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Engineering survey suggests:

EFFICIENCY THE KEY TO WATER SHORTAGES

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

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

Such suggestions come at a time when the real cost of developing new water supplies has risen as sources have become more remote and dam sites have become less physically, economically and socially attractive.

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

The work was carried out with the support of the Australian Water Resources Council and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

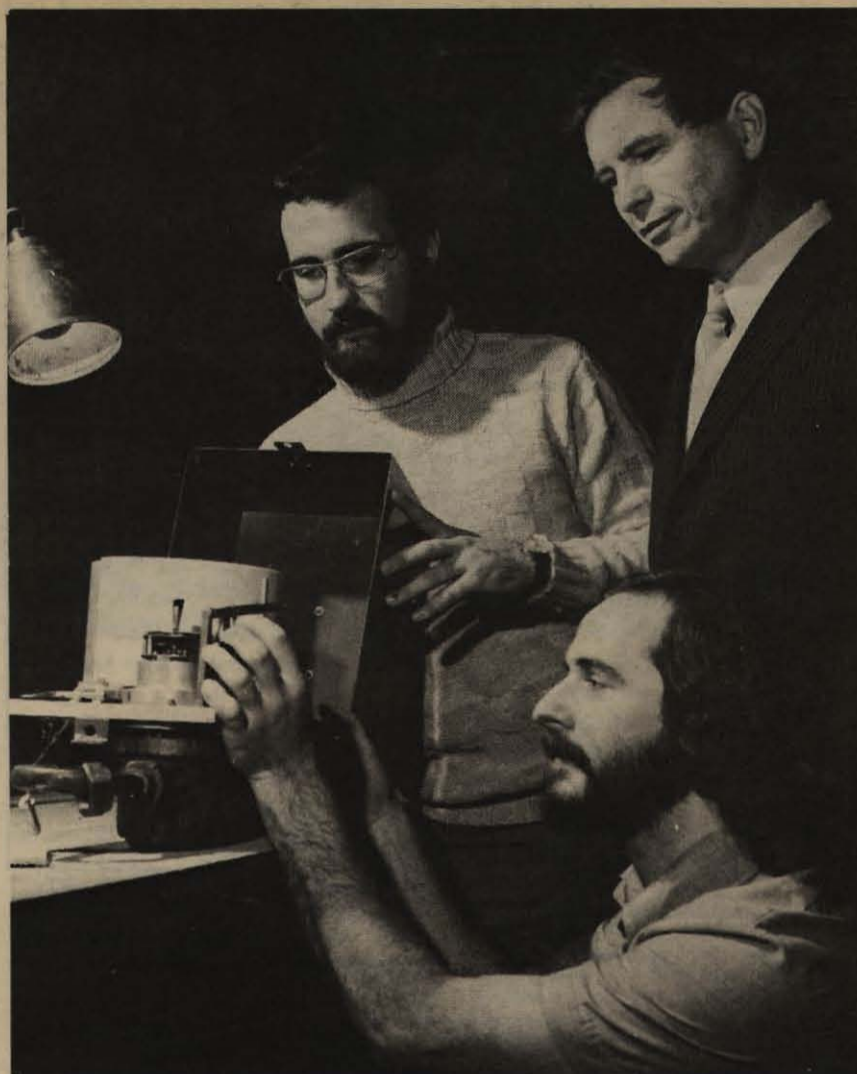
Associated with Mr Heeps on the project were Monash civil engineering staff members, Professor Eric Laurenson (project leader), Associate Professor Tom McMahon, Dr Russell Mein (project supervisors), David Clark (technical assistant) and Chris Powell, who designed and built the equipment.

Mr Heeps' findings have been published recently in an AWRC technical paper, "Efficiency in Industrial, Municipal and Domestic Water Use".

In seeking to identify water losses and its inefficient use, he chose eight residential areas in four Melbourne suburbs — Kew, Caulfield, Heathmont and Studfield — for detailed investigation. These were carefully chosen to span a range of typical housing types.

Instruments were installed to monitor water use and a household questionnaire was distributed to collect information on the use of water using appliances.

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Water researcher, Mr David Heeps (left), Professor Eric Laurenson and Mr Chris Powell (kneeling) inspect water use recording equipment used in the project.

How strong is the swing to maturity?

In contrast with the standstill in demand for tertiary education from traditional sources, young students who move immediately on to higher study after matriculation, there has been extraordinary growth in the number of mature age students entering Australian universities and colleges in the last few years.

Is this "mature generation" interest in tertiary education a once-up phenomenon fired now with enthusiasm which will tomorrow be exhausted?

Or can universities and colleges begin to rely on mature age people as a steady pool of potential entrants?

It is important for future planning that these questions be answered.

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

With these questions in mind, the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit at Monash University has begun a study of mature age students in Australia.

Involved in the study are HEARU staff members, Dr Leo West, Dr Terry Hore, Miss Ann Smurthwaite, Miss Elena Eaton and Mr Pak Boon.

External funding is being sought to extend it next year.

Some of the topics the team is investigating are:

- who the mature entrants are (their backgrounds)
- what their reasons are for seeking a tertiary education
- what type of institutions and courses they favour
- what problems they encounter
- how they perform
- what influence they have on their classes.

To illustrate the growing importance of mature age students (defined as those people 25 and over enrolling for bachelor's degrees), Dr West quotes the following figures in relation to Monash:

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

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MEET THE 'ACHIEVERS'

Lorraine Carey (left) and Anne Newman (right) are Monash graduates who recently have achieved distinction in their fields. Their stories appear on page 3 ...

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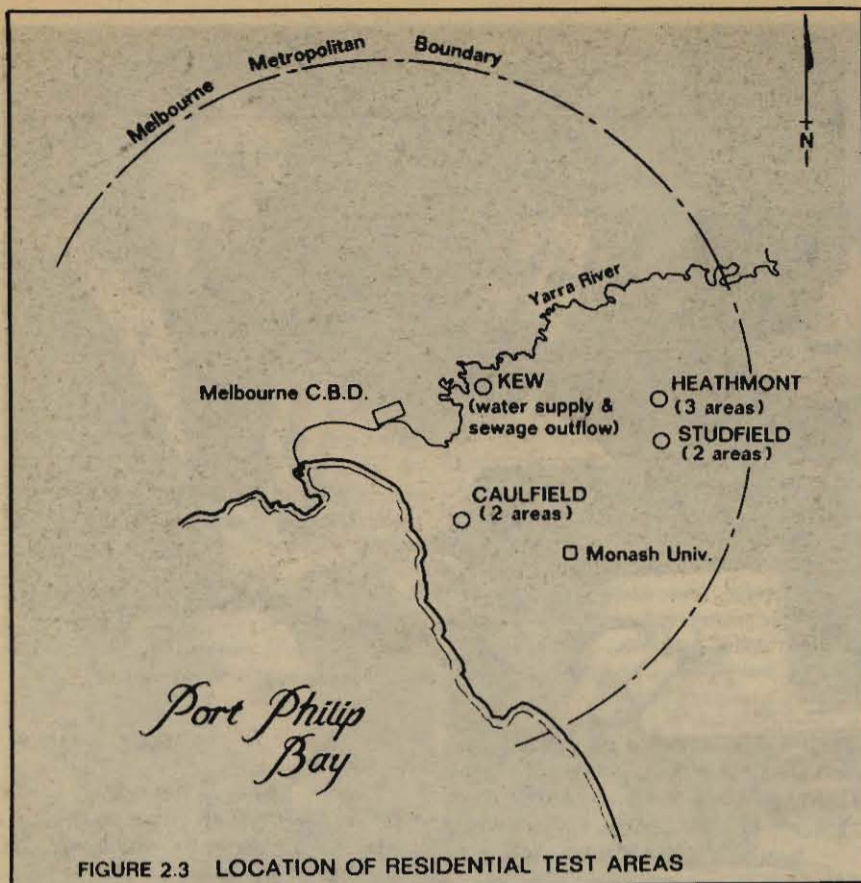


FIGURE 2.3 LOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL TEST AREAS

MAP shows the test areas studied in Civil Engineering's water-use survey.

WATER SURVEY — from page 1

Six ways to save

In tracking down waste and proposing first steps in a conservation program, Mr Heeps deals with six aspects: unaccounted-for water, garden water use, water using appliances, water reuse, water supply pressure and rainwater tanks.

He estimates that unaccounted-for water (the difference between metered supply to an area and the total of the individual metered consumptions) could be as high as 16 per cent in a totally metered system.

Meters which have ceased to register represent about half of this estimate.

The report says: "Water is not lost through non-registering meters, but the potential loss in revenue and the consequent lack of incentive for consumers to conserve water should be sufficient to justify efforts to increase the operational reliability of meters."

Leakage from distribution mains and consumer services is a second major cause of unaccounted-for water.

The report says that only routine surveillance of the entire distribution system can minimise this loss and water authorities should constantly re-evaluate their leak detection techniques as well as construction methods and materials used.

Total sprinkler ban

Mr Heeps recommends a total ban on fixed sprinkler systems for watering the garden, especially those which can be operated by a remote time switch.

While the study in the test areas found that, on average, 10 per cent less garden water was used than the garden needed, one area recorded 60 per cent overuse. There was a high proportion of fixed sprinkler systems in this area.

The report further recommends that a public education program be considered, teaching people to better judge when a garden needs water, how much, the correct way to water to avoid misting and runoff, the best time of the day to water, and about the drought tolerant plants available.

Mr Heeps suggests that water authorities might consider the control of water using appliances to discourage the design of types which use water excessively.

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

The report adds that the increasing popularity of dishwashing machines should be of concern to those interested in saving water.

Mr Heeps predicts that water recycling will become increasingly attractive as a means of boosting supplies as costs of traditional strategies for water supply rise and shortages become imminent.

The report says that more progress must be made in treatment processes and pollution detection techniques before treated effluent can be considered totally safe for drinking.

