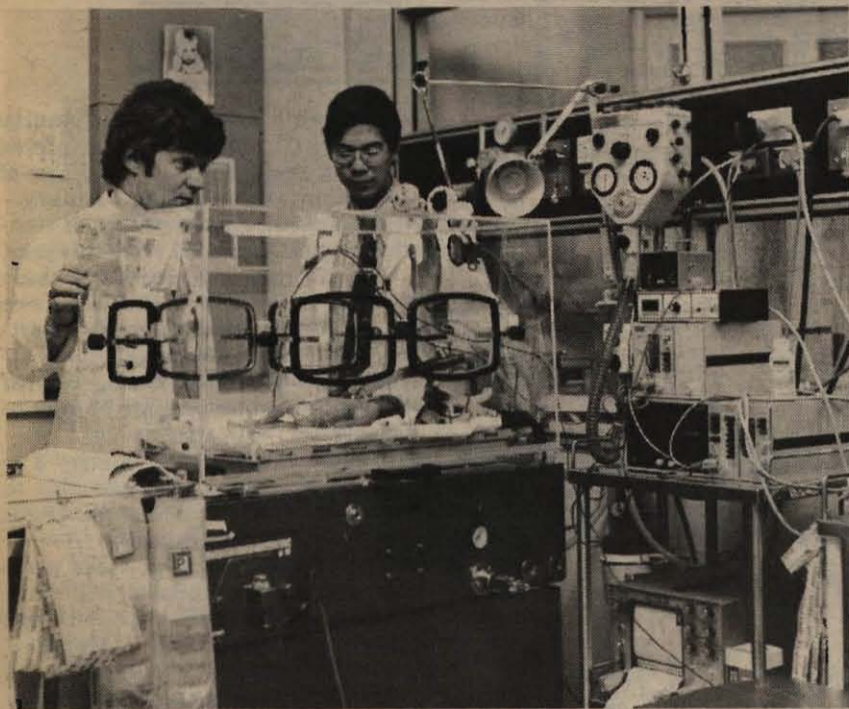


New Centre established



Probe on infant cot death

A new multi-disciplinary research centre at Queen Victoria Medical Centre hopes to make a significant contribution to the study of life before birth and of one of medicine's most baffling problems — infant cot death.

The unit — the Research Centre for Early Human Development — came into existence officially in August with the appointment of **Dr John Maloney** as director. Dr Maloney was formerly head of the developmental biology research unit at the Baker Institute.

The new Centre has a staff of 14 — scientists, clinicians, research assistants and an engineer.

It directly involves two Monash departments — paediatrics and obstetrics & gynaecology — as well as the Queen Victoria special care nursery.

It also draws support from a number of other areas, such as the departments of anatomy, physiology and electrical engineering at Monash, and the Queen Victoria departments of bacteriology and biochemistry.

Dr Maloney says that in the nature and breadth of its work, the Centre is unique in the world.

It is believed to be the only one specialising in peri-natal studies, spanning the pre- and post-natal stages of a baby's development. The peri-natal period covers about the last third of the gestation period and the first year of life after birth.

In its studies of the unborn human child, the Centre will use special "non-invasive" techniques to enable it to monitor various aspects of the baby's development, such as heart beat and respiratory rate.

Since it is not possible to make many of the necessary measurements in utero, the researchers are using sheep as a basic scientific back-up.



Top: Director of the new Research Centre for Early Human Development, **Dr Maloney** (left) with **Dr Victor Yu**, director of the QV special care nursery, checking the progress of a 1lb Soz premature baby in one of the nursery's six intensive nursing incubators. The baby is linked to \$20,000 worth of equipment that constantly monitors its heartbeat, breathing rate, blood pressure, temperature and the level of oxygen in the body. Above: In another part of the unit, **Dr Glenn Sowes** similarly checks the progress of an unborn lamb, using instruments inserted through the mother's abdomen. Photos: Herve Alleaume.

They have developed special microsurgical techniques by which they attach instruments to an unborn lamb and monitor its progress up to the point of birth.

In this way, the group has been able to gather a mass of information that is fed into computers and compared with available knowledge of the progress of a human foetus.

