansky (Rare Books Librarian), Hugh Tranter (chief technical officer in Mechanical Engineering), Julie Fraser (Materials Engineering photographer), and historian Terry King, who supplied many of the catalogues and advertisements.

Main emphasis is on motor cars of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but there are sections also on some of the forerunners of the internal combustion engine: "man-powered" vehicles of the 17th century, and wind-propelled cars of the 18th century.

There are also advertisements, pictures and posters arranged around themes such as: "Grand Touring in the British Manner"; "Motoring for the Middle Classes in Britain and Europe"; "The American '50s"; "Exotic and Economic Motor Cars"; and "Early Australian Motoring".

The exhibition, on the second floor of the Hargrave, will remain open until Friday, August 22.

Top-level study on changing patterns of school enrolments

Monash's Centre of Policy Studies has received a \$27,000 grant from the top-level Australian Education Council to conduct a study on changing patterns of school enrolments and the implications for educational policy and management.

The investigation will identify a range of policy options for schools and Education Departments facing opportunities — as well as problems — because of population mobility and declining birth rates.

The Australian Education Council is formed by the Education Ministers of the six States, the Northern Territory and the Commonwealth.

This is the first "outside" project to which the Council has granted funds. The Centre of Policy Studies proposal was chosen from a competitive field.

The Monash research team includes Professor Michael Porter, who heads the Centre of Policy Studies; Mr Hugh Hudson, a senior research fellow in the Centre and one-time Minister of Education and Deputy Premier of South Australia, and senior lecturer in Economics, and Dr Gerald Burke, a senior lecturer in Education. They will be assisted by research fellow, Kevin

Gould, who has been working on the project for about a month.

First steps have been to look at the work in the same field done in Ontario, Canada, by the Commission on Declining Enrolments and to marshal Australian statistics.

The Centre is planning a seminar in October to which will be invited key representatives of the Department of Education and other educational experts.

The project is to be completed by the February 1981 meeting of the Australian Education Council, to be held in Hobart.

Specifically, the researchers' brief is to:

- Analyse and report on material already submitted to the AEC by the government education authorities of the States and territories.
- Identify and report on the nature

and the extent of additional data required to consider the education policy and management implications of changing patterns of school enrolments and, as far as possible, to provide such data.

- Provide a comprehensive range of educational policy options for schools and education authorities consistent with changing school enrolment patterns and possible financial and other related developments.
- Describe the assumptions underlying and the advantages/disadvantages of each option.
- Draw to attention any finding of the study to which the AEC may wish to give further consideration in the light of their possible implications for other education sectors.

The AEC decided to support the project at its meeting in Sydney in June.

● Continued page 3.

Monash to strengthen community links

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, has established a special advisory committee to examine ways in which the University can broaden and strengthen its links with the surrounding community.

"Monash already enjoys good relations with its neighbours in Oakleigh, Waverley, Springvale and other municipalities," Professor Martin said this week.

"This is particularly so in the cultural and recreational links now firmly established by such enterprises as Robert Blackwood Hall and the Alexander Theatre, the University's sporting complex and the Arts and Crafts Centre.

"But there are many other ways in which the University can — and does — spread its resources and expertise throughout the community, to the mutual benefit of both.

"The new committee's responsibility will be to monitor the needs of community groups in relation to the services the University can offer, and to identify ways in which community

groups in turn can assist the work of our students and staff.

"It will be very much a two-way operation," said Professor Martin.

Professor Martin said that valuable discussions had already taken place between University representatives and community leaders in Oakleigh, including the State member (Mr Race Mathews), Cr Bob Halliday and former Mayor, Mr Gordon Lee.

Discussions

These discussions would continue and over the next few months would be broadened to include representatives of other neighbouring municipalities.

Chairman of the new advisory committee is Dr Jack McDonell, Director of the University's Centre for Continuing Education.

Dr McDonell says the work of the committee will in many ways be a natural extension of his own Centre's interests and activities.

"For instance, we are currently planning a series of meetings that will give members of the public an opportunity

to discuss environmental matters with staff and students in our Graduate School of Environmental Science," he said.

"These will take place in September and October and will yield great benefits for both groups."

Dr McDonell said that since talks began earlier this year, there had been a number of other promising developments.

These included negotiations aimed at establishing closer relations between the University's free Legal Aid Service and the Oakleigh Citizens' Advice Bureau; planned extensions of research projects currently being undertaken by the Monash Centre for Migrant Studies, focusing specifically on issues concerning the south-eastern region; and plans to involve Diploma in Education students in youth activities in the Oakleigh area.

Dr McDonell says the committee will be pleased to receive suggestions from community organisations, individuals and University staff members that will assist it in its work.

State planning committee

Monash is strongly represented on a top level policy and planning committee set up recently by the Victorian Government to investigate the economic and social needs of Victoria for the next 10 to 20 years.

Three of the 10 members of the Long Term Policy Planning Committee, including its chairman, are associated with the University.

They are the Dean of Economics and Politics, Professor Don Cochrane, senior lecturer in Education, Dr Alan Gregory, and member of Council, Mr Mitchell McKenzie, who is also chairman of the Australian Agricultural Company. Professor Cochrane is the chairman.

Other members of the committee are Mr Ken Stone, secretary of the Trades Hall Council; Sir Gustav Nossal, director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research; Sir Roderick Carnegie, chairman of Conzinc Riotinto; Mr Brian Loton, chief general manager of BHP; Mr Brian Hamley, chief economist at the National Bank; Professor P. Kincaid-Smith, physician in charge of nephrology at the Royal Melbourne Hospital; and Mr Don Hayward, Liberal MLC and former senior executive of General Motors-Holden.

Brief

The Treasurer, Mr Lindsay Thompson, has given the committee a wide-ranging brief to examine such aspects as:

- The likely size and spread of the State's population, including migrant intake and dispersal.
- Supplies of energy and water.
- Waste disposal facilities.
- The type of dwellings needed.
- Likely changes in transport.
- Future health requirements, with emphasis on preventive medicine.
- Changes to the financial system.
- Likely or desirable changes to manufacturing industries.

Strategies

The Age reported Mr Thompson as saying that the committee would advise the Government on likely trends and possible strategies.

He said: "It will also consider and make recommendations on the likely condition of Victoria and the way of life of its people in the year 2000 and the type of society and form of economy we would like to develop.

"And it will consider the plans and policies we need to implement in the intervening period to achieve our aims and ideals."

violence on somebody or to themselves. "It is a very grey area indeed, but it is a problem that has to be faced. At that stage, I think, we ought to have some sort of intervention."

Award for schizophrenia study

Mrs Margaret Leggatt, a postgraduate student in the department of Anthropology and Sociology, has been awarded a Churchill Fellowship for 1981 to study the rehabilitation and care of people suffering from schizophrenia.

She plans early next year to visit the UK to study community projects concerned with this problem.

These projects are part of the work of the National Schizophrenia Fellowship, a large and very successful "self-help" organisation, which has as its major aim improvement in all aspects of care and support for patients and their relatives.

The projects involve research and evaluation of new community treatment programs, community education programs, and training programs for relatives, who, with the advent in recent years of the major tranquillisers, are now the primary care agents.

Mrs Leggatt, who is honorary secretary of the Victorian Schizophrenia Fellowship, a self-help group modelled on the British organisation, has almost completed her doctoral thesis — a comparative study of the rehabilitation problems of schizophrenic patients and the physically disabled.

Her 18 months study, in which she interviewed the families of 14 schizophrenic patients as well as the patients themselves, has revealed many problems in their care and rehabilitation.

"These families were crushed by the magnitude of the problems they faced," she told Monash Reporter.

"In the last couple of decades, as a result of the advent of the major tranquillisers which control the more bizarre symptoms of schizophrenia, many patients have been able to return to the community.

"As one writer has put it, 'patients are moved from the back wards of mental institutions into the back rooms of the home' — if they are lucky enough to have a family who'll put up with them.

"In many cases, the families, bewildered and frightened by the residual problems and lack of community support, are unable to cope.

"The major problem relates to the fact that they are looking after an 'adult child' who is unable to work and exhibits a range of very difficult and anti-social behaviours."

Homeless

In this situation, she says, many schizophrenic patients released from institutions, especially young men, "join the homeless population of a big city or find their way into prison".

Mrs Leggatt says schizophrenia is a complicated and misunderstood disorder of the personality which develops in young adulthood and appears to have more than one cause, manifesting itself in a variety of symptoms.

"When we understand more about the workings of the brain, I think we will find that in some cases there is a genetic component which manifests itself as a biochemical imbalance," she says. "In other cases, I think we will find the cause is environmental stress."

Although, in most cases, the tranquillisers have controlled the more bizarre symptoms of the disorder, she says, the patients are left with a number of difficult problems which tend to isolate them from the community.

They have a "terrible fear of involvement with other people", she says, and

find it extremely difficult to form close relationships.

They tend to be very lonely people with enormous problems in attempting to concentrate. They suffer also from extraordinary levels of anxiety and tension.

Their major problem, she says, appears to be lack of motivation. In the worst cases they "become an empty shell".

Although Mrs Leggatt believes it is unrealistic to expect that schizophrenic patients can be rehabilitated to the point where they can enter the normal workforce, she believes their motivation can be developed by a range of graduated activities which provide alternatives to employment.

She plans to study work in this area by the National Schizophrenia Fellowship when she visits the UK next year.

The British organisation receives a substantial grant from the UK Government and is consulted on policy issues, she points out. In Victoria, in contrast, concern for the mentally ill is "abysmal in terms of rehabilitation facilities."

"Whatever planning there is here tends to be ad hoc," she says. "We have a system that waits for disaster to happen before we intervene."

Mrs Leggatt also plans to study the legal problems and problems of civil liberties that arise when parents are aware that the behaviour of a son or daughter is changing but they can't do anything about it.

Suggestions that the child needs medical help is often met with "total denial", Mrs Leggatt says.

"Doctors can't help because the law says you can't commit anyone to hospital unless they are committing

Down-to-earth economic proposals for all-at-sea and up-in-the-air

Sailing ships and air ships as major forms of cargo transportation . . . a romantic's yearning (the Hindenburg disaster notwithstanding) or a hard-nosed economic proposition for a world facing dwindling and more expensive oil supplies?

Two studies being conducted within the Graduate School of Environmental Science are exploring the technical and economic feasibilities of sailing and air ships one day being an integral part of Australia's transport network.

Lindsay Bevege, a Physics graduate, is looking at sailing ships and John Bally, a fellow Physics graduate, air ships. As well as their individual projects, Lindsay and John will be writing a group report on developments in transport which will cover other alternative power sources such as hydrogen and coal also.

Lindsay says that a return to sail would not be a "step back" to the vessels of the past.

Like the old Clippers the modern sailing ship would use winds — a free renewable resource — as its primary source of energy. But advances in aerodynamics research since the Clippers went out of service would make their new generation counterparts more efficient.