But, as only four per cent of household water is used for drinking or has contact with food, and 23 per cent does not have any contact with the body, clothes or dishes, it suggests the use of dual domestic distribution systems with different supplies serving different purposes.

The cost of such a system could be high, however, and discourage use.

There is even greater potential for water reuse in industry, irrigation and recreation (in artificial lakes, for example).

Mr Heeps' investigation in the test areas found there was no significant change in water consumption after a reduction in water supply pressure but he warns that longer term data would be required to add confidence to this result.

In examining the use of rainwater

On-the-job tips for students

A seminar program designed to give students an insight into "on the job" aspects of work they might expect to find in industry and the professional career areas will start at Monash this month.

Conducted by the Careers and Appointments Office, the careers information seminars, to be addressed by skilled professionals, will be held over nine Wednesday afternoons from June 8.

Aimed particularly at final year students who may be uncertain about what the future holds, but open to all, the series will cover the following career fields: personnel and industrial relations (June 8), banking (June 15), retailing (June 22), journalism (June 29), teaching (July 6), sales and marketing (July 13), librarianship (July 20), data processing (July 27), and the Public Service (August 3).

This is the first such seminar series to be held at Monash.

The Careers and Appointments Office felt there was a need for it, partly

because of the poor appreciation many students have of the careers open to them, and partly because the Campus Interview Program has changed in nature from a primarily information — giving exercise to a recruitment drive on the part of many employers.

The seminars will provide insight into careers from the practical point of view.

The speakers are being asked to provide information about where opportunities (if any) are likely to occur, what training is provided, what potential employers might require of an individual, and how to set about obtaining a job in the particular field.

The first seminar, on personnel and industrial relations, will be addressed by the manager of the training and human resources division of GMH, Mr M. Watson, industrial officer with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, Mr P. Marsh, and principal officer with the industrial relations industry division of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, Mr M. Ryan.

The seminars will be held in the balcony room of the Union Building and will start at 2.15 p.m. (2.30 p.m. June 15).

Contact the Careers and Appointments Office on exts. 3150/1/2 for further information.

tanks, the study found that up to 53 per cent of household water use could be provided from a 10 kilolitre storage tank. The cost of this supply compared with current water authority charges would discourage installation, however.

In conclusion Mr Heeps nominates two areas in which he suggests further studies should be conducted.

First, he says, the most limiting factor he encountered was the lack of suitable and fundamental water use data, especially for the residential sector. Emphasis should be given to the installation of permanent data collection test areas to provide long term and representative data enabling studies to reach more general conclusions and cover a broader scope of water uses.

Flush reduction

Secondly, he recommends, the flush capacity of toilet cisterns appears to be a promising area for further investigation. First impressions would seem to indicate that the standard flush capacity (11 litres for public sewer areas) could be excessive, particularly when compared with the 3.5 litre capacity for septic tank areas. Extra data is needed in this area before firm recommendations can be made.

Throughout his report Mr Heeps emphasises the need to re-educate the public in its attitudes towards the use of water. He sees this as being a possibly more desirable approach than achieving thriftier use through pricing policy.

On current attitudes he says: "To many people water is a substance which appears at the turn of a tap and disappears through a plug hole. Water is nearly always at hand, it is cheap, and very seldom are any constraints put on its use."

"This attitude of familiarity leads to the waste of a large volume of water. A dripping tap is usually never fixed until it disturbs someone's sleep. Teeth are cleaned with the tap left running. A forgotten garden sprinkler is not cursed for its waste of water but rather for the inconvenient pool of water on the lawn."

BALI BRIGADE 'GROUNDED'?

Indications are that the economic conditions are thinning the ranks of the so-called Bali Brigade — students who travel overseas during their vacations.

The Monash University Health Service's 1976 annual report shows that the number of students receiving injections for overseas in the peak period, October and November, fell significantly last year.

It was about two-thirds of the number receiving injections in 1975 and one-half that of 1974.

A second reason for the falling demand for injections could be changing official attitudes towards immunisation.

Fewer countries are demanding that visitors be immunised against diseases such as smallpox, typhoid and cholera, although health and travel authorities still strongly advise it.

The annual report shows that the number of students attending the Health Service in 1976 was about the same as in the previous year.

However, as University enrolments have increased slightly, this has meant a drop in the percentage of enrolled students attending from 41 per cent in 1975, (43 per cent 1972, 1973, 1974) to 39.3 per cent in 1976.

The report says: "The easy explanation for the percentage drop would be — 'we can't see any more than we do, if the population rises, the percentage must fall.'"

"This is probably true, but changes within the student population are probably more important. Older students and part-timers are more likely to have an established relationship with a local doctor, and therefore tend to use us less."

Two Monash graduates have recently been making names for themselves as ... **ACHIEVERS** among the **UNDERACHIEVERS**

Primary maths study earns research award

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

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

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

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

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

It was announced recently that the work had won for Miss Newman the G. S. Browne Educational Research Prize for 1976. The prize is offered annually by the Victorian Institute of Educational Research, and Miss Newman's paper has been accepted for publication in the Institute's Bulletin later this year.

Miss Newman's study was based on a survey of sixth-grade children in 19 different schools in Melbourne's western suburbs. Initially, 917 pupils were tested and, of these, 124 "low-achievers" were selected for more intensive study.

The survey was undertaken by 31 interviewers from the Diploma in Education year at Monash. All the interviewers were graduates in mathematics and were doing the Method of Mathematics course for their Dip. Ed.

In their "one-to-one" interview sessions with the pupils, members of the survey team used an "error analysis guideline" specially designed by Miss Newman to identify the point at which errors crept in during the children's attempts to perform a series of set mathematical tasks.

Altogether, the 124 children made a total of 3002 errors in their attempts to solve the problems put to them.

When these errors were analysed and classified it was found that:

- About 13 per cent of the errors arose because the pupils were unable to read the questions accurately enough to understand the meaning of the tasks.

- For another 22 per cent of the errors the pupils were able to read the questions accurately, but were unable to either explain the meanings of the questions in their own words or otherwise demonstrate that they understood the questions.

"Thus," says Miss Newman, "for approximately 35 per cent of the errors



ANNE NEWMAN discusses her work with Ken Clements, senior lecturer in education.

made by the low-achievers, the pupils failed to arrive at a point in their attempted solutions where they could even begin to apply the relevant mathematical knowledge, skills or principles."

The final analysis revealed another area where there was a lack of understanding — in "transformation". In 12 per cent of cases, pupils had been able to read and understand the literal meaning of a question, but had no idea how to solve the task because they did not know which mathematical process to use.

However, the survey showed that the largest proportion of errors (26 per cent) did in fact arise at the "process skills" stage, where, although the pupils had been able to read, understand and transform the questions, they

were unable to perform correctly the necessary skills.

Finally, about 25 per cent of the errors were put down either to "careless slips" (the reasons for which were unknown), or to "lack of motivation".

Anne Newman, a graduate of Bendigo State College, is a trained infant teacher who has directed her interests towards the low-achieving child in regular schools.

She has lectured at Geelong State College, and taught in a number of metropolitan and country schools in Victoria and at a community school in Darwin.

At present she is a lecturer in reading at Christ College, Chadstone, Vic.

She has been invited to speak to a number of teachers' groups about the results of the study reported on this page, and gave a lead paper at a conference of the Mathematics Research Group of Australia held at Monash last month.

Destination Harvard

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

That preparation will take a major step forward in September when she leaves for Harvard University to begin a Master of Divinity course there.

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

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

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

"I'm particularly interested in studying the traditional structures of church life and possibilities of new styles of ministry."

Already, Miss Carey has served an impressive and varied "apprenticeship".

After gaining her Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate from Frankston Teachers' College in 1969, she taught for a year at Doveton West — an area

with a high population of migrants and a significant percentage of families in which both parents were involved in shift work.

Consequently, her classes had many children suffering social and emotional disadvantages.

In 1972-73 she "did time" at Winlton Girls Youth Training Centre, where she was involved in a team teaching program for emotionally disturbed girls and conducted social competency and vocational training programs.

The following year she worked in the education centre of Fairlea Women's Prison and is still a member of a committee looking at educational and vocational opportunities for prisoners in the community.

Her present job is assistant to the Senior Special Education Officer (Socially and Emotionally Handicapped) in the Victorian Education Department.

Since 1973, Miss Carey's principal concern has been the study of women in society, disadvantaged groups in the community and religion.

She has prepared research papers on such topics as: Girls, delinquency and institutions; Maternal deprivation; The effectiveness of female incarceration; The effect on children of working mothers; The subject of 'misbehaviour'; The philosophy of punishment; The future of religion; God and evil; Christians and Marxists: A mutual challenge?; The welfare rights of normal children living in conditions of economic and emotional poverty.

While working part-time for her BA degree (she graduated last month with majors in sociology and politics), Miss Carey was awarded a Vallejo Gantner Memorial Travel Prize that enabled her to visit India for two months.

There she set out to discover whether traditional sex roles were changing in a developing country and made a particular study of women and crime.

But Miss Carey's over-riding interest ("commitment" is the word she uses most frequently) has been in religion and women's role in the ministry.

For a number of years she has been actively involved in the lay ministry as lector, Extraordinary minister of the

Eucharist, in workshops to help prepare the Sunday mass, and as secretary of her local parish council at St Brigid's, Mordialloc, where she organised a team of voluntary workers to implement welfare services to persons in crisis situations or in need of care.

"I have a personal commitment in not only understanding, but in seeking to implement alternatives to traditionally accepted roles of women in Church ministry," Miss Carey says.

"I envisage that an even greater diversity of opportunities and roles within the structures of the Church will open up to lay men and women, as well as to women in religious orders."



LORRAINE CAREY got an impromptu lesson in keyboard technique from organ-builder Ron Sharp when she visited the Religious Centre recently.

NEW COMPUTER SYSTEM FOR LIBRARY LOANS

Monash University's library will take a major step forward in expanding its computerised control of book circulation by installing a Plessey library pen system later this year.