Dr Maloney says: "As far as we can gather in studying, say, the respiratory system, the experience of sheep and humans appears to match.

"Probably the same applies in relation to the heart. We are looking at the control and development of the heart before and after birth, since over many years the foetal heartbeat has been used as an indicator of foetal wellbeing in man.

"The basic scientific work we are doing in this area will yield still greater insights."

Dr Maloney says the Centre also proposes to explore the development of the brain, its architecture and structure.

The group has found it can superimpose very subtle changes in the oxygen environment in which an unborn lamb develops, and it believes that knowledge gained in this area could prove very important in the search for an answer to the cot death riddle.



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Funding — good news and bad

Funds available to Monash in 1979, as recommended by the Tertiary Education Commission, will enable it not only to maintain but improve its standards of scholarship and teaching — "provided that our spirit of determination and goodwill prevails".

The Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Ray Martin**, said this in commenting on Volume 2 of the TEC Report for 1979-81, tabled in Parliament late last month.

As reported in SOUND 31-78, the TEC's proposals as they affect Monash contained "both good and bad news".

The bad news was the 0.5 per cent cut in the general recurrent grant — which, in any case, was not as severe as had been feared — while the good news

was the recommended increase in funds for building, equipment, and research activities.

Recommended grants for Monash for 1979 are as follows (1978 figures in brackets):

	\$000s	\$000s
General recurrent	50,125	(50,380)
Equipment grant	1,470	(1,396)
Special research	595	(443)
Teaching hospitals	199	(199)
Residential halls	215	(222)
	<u>52,604</u>	<u>(52,640)</u>
Minor building, site works and site services	300	(250)
Microbiology building	2,195	(nil)

(All figures expressed as at December 1977 cost levels.)

The proposal for the planned on-campus microbiology building envisages a cash allocation in 1979 of \$1.2 million.

In the TEC Report, the general recurrent grant has been reduced for five universities (including Monash) where shortfalls in undergraduate enrolments were the highest, and where there is some evidence that the universities concerned have experienced continuing difficulty in achieving planned levels in recent years.

But the reductions made are smaller than the reduced student levels indicated, the maximum cut being less than 1 per cent in any operating grant.

Professor Martin said that one of the most heartening aspects of the Universities Council's advice to the TEC was its obvious commitment to research and research training as "activities which most readily distinguish universities from other institutions of higher education."

The TEC in turn had recommended that an additional \$1 million should be added to special research grants in 1979.

"In allocating this additional amount, the Commission has chosen to concentrate the funds within a few universities rather than to provide a small increase to all universities," Professor Martin said.

"Six universities with high levels of activity, both in terms of research and research training, have been selected.

"Monash is one of these — and our

grant for special research has been increased by 34 per cent."

Professor Martin went on: "The financial recommendations for 1979 on building expenditure contain exciting news for this University.

"The Commission has recommended seven new construction projects to start in 1979, and one of these is the long-awaited microbiology building on the Monash campus.

"The existing accommodation for microbiology at the Alfred Hospital is totally inadequate, and in some areas hazardous, and the project has been given high priority in recent years by the TEC and the former Universities Commission."

Professor Martin said that the Commission had expressed concern that the amended States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1977 did not permit universities to carry forward, from one year to the next, any difference between actual recurrent expenditure and the approved grants.

"It stresses that it is unrealistic to expect universities, some with annual budgets of up to \$75 million, to balance precisely income and expenditure within a calendar year, and asks that some flexibility in the operation of the Act be introduced.

"It also expresses concern about that section of the Act which relates to the finalising of payments in relation to buildings and equipment and asks that the limit of time for making payments for building work undertaken, or equipment purchased, within a calendar year, be removed."

First, the exam hurdle . . .

The university year enters its more sober phase this month with the approach of annual examinations.

Third term ends on October 21. Examinations begin on Friday, October 27 and end on Wednesday, November 22.

Copies of the examinations timetable will be available on Friday, October 6 in the Union, the libraries and at the student records counter of the University Offices.

Several of the figures relating to the examinations indicate the size of operation organising them is.

Scheduled on the timetable are

about 650 examinations which will be held in 19 rooms on campus. A total of 140 invigilators will control the seating and supervision of some 43,000 individual candidatures, and distribute and collect the 70,000 script books candidates are estimated to turn in.