Computer sail setting, automated sail handling, auxiliary power for manoeuvring in port or at sea (in adjusting course to catch a favorable wind), greatly improved weather data and radio service to provide immediate availability of information are all factors which would contribute to today's sailing vessel being faster, more reliable and less expensive in terms of manpower costs than its predecessors.

In the US, the Dynaship Corporation is building a 17,000 tonne test vessel to a design done in the 1960s by German, Wilhelm Proless. Data is available on this ship's performance.

The return to sail is also being studied seriously in countries such as Japan and England.

Competition

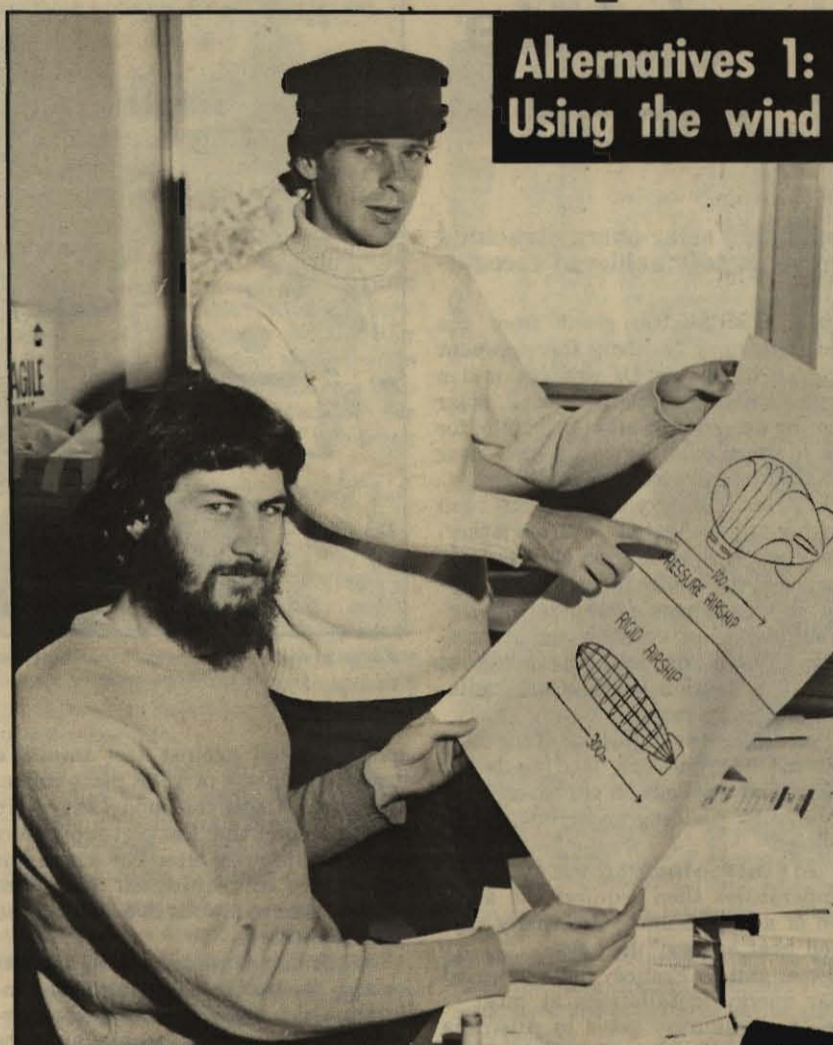
It has been conjectured that sailing ships up to 50,000 tonnes are a possibility. On the face of it, a Clipper Mark II of even this size would be no competition for the ocean-going giants like the 100,000-200,000 tonne oil-driven tankers.

But Lindsay points out that much of Australia's shipping involves much smaller vessels. When comparing the forms, economies of scale are not quite as significant.

Lindsay's study will compare the economics of a computer-simulated sailing ship service carrying cargoes such as wool and wheat on three common runs (Sydney to Liverpool, Sydney to San Francisco and Sydney to Tokyo) with those of current services.

To construct accurately his sail model on computer Lindsay will be using wind data obtained from US Naval Charts and performance data supplied by Dynaship.

A clue to what Lindsay's findings might be, comes from a similar study conducted in the US in 1974.



● Lindsay Bevege, appropriately attired for his study on sailing ships, and John Bally discuss air ship designs. Photo: Rick Crompton.

On a number of sample runs, sailing ships were found at that time to be marginally uneconomical, with the price of oil at \$11.25 a barrel (compared with about \$30 now).

The study recommended that the idea be considered in the future. There was one run, however, that even six years ago was assessed to be an economic proposition for sailing ships — from San Francisco to Sydney.

Lindsay's study will consider also hybrid vessels — ships which are basically oil-driven but which are fitted with rigs and have the ability to use winds to reduce their liquid fuel use.

Lindsay says that while sailing ships give their best performance over long

hauls there may be some use for them in coastal trade too.

He suggests that developing countries might benefit most from the early re-introduction of sail.

"It will be interesting to see if sail comes back first to the countries from which it disappeared last," he says.

John Bally believes that, as at sea, so in the air will "ships" have their day again as a form of cargo transportation and for the same reasons — the rising price of oil will make air ships (with low fuel use, comparative speed and need for little operational infrastructure) competitive with more conventional transport forms such as trucks and aeroplanes.

Because air ships require reasonably

● From page 1.

Study on tertiary sector?

At that meeting, Ministers pointed out that changes in enrolment are not uniform throughout Australia. In contrast to the south eastern States, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have increasing enrolments. Growth areas, such as those associated with mining developments, create sudden pressures for new schools and facilities.

Ministers also agreed that decreases in education funding cannot be justified by pointing to declining school enrolments. Existing excess facilities cannot be immediately switched from one area to another but

must be maintained or phased out over a number of years.

The Council decided that the implications of changing enrolments are so significant that, at a later stage, consideration will be given to a project covering post-secondary education sectors.

Monash's Centre of Policy Studies was established nearly a year ago. It has a staff of nine, including five economists, and has access to specialist staff within the faculty of Economics and Politics and in other faculties when needed.

simple and cheap support facilities (compared with, say, the construction of a road or laying of a railtrack) John believes that they could be of great great value in developing countries. He thinks, too, that Australia could be suited to air ship services with its distribution of people and resources over long distances.

Air ships, John says, with their large cargo bays could be most appropriately used for the transport of goods of fairly high value, needing to be delivered quickly, and of low density — consumer goods and foodstuffs, for example.

At the moment, air ships can be filled with hydrogen or helium. Helium is safe but expensive and in limited supply. The supply of hydrogen is plentiful, it is cheap and lighter with greater lifting power.

John suggests that helium can be used in the next 10 to 20 years by which time techniques for the safe handling of hydrogen should be well advanced.

John says there is promise for the future of the air ship in research being conducted on structure.

All-metal type

He says that work is being done on an all-metal type of ship — aluminium framed and skinned. He describes it as a "balloon with stiffness". While only small experimental structures have been built to date, John suggests that construction on a larger scale could find a home in the US aerospace industry with its experience and skill in working with the same materials.

In his feasibility study for Australia, John is assessing the costs of establishing and running air ships on two types of routes — an East-West haul between places served comprehensively by other forms of transport (say, Perth to Melbourne); and a journey from a major centre to a destination which is not currently served by another form.

Establishing such services on paper (out of thin air, as it were) is no easy task. John will be looking at such factors as the speed of the service, how much an air ship would cost, what its operational life would be, what maintenance would be required, what crew would be needed, what cargo could be carried and what additional facilities would have to be constructed.

He will attempt to estimate direct operating costs (fuel, salaries, maintenance and the like) and indirect costs (provision of terminal facilities, advertising, management, for example) and revenue, and will compare these figures with ones for other transport forms.

He is not working entirely in the dark. Studies have been done in the US along similar lines about 10 years ago. The findings at that time were that air ship services were marginally uneconomical.

Since then, fuel prices have risen dramatically. And, as John points out, fuel cost isn't the only consideration with forms such as road and rail — the cost of constructing and maintaining highways and tracks must also be taken into account.

Alternatives 2: Using the sun

Solar programs at Monash — a 'state of the art' report

From a quiet infancy about four years ago, solar energy teaching and research programs at Monash have rapidly achieved recognition.

In "A Report on Solar Energy Research at Monash University", published recently, Physics Ph.D. student, **Peter Golding**, brings together descriptions of efforts in the field in the faculties of Science, Engineering, Education and Law.

Peter Golding paints a bright picture of the future of solar research in Australian universities.

When such research began at Monash, he says, overseas funding for Australian projects was in excess of that provided by our own governments. This has changed, however, with the formulation of new, energy-related funding policies by State and Federal governments.

Peter says that wise, early provision was made for solar energy research at Monash.

In 1963 the foundation chairman of Mechanical Engineering, **Professor R. Barden**, had included in the design of his department's laboratories a solar platform. The first experimental rig was located on it in 1976.

Similarly, **Professor R. Street**, foundation chairman of the Physics department, had included a reinforced roof section of the senior physics laboratories — the location today of more than four tonnes of solar heated water.

Work in Physics

Peter says that solar research began in the Physics department in 1976 with senior lecturer, **Dr Logan Francey**, supervising a theoretical project on the optimisation of a domestic solar hot water system.

Solar energy studies began the following year with **Mr Robert Gani**, senior lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, offering courses to Master of Engineering Science students on "Solar Energy" and "Solar/Thermal Conversion Processes". These courses are also now available to Master of Environmental Science students. Mr Gani also teaches a third year course on "Energy Conversion".

One of the research programs dealt with in the report will have an effect on the here and now of a project about which there is wide interest at Monash — the proposed indoor pool complex. Peter and his supervisor, Dr Francey, have been conducting research on solar heating of pools since 1977.

The heating of swimming pool water is presently the most cost-effective means of solar energy use, with more than two-thirds of solar systems being installed for this purpose in the US last year. A similar figure applies in Australia.

The Swimming Pool Technical Sub-Committee of the Monash Buildings Committee recently received

news of a \$46,000 grant from the Department of National Development which will enable Dr Francey and a team to research energy design, solar heating and conservation principles for the Monash complex to be built near the Sports and Recreation Centre.

In Peter's primary study he has been looking at how heat is lost from a thermal store such as a pool. He has been analysing the modes of heat transfer — the driving forces (temperature differentials, wind velocity, vapor pressure differentials) and the resultant flows (conduction, convection, radiation and evaporation).

Peter says that understanding heat loss mechanisms can lead to better design and application of conservation techniques, yielding enormous energy savings.

"Maintaining elevated pool temperatures then requires the addition of a minimum of externally supplied heat energy," he says.

Peter and Dr Francey have surveyed solar energy installations at most of the 15 community pools in Australia and New Zealand known to have them.

As a branch of this research they have studied the effectiveness of solar pool covers and heat retention blankets.

An efficiency test on a new closed-cell foam cover is being conducted currently at the Clayton Swimming Centre.