The new system will make borrowing books a simpler procedure and, at the same time, give the library a faster and more reliable information service on the whereabouts of its borrowed material.

Every book able to be borrowed will eventually be given a label specially coded with vertical lines of varying thickness. Borrower's identification cards will similarly be given a unique label.

To take a book out, borrowers will run a pen with an inbuilt light source over both these labels which will record the information of what is being borrowed and by whom directly on to magnetic tape.

If the status of the borrower is in question or the particular book on call (say to be rebound) the new system will halt the loan.

At present borrowers fill out details about the book and themselves on a form. This information is punched via magnetic tape into the University's B6700 computer. A printout from the computer giving details on the loans and returns can be two days old by the time it reaches the library.

The new system, by eliminating the punching, will cut this delay time in half and will also save effort and cost, while increasing accuracy.

It will at first be introduced in the Main Library, the Humanities and Social Sciences branch.

Delivery of three light pen terminals, two portable data capture units, an an-

cillary equipment cabinet and a magnetic tape recording device is scheduled for September. It is hoped the system will be operating in the Main Library well before the start of the 1978 academic year.

The University selected the Plessey equipment because of its world-wide proven acceptance and the scope it offers for stage by stage expansion while providing required automatic data collection and exceptions trapping facilities from the outset.

The library tender called for maximum hardware interchangeability during full development of the system.

Finance permitting, the new system will be extended eventually to all the Monash branch libraries, both on and possibly off campus as well. As other

branches come on to the system it can be upgraded to incorporate a stored program controller using a substantial on-line file of the library's book stock.

The delay the library experiences in receiving information on the circulation of its material, while halved by implementation of the first stage of the new system, will be eliminated entirely with its full development.

Then, the library will have a fully on-line inventory with real-time data collection, file updating, and expanded inquiry facilities.

In the meantime the library's comprehensive circulation package will continue to use data collected in a variety of ways to maintain a continuous record of borrowings and perform other tasks such as recalling overdue material, and accounting.

Pre-school entry opens

Applications are now open for admission next year to the preschool conducted by the Elwyn Morey Child Study Centre in Monash's Education Faculty.

Children born between July 1, 1973 and June 30, 1974 are eligible for normal admission in next year's intake.

Applications close on Friday, July 8. If there are more than 40 applicants, a ballot will be held on July 15 with preference being given to children who have already had a brother or sister in the preschool.

Application forms may be obtained by phoning Mrs Sinclair on ext. 2829 or direct from Miss B. Lewis in the preschool.

In addition, a few places are reserved in the preschool for children with handicaps or special needs.

Applications for these places will be received any time during the year. Age limits do not apply.

Interested parents should contact Miss Lewis or phone Mrs Sinclair for a special application form.

● From page 1

Mature age students:

SUCCESS RATE PRAISED

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

The first stage in the HEARU study has been a survey of most of the tertiary institutions in Australia.

One of the most interesting early observations is that some institutions are so impressed with the success rate of their mature age students that they plan to increase their intake and one, Macquarie University in Sydney, actually claims to give them preference.

Of the 113 institutions invited to participate in the survey, 97 responded.

Of these, most have relaxed entry requirements for all potential mature age students. This is not including schemes like the Monash early leavers scheme which is available to some mature age students only (those who can demonstrate previous "disadvantage").

The survey reveals that only six institutions require full HSC or its interstate equivalent for eligibility. Most surprisingly, 60, including seven universities, do not require any HSC for mature age entrants. A further 12

specify that potential entrants must not have attempted HSC.

The methods of selection vary considerably and usually involve multiple procedures. A total of 48 institutions use special tests as part of the selection procedure, 50 use interviews and 33 use work experience or work references.

Although the survey did not specifically ask the tertiary institutions about their mature age students' performance, 26 of the respondents offered information on it.

Perform better

Thirteen stated that mature students performed better than traditional students, 12 said they performed just as well and only one reported that they had a higher drop-out rate.

Dr West cautions that some of these responses were impressions and some were based on formal comparisons.

He says: "Even in the latter case there is danger in attributing any difference to the age of the students since usually they are selected in a different way from normal students and so any difference may simply be a function of the different selection methods."

"However the comments are impor-

tant as they reflect the attitude of the institution towards the performance of the students."

The HEARU team has also conducted a survey of the education literature concerning the performance of mature age students. It supports the comments made by the tertiary institutions.

Dr West says: "Although what has been done until now is descriptive, it is possible to make some speculative inferences."

"It is reasonable to see the initial move towards acceptance of mature age students into tertiary institutions being based on supply/demand considerations. A greater 'openness' of CAEs to mature age students is consistent with this proposition.

"However it seems that some institutions have adopted a positive commitment to mature age students because of their good performance and/or their influence on the institutions, that is, their 'success' as students."

"The reaction of these institutions is now based on demand/success considerations. While the demand exists they will continue to accept students irrespective of supply considerations."

Monash joins 'improved libraries' effort

Monash University will participate in a joint Victorian university-college effort to improve service in academic libraries.

Based on recommendations in the CAVAL Report (Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries), the first step in the joint approach will be to establish a permanent agency to co-operate on library programs.

The agency's role will be to:

- promote greater co-ordination in the development of library collections
- improve methods of identifying and locating recorded information in member libraries and of creating and using bibliographic systems
- improve physical access to libraries' collections.

Participating libraries include those of Deakin, La Trobe, Monash and Melbourne universities, the State College of Victoria, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and the Library Council of Victoria.

Initially the libraries plan to develop a shared cataloguing network and will first prepare specifications for necessary computer equipment.

Funds sought

Melbourne University has made a submission to the Universities Commission on behalf of the four universities for funding to assist in the establishment of CAVAL.

Monash strongly supports this application in its own submission.

The estimated cost of developing an on-line shared cataloguing system is expected to be about \$3m. and Monash asks for development funding to the same level sought by Melbourne: about \$150,000 a year over four years.

A permanent standing committee of the Victorian Universities and Colleges Committee has been set up to manage the co-operative effort.

Monash's representative on the committee is the University Librarian, Mr T. B. Southwell.

Other members are: Professor E. J. Williams (chairman, Melbourne University), Mr D. H. Borchardt (La Trobe), Miss M. Cameron (Deakin), Mr K. A. R. Horn (Library Council of Victoria), Mr W. D. Richardson (Melbourne), Miss M. Sheppard (SCV at Hawthorn, on behalf of the SCV) and Mr J. L. Ward (RMIT, on behalf of the VIC).

Take a bow

The Monash Archery Club has made Deputy Warden of the Union, Doug Ellis, an honorary member.

The award was made in recognition of Doug's work in helping the sporting clubs.

He was presented recently with a club T-shirt and an honorary membership card entitling him to attend meetings and sports days.

Jury preferable 'without doubt'

A system of trial based on the use of mathematicians to determine statistically the probability of guilt beyond reasonable doubt was impracticable, the Chancellor of Monash University, Sir Richard Eggleston said recently.

Sir Richard said that, were he ever to be charged with an indictable offence, he would prefer to face a jury of 12 to a panel of statisticians even though "some of my best friends are statisticians."

He was delivering this year's Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture on the topic "Beyond Reasonable Doubt". Established to honor a former Justice of the High Court of Australia, the lectures deal with current trends in, and developments of, legal thought.

Sir Richard said that differences between mathematicians about the "correct" method of calculating probabilities did not "augur well for the application of mathematical theory to the resolution of problems of reasonable doubt."

There were also unquantifiable elements that entered into almost every criminal case.

He said: "The fact is that although writers on probability have been concerned with the problem of credibility for centuries, no solution has yet been

found for the problem of computing the probabilities when the reliability or the credibility of witnesses is in question.

"Accordingly, it seems likely that we shall be relying on human judgment and common sense in such cases for some time yet.

"Personally I do not feel distressed at this prospect."

Quoting authors Kalven and Zeisel in their book *The American Jury*, Sir Richard said: "The requirement of proof beyond reasonable doubt is a way of saying that we live in a society that prefers to let 10 guilty men go free rather than risk convicting one innocent man . . .

"In the end the point is that the jury, as an expression of the community's conscience, interprets this norm more generously and more intensely than does the judge.

"If a society wishes to be serious about convicting only when the state has been put to proof beyond a reasonable doubt it would be well advised to have a jury system."

Sir Richard concluded his speech with a quote from Lord Devlin: "Trial by jury is not an instrument of getting at the truth; it is a process designed to make it as sure as possible that no innocent man is convicted."



Like to meet this one face to face? You can, at an exhibition titled "The Mask" to be held in the visual arts exhibition gallery on the seventh floor of the Menzies Building from June 6 to July 7. The exhibition features selected worship, dance and theatre masks from throughout the world. The one pictured is a tribal Kanaga mask from the Oogon tribe in Mali, Western Sudan.

Fruity wheeze revisited



Remember the celebrated case of the counterfeit professor? For those who don't — this time last year (then) final year law student Campbell McComas pulled the wigs over the eyes of law staff, students and a few distinguished outsiders by delivering a lecture titled "When 'no' means 'yes': rape, consent and the law" in the guise of a Professor Glanville Williams, Rouse Ball Professor of English Law at Cambridge.

To mark the first anniversary of the hoax Campbell (left) presented the Dean of the Law Faculty, Professor Gerry Nash, with a portrait of the "Alternative Professor" in full prophetic flight.

The photo would be treated, Professor Nash asserted, "with all the attention and admiration it deserved".

Migrant seminars

Four sessions remain in the migrant studies seminar program at Monash this term.

The seminars, to be held on Monday evenings at fortnightly intervals from June 20, deal with the conditions and factors influencing migrants within Australia, together with conceptual models needed to analyse them.

Sydney author, Mr Pino Bosi, will address the next one on June 20 on the topic "Pluralism in Australia: an Author's Perspective".