Six week job

Printing of the exam papers by Office Services is a six week job. It involves printing and collating about 500,000 A4 sheets into individual papers which range from one to 40 pages.

Special examination provisions can be made for students with handicaps.

Students requiring additional writing time, Braille or enlarged papers, special rooms, seating or similar facilities should make application by Friday, October 13 to the Examinations Officer in the student records section of the University Offices.

Students who expect to qualify for their degree this year should, by the last day of term, complete an Application to Graduate form at student records.

Included with copies of the exam timetable will be details of the procedures to be followed by students wishing to re-enrol for the 1979 academic year.

Education summer teaching

Monash's Education Faculty again will conduct a summer teaching program in its Bachelor of Education course during January.

This follows a successful pilot summer program launched early this year.

The program is geared particularly to meet the needs of teachers, who form the bulk of the Faculty's part-time students, and whose ability to attend classes at Monash during the year may be limited by pressure of work or distance.

In daily classes, from January 2 to February 2, students will be able to take up to two subjects for credit towards the B. Ed. degree.

While class contact will take place during January, students will have February to complete papers and results will be published in March.

The summer subjects will be available to both continuing and new students. (To be eligible for B. Ed. entry, candidates should have a degree and a year of teacher training from recognised institutions.)

Although January is a University holiday, catering and other services will be available in the Union, and the Library will be open. Mannix College will be available for accommodation for country students.

New candidates seeking to enter the B.Ed. course who wish to start their studies in the summer program must submit their applications to the Faculty Secretary by December 4.

Enrolments and re-enrolments for summer program subjects should be made from December 13 to 15.

For further information contact the Sub-Dean on ext. 2829 or the Faculty Secretary on ext. 2843.

Trek in Nepal

Interested students and staff at Monash have been invited to join a small trekking party in Nepal at the end of the year.

For further information contact Jurgen Keil in the Psychology department at the University of Tasmania or phone Hobart 48 5160 (evenings).

. . . then, some summer ideas

Enrolments open for Summer School

If the prospect of another aimless summer fills you with just a touch of ho-hum, the chances of a vacation job aren't good, and the coffers don't extend to a visit to Phillip Island let alone the Greek islands, you may have to venture no further than the Monash campus in finding something constructive to do.

Enrolments open this month for the 11th Monash Summer School which, with 70 courses being offered in 120 classes, is the largest summer program in Australia.

Fourteen new subjects have been added to the program this year. Copies of the summer school brochure are available from the Clubs and Societies Office on the first floor of the Union (ext. 3180).

Enrolments open on October 16 for Monash students only and October 23 for all others.

Newcomers

Each year the summer school attracts to Monash hundreds of people, including housewives and holidaying school children, who would not normally venture here. The only qualifications are that participants be over 15 and pay a minimal fee.

The arts and crafts section is always the school's most popular. Among skills being taught will be painting, drawing, pottery, papermaking, macrame, weaving, embroidery,



Summer School macrame tutor, Sue Hick

leatherwork, stained glass making, spinning, sewing, batik, graphics and cartooning.

Music, dance, photography, acting and cinema enthusiasts will be catered for also.

For those wanting a second language, German, French, Spanish, Indonesian, Japanese and Italian will be taught.

For those whose interests are more homely there'll be classes in interior decorating, gardening, native plants and a sweet little hobby, beekeeping.

If your car is getting on in years and you can't afford a new one, sales tax reductions notwithstanding, a course in motor maintenance may be a god-send.

Under attack?

And for those who feel themselves under threat of attack, there'll be classes in self defence for women, aikido and wing chun.

Several of the courses being offered are for those with a more earnest view of the world — in particular the world of work.

Tuition will be offered in typing, computer programming, accounting for small businesses, effective oral communication and effective reading. There will be a course on learning to study also.

All courses will be conducted by skilled craftsmen or experts in their field from Monash and outside.

Early enrolments have been advised as classes are limited in size.

'Hippies' head out on a sentimental journey



Last year's Monash summer theatre tour included several special events in towns along the Murray. Here, at the declaration of independence for Murray River Province, at Echuca, "Princess Jane" receives a posy. This year the royals become rockers.