In a second Physics project supervised by Dr Francey, a research student, **Mr J. Harris**, has been investigating the possibilities of low-cost photovoltaic solar cells produced from copper.

In another project, Dr Francey and research student, **Mr W. Kascamanidis**, have been studying heat pipe collection of solar energy. Recent initiatives within the department's solar research group have been on the use of solar energy for space heating.

Mechanical Engineering

In the report Peter describes the research work being carried out by Mr Gani and others in the department of Mechanical Engineering.

Mr Gani and **Mr G. Symons**, of the CSIRO, have been working jointly on flat plate collector systems and, particularly, convection suppression devices for them.

The introduction of glass or plastic slats or honeycombs into the gap between the absorber plate of such a system and its cover glazing is known to reduce convection losses significantly.

Retardation of such losses is essential for efficient, high temperature hot water collection.

Mr Gani and Mr Symons devised



Author of the report, Physics PhD student **Peter Golding** at work last year with his supervisor **Dr Logan Francey** taking measurements at the Monash pool site.

and validated against test results a theoretical model of a flat plate collector system. Using this model they were able to predict that flat plate collectors with carefully insulated cover systems would give an equivalent long-term performance to alternative "evacuated tube" collectors.

This finding is considered significant for the Australian solar hardware industry which has acknowledged expertise in the manufacture of flat plate collecting systems.

In a project started this year, Mr Gani and research student, **Mr A. Dickerson**, are investigating the transmissivity of plastic slats and cylindrical glass honeycombs used as flat plate collector suppression devices.

Other projects — with students **Mr J. Sheridan** and **Mr T. Csaky** — have looked at the use of mirrors as a simple and effective means of boosting flat plate collector performance.

Electrical Engineering

The report describes work being carried out in the Electrical Engineering department on a sun tracking system.

Most concentrating solar energy collector arrays need to be able to follow

the path of the sun across the sky to collect the direct radiation they are designed to absorb.

A tracking mechanism, making small interval movements, needs to be accurate, reliable and require little parasitic power to run.

An electric tracking system designed and developed by **Associate Professor Bill Bonwick** is capable of maintaining a high accuracy of 0.01 degrees and consumes very little power (rates at 1 Watt).

In a current program, information is being sought on the overall effectiveness of tracking systems with stainless steel reflectors and particular collecting tube materials and geometries.

Education, Law

The report also mentions the interest in the faculty of Education in formulating solar energy teaching techniques for secondary teachers and Law faculty research on the legal issues raised by solar energy use — insurance and financing problems, warranties, consumer protection, and "the right to light" and administration of building code requirements.

Migrants and the law

A seminar on migrants and the law will be held in the Rotunda Theatre R4 at Monash on Wednesday, August 13.

The seminar, organised by the Monash faculty of Law and Centre for Migrant Studies and the Ecumenical Migration Centre, will examine administration of the current immigration program and problems facing migrants in obtaining legal and social services.

It will begin at 4.15 p.m. and will continue until about 9.30 p.m.

It will be officially opened by **Mr Walter Lippman**, Chairman of the Ethnic Communities' Council.

Speakers will include **Mr Ian Lindenmayer**, First Assistant

Secretary, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Canberra; Melbourne solicitor, **Mr Luciano Bini**; welfare worker, **Mr Romans Mapolar**; and **Miss Berenice Buckley**, senior project officer of the NSW Ethnic Affairs Commission.

Inquiries: **Ms Lisa Cooke** or **Mrs Dot Grogan (ext. 3377)**.

Social Work

Applications for entry into Monash's Social Work course in 1981 close on October 10.

Forms are available from the department of Social Work general office, room 1121, 11th floor, Menzies building.

Residents break new ground in garden project

Overseas, the concept of community gardens has flourished in urban areas of high density living.

Residents of areas characterised by terrace rows, high rise flats or houses with minute gardens have been readily attracted to the idea of an accessible area of public open space being subdivided into plots assigned to individuals to grow their own vegetables or flowers as a leisure pursuit. It is the overseas experience that often these are the less affluent areas where the financial benefit of "growing your own" is more appreciated.

It is ironic, then, that the first venture in community gardening in Australia was launched nearly three years ago in the city of Nunawading — a "middle class" suburban area in the foothills of Mt Dandenong where the average resident owns his own three-bedroom brick veneer home on a 16m. by 39m. block.

Is the Nunawading experiment a trendy flash-in-the-pan or a response to a deeper and continuing social need?

Social worth

Two Monash postgraduate students have sought to assess the social value of the Nunawading Community Gardens in their work towards Master of Environmental Science degrees.

The students are **Mr John Madden**, now Mayor of Nunawading and a surveyor, and **Mrs Paddy Percival**, a science teacher in the Technical Division of the Victorian Education Department. Their project is being supervised by **Mr Frank Fisher**, lecturer in the Graduate School of Environmental Science.

Mr Madden has specialised in the study of recreational geography and community development; Mrs Percival holds a degree in horticulture and has worked in garden advisory services and commercial horticulture in the UK.

The joint report Mr Madden and Mrs Percival are currently writing documents the history of the Gardens, looks at the contribution of the people who helped establish the project, and examines the role of its organising body, the Nunawading Community Gardens Co-operative. It also looks at the plotters' experience, detailing the results of a survey which gives a profile of the average plotholder and explores their reasons for participating, their attitudes towards the project after several years operation, and the problems that have been encountered and how they are being resolved.

The report, when completed, is likely to be a useful source for other community groups interested in establishing similar projects. Others

operate in Melbourne now and two more are in planning for Nunawading.

From their study Mr Madden and Mrs Percival conclude that this pioneering venture has been a success.

The initiative for a community gardens in Nunawading was taken by **Dr Gavan Oakley**, a dentist, former Nunawading City Councillor and one-time Federal Parliament aspirant. Dr Oakley saw such a project as an avenue of community development to help combat what he perceived as the problem of the loneliness of suburban isolation.

In this aim he gained support from perhaps Victoria's best-known gardener, **Mr Kevin Heinze**, who conducts the "Sow What" program on ABC TV. Mr Heinze has been an advocate of the "gardening experience" as a way of bringing people together and has suggested front yard vegetable gardens as an agent for a greater sense of neighborhood.

The researchers' survey found, in fact, that 80 per cent of plotholders made new "acquaintances" rather than "friends" through their community gardens experience.

But the researchers — and Oakley and Heinze — do not see the project as having failed in its initial intention.

They say that Oakley's community development objectives have been achieved because people are interacting with each other.

Heinze has gone further and says that even if the project folded tomorrow it has been a success because the plotholders will have experienced sufficient satisfaction from their participation to last them the rest of their lives.

Council support

The community gardens project was approved by Nunawading Council in mid-1977 for a proposed nursery site in Jolimont Road. The Council made an establishment grant of \$5000 and it was proposed that the annual rental for each plot be \$10, ensuring the project's self-sufficiency. A ballot for the proposed 64 plots was held in October, 1977, but in November of that year Council agreed to extend the number to 103, each about 37 square metres and separated by pathways.

The Monash survey found that an overwhelming majority of plotholders (86 per cent) joined the experiment for one simple reason — to grow vegetables. Many indicated that there was little opportunity to do this at home, despite large gardens, because

Alternatives 3: Using your hands



● An agricultural touch in suburbia... plotholders at work in the Nunawading Community Gardens.

of the higher priority given to other uses (outdoor living, children's play area, pets, the growing of native shrubs and trees).

The survey revealed a very high level of satisfaction with the project among participants: 92 per cent of members were satisfied in regard to their main reason or reasons for joining. The same percentage was satisfied with the produce grown.

When plotholders were asked if their experience with the Co-operative had been more or less as they expected, 47 per cent said that it had, while 40 per cent said that it had been even better.

Seventy-six per cent of members expressed satisfaction with the way the Co-operative and its committee of management were being run.

Typical plotholder

The survey found that a typical plotholder was an Australian-born man, 40, married, with a young family and engaged in a high status occupation for which he had the appropriate qualifications, but plotholding was often the joint undertaking of a husband and wife.

Comparing a profile of the plotholding population with a profile of the adult population of Nunawading, some significant differences appeared — in, for example, the age composition (plotholders were over-represented in the 30-50s and under-represented under 30s), in the higher proportion of married people, in the higher percentage born overseas, and in the greater proportion with a higher education level.

One of the approaches the researchers took in their project was to identify problems that may be likely to

occur, based on a reading of the literature on similar community gardens projects overseas.

They found that many were not present or only to a minor degree in the Nunawading project.

Typical of such a problem, the researchers conjectured, would be a manifestation of the organic vs inorganic gardening (use of pesticides and the like) controversy. They found that there was no disagreement on this issue with a consensus prevailing in favor of organic gardening.

They also found no evidence of incompatibility of expectations, with those people seeking peace and quiet able to find it with little disturbance from those who viewed the gardening experience as an all-in family pursuit. However, they found a division of opinion on the degree to which gardening should be the sole *raison d'être* for the gardens and on how much the "family centre" idea should be developed with provision of barbecues and the like.

One of the major problems reported in similar overseas projects has been the incidence of theft and vandalism. A reasonably high percentage of the Nunawading gardeners (60 per cent) said they experienced or suspected theft, and 25 per cent reported some damage by vandals, particularly in plots on the perimeter of the gardens.

However, only four per cent said that the theft or vandalism had been serious enough for them to consider giving up their plots. The problem is a minor one, except perhaps to the committee.

The Co-operative membership expressed general approval for the manner in which their committee had dealt with the thorny issues of neglected plots and the maintenance of community space (paths between plots and border areas).

Linguists meet at Monash

The Australian Linguistic Society will hold its 12th annual conference at Monash from August 24 to 27.

The conference, to be held in Normanby House, is being convened by the Chairman of the Linguistics department, **Professor U. G. E. Hammarstrom**, who made initial moves to

establish the Society in 1966.

More than 40 papers will be read by linguists from all over Australia. Three Monash academics — **Associate Professor M. G. Clyne**, **Associate Professor J. T. Platt** and **Professor J. V. Neustupny** — will give invited papers.

Advice on careers . . .

Reasons for choosing

Assuming there is the luxury of choice, what are the considerations a new graduate should make in selecting a suitable employer and an acceptable first job?

A booklet published recently by Monash's Careers and Appointments Service with assistance from chartered accountants Arthur Andersen and Co. — **Reasons for Choosing** — attempts to identify priorities in a discussion of the many matters job-seekers take into account, from salary to job satisfaction, opportunities for advancement and social worth of the work.

The discussion includes some down-to-earth hints on what graduates can expect from the world of work and what the world of work will expect from them.

The booklet is based on a series of articles written by Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr Lionel Parrott, for his Service's publication **Careers Weekly** last year.

A reasonable place to start in the search for a job would be to clarify in what areas the graduate would be interested in working. Here Mr Parrott urges an open mind.