Other speakers and their topics are: July 4, Professor R. Taft, Monash,

"Successful Coping in Migrants: Some Examples"; July 18, Ms T. Nikolaou, co-author of "But I Wouldn't Want My Wife to Work There", "Migrant Women in Industry"; August 1, Dr A. Davidson, Monash, "Political Cultures in the Country of Origin and their Influences."

All seminars will be held in Rooms 245/250 on the second floor of the Education Building. They start at 7.30 p.m.

The program is being organised by the Centre for Migrant Studies.

NAME CHANGE FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS

The Monash Research Students' Association has been renamed the Monash Postgraduates' Association (MPGA) as from April 21.

The Association has now announced its office-bearers and committee members for 1977. They are:

Acting chairman: Jane Millar (zoology, ext. 3845).

Secretary: Rick Williams (anc. history, 2118).

Asst. Secretary: Barry Martin (chemistry, 3580).

Treasurer: Colin Moore (botany, 3832).

Activities officer: Lionel Stock (chemistry, 3569).

Members without portfolip: Nick Witte (chemistry, 3627) and Mark Pierce (education).

Arts Faculty Board: Peter Londey (anc. hist., 2118).

Arts Higher Degrees Committee: Peter Londey.

Science Faculty Board: Greg Wernert (chemistry, 3580).

Science Committee on Graduate Matters: Jane Millar (zoology, 3845).

Hargrave Library Committee: Matthew Simpson (physics, 3701).

Biomedical Library Committee: David Parieh (botany, 3832).

Main Library Users and General Library Committees: Lawry Schafe (education, 2884).

Ph.D. and Research Committee: Alan Woods (mathematics, 2561).

Computer Centre Liaison Committee: Peter Dewildt (computer science, 3907).

RBH Management Committee: Joanne Tippett (botany, 3809).

Patents Committee: Peter Dewildt (comp. sci., 3907).

Law Faculty Board: P. S. Pande (law).
Professorial Board: John Patrick (comp. sci., 3904) and Ian Legge (English).

Council: Peter Harman (chemistry). After June 28: David Parkes (botany, 3832).

Parking Committee: David Parkes (botany, 3832).

Referenda inquiry

Submissions relating to the benefits and failings of the University Union's present provisions for holding referenda are being sought by a committee set up to investigate the matter.

The Union Board established the committee at a meeting in February.

Its members are Lidia Slucki, Michael Crozier and Graeme Sweeney.

They have invited interested Union members to participate in formulating proposals. Anyone interested in so doing should contact any of the committee members.

Women meet

The Monash Women's Society will hold its annual general meeting in assembly room SG02, ground floor, Menzies Building, on Tuesday, June 21.

The meeting will start at 10.30 a.m., after coffee at 10 a.m.

Mrs Isobel Butchart, honorary secretary, says that the future functioning of the society will be discussed in detail at the meeting, and suggestions will be welcomed.

"It is hoped that as many members and potential members as possible will attend," Mrs Butchart said.

Mrs Butchart can be contacted on 25 1788.

'We need to know the good and bad of computers'

It was essential to generate the widest possible awareness of computer technology's potential for good as well as harm so that it could be steered towards a maximum service of the democratic ideal.

Professor Weeramantry of Monash's Law Faculty said this recently. He was delivering a paper titled "Some Impact of Computers on Democratic Forms of Government" to the Computers and the Law conference held at the University.

Professor Weeramantry said that computers would release large sections of the workforce from the drudgery of the current long hours of work, thus maximising leisure.

There was a danger, however, that people with a vast amount of unaccustomed leisure would be unable to use it and turn to socially damaging activities, possibly causing the collapse of our civilisation.

On the other hand, he said, "this may well be history's unique opportunity for participatory democracy in the real sense of that term."

Professor Weeramantry warned that the schools, as of now, would need to train future citizens for this participatory role and to turn the increased leisure they would enjoy to social utility.

Professor Weeramantry said: "The computer brings us closer to the Athenian participatory democracy model than any other voting device or procedure we have seen thus far."

"The technology is now available for instant responses from homes on any issue of moment on which the government is canvassing public opinion."

Furthermore, the possibility of instant electronic polls could change the whole concept of a government holding office for a fixed term despite the fact that electoral opinion may move dramatically away from it.

He said: "This means that every government, conscious that what hitherto were surmises of unpopularity are now matters of fact, will be on its toes to keep its popularity level as high as it can by explaining, informing and educating the public on every decision of consequence it needs to take."

Earlier in his speech, however, Professor Weeramantry warned of the dangers of computer technology.

He said it offered a new phenomenon in law and politics — the phenomenon not merely of a seat of enormous power but of a seat of power functioning behind sealed doors. This was the reverse of the basic demands of democratic theory.

He said that as technology increased in complexity, control must move away from the elected holders of power to the controllers of technology.

He foreshadowed a situation in the foreseeable future in which a handful of computer personnel could, if so minded, hold a whole community to ransom.

Another danger of the unchecked development of computer technology was the extent to which it allowed continuous surveillance of citizens.

A complete dossier of information could be built up to an extent unknown before, making it possible to mould the



"Computers and the Law" conference participants discuss the day's sessions at a coffee break. From left, Mr T. P. Purcell (NSW Law Foundation), Mr J. Traill (chairman of the computer committee of the Law Council of Australia), J. Carnsew and Mr A. Ligertwood.

habits of entire populations by reason of the ease with which deviations from the norm could be spotted.

Computer scanning of widely scattered data could detect associations between people and organisations that

might otherwise have been impossible to notice, thus challenging the right of free association.

In citing other dangers of computer technology, Professor Weeramantry said that computer crime was surpass-

ing most other categories of crime in its potential for social damage.

He said: "When classified information is the subject of larceny not only private integrity but also public security suffers."

Computers vs copyright

Computer storage and retrieval of protected works presented challenges to the copyright system which must be resolved in the interests of both the owners and users of those works.

Senior lecturer in law at Monash, Mr J. C. Lahore, said this recently. Mr Lahore was delivering a paper on "Protection of Intellectual Property" to the national conference on Computers and the Law.

He said that, at present, the user had no certainty that copyrights were not being infringed either at the input or output stage. The copyright owner was equally uncertain as to the extent to which a work was protected, if at all.

Mr Lahore said: "The urgency of seeking a resolution of the problem was clearly stated by the Whitford Committee which referred to the development of sophisticated computerised information storage and retrieval systems which could revolutionise information dissemination as we know it today, even to the extent of replacing printed works completely."

(The Whitford Committee was set up in the UK to consider the law on copyright and designs and reported to

the British Parliament in March this year.)

Quoting from its report, he said: "It has been suggested that the day may come when all homes and offices throughout the country are linked to a national computer centre via viewer/printer consoler. Works of reference would in that case be particularly vulnerable. The sale of just one copy of a work to the national centre would result in its contents, or a selection thereof, being made available throughout the country."

An infringement

Mr Lahore said that, under the present law, it was an infringement of copyright in a work if input into a computer was a reproduction in a material form.

In terms of the basic concepts of copyright law, computer storage was a form of "fixation" which should constitute an infringing act, he said.

A computer print-out of a copyright work, or a substantial part of it, would also constitute an infringement.

He said: "If there is some 'fixation', for example, in the form of printed material, the same principles will ap-

ply as apply in any other case of infringement by reproduction in the form of the printed word, a sound recording or film. There are no special difficulties...

"A more complex situation arises if, in effecting the retrieval, there is no print-out but instead a projection of information on a screen. In this case also it is suggested that copyright law has a wider impact than is commonly supposed. The copyright owner has, in addition to the rights previously referred to, the exclusive rights of public performance, broadcasting and diffusion."

Mr Lahore continued: "Much of the international doubt as to possible copyright infringement by retrieval of protected works in the form of projection arises because copyright laws in most countries do not deal with transitory displays which do not constitute public performance."

"Perhaps the copyright owner should have a specific 'display right' as is given in s.106(5) of the United States General Revision of Copyright Law. The diffusion right under the Australian Act is limited to the operation of diffusion services for subscribers."

Even vacation but ly wasn't vacant

While it may have been term vacation over the last three weeks, the campus was far from dormant. Several major national conferences, as well as numerous workshops, seminars and meetings, were held at Monash during the period. Among these were the Law Faculty's 'Computers and the Law' conference, the annual meeting of the Astronomical Society of Australia, and Civil Engineering's water engineering workshop. Conference photos on these pages were taken by Herve Alleaume.



Astronomers at Monash

The topics were out-of-this-world when about 80 astronomers, radio-astronomers and astrophysicists from throughout Australasia met at Monash recently.

They were members of the Astronomical Society of Australia which was holding its 11th annual general meeting.

Pictured above at the meeting were (from left) Professor R. Brown (chemistry, Monash), Professor W. Christiansen (Sydney) and Professor R. Van der Borgh (mathematics, Monash).

Professor Brown delivered an invited paper to the conference on "Deuterium in the Galaxy." Professor Van der Borgh led a session on "Convection in Stars."

Professor Christiansen is the newly elected president of the Society.



Hydrologists observe runoff from a "computerised" storm. Geoff Crouch, of Monash, is demonstrating.

Engineers discuss water resources

Twenty-seven professional engineers from five States and the ACT attended a water engineering workshop conducted by the civil engineering department at Monash during May.

The six day course covered four areas of interest to urban hydrologists: urban drainage, flooding, water resources and water quality.

It dealt particularly with the development of new methods and techniques for design work which are the offspring of a recent growing interest in urban hydrology.

The availability of computers has been a stimulus for, and allowed practical use of, more sophisticated procedures in the subject area and computers were used in practical demonstration problem solving during the course.

The water engineering workshop was the third in a series. The previous two were held in 1975.

Leading the course were Professor E. M. Laurenson, Associate Profes-

sor T. A. McMahon, Dr R. G. Mein (from the civil engineering department at Monash) and Mr R. J. Vass, from the MMBW.