Remember the '60s, sandwiched in there between the birth of rock'n'roll and the dawning of the Age of Aquarius?

They were the years when beatniks became mods then hippies, and a group called the Beatles scored two entries under "M" — for "music" and for "medical complaint", as in mania.

A group of about 20 Monash students will be setting out this summer, much like Sgt. Pepper's Band, on a magical mystery tour of Victoria and South Australia with a '60s nostalgia show, bringing the peace-love-happiness spirit to today's unemployed and bored youth. And, in case it all sounds too didactic and sombre, to all other townspeople and holidaymakers interested in an entertaining night out.

The '60s show — a yet to be titled younger brother of "Grease" — is being especially written for the Monash

students by stage, film and TV scriptwriter, Ian McFadyen.

It is one of four shows, and the most structured, that the troupe will be performing while away during January, according to the director of student theatre, Di Treloar.

The others will be children's theatre, street theatre and caravan park pieces, all written for the group or devised by it.

Auditions for the tour were held recently.

The troupe will travel by bus. The tour will start where last year's finished, at Swan Hill, and will continue along the Murray River into South Australia. It will include visits to the Barossa Valley and Adelaide.

Monash students have been taking holiday theatre to the people every summer since 1974 and have so far toured Tasmania and country areas of Victoria.

Even chance for fathers, mothers in custody cases

The belief that it is very difficult for a father to gain custody of a child after divorce is a myth, according to a visiting academic in the Monash Law faculty.

She is Mrs S. Maidment, a lecturer specialising in family law at Keele University in the UK.

Mrs Maidment says that two recent custody studies in England — one conducted by herself in North Staffordshire and a wider one carried out at Oxford — produced similar results.

They showed that the number of contested custody cases was surprisingly low — about 13 per cent — and that mothers and fathers had an even chance of winning them.

The Family Court in Australia is conducting a similar survey. "I would be surprised if the results are markedly different," Mrs Maidment says.

She says that the law has worked in the dark in the area of custody and access to children and has been unaided by adequate sociological and psychiatric research.

"Judges obviously think that access of a child to his or her natural parents is a good thing and there are examples of it being ordered under the most artificial, even ridiculous, circumstances," she says.

"In the UK it is regarded as a child's right to have the companionship of his or her parents.

"A new adoption Act there makes it difficult for a child to be adopted into a remarriage, thus cutting off the rights of a natural father or mother.

"But all these decisions have been based on insufficient research.

"No one really knows whether it is important for a child to maintain contact with his real parents. No one knows what the value of access is and what is the right thing to do in regard to it."

Family Court

Since being in Australia Mrs Maidment has studied the workings of the Family Court which, she says, is an "astonishing example" of what can happen when there is the political will to create a whole new system.

"Every effort has been made to break down the intimidating, traditional aspects of the court and make it accessible to the public. As well, there is a counselling service within the system so it isn't simply a case of lawyers saying 'we'll sort out your legal problems but then it's up to you to sort out your emotional ones'."

Mrs Maidment says a report in England in 1974 suggested the establishment of a similar Family Court there, "but the government was not prepared to spend the money."

An area of family law which Mrs Maidment believes is not as highly developed in Australia as England is in relation to domestic violence.

She says the recent strengthening of legal remedies for "battered women" in England was due largely to pressure from the women's movement. In Australia, she believes, the movement has been preoccupied with a single legal issue, rape.

She says there are two legal aspects to domestic violence which need to be explored.

One involves the role of the police.

"At the moment the police are very reluctant to get involved unless it is a case of attempted murder or serious injury," she says.

The other is the role of the Family Court in issuing injunctions. These can be of two types — the non-molestation injunction forbidding, say, a husband from pestering a wife after she has moved out; and the exclusion order which may forbid a husband from entering his home.

Says Mrs Maidment: "Australian judges seem reluctant to issue such an injunction. They seem to be hung up on protecting property rights rather than protecting the individual."

She says, too, that in Australia there seems to be inadequate measures to enforce such injunctions.

"If the order is not obeyed the offender may ultimately face a contempt of court charge. But for a person to be so charged you first have to get him back into court which can be a long-winded process."