He says: "All students need to assess their career intentions during their course: should they aim for course-related employment? If the answer is no, then the sooner alternative possibilities are identified the better.

"Even graduates in disciplines long regarded as non-vocational are occasionally foolish enough to define suitable employment very narrowly or only seek openings in fields in which there are few if any jobs.

"Those who are able to obtain what seems to be course-related employment frequently comment on how different the 'real' world turns out to be from their expectations. As a career develops, the connection between course and career often widens to the

point that by the time a graduate is 30 his career seems to have little connection with his original degree."

On the question of salary, Mr Parrott says that for the new graduate it seems rarely to be of more than passing interest.

Few new graduates would be swayed by starting salary as there is little difference between the rates of employing organisations, he says.

The longer term outlook is more important.

But there, he says, the reality is often different from expectations.

He says: "The notion of financial reward for meritorious effort has little validity as jobs tend to be classified within narrow salary bands.

"Salaries are increasingly geared to an assessment of the worth of the job rather than the output of a particular individual within that job.

"Increased salary pressures in recent years has led to an evaporation of personal merit margins, particularly in job classifications where salaries are determined by awards.

"For most graduates, salary increases will occur as a result of moving to jobs involving increased responsibility; that is, by moving into positions that are assessed as being worth more."

Mr Parrott says that few graduates would not rate intellectual stimulation as a criterion in job selection.

However, increasing gloom about employment prospects and the quite rapid growth of the graduate population have contributed to a lesser emphasis on this, particularly as more graduates move into positions which once required lesser qualifications.

Mr Parrott says there are numerous examples of companies grossly overestimating the complexity and challenge presented by their technology to a graduate coming from

a university research environment.

He says: "Although there are jobs where intellectual stimulation is hard to find, few jobs are described so rigidly as to prevent the use of individual initiative. Intelligent people, such as graduates are presumed to be, should be capable of generating some of the stimulation they seek."

He gives a final word of warning: "An over-emphasis on this requirement at the interview stage may lead an employer to conclude that the graduate should stay at university to satisfy his need for intellectual stimulation."

Mr Parrott says that the graduate with the "pioneering spirit" who is prepared, if necessary, to leave family, friends and familiar surroundings to start a career, has a competitive edge and is likely to receive the opportunity to gain valuable experience.

"Absurd preoccupation with work-

ing 'close to home' unrealistically restricts mobility and, as a result, job prospects," he says.

Mr Parrott advises graduates to coolly assess promises of rapid advancement in an organisation.

"Few employers have shown themselves to be accurate prophets of the future," he says.

"The graduate needs to apply independent judgment to assess realistically how the future looks.

"If he errs in his assessment he may find himself in an organisation where opportunities occur only as a result of death, retirement or heart attack. Even worse, he and his peers may have to endure the bitter experience of retrenchment.

"Most rapid progression occurs on the crest of the wave in the midst of expansion. A shrewd person who reads the signs correctly can find himself with several years experience within the organisation when it suddenly expands."

Copies of "Reasons for Choosing" are available in the Careers and Appointments Service on the first floor of the Union building.

● From page 1.

C&C Day objectives

Mr Parrott adds that counsellors, for their part, will be attempting to provide objective information so that decisions about courses and careers can be made free from the bias that comes with an "over-enthusiastic" presentation of information.

Departmental displays will aim at being helpful in terms of increasing people's understanding of the nature of a course or career.

And visitors will be able to get a first hand account of the student experience at Monash from students themselves who will be establishing a "drop-in" centre. Information will be available on the many clubs and societies which students are encouraged to join to enrich their time on campus.

Mr Parrott says: "What we emphasise is that while the University makes a big splash on such a day counselling at Monash is not a 'one day of the year' activity.

"C&C Day provides the opportunity to make contact with people who can be of continuing assistance. Inquiries are welcome at any time."

A Careers and Appointments Service publication, **Careers Weekly**, provides up-to-date information on higher education and careers-related topics throughout the year as well as a digest of positions vacant for graduates. "Careers Weekly" is available through careers libraries in schools and subscriptions from the public are welcome. For further information contact exts. 3150/1/2.

A master extolls the peace of Indian music

"They may or may not have understood it, but I have seen Westerners get real peace of mind from a performance of Indian music."

Speaking is Ashok Roy, considered one of the world's leading sarod players and a composer and teacher of Indian music. Mr Roy is currently visiting the Music department at Monash.

In India, Mr Roy explains, music — and melody — is interwoven with religion and philosophy.

But even without knowledge of this context, he says, people listening to the music can sense something of the devotion and art involved.

Mr Roy says that there has been a greatly increased interest in Indian music and other aspects of its culture in the West in recent years, due partly to the "crusading" work abroad by performers such as Pandit Ravi Shankar.

A measure of the interest locally can be found in the fact that Mr Roy has "started work" with 20 students at Monash. After a series of introductory lectures he will be devoting much of his time to practical training on such instruments as the sarod and sitar.

But he cautions that playing an Indian musical instrument is not a skill picked up in a few months.

Indian music is based on melody with great scope for improvisation within strict rules and regulations.

Learning to play an instrument is not a case of "if you can read you can play" but is, Mr Roy says, a life-long process.

"You always need a teacher to guide you and a special relationship develops between teacher and pupil," he says.

Mr Roy describes himself as a "disciple" of the celebrated artist Ustad Ali Akbar Khan with whom he started advanced training in instrumental music at age 15.

Mr Roy, the son of a famous musician, started vocal training at age 5 and at 10 started to learn percussion instruments. In 1958, at 22, he joined All India Radio as a full-time artist in the Indian National Orchestra.

In the last 10 years Mr Roy has made a great contribution to the promotion of Indian music world-wide. For example, this is his fourth visit to Australia since 1975 (and his third to Monash). He has performed and lectured in venues rang-

ing from educational institutions to the Sydney Opera House.

Recently he toured Europe on an Indian Government-sponsored cultural program.

From 1972 to 1977 Mr Roy worked as string music teacher at the Indian Cultural Centre established by the Indian Government in Suva, Fiji.

There he had a fruitful time composing as well as teaching and worked in collaboration with a number of Western artists.

He composed music for a dance performed at celebrations of the centenary of Fiji's links with the British Crown and the fourth anniversary of the country's independence.

He also composed, played music for and featured in the film "The Dove", produced by Gregory Peck.

Mr Roy is now Master-in-Charge of the Music department at The Doon School in Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, North-east India. The Doon was established by the British and is considered the Eton of India, as one of its most highly regarded public schools.



He says that in recent years The Doon has become reoriented with the emphasis now on the maintenance of Indian culture rather than the teaching of Western culture.

... and just plain jobs

Finance — how Monash students fare

A smaller percentage of Monash students than the national institutional average would appear to be receiving funds from TEAS or any other formal financial assistance scheme.

This information comes from preliminary results of a survey of tertiary student finances conducted by the Federal Department of Education late last year.

The survey, which was conducted with a sample of full-time students enrolled in other than higher degree courses, found that 29.9 per cent of Monash respondents received money from TEAS compared with an "all institutions" average of 41.2 per cent. At Monash, 63.8 per cent recorded no support from a formal financial assistance scheme; the "all institutions" figure was 42 per cent.

Caution has been urged in interpreting some of the data produced by the survey because of the relatively small sample sizes. For Monash, 177 students (of the 253 sampled) returned usable questionnaires — about 1.6 per cent of the total body.

It has also been pointed out that the data for "all

institutions" will be affected by the inclusion of some institutions which either do not exhibit particular characteristics at all or where the incidence of sampled students with the characteristics is unusually high or low. For example, transport costs for students at country CAEs are likely to be less than those for city students, and some institutions have no students living in halls or residence while others have a high proportion.

The survey found that the average annual income of Monash respondents was \$2,605.41 and the average annual expenditure \$3,170.80, making an excess of expenditure over income of \$565.39. The "all institutions" average income was \$2,866.52, expenditure \$3,257.22, and excess of expenditure over income \$390.70. The income figures include cash loans but exclude use of savings and sale of assets.

This is how selected expenditure items rated as a percentage of total student expenditure (the first figure is for Monash, the second for "all institutions"): Transport costs 27.9, 24.3; personal costs 24.3, 25.6; food costs 19.3, 17.1; all housing

costs 17.7, 23.2; all course-related costs 10.8, 9.7.

The survey also contains information on the composition of the student population and points out some interesting differences between the Monash respondents and the "all institutions".

For example, 15.8 per cent of Monash respondents were overseas students; the "all institutions" figure was 3.9 per cent. A total of 41.8 per cent of Monash respondents attended a state school compared with a national figure of 60.3 per cent.

And Monash would appear to have a higher proportion of students who enter the University the year after they matriculated: 76.8 per cent compared with an "all institutions" figure of 70.1.

The survey, which received the support of AUS, follows a similar one conducted in 1974 and is intended to provide objective data for organisations involved in giving financial help to students as well as useful resource information on students' socioeconomic backgrounds and lifestyles generally.

The final report on the survey will be published by the Australian Government Publishing Service at a later date.

Monash's Student Employment Office is launching an extensive drive to stimulate part-time employment for students during term and full-time work over the August break, leading up to the "big one" for student jobs — the summer vacation.

Student Employment Officer, Irmgard Good, says that up to 35 students are coming to her office each day with the simple request: "I need a job".

It is not a request born of hunger for money but of necessity.

Irmgard says that as TEAS allowances remain static (or even decrease as parents' incomes pass through certain levels), inflation — and the higher cost of accommodation, food, clothes and fares — is having a great impact on students' already modest lifestyles.

"I do see many cases of real hardship," she adds.

The result is a greatly increased demand for work by students in the evenings, during the day or even for a number of full days a week.

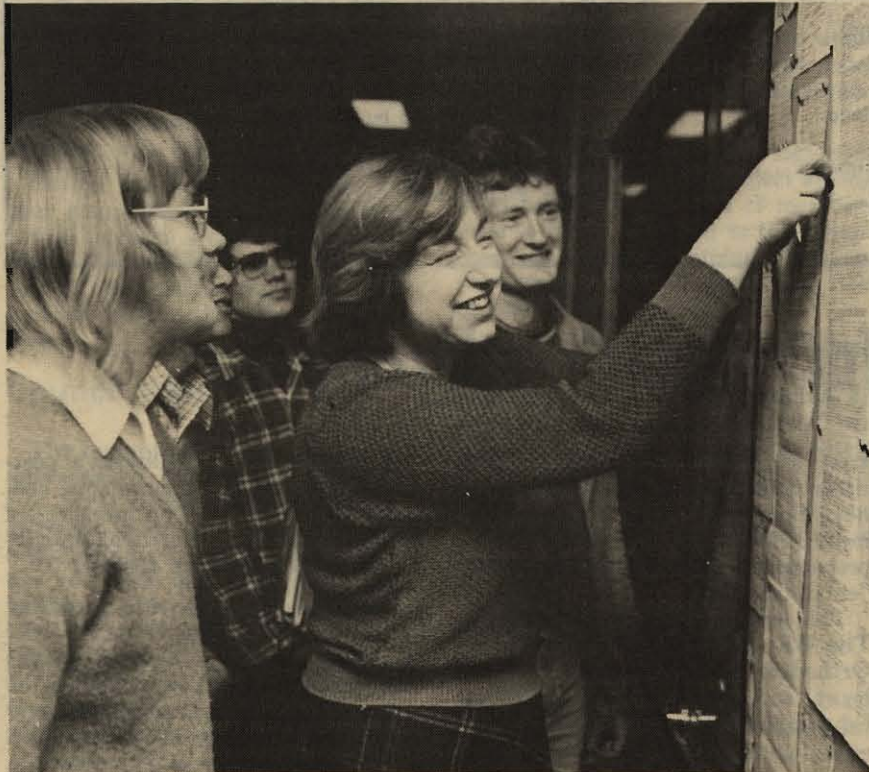
The Student Employment Office is about to mail brochures to a list of some 1168 employers in the Monash region, supplied by the Department of Labour and Industry. The brochure invites the employers to consider giving students work. Irmgard will be seeking to follow up this correspondence with personal contact with as many employers as possible and a further letter in October.