The course was organised by the Centre for Continuing Education.

Lively La Trobe, too

The public is being invited to listen and learn over lunch at La Trobe in a new series of Thursday afternoon talks.

The idea behind the series is to invite people from off campus to meet and mix with people who work and study on campus.

The lunchtime talks will be given by senior academics who will provide interesting, amusing and sometimes surprising highlights of their research.

Speaker at the next luncheon on July 7, will be Professor J. Morrison, chairman of the physical chemistry department. Professor Morrison is currently researching the senses of smell and taste.



At least
someone
rested

Monash Dip. Ed. student Peter Davis took this photo of sweet repose which indicates that the proverbial dog's life mightn't be too bad after all.

Peter is a member of the Monash Photographic Society and took the photo for a Society monthly competition on the subject of pets.

The Society has about 90 student- and staff members. More of their work can be found on pages 10 and 11.

WHAT THEY'VE BEEN SAYING IN GRADUATION ADDRESSES

- Students should repay costs
- Economic brakes on funds
- No excuse for further cuts
- Art: a way of life

'Student loans scheme would reduce inequality'

A student loans scheme — in which students paid back the cost of their tertiary education by additional taxation after graduation — would remove one source of inequality in the community.

Professor of economics at Monash University, Professor M. G. Porter, said this at a graduation ceremony recently at which 296 economics students and 15 administration students received their degrees.

Professor Porter said that a loans scheme would eventually remove most of the tax burden of tertiary education from the general community.

The average student came from a higher socio-economic group than the average taxpayer, he said.

"Consequently, at any point in time the education system is redistributing from the lower to higher income brackets, at the same time as it is distributing from the old to the young, and from the less able to the more able," he added.

A second benefit from a loans scheme would be an increase in the degree of student control over the allocation of educational resources.

Increased student interest in getting value for money would generate increased staff sensitivity towards the relevance of their lectures and course contents.

Professor Porter predicted that greater "user" interest in the quality of his education could lead to changes in the policy of academic appointment.

He said that while there were powerful arguments for some form of academic tenure based on the need to preserve intellectual freedom, there might be a compromise move towards a policy of hiring academics on fixed term contracts renewable every five or 10 years depending on performance.

Professor Porter said: "Supporters of the current system argue that a shift to a 'user pays' scheme would reduce tertiary education to a dull process in which the dollar dictates the direction of education.

"One reply to such critics could be that by such a shift, we would be restoring individual liberty to the potential beneficiary and ultimate financier of education, and reducing somewhat the monopolistic control currently exercised by educational elites. Individuals who desire education in the classics, fine arts and the like, would, of course, continue to be able to partake of such education, but not at the expense of the factory workers of Clayton.

"The faculties in universities and CAEs which offer courses of only marginal interest to students will obtain only marginal enrolments, and will be

forced to re-shuffle their staffs accordingly.

"Opponents of a shift towards a market-oriented tertiary system also argue that it would substitute selfish considerations for the detached, and therefore impartial, assessment of ideas. On the other hand it should be noted that under the current system we suffer from a different and more worrying form of selfishness.

"At present, students are often locked into inflexible courses and are not able to direct resources spent on their behalf so as to obtain quite dif-

ferent approaches, for example, to the teaching of economics. Many lectures are dated and unduly rigid, and are taught by academics who for many years have remained outside the mainstream of the community, and in fact have been protected by the ultimate form of tariff — academic tenure."

He concluded: "Whilst we may acquiesce restrictions on the freedom of trade in commodities, in the interest of narrow groups, we should never allow restrictions on the freedom of trade in ideas.



Professor Porter . . . "loans would remove inequality".

"And the best insurance that such restriction does not take place is the development of truly free and competitive education systems capable of producing generations of spirited and truly independent graduates."

'Education a casualty of economic malaise'

The apparent disenchantment with higher education in some sections of the community stemmed largely from the economic malaise afflicting our society.

The Vice-Chancellor of Monash University, Professor R. L. Martin, said this recently. Professor Martin was addressing a graduation ceremony at La Trobe University.

He said the abundant funding of universities in the 1960s was based on the widespread belief of government that the economic yield from money invested in education would generate economic growth.

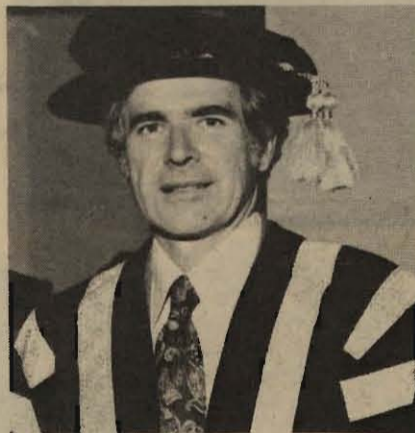
He continued: "In the current circumstances of unemployment and underemployment this guiding concept, which has so greatly strengthened our universities in the past, has now been called into question and higher education could become a casualty in the future allocation of scarce resources."

Humanising effect

Professor Martin warned that cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses of higher education, while pertinent to the market place, could misrepresent its humanising contribution and lead to myopic and superficial conclusions.

"I believe the time has arrived to reaffirm the role of universities in our community and to restate our belief in the broader objectives of academic enterprise," he said.

This must become the basis for



Professor Martin . . . "time to reaffirm our role".

rational debate on what priority should be assigned to higher education in the distribution of diminished resources.

Professor Martin listed four functions of a university:

● In some ways the most important, he said, was to train young minds to think creatively, logically and objectively.

Universities should inculcate in students a breadth, flexibility and autonomy of mind, a questioning and even sceptical spirit which would best prepare them to meet responsibilities of citizenship in a world where demands were rapidly changing.

"The community should be able to look to the university and its graduates to understand, to analyse dispassionately and provide leadership on

the moral and social implications of the vexing issues of the day," he added.

● The most obvious function of the university, Professor Martin said, was "to provide a cohort of professionals educated and trained in conformity with the highest international standards of scholarship in the various disciplines."

Research

● Another essential activity was the search for knowledge.

Professor Martin said: "Indeed, many of us would regard teaching and research as inseparable functions, each nourishing the other.

"The community requires a body of persons endowed with unusually high intellectual attainments who have been specially trained to comprehend knowledge at its advancing frontiers and to contribute by creating new frontiers."

● The fourth characteristic of the university was to provide intellectual and cultural leadership in the community.

He said: "There is a special role which universities can play in developing the aesthetic sensitivities of the surrounding community through music and theatre, art exhibitions, open days, special lectures and other events.

"Universities are no longer the ivory towers of the past."

'Father of art history' honored

An academic who has been described as "the father of art history in Australia" has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree by Monash University.

He is Joseph Burke, Herald professor of fine arts at Melbourne University.

In the award citation address at a recent arts graduation ceremony, the professor of visual arts at Monash, Professor Patrick McCaughey, said Burke embodied the artistic values of the period in which he was particularly interested: the 18th Century.

These were wit, tolerance, a belief in rational intelligence, and a belief that the good and truthful were bonded to the highest quality in art.

Above all, Professor McCaughey said, Burke had encouraged others and shown generosity towards their endeavours.

He said: "Joseph Burke has been a great tree in this society but unlike the great tree of the saying, others have flourished in his shade."

Professor McCaughey described Burke as "the father of art history in Australia".

He said that Burke's volume *History of English Art Vol. 6*, published last year by Oxford University Press, was "the greatest single contribution to art history ever made by an art historian in this country."

"It stands as an example to future generations of scholars that from study in Melbourne it is possible to make a contribution to international scholarship."

Joseph Burke took up The Herald newspaper - endowed chair of fine arts at Melbourne University in 1947.

He left a distinguished career as a scholar and civil servant in England to come to Australia.

After graduating from the University of London he spent a year in America, an unusual and enterprising pursuit for a then young English art historian.

There, his interest in the 18th Century trans Atlantic painter, Benjamin West, grew, an interest which contributed substantially to the revival of West and, 40 years later in 1976, was to take Burke back to the US as a distinguished bicentennial anniversary lecturer.

Burke's career in the visual arts began in 1938 when he was appointed assistant keeper in the textile department at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

At the beginning of the war he was seconded to the Home Office and was to end his civil service career as private secretary to Prime Minister Clement Attlee for the first two years of his term.

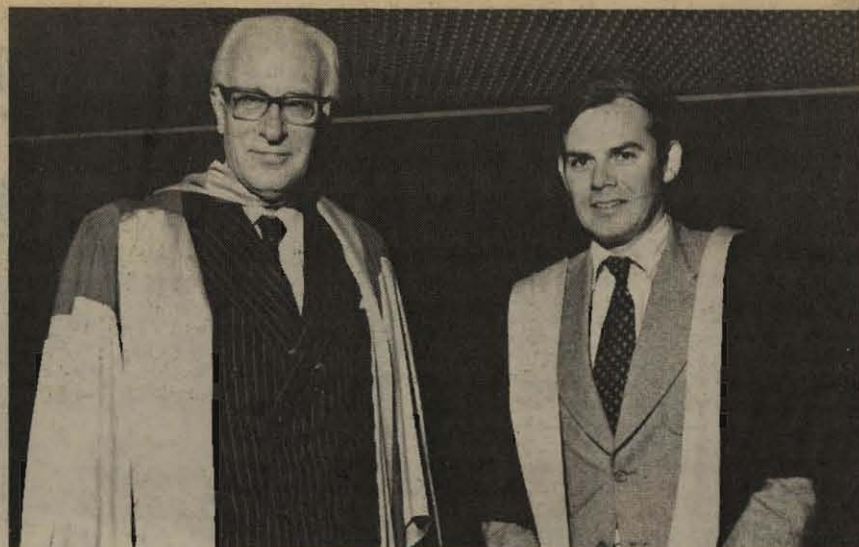
Since arriving in Australia shortly after the war to take up the Melbourne chair, Burke has contributed much as a public champion of the cause of the fine arts in this country.