In England judges are now able to attach the power of arrest to an injunction so that if it is disobeyed the offender can be arrested and held for 24 hours pending appearance before the

judge.

Mrs Maidment believes that Australia is "way ahead" of England with its one ground for divorce — separation for 12 months. In England there is technically only one ground, the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, but this has to be proved on one of five grounds, three of which are the old "matrimonial offences" — adultery, desertion and unreasonable behaviour or cruelty.

More realistic

But, she says, the English procedure of granting divorces is more radical and realistic.

Where a case is undefended — about 98 per cent of cases — there is no judicial hearing. Forms requesting divorces are processed by a court administrator and the judge simply lists those whose divorces have been granted.

Mrs Maidment says: "Judicial hearings of undefended cases were abolished because it was felt to be a waste of time for a judge to be sitting on a case in which there was no argument.

"Those who would wish to retain a judicial hearing for all divorce cases



Mrs S. Maidment ... predicts changes in Australia's divorce procedures

argue that the end of a marriage is a matter of public concern which should be treated seriously and with dignity. They believe that the married couple should be made to sense this.

"But abolition of the judicial hearing seems to me to be a realistic recognition that an undefended divorce is an agreement by two people that involves the State only to a minimal degree.

She says the British Government withdrew legal aid in undefended divorce cases when judicial hearings were abolished.

She notes that the Australian Attorney General has moved recently to withdraw legal aid in undefended divorce cases and foreshadows the possible abolition of judicial hearings in this country.

Mrs Maidment will be at Monash until the end of this month. Her husband is a visiting lecturer in the Politics department here.

Law 'a clumsy instrument' in dealing with families

The law was at best a clumsy instrument when dealing with family relationships, a visiting professor of law said at Monash recently.

Delivering the Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture, Professor David McClean, of the University of Sheffield, said that in child abuse cases, in particular, the criminal law was often — and rightly — rejected as likely to do more harm than good.

"Law cannot make people be wise or responsible or happy or good," he said.

The title of Professor McClean's lecture was "The Battered Baby and the Limits of the Law".

Professor McClean has had an interest in the law in relation to child maltreatment for several years. Earlier this year he conducted an inquiry in Derbyshire, UK, established to investigate the circumstances leading to the death of a 16 month old girl.

Professor McClean said a principal legal response to the child abuse problem — mandatory reporting statutes — presented dangers to individual liberties and was "probably ineffective".

Three States — South Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales — have introduced mandatory reporting legislation this decade although only in NSW is the breach of duty to report, an offence.

Professor McClean said it was "remarkably difficult" to assess the effect of mandatory reporting statutes.

He said that the level of reporting increased almost threefold when a mandatory statute replaced a voluntary

one in North Carolina but a high proportion of the extra reports turned out to be unfounded on investigation.

He added: "In South Australia, official statistics for the first three years of mandatory reporting gave some 20 reports a year, appreciably less than the number of cases identified in hospitals as child abuse cases, and no reports were received from medical practitioners in the community.

"I put alongside those figures the total number of new cases reported under a voluntary, non-statutory system in Derbyshire (pop. 800,000) in 1976 and 1977. There were 387 cases in 1976 and 246 in 1977.

"I cannot believe that the population of South Australia is entirely protected from those aspects of human frailty which beset the good people of Derbyshire."

Registration system

Professor McClean said there had been relatively little debate about mandatory reporting in England.

However, in the last five or so years action had been taken there to establish bodies of doctors, social workers, teachers and police in each local government district to oversee the interdisciplinary procedures in individual child abuse cases.

A key part of this administrative structure was the "non accidental injury register" kept in each area.

But the categories of cases eligible for registration presented dangers to individual liberties, he said.

Professor McClean said the British Association of Social Workers had sought to have included in the registers not only proven or suspected cases of abuse, including emotional rejection and "severe non-organic failure to thrive", but also all newborn babies whose parental and perinatal histories and assessment of the parent/infant relationships suggested a high degree of risk of abuse.

He said: "The proposals to register such cases fills me with alarm. The advocates of registers stress that civil liberty aspects are considered; parents are to be told, if at all possible, that a case of child abuse has been recorded, and so given at least some opportunity of challenging the record.