The Office, which provides a free service to employer and student, also advertises in local papers and relies on word of mouth.

"It's surprising how effective this last form can be," Irmgard says. "Many people in the community are surprised by the skills, enterprise and willingness to work displayed by students."

She says that she has never had a complaint about the standard of a student's work and is constantly pleased by the amount of un-

Drive to 'recruit' student employers



● Student Employment Officer, Irmgard Good, pins part-time job specifications to the notice board, outside the Careers and Appointments Service. Irmgard suggests that members of the Monash community may have jobs for students (such as cleaning or gardening) or may have spouses, relatives or friends in outside firms who could employ student labour.

solicited praise for students she receives from employers.

Irmgard says that "employers" of students can range from factory managers to pensioners.

"The type of work students are prepared to do is almost limitless — clerical, accounting, laboring, process work, domestic, gardening, childminding, selling, driving," she says.

Irmgard also maintains a large and comprehensive tutoring register with tutors listed according to suburb and subject.

She is seeking to stimulate some

full-time work for students who have deferred their course or discontinued.

Irmgard was appointed Student Employment Officer at Monash in April after Julie Miller left the position to take a job as recruitment officer with BHP.

Irmgard brings to her position an extensive knowledge of the world of work — and the anxieties and occasional delights of job hunting — and, more recently, the experience of being a student.

In 1976 she completed her HSC

at University High School and entered Monash as a mature age student the following year. Last year she completed her Bachelor of Arts degree and is this year, as she puts it, "attempting" an honours year part-time.

During her course she worked part-time during term and over vacations to support herself and her daughter. Her jobs included work in the Careers and Appointments Service and as assistant to Julie Miller.

Irmgard's university phase is another step in a diverse career she has pursued in her native Germany and in other countries including England, Canada, Greece and now Australia. In much of her work she has used her bilingual and secretarial skills — in fields such as banking, shipping, the chemical industry, and importing. She has also worked in hotels, restaurants and shops and, in Canada, with the Polish trade delegation and with a lawyer doing restitution work for clients who suffered under the Nazi regime.

"I think I know the outside world reasonably well and understand its demands. At the same time I relate with my fellow students and am in tune with their needs."

Irmgard can be contacted on ext. 3152. Her office is on the first floor of the Union building.

Lectures on city

A series of lectures on Melbourne — past, present and future — will start at Melbourne University this month.

Dr. Graeme Davison, of Melbourne's History department, will talk on Melbourne past on August 6.

Dr. C. S. Beed, of Regional Urban and Economic Studies, will talk on Melbourne present on August 20. And on September 3, Mr. R. J. King, of the Centre for Environmental Studies, will talk on the future.

The lectures will be held in the University's Hercus Lecture theatre in the Physics building and start at 6.

Poetry double for Monash

Monash English department achieved an uncommon double last month when it launched two new volumes of poetry at a lunchtime reading session.

One was a collection of poems — *Out of Season* — by Melbourne writer *Cecelia Morris*.

A former Monash student, Cecelia now gives classes in Creative Writing, and Awareness and Change at Caulfield Institute of Technology. Appropriately, her book was introduced by *Sue Twieg*, a former tutor at Monash now lecturing at CIT.

Out of Season is the first of a planned series of books to be published by the English depart-

ment under the general title of Medal Poets (Medal: Monash English Department Australian Literature).

The second work released was the seventh edition of *Poetry Monash*, this time featuring the work of 22 Monash poets.

Both books are obtainable from the department of English.

Our photograph shows, from left: *Sue Twieg*, *Professor Jean Whyte* (one of the contributors to *Poetry Monash*), *Cecelia Morris* and *Dennis Davison* (senior lecturer in English and editor of *Poetry Monash*).

Photograph: Waverley Gazette



Reprinted here are two poems — one from each of the new volumes. *The Office* is by *Cecelia Morris*; *Sydney Walk* by *Jean Whyte*.

THE OFFICE

With its fronds, the fern stretches across a red filing cabinet, speaks through a green phone of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, all in triplicate — of course. The typewriter loves a morning glide among the figures, electrifying into action, erasing any unpleasant memory. The dictaphone looks on, never seeming to share a major part in solid action, feeling a little in-between.

A message buzzes around; even the cafe bar, in surprise, forgets to reheat. "A word processor has been found, and a computer with soft ware, floppy disks, in other words."

Cobwebs stretch o'er fern and phone, the old office dark, and dusty. In the new wing the hum of electronics skims through the air.

SYDNEY WALK

I walk this city. Concrete, asphalt, tar — I feel no earth, no grass beneath my feet; Around, above, the towers of steel and granite Block out the sky, the stars.

And walking on these pavements I remember The earth imprisoned underneath the street, Sterile and dry and made forever lightless By concrete, asphalt, tar.

The earth that once breathed free and bore tall sons, Whose branches waved grey-green beneath blue sky, That earth, the mother of the native-rose, Boronia, waratah.

That earth is barren now, she knows not rain, Rain that could stir her womb and wake her seed; The sunlight cannot reach beneath the stone, Through concrete and through tar.

And suddenly I see these buildings tall, Of granite and of glass and shining steel, Are headstones on the graves of trees entombed In concrete, asphalt, tar.

History near completion

Western Reports on the Taiping Rebellion, the late Prescott Clarke's last major work, is approaching completion and should be with the publishers within a few months.

Prescott — Pete — Clarke was a senior lecturer in the Monash department of History and an acknowledged authority on China.

He was working on *Western Reports* in collaboration with Professor Jack Gregory of La Trobe University at the time of his death in March this year.

Professor Gregory said this week that the first draft of the work was presently with Australian National University Press for evaluation.

He hoped that the final draft — approaching 200,000 words — would be ready by October. It was likely, he said, that it would be a joint publishing venture involving the ANU and an American university which had already expressed interest in the project.

However, there would still be a need for a substantial subsidy before a final decision on publication could be taken.

(The Monash History department is conducting an appeal for this purpose. Contributions, made payable to Monash University, should be sent to the chairman, Professor Alan McBriar. Donations are tax deductible if shown in tax returns as being made to the Prescott Clarke Memorial Fund.)

Professor Gregory said he believed the book would make a significant contribution to western understanding of the rebellion that swept China in the mid-19th Century.

For the first time, it brought together a comprehensive body of material dealing with the Taipings in a factual way.

The documents gathered — many of them previously unpublished — were largely first-hand reports, diaries, letters and papers that gave eye-witness descriptions of events of the day — not just opinions formed later at a distance.

They included a wealth of missionary material that had been Pete Clarke's special interest.

Professor Gregory added: "The documents probably tell us as much about Western assumptions about the Rebellion as it does about the ideas and motivations of the rebels themselves."

Honour for Monash educationist

There may be good reason to think that anthropology of education has come of age at Monash, according to Dr Brian Bullivant, who teaches the subject in the faculty of Education.

Dr Bullivant bases this opinion on the invitation he has received to give a paper to the "closed" Anthropology of Education Symposium at the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences Intercongress to be held in Amsterdam in April, 1981.

The lengthy advance notice is to enable papers to be prepared and circulated for comment among the 20 international scholars to which each of the symposia at the Intercongress is limited.

"It's not only a great personal honor to be invited," says Dr Bullivant, "but may indicate international recognition of the standing the subject is beginning to achieve at Monash."

Dr Bullivant introduced anthropology of education as a subject at Monash in 1972 along lines followed in the United States where the subject is well established as an academic discipline.

Essentially it covers a large body of theory and literature which aims to describe and explain how a social

group's culture or "design for living" is transmitted from one generation to the next, and how it is mastered and manipulated by children. These processes are technically referred to as "enculturation".

This was the focus of Dr Bullivant's *The Way of Tradition: Life in an Orthodox Jewish School*, published by the Australian Council for Educational Research in 1978.

School ethnographies

He is quick to point out, however, that the current "craze" in some educational circles for "doing" ethnographies of schools (basically a research methodology) should not be confused with anthropology of education which is firmly grounded in anthropological theory.

In Education, it is offered in its own right for the Bachelor of Education and Master of Educational Studies (Level 1 and 2), and is a background prerequisite for the closely related subject, *Ethnic Groups and Education* (Multicultural Education — Theory and Practice).

A number of Dr Bullivant's post-graduate students are employing concepts and models from anthropology of education as the theoretical foundations for their research designs.

The paper Dr Bullivant is preparing for the IUAES Symposium, "Ethnic hegemony or ethnic harmony? The pluralist dilemma in education — the case of Fiji", reflects another of his major interests, ethnicity theory, to which anthropology can be closely related.

It played a major part in the Survey of Teacher Education for Pluralist Societies (the STEPS project) which he directed in 1978-79. This survey's report provided some of the material for Dr Bullivant's latest book, *The Pluralist Dilemma in Education: Six Case Studies* (George Allen and Unwin, in press) and also for his IUAES paper.

He says: "The combination of anthropology of education and ethnicity theory could hardly be bettered for providing the analytical tools to examine what is going on in Fijian education. It is also in line with the theme of the symposium which is focusing on the issues faced by Third World developing countries."

Teaching how to teach

Most academics will have done it more than 8000 times by retirement and it's been going on for some 2500 years, but still attention to improving the technique of it is neglected at universities.

Giving a lecture, says Dr George Brown, Reader at the University of Nottingham and Director of its University Teaching Service, is an economical way of teaching, as effective as any other method for imparting ideas and information. Rather than bemoaning the deficiencies of lectures, academics should seek ways of improving the effectiveness of them.

Dr Brown visited Monash recently at the invitation of the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit. He conducted a one day workshop on lecturing and explaining — the title of his recent book published by Methuen.