He is credited as being among the first to recognise the special quality and poetry of Australian artists such as Sidney Nolan, Arthur Boyd and Russell Drysdale and is still a staunch champion of young artists.

As well, Burke has been instrumental in setting up and serving on many bodies associated with the arts and Australia's cultural heritage.

These include the National Trust, the Industrial Design Council and the Felton Bequest Committee.

He has also served as a trustee of the National Gallery of Victoria.



Professor Joseph Burke (left) with Professor Patrick McCaughey, after the ceremony.

'Art is a way of life or nothing'

"It is more important that the factory and its products should be made beautiful than its Board Room should be adorned by a fine collection of paintings."

The Herald professor of fine arts at Melbourne University, Professor Joseph Burke, said this at a Monash arts graduation ceremony recently. Professor Burke was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at the ceremony.

Speaking about the "true nature of art," he said that it was a way of life and a whole environment, or it was nothing.

Man should be an artist in his work. Professor Burke advised the new graduates to "enrol yourselves in the faculty of the imagination, respect the past, respect the individual, despise the statistician and the computer when they seek to operate outside their proper sphere, beware of mediocrity."

He said: "These are the precepts of the humanist, and in fulfilling them you will become artists in your lives."

He said there was no such thing as progress in the arts, which proceeded from imagination, as there was in the sciences, the product of reason.

"The line of the arts is not an upward line, as in a scientific graph. It is rather the expanding outline of a republic, the territory of which is being infinitely extended.

"It is impossible to quantify the imagination, by the very nature of the imagination. The case for the great achievements of the imagination being preserved, studied and taught does not depend on numbers, still less on what is today popularly misunderstood by the word 'relevance', but on quality and standards."

Reason and imagination should be seen as equal and inseparable allies, he said.

"The role of the imagination is decisive for science, and the achievements of art can never be separated from the world of ideas," he added.

'UNIS ARE SACRED COWS NO LONGER'

Hopefully the recommendations of two current committees of inquiry into post-secondary education — the Partridge Committee and the Williams Committee — would not provide an excuse for governments to further cut education expenditure.

Professor of astronomy at Monash, Professor K. C. Westfold, said this recently. Professor Westfold was addressing a Preston Institute of Technology graduation ceremony.

(The Partridge Committee, chaired by Professor Partridge of ANU, was established to conduct a review into post-secondary education in Victoria on which could be based any necessary remedial action and future planning. The Williams Committee, chaired by Professor Williams of Sydney University, was set up by the Federal Government to conduct a major inquiry into post-secondary education and the links between the education system and the labor market).

No sacred cow

Professor Westfold said that tertiary education was no longer the sacred cow whose every need was provided for

without question.

He said: "A degree or diploma is no longer an assured passport to employment in some area related to those studies."

"It is now somewhat belatedly being recognised that skilled tradesmen are every bit as important as graduates, unfortunately, just at a time when industry lacks the encouragement or the confidence to take on more tradesmen and apprentices."

Prove worth

"In this present situation I suggest that a more immediate way of persuading the community of the value of tertiary education is for each year's crop of graduates of an institution to prove their worth by the imaginative and fruitful application of their knowledge and skills in whatever job they manage to find."

Such action would contrast with the less than rational actions of some elements of the student population.

Professor Westfold said: "To call for a student strike as a means of influencing the Government to provide greater tertiary allowances is a case in point. To be successful, as we have recently been made painfully aware, a strike

must have an immediate and serious effect on the comfort and welfare of a large section of the community."

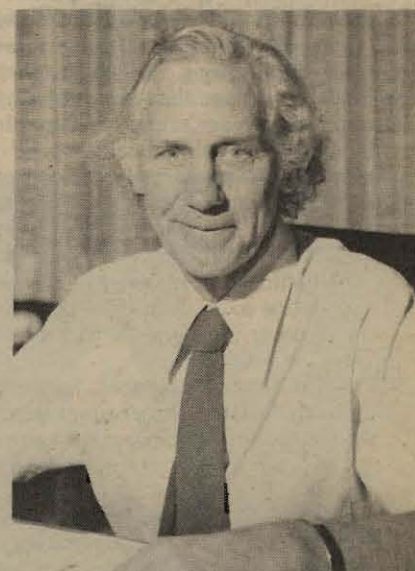
"It is hardly worth putting the question: Who suffers when the students go out on strike? I guess it must be a symbolic gesture."

"I can recall the time when the total student body was small and paid fees. In those days the community tolerated one or two aberrations of behaviour per year. I do not detect that same tolerance in the community today, when students loudly proclaim their right not only to attend the tertiary institution of their choice on their own terms, but to be paid for doing so."

Enlightened

"Let me say at once that I believe that the abolition of fees for tertiary students was an enlightened move by the Government, and that capable and dedicated students should not be prevented from taking up tertiary studies because of financial need."

"In due course society will benefit from the skills and knowledge they have acquired. By and large it is a long-term investment the community cannot afford not to make."



Professor Westfold . . . "a degree no longer an employment passport".

"However valid such arguments appear to us who are in the system, we cannot but be aware that governments and the community at large are at present rather more concerned with the day-to-day problems of our inflationary situation than with the long term."

They say 'no' to higher campus speed limit

Monash's roads were little different from other roads in Melbourne and it was unrealistic to expect drivers on them to behave differently from the way they behaved on the rest of their journey to the University.

So argued Professor J. N. Crossley in a letter to the editor in the last issue of Reporter.

The campus speed limit of 40 kph was quite unrealistic, he said.

Professor Crossley's opinion was not without its critics ...

What is 'real'?

Sir: Professor Crossley's letter should not go unanswered, particularly in view of its unjustifiable implication that the Safety Committee is the only University body actively interested in the question of campus speed limits.

His argument proceeds from the premise, asserted as a fact, that "our roads are little different from other roads in Melbourne." On the contrary, they differ in one crucial respect. Melbourne's road system in general may indeed be pretty chaotic, but it does at least attempt to make formal provisions for situations in which pedestrian traffic in high density must cross roads in order to reach buildings such as shopping centres and schools.

Our internal road system, which by its very layout obliges large numbers of pedestrians to cross its roads daily, affords no recognition whatever to the needs of such pedestrians.

It is not the function of developed intelligence to shrug off the consequences of poor planning as "deplorable but not my doing." It is the function of intelligence to cope; and the clear, immediate, and inexpensive way of coping with this problem is for cars to be driven through the University at a speed which takes due cognisance of the special hazards involved in the University's traffic situation.

It is difficult to understand what Professor Crossley means when he claims that the 40kph limit is "unrealistic." On various campuses throughout the world, speed limits of 25 mph/40 kph do really operate (and are enforced). Cars do not have some magical real speed at which they proceed regardless; they are driven by human beings who really are capable of driving at 40 kph if necessary.

Surely Professor Crossley does not mean that it is unrealistic to expect, in a community ostensibly devoted to humane and intelligent values, that people should be prepared to exercise self-discipline in order to safeguard the safety of other members of that community?

If they are not so prepared, they are likely to find virtue thrust upon them by the imposition of physical restraints such as the speed traps already operating at Melbourne University.

Jennifer Strauss,
(on behalf of SAMU executive).

Experience talks

Sir: As one who still carries the bruises from a brief but painful encounter with a cyclist on campus, who neither apologised nor asked if I was all right, I would like to express the following opinion in reply to Professor Crossley's letter.



It's a neck-and-neck race between two forms of mobility: the automobile and the skateboard. This rather exhilarating shot of captured movement was taken by Monash Photographic Society member, Frank Sirianni, a postgraduate student at the University. Frank has been attending the beginners' course run by the Society and not only took the photo but developed and printed it, also. The question remains: were his subjects exceeding 40 kph?

Why is 40 kph unrealistic? Why not relax and enjoy the beauty and let pedestrians walk safely? Pre-occupied, with their minds, presumably, on higher things.

The carnage on the roads outside is bad enough: don't let's introduce it on the campus. Have we forgotten the student killed on the pedestrian crossing outside the Education Building a few years back?

The danger of cars entering and leaving car parks as well as the crescent by the Alexander Theatre, are a distinct hazard especially as the give-way rules are ignored by a large percentage of people whose only interest in life is self. Speed would only worsen the situation.

What has happened to courtesy? Man was here before machines and

skin is softer than metal. Let's also give a thought to the infirm of all ages. We profess concern for the suffering in the world, surely we could have a little thought for each other.

I have driven all types of vehicles, including an ambulance, in a number of countries and am not unaware of the urge to drive just a little bit faster to make up for time lost. However, it would take very little effort to get up just a bit earlier to avoid having to rush and possibly be the instrument of someone else's suffering if not your own.

Don't think I imagine I am perfect. As I write, guilt smarts within me as I received a speeding fine on the freeway not long back.

Maureen Elms,
Faculty of Education.

University sweeps rogaining titles

Monash University has made a fifth sweep of this year's Victorian Rogaining Championships.

Rogaining is the sport of 24-hour orienteering and is a test of cross-country navigation over open country and timbered hills.

This year the championships were held jointly for the first time by the Victorian Rogaining Association and the Monash Bushwalking Club. They were staged in hilly country north-east of Seymour.

First placegetters were Neil Phillips, Rod Phillips and Jacquie Rand, who formed a joint earth sciences/chemistry departments team.

In second place were Ian Davies, David Rowlands and Henk Smakman of the Monash Bushwalking Club.

A team from Flinders University in Adelaide, formed by Ron Berry, Cliff Noble and John Sunderland, were placed third.

First in the beginner's section and fifth overall were Peter Freeman and Mark Walker of the Bushwalking Club.

The object of the event was to visit as many of the 50 checkpoints as possible in the 24 hour period.

For those rogainers less determined than the professionals, and who like the night for sleeping, a "hash house" provided a warm fire, hot food and tents during the event.

Applications open

Applications are now open for entry into the Bachelor of Social Work course at Monash in 1978.