"But how would you, in practice, tell the proud parents of a newborn child that it was on the 'likely victim' list?"

Professor McClean continued: "In my view the proponents of register systems are at fault in failing to give sufficient weight to the fear of unjustified labelling of families, particularly where a single register contains cases some of which are cases of proven, or admitted, assault, some of which are cases in which there was unconfirmed suspicion, and some of which are mere predictions based on statistical correlations.

"The lawyer recognises a crucial distinction between facts that can be proved and allegation that cannot; he may give too much weight to it, but the experience of the law teaches that that is the right direction in which to err."



● Prof. McClean



● Dr K. S. Murray, (l), and Ph.D. student, Kevin Berry, operate part of the new equipment.

'Bonus' for research in magnetochemistry

Equipment has been purchased recently to advance magnetochemistry research at Monash.

The equipment is, as senior lecturer in chemistry, Dr K. S. Murray, puts it, an "unexpected bonus" following the appointment of Professor R. L. Martin as Monash's Vice-Chancellor. It is from Professor Martin's old laboratory at the Australian National University where he was Dean of the Research School of Chemistry.

The major piece is a liquid helium faraday magnetic susceptibility balance capable of making magnetic measurements at temperatures as low as two degrees Kelvin. The instrument has an automatic data gathering capability, and after initial manual measurements at low temperatures, makes its own measurements throughout the day.

The magnet in the apparatus is not a conventional electromagnet but a superconducting solenoid which sits in liquid helium. The sample under investigation is loaded into a small gold bucket which is hung from an electrobalance by a fine quartz fibre and is suspended in the magnetic field.

Liquid helium for the equipment is produced in the nearby Physics department and fed back there for reliquification.

Dr Murray heads a group of researchers in magnetochemistry at Monash which also includes PhD students, Kevin Berry and Peter Newman, and BSc honours student, Paul Greco.

Magnetochemistry — the study of chemical compounds when subjected to an applied magnetic field — was pioneered in Australia in the 1950s by the late Professor Ron Nyholm and Professor Brian Figgis (then at the University of New South Wales).

When Dr Murray arrived at Monash in 1966, as a senior teaching fellow working with Professor B. West, he built a liquid nitrogen magnetic balance based on the design of Figgis and Nyholm. He describes this as "low

class" compared with the new equipment but it is still in operation after 12 years.

Says Dr Murray: "We study chemical compounds which contain unpaired electron spins. Compounds of the transition elements such as iron, cobalt, copper and nickel have this electronic property.

"The electron spin interacts with a magnetic field giving rise to the property called paramagnetism.

"By measuring the magnetism over a wide temperature range and over a wide range of magnetic field strengths — possible with the new equipment — we are able to deduce the detailed electronic features of the chemical compound.

"We are chiefly interested in using magnetic measurements to tell us something about the chemical, structural or bonding features of the compounds under investigation.

"We are also interested in metal compounds of biological interest which show magnetic effects."

Investigations have been conducted on cobalt compounds which have the unusual ability of carrying oxygen in much the same way as the natural respiratory proteins.

Current studies are on cobalt porphyrin compounds, porphyrin compounds of iron, and iron compounds which have structures related to iron transport compounds found in bacteria.

Research is also being conducted into "cluster" compounds.

The work at Monash is being supported by an ARGC grant.

Dr Murray is keen to make the new facility available to other inorganic chemists in Australia and overseas.

Already collaborating with the core group are Dr D. Black and Professor B. West of Monash, Dr M. Gunter of the ANU, Professor Figgis of the University of Western Australia, Dr C. Reed of the University of Southern California, and Dr D. Buckingham of the University of Otago.

Book aims to help with media

A guide for people involved in education on how they might better publicise their activities in the news media has been published recently in Melbourne.

It is titled **Media Handbook** and has been written by freelance journalist and former Age education reporter, Iola Mathews, with cartoons by Tandberg. It is published by Australian Frontier Inc.

The book attempts a definition of news, gives an introduction to journalists' terminology and includes helpful practical tips on how to write a press release, what to do with a press release, how to hold a press conference, how to angle a story for different sections of the media, and what to do when the media visit.

It also includes a comprehensive Victorian media directory.