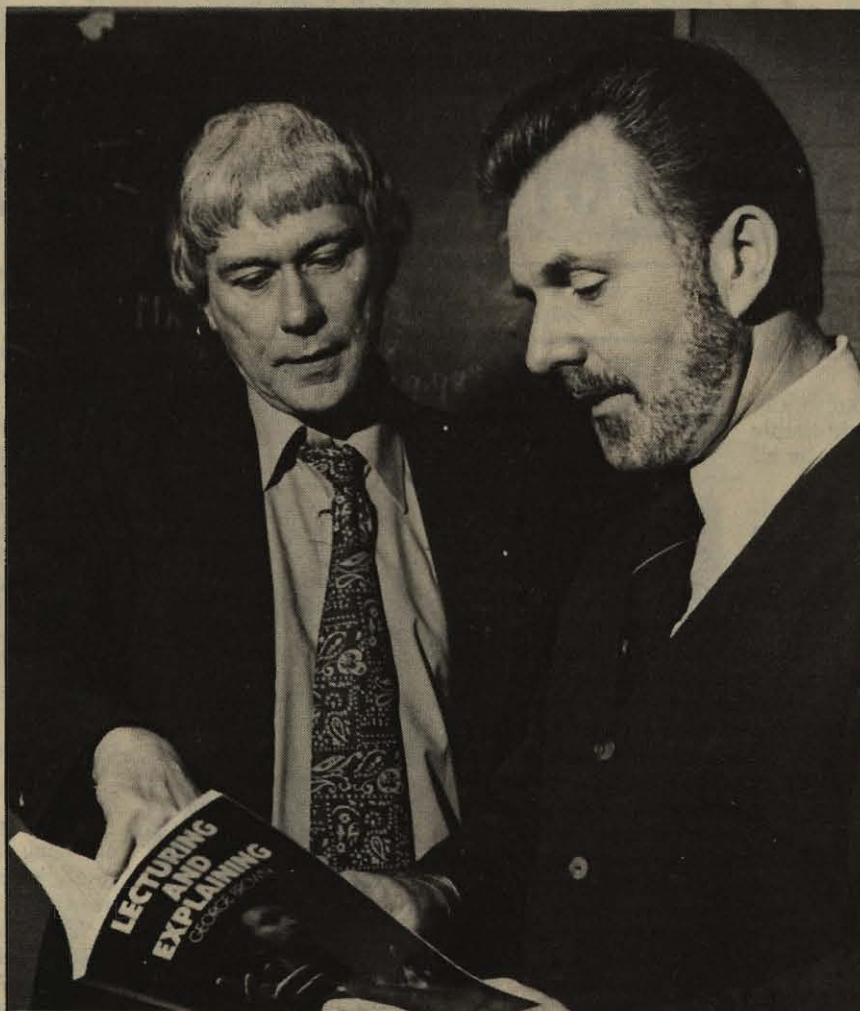
Workshop

The workshop provided the opportunity for a group of academics from the faculties of Engineering and Science to do something relatively rare in a university — take time out to think about teaching.

Dr Brown says: "As lecturers we seldom have the opportunity to consider either the rich variety of possible lecturing methods or the most efficient ways of preparing lectures and the most effective ways of delivering them. Even more rarely can we try out activities with small groups of colleagues which are designed to help us reflect on and modify our strategies of explaining and lecturing."

Dr Brown advocates time off for a refresher course in teaching every few years.

He says that academics in their first



Dr George Brown, Director of Nottingham University's Teaching Service, discusses a point from his recent book with Dr Terry Hore, director of Monash University's Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

five or so years of teaching need assistance especially and can gain a lot from experienced members of staff. He adds, however, that experience is no cause for complacency. Every academic can benefit from a reassessment of his lecture preparation and delivery techniques.

Dr Brown scotches the assertion that "you can't teach people to teach". "Olympic athletes have coaches," he says.

The purpose of a lecture, he says, should be threefold: to give information, generate understanding and create interest.

"It is rather more than the delivery of slabs of facts or loose chippings of ideas," he says.

Dr Brown says that the thrust of many programs on teaching offered to academics is on improved presentation. The emphasis is on practical hints, like not standing in front of an overhead projector.

In his own approach he invites lecturers to go back to step one and to analyse the structure of what they are doing.

He calls on lecturers to "unpack" their material and see it not from their own point of view, as the experienced academic, but from the point of view of the learner. It is important for teachers to understand the process of learning.

Appreciation

"By doing this, lecturers may gain a renewed appreciation of the need for good explanations to be clearly structured and interesting," he says.

One of the academics who attended Dr Brown's Monash workshop was senior lecturer in Chemistry, Dr Bruce Collier.

Dr Collier supports Dr Brown's argument. "It is important for academics to have the opportunity to get together like this and meet others with a similar interest in talking about teaching," he says.

Dr Brown was invited to Australia by the medical school at the University of New South Wales. He has conducted workshops similar to the Monash one at other universities in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

He is a consultant for UNESCO and the British Council.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications have been called for the Caltex Woman Graduate of the Year scholarship.

One award will be made in each State.

Each scholarship, which is tenable at an approved overseas university or tertiary institution, is for a maximum of two years and is worth up to \$7500 (Aust) per annum, together with a travel grant of up to \$1000.

Consideration will be given to high scholastic attainment, the ability to communicate, social awareness, achievement in other than the academic arena, sense of purpose, and potentiality for future influence on the Australian community.

To be eligible, women must be Australian citizens or have lived continuously in Australia for seven years, and must be graduates (or graduands) who will complete a degree or diploma in an Australian tertiary institution in 1980. There is no restriction on age.

"Completion" in 1980 means completion of the normal work required even though the degree or diploma

may not be conferred until 1981.

Preference will be given to those completing a first degree or diploma. Candidates for diplomas alone, who have not previously qualified for a degree from a University or other tertiary institution, are ineligible to apply.

Applications close on September 30. Potential applicants, in the first instance, should consult Mr D. R. Secomb (ext. 2091).



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

Australian Wool Corporation — Postgraduate Scholarships

Open to graduates wishing to pursue a career in wool research. Value: \$4200 p.a. plus dependant's and travel allowance. Applications close September 12.

HSC lectures

The department of Economics is conducting a series of lectures for HSC Economics students on Sunday, August 10.

The lectures will be held in Robert Blackwood Hall and are free. No enrolment is required.

The program for the day is: 9.45 a.m., "Economic Systems: Capitalism and Socialism", Dr I. Ward; 11.15 a.m., "International Transactions and the Domestic Economy", Professor R. H. Snape; 12.15 p.m., "The Market Mechanism in Australia", Mr G. Hog-

bin; 2.30 p.m., "Economic Growth and Economic Welfare", Dr M. Watts; 3.30 p.m., "Current Problems in Australian Macro-economic Policy", Associate Professor L. McGregor.

During the lunch interval, from 1.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., members of the Economics department staff will be available for informal discussions with students.

For further information, contact Mrs D. Jorgensen-Dahl on ext. 2337, or Dr G. M. Richards on ext. 2308.

Important dates

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in August:

1: Application to Graduate forms are now available from Student Records for Bachelor degree candidates in their final year who expect to qualify for their degree at the forthcoming annual examinations and who wish to have their degree conferred at a graduation ceremony in 1981. Bachelor degree candidates must apply to have their degree conferred. Forms should be lodged at Student Records by the

beginning of third term.
2: Careers and Counselling Day.
4: Third term begins for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital).
8: Second term ends for Dip. Ed.
9: Second Term ends.
Second term ends for Master of Librarianship.
16: Mid-semester break commences, LL.M. by coursework.
23: Second term ends for Medicine IV.
25: Study break begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed.Dip. Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.



BOOKS

In review

NEW BOOK: Here senior lecturer in Education Alan Gregory reviews June Epstein's book about the family of a remarkable Monash academic, Dr Pierre Gorman.

DRAMA: English department members Harold Love and Peter Fitzpatrick review 'The Seagull' and 'Hippolytus'.



THEATRE

Hopeful story of a handicap hurdled

JUNE EPSTEIN, well known in Australia for her musical interests, has also become known for her biographical studies of the handicapped. **No Music By Request** is her third book in this field and her best.

It is a biographical study of the Gorman family and narrates the experiences of a remarkable couple with their handicapped child and the battle by all three to overcome the handicap.

The marriage of Eugene Gorman and Marthe Vallée at St Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, in 1920 was an unlikely one. Captain Eugene Gorman M.C. was a bright young Melbourne barrister, largely self-made, from a poor Catholic rural family in Goornong, Victoria. Marthe was one of two beautiful French sisters who worked in fashion in Paris. Marthe was the more dedicated and religious, while Madeleine was vivacious and delicate. Eugene (or "Pat" as he was more widely known) and Marthe met in war-time Paris.

After a still-born child early in their marriage, the birth of a son in 1924 was a joyous event. Soon an anxious mother was to confront doctors with a not unfamiliar story:

"The baby was asleep, a door had slammed violently, the mother had run to the bassinet thinking the child would have awakened in fright, but he had slept peacefully on..."

'Completely deaf' diagnosis

It took much time and consultations with many doctors before the parents would admit to any problem.

The diagnosis was not only that the child was completely deaf (or "profoundly" deaf as it would now be expressed), but that he would never be able to speak or to understand verbal language. It was suggested that an institution for teaching deaf-mutes sign language was the only answer. Combined with the normal parental reaction of disbelief there was a powerful determination to overcome.

Such determination led the couple to Paris but medical opinion confirmed the Melbourne diagnosis. Then the couple met a young doctor, Henriette Hoffer, who advanced new theories for teaching the deaf. Her scheme offered the hope of a near normal life, but only if there was intense discipline, training and endless practice. Sign language was forbidden and the aim was to teach both lip-reading and speech.

The scheme required incredible dedication from mother and father, and assumed that the child had both the intelligence and the strength to cope with the demands.

"Pat" Gorman developed a healthy practice at the bar. His oratory would draw people to the court. This dynamic man developed other interests too in

June Epstein *No Music By Request*
Sydney: Collins, 1980, pp. 216



● Pierre Gorman with canine companion, Paul.

PERSONAL NOTE: It is somewhat eerie to review the biography of a friend and colleague. Dr Pierre Gorman was first associated with Monash University in 1973 as lecturer, then senior lecturer in Special Education. From 1976 to 1979 he was senior research fellow in the faculty. Ill-health forced him to resign from this work and in 1980 he was appointed the first associate of the faculty. He still teaches graduate classes at the M.Ed. level and has also been associated in establishing the John Pierre Centre for the handicapped in Ripponlea. He is currently setting up the Gorman Foundation, in honour of his parents, to provide funds for work associated with the handicapped. A.G.

business and farming. He provided the means to give his son Pierre all that worldly goods could offer. Marthe's dedication knew no bounds. She adopted the Hoffer method, and on return to Melbourne engaged a young teacher of the deaf — Doreen Hugo (later Mrs Gore) to tutor and teach Pierre. Progress was slow and demanded much of the parents, of Doreen and of Pierre.