Forms are available from Room 1117 in the department of social work on the 11th floor of the Menzies Building.

Applications close on July 11. Contact Mrs Sheehy on ext. 2989 for further information.



LETTERS

Imperfect one

Sir: Vehicles are not perfect, road surfaces are not perfect, road locations are not perfect, but more imperfect is the road vehicle driver.

I am not aware of any traffic speed that will preserve life except "stop."

Sixty kph is a generally accepted compromise traffic speed on highways, 40 kph is not unreasonable in high density pedestrian areas, 15 kph in hospital grounds and caravan car parks etc. Traffic speeds are a matter of personal opinion until the speed is enforced, good law or bad.

The Safety Committee and Council for that matter are concerned at the high speeds often observed on university roads. "Everyone" expresses concern. It seems reasonable therefore that if we can get everyone involved we may at least influence drivers on the campus to relax and travel at a more sedate speed — yes, even 40 kph — and be considerate to pedestrians and other motorists.

So it may be that the ostrich has in fact taken up an infamous stance by attempting to involve both student and staff in alleviating what is virtually an unresolvable problem.

W. Barker,
University Safety Officer.

While not a very charitable view, it's comforting to know that Monash isn't the only campus with man-made mobility problems.

Witness the following warning from the Estates and Services department of the Papua New Guinea University of Technology. It appeared recently in that institution's publication, The Reporter:

"Bikies are reminded that national law requires them to possess a licence to operate their machines in a public place, and commonsense and courtesy demand that their noisy and noisome bicycles be played with in a manner and at a place that causes no inconvenience to more mature members of the community. We had occasion some time ago in these pages to ask that Peter Pans and other bikies (together with their offspring) frolic not on the rugby league field and not on campus roads, but on the rugby field — and we find it necessary now to make this request again. And finally, it may be jolly good fun to roar along on your bike, and chase little girls over the grass and among the bushes on a playground area — but it is not acceptable behaviour so desist, my lad, before Authority descends on you."

Forget the rest

Several years ago the popular description was "continental Sunday" for any first day of the week on which a secular activity was organised, be it even so daring as a cactii and succulents' show.

These days even universities are defining the day of "rest" a little less literally than it once was.

A recent news release from the University of Queensland says that Sundays on that campus could become almost as busy as weekdays following a decision to invite members of the public to make use of some of the University's cultural facilities.

Concerts have been organised and the anthropology, antiquities and art museums will be open.

While Sundays at St. Lucia sound appealing many of those on campus here who cherish the weekend believe that Mondays at Monash will suffice.

New publications

'Reporter' here looks at three new campus periodicals — two that have already taken off, and one that's about to . . .

SPACE

When those who watch the stars become stars themselves the rise in demand for their publications is likely to be meteoric.

That's what the Monash Astronautical Society has discovered. To meet increased public demand the Society has just launched a higher quality, new-look journal, **Capcom**, which, it claims, is "Australia's complete astronautics magazine".

The boom of interest in the Society's activities stems from appearances last year by members **Len Halprin** and **John Sved** on the TV programs, "The Don Lane Show", "The Ernie Sigley Show" and "This Week Has Seven Days".

Len and John went on the programs to talk about the Viking mission to Mars but managed to get in a word or two about the Society's activities and the old-style **Capcom**.

Circulation zoomed skywards. All seven editions of last year's magazine

were completely sold out even though production had been doubled in the latter half of the year. A backlog of older editions went also.

The Society's film nights played to packed houses, requiring additional venues to be opened.

The Society decided that **Capcom** should "go professional" and be printed offset to improve its quality, particularly in relation to photographic reproduction, and ease production.

The new magazine, which costs \$1 an issue, will be printed six times a year.

The first issue carries news from Australia and overseas including reports on the Viking mission, Jupiter, and the first successful flight of NASA's Space Shuttle, a mated Boeing 747 carrier jet and Orbiter 101.

Capcom's editor is **John Younger**. He can be contacted c/- the Monash Astronautical Society in Monash's Faculty of Engineering. **John Sved**, the magazine's marketing manager, can be contacted on 25 4953.



It's nice to have some security when your picture's being taken . . . as well as having each other these young girls snuggle closely into the iron railing fence. Their charming portrait was taken by Denise May, a student beginner member of the Monash Photographic Society.

The beginner's course offered by the Society teaches members not only how to take the best shots, but how to develop and print their work also. The high quality of this year's beginners' work has been praised by experienced members.

MATHS

Function, the maths magazine for secondary students produced from the mathematics department at Monash, has won praise from readers throughout the world — after only two issues.

But while the students, teachers and academics who have seen it agree **Function** is a good and useful publication, its editorial committee has been a little disappointed at the number of subscriptions received from school libraries.

The problem appears to be how best to "infiltrate" the schools at the most effective level to make the magazine's existence known.

The yearly subscription, for five issues, is \$3.50. About 450 subscriptions have been received to date — enough to keep **Function's** head above water this year.

No University funds are spent on production of the magazine and chairman of the editorial committee, Professor G. B. Preston, believes that the product should be good enough to succeed on the "free market".

Professor Preston says support for the magazine has been strong, particularly from organisations such as the Mathematics Association of Victoria and the maths department at Queensland University which was so impressed it mailed copies to schools throughout that State.

The prestigious Institute of Mathematics and Its Applications in the UK has given **Function** reprinting rights to its own publications.

Professor Preston believes that **Function's** value is as (although he balks at the term) "enrichment material" for secondary maths students.

The magazine aims to cover all areas of mathematics and its applications, and to present students with a wider survey of the study's uses than they will meet in the classroom.

In the first two issues, topics dealt with include the catastrophe theory, the mathematics of the calendar, and the solution of one of the famous problems of maths, the so-called four colour problem, first posed in the 1850s and solved only last year.

Professor Preston believes that such a publication is of special importance in encouraging young mathematicians,

who can often be totally isolated from advances in their field of interest.

The latest discoveries in the physical sciences such as chemistry and physics, he says, tend often to have wide appeal and are reported in daily newspapers and non-specialist magazines.

Mathematics on the other hand is a more difficult area from which to pluck the immediately newsworthy story.

Java comes to the Union

A Javanese dance drama "Ciptaning: the Meditation of Arjuna" will be performed in the Union Theatre on Saturday, June 25 at 8 p.m.

The drama is based on a story from the epic Mahabharata.

The central character is Prince Arjuna, a renowned lover, now spending time meditating in the jungle in order to accumulate mystical and physical power.

The gods send beautiful celestial nymphs to tempt him but he resists and is presented with a magic arrow from the god Shiva. This ensures Arjuna victory over the demon king Niwatakawaca who has been threaten-

ing the gods.

Sri Seopeni Sarwono will play Arjuna.

Accompanying the dancers will be the 60-piece Monash Gamelan Orchestra led by **Poedijono**.

And if all that is not enough to satiate the senses, Indonesian food will be available also.

The evening is being organised by the Monash music department and Gamelan Society.

Seats are limited and bookings are advisable. They can be made on ext. 3236 or 758 1693, 598 5731 (a.h.).

Tickets cost \$3 for adults, \$2 for students and pensioners.

POETRY

A new poetry magazine will appear on campus this month.

Poetry Monash is being published by the English department and is the first such magazine to cater for the University's poets.

Senior lecturer in English, **Dr Denis Davison**, will edit the publication.

The first issue, priced at 20c, will feature 20 poems by **Margaret Kilpatrick** as well as poems by other Monash staff and students, **Tony Abbott**, **Dennis Douglas**, **Garry Kinane**, **Margaret Lawson**, **Bruce Lundgren**, **Douglas Muecke**, **Joseph Crabtree**, **Jennifer Strauss**, **Corinne Whitbread** and **Judy Yoffa**.

Contributions have been invited for further issues.

Orders for **Poetry Monash** should be made to Room 707 in the English department.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

National Heart Foundation of Australia: fellowships, grants-in-aid for medical research or research training, overseas travel grants.

For research in cardiovascular and related fields. The work may be pursued in any of the basic medical sciences or as a clinical investigation. Applications must be lodged with the Academic Registrar by June 21.

Australian Tobacco Research Foundation: research grants for 1978.

Application forms and information brochure are available from the Medical Secretary, Australian Tobacco Research Foundation, c/- Department of Medicine, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006. Applications must be lodged with the Academic Registrar by June 23.

N.H. & M.R.C. medical and dental research scholarships.

Tenable for one to three years normally in Australia. \$9927 to \$11,348 p.a. Applications close

at Graduate Scholarships Office June 23.

English-Speaking Union travelling scholarship

For travel to English-speaking countries. No academic qualifications required. Valued at \$1000. Open to persons between 21 and 35 on 30 June, 1977. Applications close on June 30.

Reserve Bank of Australia: economic and financial research fund grants for 1978.

Application information is available from the Academic Registrar's office, ext. 3012. Applications should be lodged in duplicate with him by June 21.

Life Insurance Medical Research Fund. Field of study: Cardiovascular function and disease.

Grants-in-aid. For one to three years to give financial assistance for salaries, equipment etc. to appropriate research institutions.

Fellowships. Open to university graduates for one year's research in Australia or New Zealand. Previous research experience not essential. \$8900 minimum starting salary.

Travelling Fellowship. For graduate research abroad. Two to three years tenure, \$12,000 minimum salary, travel allowance for fellow and family, dependants' allowance. Two years research experience necessary.

Visiting Fellowship. Available to distinguished overseas persons nominated by Australian or New Zealand research workers. Tenure, six months to one year, stipend up to \$10,000.

Applications close on July 1.

French Government professional and technical scholarships 1978/1979.

To enable Australians working in diverse professional and technical fields three to six months in France to observe or participate in their field. Benefit \$A200 per month, air fare France to Australia. Applications close July 1.

Harkness Fellowships — 1978 awards

Five fellowships offered annually to academic staff or postgraduate students for 12 to 21 months' study and travel in the USA. Value: \$400 — \$450 per month, other allowances. Applications close with the Graduate Scholarships Office on July 22.