The build-up of language that most children derive from their environment was denied to Pierre. Dr Hoffer explained: "Every single word, phrase, idiom, question and answer has to be taught to this bébé as one teaches a foreign language."

For Dr Hoffer success lay in a stranger regarding the deaf speaker not as deaf but as having a foreign

accent. The maintenance of these skills was a constant task and one Pierre would have to cope with all his life.

An important breakthrough for Madame Gorman was to convince a reluctant Melbourne Grammar (reluctant, as the school did not feel able to cope with a severely handicapped child of any kind) to accept Pierre as a normal school boy at Grimwade.

The path to "normality" was never easy and the anguish for all was deep. There were failures as well as successes. This story frankly records the setbacks and the disappointments. From Matriculation to Agriculture (Dookie) to Education, the story reaches a peak with the award of a doctorate to Pierre from Cambridge in 1960. The story concludes with the death of Marthe in Paris in 1966 and of "Pat" in Melbourne in 1973.

Warmth and understanding

June Epstein writes with warmth and understanding. The book is very much the biography of a family — a narrative, not a critical biography. There are thus some tantalising omissions.

"Pat" Gorman, or Sir Eugene, as he became, was an influential man with an extraordinary range of interests. A distinguished military career in World War I was followed by an even more influential career in World War II. A confidante of governments, Sir Eugene was highly decorated and held distinguished public office. A brilliant Q.C. (although he declined the opportunity to serve on the judiciary), a wit and raconteur, he was an honorary consul and maintained a passion for horse-racing, cars and cigars. The story of his career and importance is not told here.

There is more of Marthe Vallée. One cannot help admire this extraordinary woman — so French in a Melbourne which was neither cosmopolitan nor tolerant. Her enthusiasm embraced many causes. Her own experience moved her to help others.

The achievements of Pierre are understated if anything. The young Pierre is well portrayed and the boy emerges as an "independent spirit". However the biography stops short and does not examine his own work and contribution in the field of education and the handicapped, or of the nature of the mature man. There is another story yet to tell.

"No Music By Request" is well worth reading. The story behind the title is particularly poignant.

It has significant messages for those involved with the handicapped. It offers parents great hope, and it shows to all the importance of providing handicapped children the opportunity of being brought up among "normal" people; a simple but key ingredient to the success of the Pierre Gorman story.

Alan Gregory,
Education faculty.

Titles received

The following titles have been received recently by the Information Office:

The Poetry of Judith Wright: A Search for Unity, Shirley Walker, Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty. Ltd., 1980 (\$14.95).

Walker gives a close critical analysis of the poetry of Judith Wright — from her first volume "The Moving Image" (1946) to her latest "Fourth Quarter and Other Poems" (1976) — after an initial study of her prose works. There

is an examination of general trends in the poetry as well as an evaluation of individual poems.

Australia Imperialism in the Pacific: The Expansionist Era 1820-1920, Roger C. Thompson, Melbourne University Press, 1980 (\$25).

Dr Thompson, senior lecturer in Duntroon's History department, concludes in this book that Australian attitudes towards the Pacific have been an extraordinary amalgamation of fear

and suspicion, the love of God and Mammon, determined through sporadic empire-building, parsimony and indifference to the well-being of the islanders.

Islands and Beaches — Discourse on a Silent Land: Marquesas 1774-1880, Greg Denning, Melbourne University Press, 1980 (\$26).

Professor Denning, of Melbourne University, tells a disturbing story of cultural destruction in his account of the violence between "savage" and "civilised" — Enata, the islanders, and Aoe, the white intruders — in the

Marquesas Islands, situated north-east of Tahiti.

Australia and the Indonesian Revolution, Margaret George, Melbourne University Press, 1980 (\$19.80).

Dr George, scholar and teacher, looks at an important chapter in the evolution of post-war Australian foreign policy. She examines the development of the public debate on the Indonesian Revolution within Australia, the formulation over the period of official policy and the diplomatic initiatives taken as a result.

Rebirth of polished student drama?

THE PRODUCTION of Euripides' *Hippolytus* by "Understudy", in association with Ars Nova, staged at the Alexander Theatre in the last week of June, must surely be one of the most ambitious student productions seen at the University.

The play's director, **Dennis Douglas**, brought together not only an experienced and capable cast and crew, but the talents of some sensitive dancers from the University, and of a number of distinguished "outsiders" — the Queensland composer **Colin Brumby**, who was commissioned to write a full score, and musicians and singers from Ars Nova, under the direction of **Bevan Leviston**. In addition, the play was preceded each night by Greek dancing by the Brunswick Dance Group, the Pondians, and the Greek Folk-Dancers of Melbourne.

The combination worked well. Inevitably there were times when one felt that the attempt to communicate through three modes was blurring or limiting the possibilities of any one of them. But mostly the three made a strikingly coherent statement, and this was partly due to the consistency of the musical score, and partly to the careful thought which clearly lay behind the conception.

That thoughtfulness was impressive, both in the shaping of the production and in its control of the wide spaces of the Alex. stage.

I doubt that the treatment of the goddesses Aphrodite and Artemis, representatives of the principles of chastity and carnality, would have pleased everybody in this production; **Helen Pastorini's** Aphrodite grew out of a glamorous vamp who detached herself from the rest of a cast glimpsed supposedly 'off-duty' at the opening, and **Lesley Hardcastle's** Artemis had the note of a rather Thatcher-ish gym mistress. But these very credibly human deities at each end of the play left it hanging uncomfortably in a real world where values are not absolute, in a way that one senses would not have displeased Euripides.

The play's structure, after all, restricts the opportunities of all its non-divinities to put their claims for



● Theo Tazalkitzakos (Messenger), left, and Rod Charles (Theseus) in *Hippolytus*.

rightness. Phaedra dies at around the halfway mark, and her Nurse disappears then, too. Her husband Theseus stays off-stage altogether till that point. And Hippolytus, who does span the action, and whose virginity offends Aphrodite sufficiently to provide the catalyst for the plot, is confined to three or four reassertions of his preferences.

It was perhaps in response to this relative lack of consecutiveness that **Colin Brumby's** score was conceived. Certainly it functioned very much to unify. It was really very pleasant music — perhaps, in interaction with the edginess of Phaedra and Hippolytus at times, a little too consistently pleasant. It defined a mood of permanent pathos where the play sometimes seems to be pushing for something tougher. But it was impressive, in the way it bound the piece together, and in its capacity to create moments of real poignancy.

The music made its strongest claims in the haunting sequences for flute and oboe, and when the vocal score matched that in the interweaving of mezzo-soprano and contralto. This is suggestive of the way the production

concept succeeded in making emotional claims on the audience — and of its forfeiting of some sharpness of discrimination along the way. These settings of the choric speeches made us well aware of what in general the chorus was feeling, but it was often hard to catch what in particular it was saying.

Dennis Douglas chose to use the barest minimum of props, and there was, strictly, no set. The Alex. stage was broken up by some shrewd and effective shifting of black tabs which could also control the height and depth of the acting area when required. Patches of lighting on the cyclorama gave the action, at times, a surprisingly intimate frame. Members of the chorus, too, were often deployed as a flexible set of angled walls to close up the space. "Hippolytus" neatly dispelled the myth that the Alex. stage is best filled with lumber, and can only be crossed by student actors with embarrassment.

Among the cast, two performances in particular stood out — **Yoni Pryor's** Phaedra, and **Bill Collopy's** Hippolytus. Unmistakably some of the intensity of the play went out of it with

Phaedra, and that reflected the convincingness of the way **Yoni Pryor** conveyed the depths of Phaedra's languor and passion. Her voice could suggest a pitch of animal fury in Phaedra, and I thought that was ample compensation for the times when she lost clarity. This was a performance which had some exciting moments. It was given firm support by **Helena Gunderson's** Nurse, whose homeliness was marked by a suitable restraint.

Bill Collopy played a Hippolytus who was no splendid paragon. Instead he suggested a certain twitchiness and shrillness in his defence of his chastity, and while the portrayal moved in no definite psychological direction it gave us a credible kind of nervousness to temper the moral arrogance of some of his sentiments. The performance was uneven — it began and ended rather uncertainly — but interesting.

The crucial scene between Hippolytus and Theseus did not succeed in giving an emotional focus to the second half of the play and relied rather heavily I thought on the music and on a memorable dance sequence by **Jenny Dick** to maintain the high interest of the Phaedra section.

The problem with that scene seemed to be an incongruity of acting styles which suggested an unsureness about the right mode for the play between the claims of naturalistic motivation and stylised ritual; there was a hint of this too in the oscillation of the Chorus between statuesque freezing and sociable rhubarbing.

Certainly **Bill Collopy's** introverted Hippolytus and **Rod Charles' larger-than-life** Theseus seemed to find little contact or stimulus in each other. Both were justifiable on their own terms, but they sat a little oddly together in the same scene and production.

This performance of "Hippolytus" had many strengths and offered many satisfactions. It deserved larger houses, and better luck with power strikes than it received. And it perhaps gives grounds to hope that student drama of polish and imaginativeness may yet come back to the Alex.

Peter Fitzpatrick
English department

'The Seagull' gets soaring production at Alex.

I LIKED the Alexander Theatre's recent season of Chekhov's *The Seagull* so much that I went back after a fortnight for a second visit, allowing me to see both **James Chesworth** and **Robbie MacGregor** in the crucial role of Konstantin.

Chesworth gave the character a glowing neurotic intensity, but also made him something of a bore — as intensely neurotic people tend to be in real life. **MacGregor**, a much more polished theatrical craftsman, gave us a Konstantin with wit, intelligence, dignity, and moments, at least, of charm — all the qualities that **Chesworth** left out — but was much less successful in conveying the irresolvable inner malaise.

Both left us feeling that the final explosion offstage was somehow arbitrary and inconsequential. But Chekhov may have felt so too.

Overall, this fine production by **Malcolm Robertson**, beautifully designed by **Jennie Tate**, must rate as

one of the most memorable ever seen at the Alexander. Two performances in particular, **Robin Cuming's** mournfully hilarious Sorin and **Sue Jones's** Masha, were of the kind that leave one despairing of ever seeing them done so well again. **Ms Jones's** voice is a unique and precious instrument, resembling nothing so much as a trombone of the late-mediaeval period played very forcibly underwater. She was probably the least wilting Masha in stage history, and one could see why Konstantin was in perpetual flight from her. One blast at short range from those phenomenal vocal chords would have shattered his precariously balanced sensibility into a thousand glassy fragments.

Wendy Robertson's gentle, vulnerable Nina, more of a wren than a seagull, was a performance that grew in assurance over the season. On my second visit, her last scene with Konstantin seemed, intentionally or not, to have lost something of its earlier heroic

quality — as if her belief that she would succeed in her vocation as an actress was as futile a delusion as Konstantin's that he could be a writer.

Jill Forster as Irena and **Frank Gallacher** as Trigorin had the difficult task of embodying characters whose primary role in life is that of draining other people's energies. Both did well; but, on the second visit, Trigorin's long first scene with Nina, in which he explained the realities of a writer's life, came over as flat and underplayed.

Restraint

Bruce Kerr, as the ageing roue, Dorn, had the opposite problem — how to restrain himself from stealing every scene in which he had a prominent part. He was usually successful but it clearly cost him an effort.

James Wright's Medvedenko, and the Shamrayefs, played by **Peter Cummins** and **Jacqueline Kelleher**,

ably rounded off an exceptionally strong cast.

The final good thing about the production was its timing, in that it could be seen in the same month as the excellent MTC revival of another major late 19th century play, Ibsen's *A Doll's House*.

The standards of "establishment" theatre in Melbourne have never been higher than now. Yet we can have no assurance that this happy state will continue or even that the Alexander will be able to persist with its annual professional seasons of classical plays.

It is vital that all of us who value live theatre should be seizing such precious, transient opportunities as greedily as we can. It was heartening in this respect to see that, in spite of atrocious weather, audiences had grown considerably between my two visits.

Harold Love
English department

This month at Monash

A round-up of activities open to the public

Bawdy comedy set to music

Three leading stage and TV performers will head the cast of "Lock Up Your Daughters", a bawdy restoration comedy set to music, to be presented in the Alexander Theatre from August 22 to 30.

They are Freddie Parslow, a regular with the Melbourne Theatre Company and also in "The Sullivans"; Liz Harris, former host of children's TV series, "Adventure Island" and "The Magic Circle Club"; and Monica Maughan, of "Prisoner".

"Lock Up Your Daughters", which is based on Henry Fielding's "Rape on Rape", is being presented by Forma Q Theatre Company. Formerly based in Kew, this company now has a policy of presenting shows with wide appeal which star top name professionals backed up by amateur players. Most recently it presented Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" at the National Theatre, St Kilda.

The director of "Lock Up Your Daughters" is Brian Crossley.

The play was commissioned by Bernard Miles to open his Mermaid Theatre in London. The Mermaid

has gone on to establish a firm reputation for itself particularly in the field of musical theatre. It gave birth to shows such as Side by Side by Sondheim.

"Lock Up Your Daughters" was presented in Australia in the early '60s with the West End leads, Richard Wordsworth and Hy Hazel.

It will play at the Alex. Monday to Friday at 8 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Prices are \$9.90 (\$7.90 concession). Bookings: 543 2828.

LECTURE

Mr Mick Young, Shadow Minister in the Federal Parliament for Employment, Industrial Relations and Youth Affairs, will deliver this year's A.A. Calwell Memorial Lecture at Monash.

The Lecture, organised by the ALP Club, will be held in Robert Blackwood Hall on Wednesday, September 24 at 8 p.m.

Mr Young will be introduced by Gayle Whyte, ALP candidate for Bruce.

FORUM

- A university might often seem an impenetrable place to those outside it.
- Yet there are many people with concerns for the world around them which match the working concerns of academics and students.
- As a further step in bringing members of the two groups together, the Graduate School of Environmental Science and the Centre for Continuing Education have organised what they term "an uncomplicated series" on environment and conservation.
- The free series will consist of eight two-hour discussion sessions starting on September 4 at 6.30 p.m.
- Subjects will be suggested and selected by the participants but may include such topics as food additives and health; easy steps to cut home fuel bills; and the safe use of pesticides in gardens.
- Sessions will begin with a brief talk by a staff member or one of Environmental Science's eight Masters students and can be followed by discussion over a light meal.
- For further information and application forms contact Barbara Brewer on exts 3718/3719 or Frank Fisher on exts 3841/3839.

Choral festival

A concert in Robert Blackwood Hall on Saturday, August 30 at 8 p.m. will be the public highlight of a week-long Australian intervarsity choral festival being hosted by the choral societies of Monash and Melbourne universities.

"Melbourne Minifest '80" starts on August 23 and is expected to involve some 150 choristers.

The week will consist of a four day camp at Bendigo CAE followed by three days in Melbourne. The main activity will be rehearsal for the concert which will feature Gounod's St Cecilia Mass and Orff's Catulli Carmina.

The first work is a large French romantic piece, scored for choir, orchestra, organ and harp, and soprano, tenor and bass soloists. The festival choir will be accompanied in this work by the Zelman Memorial Symphony Orchestra and the soloists will be Merlyn Quaife, Graeme Wall and George Koslowski.

"Catulli Carmina" is an arrangement of the lusty poems of Catullus and is a fitting sequel to the famous "Carmina Burana". Accompaniment to this work is two pianos and percussion. The soloists will be Merlyn Quaife and Edwin Roberts.

Both works will be conducted by Bevan Leviston.

Tickets for the concert cost \$6 (\$4 concession) and are available through Bass (there is an outlet at the Alexander Theatre) or from Discurio music shop.

For further information about the festival contact 546 3453.

AUGUST DIARY

2: CONCERT — "Music for Voices, Organ and Brass", pres. by The Melbourne Chorale Chamber Singers and the Melbourne Chorale Continuing Choir with Margot Cory — soprano, and John O'Donnell — organ. Works by Barber, Britten, Ives, Liszt and Wilcock. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Tickets available at all BASS outlets.

4: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Organ recital by Glenys March. Works by Dietrich Buxtehude, Johann Caper Kerll, Louis Nicolas Clerambault, Johann Kuhnau. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

ARTS & CRAFTS COURSES — Enrolments open for spring program. For details and brochure ring Monash Arts & Crafts Centre, ext. 3096.

MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "The ideological and ethnic foundations of the diverse interpretations of linguistic traditions as taught in Melbourne's Jewish schools", by Mr Fred Klarberg. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Inquiries: ext. 2925.

5: MONASH PARENTS GROUP — morning coffee. Guest speaker, Mrs Sandra Tynan who will speak on "Have you heard the one about the wardrobe mistress?". 10.30 a.m. RBH. Admission: \$2. Further information, tickets: Mrs Pam Probert, 528 6739.

LECTURE by James Randi, visiting US "debunker", to talk on psychic phenomena and give demonstrations on psychic frauds. 1 p.m. RBH. Tickets at the door.

6: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "Effect of urbanisation on the development of diabetes in Aborigines", by Dr Kerin O'Dea, Baker Institute. Pres. by Graduate School of Environmental Science. 5 p.m. Room 137, First Year Physics Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3836.

7: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Land Rights in Victoria", by Bette Moore. Pres. by Aboriginal Research Centre. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

LECTURE — "Understanding 'Primitive'

Societies: Evans-Pritchard on the Nuer and the Azande", by Dr R. F. Khan. Pres. by faculty of Arts. 5.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R2. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3200, 3209.

LECTURE — "Sex and Poetry in Java" by Tony Day; "The Pleasure of the Stage — Images of Love in Javanese Theatre", by Barbara Hatley. Co-sponsored by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies and the Australian-Indonesian Assoc. to celebrate Indonesian Independence Day. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

8: CONCERT — Presbyterian Ladies College school concert featuring the Australian premiere of the Saxophone Concerto by Paul Harvey. Other works by Mozart, Bach. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4; students, pensioners, children \$2.

9: CONCERT — National Boys' Choir present their mid-year concert featuring folk songs, Chinese and Japanese music and song. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$4.50, B. Res. \$4; children, pensioners \$2.

10: HSC LECTURES presented by department of Economics. For further information contact Dr G. Richards, ext. 2308; or Mrs B. Jorgensen-Dahl, ext. 2337. RBH.

13: CONCERT — Carey Grammar School featuring senior and junior school choirs, school orchestra and madrigal groups. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3; students and children \$1.

HSC ACCOUNTING & FINANCE LECTURES — pres. by department of Accounting and Finance and VCTA. 9.30 a.m. Lecture Theatres R1 & R5. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2389.

SEMINAR — "Migrants and the Law", pres. by faculty of Law and Centre for Migrant Studies, and the Ecumenical Migration Centre. Fee: \$35 (includes dinner, papers). Further information: Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan, ext. 3377.

16: CONCERT — The Melbourne Youth Music Council Saturday Concert Series 1980 presents the Percy Grainger Youth Orchestra, the

John Antill Youth Band, The Melbourne Youth Choir, The Secondary Stringers and the Junior Stringers. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3; children, pensioners \$1. For further information contact 61 2469.

18-19: SHORT COURSE — "Production and Materials Scheduling Workshop", pres. by department of Econometrics & Operations Research. Course fee: \$150. Further information: Mrs D. Jones, ext. 2441.

20: FASHION PARADE in conjunction with Simplicity Patterns. 12 noon. Arts & Crafts Centre. Admission free. Please notify Centre, on ext. 3096, if wishing to attend.

20-21: SHORT COURSE — "Critical Path Scheduling Workshop", pres. by department of Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$150. Further information: Mrs D. Jones, ext. 2441.

22-23: PLAY — "The Odd Couple", by Neil Simon. Pres. by The Mulgrave Players. 8.15 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: \$5 (includes wine & chicken supper). Inquiries, bookings: Janet Harradence, 232 5330 (a.h.), 561 1211 (b.h.).

22-30: PLAY — "Lock Up Your Daughters", a bawdy romp based on Henry Fielding's "Rape upon Rape", presented by FQT Productions. Starring Liz Harris, Freddie Parslow, and Monica Maughan. Monday to Friday at 8 p.m. Saturday 5 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$9.90; children, pensioners \$7.90. Group concessions available.

23: SATURDAY CLUB (Blue Series, 8-13 year-olds) — "Ballet Expo" presented by Australian Ballet School. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3. CONCERT — "Century of Praise", the Salvation Army Centenary celebration, with the Camberwell, Hawthorn, Koonung and Ringwood Salvation Army Bands. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$2; children, students, pensioners \$1. For further information contact 82 4409.

24: SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT — The sound of Colonial Ladies in the brilliant transcriptions of the mid-century, presented by Kathleen Brady. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

LECTURE-DEMONSTRATION — Ahrend organ, co-sponsored by department of Chemical Engineering and the Chemeca '80 conference. 8.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

28: CONCERT — ABC Gold Series No. 4. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Franz-Paul Decker with Aldo Ciccolini — piano. Works by R. Strauss, Saint-Saens. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$8.50, B. Res. \$6.90, C. Res. \$4.90; students and pensioners A. Res. \$6.90, B. Res. \$4.90, C. Res. \$4.10.

30: CONCERT — Melbourne Intersvarsity Choral Minifest Choir conducted by Bevan Leviston, with the Zelman Memorial Orchestra. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$6; children, students and pensioners \$4.

31: SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT — Organ recital by John O'Donnell. Works by Dietrich Buxtehude, Jacques Boyvin, Jean Langlais, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Antonio Vivaldi, Johann Sebastian Bach. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

MONASH REPORTER

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