Goethe Institute Language Scholarship.

Two month language scholarship in Germany providing accommodation, tuition fees, monthly allowance DM300, open to anyone who has completed a basic course in German. Applications close July 30.

University of Melbourne research fellowships, travel grants and grants-in-aid.

All tenable at the University in any field. The fellowships require Ph.D. or equivalent experience, provide salary at lecturer level and last for one, possibly two years. The travel grants and grants-in-aid are meant to assist academics on leave from their university. Applications close July 31.

Australian Meat Research Committee.

Applications for postgraduate scholarships, and study awards for senior scientists, tenable in 1978, close on July 31.

Chekhov-Miller: Parallels in politics today

Can two well-known but historically remote plays, one Russian and the other American, throw light on current events in Australia?

Drama director Peter Oyston believes they can and on that basis will direct *The Cherry Orchard* and *The Crucible* for the Alexander Theatre Company's 1977 season (June 29 - August 20).

For, Oyston claims, the role of theatre should be thought-provoking and to reflect what is happening in society, not merely to entertain.

He makes no bones about the fact that he has conceived the season in politically committed terms. He believes the two plays finely counterpoint each other and, seen in tandem, mirror events in Australian political life since November, 1975, when the Labor Government was dismissed from office.

Anton Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard", Oyston says, is about "society cracking up". Set in pre-revolutionary Russia the play foreshadows the Revolution and the underlying feelings which caused it.

A more recent play, Arthur Miller's "The Crucible" is, he says, about "the right wing reaction which is directed against people starting to express themselves in a way not wholly orthodox." It deals with the Salem witchhunts of the 17th century in Massachusetts.

When first performed it was widely interpreted as being Miller's comment on the McCarthy era in American politics.

But Oyston says: "The parallels the two plays, seen together, have with recent political life in Australia, including the political coup and subsequent activities such as union bashing, should be obvious."

Both plays are also on the HSC English syllabus so should draw a large school audience.

Oyston will be using a cast of about 12 professional actors in the productions, many of whom will play similar, ongoing roles in the plays, giving them greater unity.

Cast members will include **Chris and Judith Crooks, Bill Zappa, Malcolm Robertson, Julia Blake, John Woods and Reg Evans.**

Oyston has conceived the plays in simple, stark terms. The action will take place in an island of light in the middle of the stage.

He says: "In the theatre the past and the future meet in the present. That is what theatre is all about. The island of light will be the focus. That is the present."

Oyston has been described as one of the most exciting and dynamic forces in Australian theatre today.

He returned to Australia in 1975 after an 11 year absence to take up his current position as Dean of Drama at the Victorian College of the Arts.

During his period in the United Kingdom he formed a community theatre, the Duke's Playhouse in Lancaster, was director of the British mobile theatre, the Century Theatre,



● PETER OYSTON

and directed plays at the Mermaid Theatre in London's West End and films.

Last year he directed Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* for the Alexander Theatre Company which received wide critical acclaim.

"The Cherry Orchard" will play at the Alexander Theatre from June 29 to July 23 at 8.15 p.m.

"The Crucible" will be performed from July 27 to August 20 at 8.15 p.m. with matinees at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays during the season and also on July 29.

For bookings contact the Alexander on 543 2828.



NAYAN — sitar



NIKHIL — tabla



DHRUBA — sarangi

Forging links with India through music

Three of the world's leading exponents of traditional Indian music will perform in Robert Blackwood Hall at Monash this month.

They are Nikhil Ghosh and his two sons Nayan and Dhruba, who together form the group, Traya (a Sanskrit word meaning "trio").

While at Monash, Nikhil, a highly regarded music educationist and author as well as performer, will give a lecture-demonstration on Indian music.

Traya will be on campus on June 23. Their concert will start at 8 p.m. in RBH and the lecture will be held at 1 p.m. in the music department auditorium on the eighth floor of the Menzies building.

The group's visit to Monash is being sponsored by the music department and the Monash Indian Association.

At 53, Nikhil Ghosh is regarded as being in the forefront of the contemporary music scene in India. He plays the tabla drums and composes music also.

For more than 20 years he has run a music education and research institution in Bombay, Sangit Mahabaarati, which is attended by students from throughout the world.

Nikhil is perhaps best known by scholars for his book "Fundamentals of Raga and Tala with a New System of Notation".

He has spent the last 26 years compiling entries for what will be an important, unique publication, an encyclopaedia of Indian music, dance and drama. It is envisaged that the work will eventually be published in 12 volumes.

Accompanying Nikhil in his concert will be sons Nayan, 19, on sitar, and Dhruba, 18, on the sarangi, a wooden, stringed instrument played with a bow.

Both have won critical acclaim for their performing abilities since their earliest years, as well might be expected. They are the fourth generation of musicians in the family.

The group is on the final leg of a world tour which has taken it to Europe, the USA, Canada and South-east Asia.

The aim of the tour has been to form links with other music education institutions and to raise funds for the encyclopaedia and a college building project.

Admission to the Monash lecture is free, and to the concert, \$2 for adults and \$1 for children.

JUNE DIARY

- 9: CONCERT — The Chieftains, exponents of Irish traditional music. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: Adults \$3, Children \$1.50.
- FORUM 1977 — a three-day conference on adult-continuing education in Universities and Councils of Adult Education. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3716, 3717.
- 9-11: PLAY — "Macbeth", pres. by Monash Players. Nightly at 8 p.m. Repeated June 14-18, inclusive. Alexander Theatre. Admission: Adults \$5, Students and pensioners \$2.50.
- 9-July 7: EXHIBITION — "The Mask", an exhibition of selected worship, dance and theatre masks. Presented by Monash department of visual arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
- 10: LECTURE — "Mathematics of Winds and Currents", by Dr C. B. Fandry. Of special interest to 5th and 6th form students. Pres. by Monash Department of Mathematics, 7 p.m. Lecture Theatre R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2550.
- CLOSING DATE for enrolments in "Source of Legal Information". A workshop for public librarians to be held on Friday, July 1. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718, 3719.
- 10-12: OCEANS '77 UNDERWATER CONGRESS. — RBH. For details of admission contact Mrs. Head, 772 7427 (A.H.)
- 14: FRENCH FESTIVAL CELEBRITY CONCERT — Guest artist — French pianist Vlado Perlemuter and Victorian College of the Arts Orchestra, conductor John Hopkins. Program includes French orchestral works and a solo performance of Ballade for Piano and Orchestra by Faure. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: Adults \$5.50, Students \$4.50.
- BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Aboriginal Experience in Song", by Bob Randall. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 6.15 p.m. Arts Assembly Room SG01. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

- 15: MONASH PARENTS GROUP — Morning coffee with guest speaker Professor Arthur Brown on the topic J. R. R. Tolkien. RBH. For further information contact Mrs C. G. Fraser, 85 4138.
- PHARMACOLOGY OF DRUGS — a meeting for chemistry and biology teachers to help plan a two-day course for 1978. For further information, contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3717, 3718.
- 16: ABC GOLD SERIES — Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Conductor, Hiroyuki Iwaki; soloist, Michel Block. Works by Honegger, Ravel, Prokofiev. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: Adults: A. Res. \$5.90, B. Res. \$4.50, C. Res. \$3.10; students: A. Res. \$4.50, B. Res. \$3.10, C. Res. \$2.40.
- 18: CONCERT — New Sounds '77 presented by The Melbourne Staff Band. Robert Colman — compere and vocalist, Edith de Jerabier — pianoforte. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$2; students, children and pensioners \$1.
- 20: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Music for woodwind and synthesiser. Peter Clinch (clarinet and synthesiser), Geoffrey D'Omhrair (flute and synthesiser). Works by Theodore Antoniou, Donald Martino, Daniel Pikham, Peter Clinch and Geoffrey D'Omhrair. RBH.
- 21: BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Land Rights", by Gary Foley. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 6.15 p.m. Arts Assembly Room SG01. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.
- 23: CONCERT — Traya, Indian music trio. Nikhil Ghosh (leader), Sarangi (sitar, tabla). Sponsored by the Department of Music and the Monash Indian Association. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$2, children \$1.
- LECTURE/DEMONSTRATION — on North Indian music by Nikhil Ghosh. 1 p.m. Music Department Auditorium, 8th floor, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3234.
- SEMINAR — Euripides' "The Bacchae", with special reading for HSC students. Speakers: Dennis Pryor (Classics, Melbourne University), Gerald Fitzgerald (Classics, Monash). Presented by Monash Department of English. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free.
- 24: LECTURE — "Number Theory", by Dr R. T. Worley. Of special interest to 5th and 6th

- form students. Pres. by Monash Department of Mathematics. 7 p.m. Lecture Theatre R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2550.
- 25: SATURDAY CLUB — "Expo to Music", second of Blue Series (for 8-13 year-olds). An introduction to the orchestra with Dale Woodward's puppets. 2.30 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$2.50, children \$1.75.
- 26: MYER YOUTH CONCERT SERIES — Melbourne Youth Orchestra. John Hopkins (conductor), Christine Stevenson (soloist). Works by Beethoven and Mahler. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 27: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Piano recital by Anthony Peebles. Works by Bach, Chopin, John Burn. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 27-July 8: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK will be visiting Monash University. Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-4, 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Appointments can be made at the Arts Desk.
- 28: BLACK STUDIES LECTURE — "Land Rights — Queensland", by Cheryl Buchanan. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 6.15 p.m. Arts Assembly Room SG01. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.
- 29: PLAY — "The Cherry Orchard". by Chekhov. Pres. by Alexander Theatre Company under the direction of Peter Oyston, Dean of Drama, Victoria College of the Arts. Syllabus play for HSC students. Nightly at 8.15 p.m. until July 23. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$5.50, students \$2.50. School parties catered for.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of July. Copy deadline is Monday, June 27.

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