Says Mrs Mathews in the introduction: "This handbook has been written to help people involved in education publicise what they are doing and thus to stimulate a better community awareness of the problems and issues facing education in Australia today.

"It is aimed at people involved in all levels of education: parents, teachers, principals, students, researchers, academics and administrators."

It has been written as part of an "Education and the Media" project being undertaken by Australian Frontier, a non-profit social research organisation set up in 1962 on the initiative of the Australian Council of Churches with funds from the Schools Commission. The project aims to improve the reporting of education in the media and is being carried out in Victoria on a trial basis this year.

Copies of **Media Handbook** are available from Australian Frontier, 422 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy at \$2 each plus 45c for postage.

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 — Vacation Scholarships

Available to undergraduates to undertake research projects related to cardiovascular function and disease. Tenable for six to eight weeks. Value \$60. Applications close October 6.

Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships 1979-1980

Open to recent graduates who are British subjects and Australian citizens. Tenable at Harvard University, renewable for two years, and available in most fields of study. The award includes tuition fees and a stipend of \$3,800 p.a. Applications close with the Graduate Scholarships Officer on October 27.

LaTrobe University Research Fellowships 1979

Open to graduates with a recent doctoral degree for full-time research in Arts or Science. Duration, one to two years, salary \$15,179 p.a. (taxable). Applications close October 31.

Graduates dinner dance

The Monash Graduates Association is holding an informal dinner dance as its end-of-year function in the Monash University Club on Saturday, October 21 at 7.30 p.m.

Music will be provided by the Jacaranda Jumbucks, specialists in old time dances which will be demonstrated for those not familiar with the steps.

Cost for the evening is \$28 a double which includes pre-dinner drinks, red and white wine and smorgasbord.

Association members have been encouraged to invite old and new friends and make up a party.

Tickets are available from Mrs Vicki Thomson in the Information Office, ext. 2002. Cheques should be made payable to 'Monash Graduates Association'.

Graduate scholar award details

Applications are now open for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards tenable in all faculties at Monash.

Applicants should be graduates with good honours degree qualifications or the equivalent and with an interest in research who wish to proceed to a higher degree.

A form listing the disciplines in which studies may be pursued in the Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Science faculties is available from the graduate scholarships office in the University Offices.

For Masters students the awards are tenable for up to two years, for PhD candidates they are normally tenable up to three years with a possible extension into a fourth year.

In the case of Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards, there is a living allowance of \$4200 p.a.; spouse's allowance of \$1632.80 p.a.; a child allowance of \$390 p.a.; an incidentals allowance of \$100 p.a.; and special allowances, payable in certain circumstances, to assist with travel, setting up residence and the preparation of a thesis.

The same benefits apply for the Monash Graduate Scholarships except that the living allowance is \$4000 p.a. and the spouse allowance is \$1508 p.a.

While appointees will be full-time research students they may be allowed during academic terms to undertake a limited amount of teaching duties for which additional payment will be made.

Application forms for the scholarships must be lodged with the Academic Registrar by October 31.

The future — who's thinking?

This collection of articles, organised around four main themes, is, as Clark Kerr says in his preface, "a valuable historical document, both as it describes the past and the present and as it sets forth problems for future solution."

It is therefore somewhat extraordinary that so little notice, either of this book or of the issues which it raises, has been taken by the general run of academics. This situation, I would suspect, exists as much in Monash, from where most of the contributors to this book derive, as in the rest of Australian academia.

Terry Hore and his colleagues discuss matters such as demographic and economic constraints upon tertiary education, the employment situation for graduates (and academics), changing trends in ideas about secondary and tertiary education, the reactions of governments, institutions and staff associations to ongoing changes in our society, attitudes of employers, students and the general public to universities and so on.

Their findings are not especially reassuring — our clientele is declining in number, our governments are not only themselves ambivalent about the present shape, size and cost of tertiary institutions but are taking advantage of a considerable measure of public ambivalence and confusion of mind, in order to mount a wide ranging attack upon universities and other tertiary bodies.

Employers, as always, chide us for insufficient vocational content in our courses, or else of mass-producing graduates without having first asked whether there would be jobs for our productions.

Verily our society makes contradictory demands upon our universities, and it is therefore not surprising that we are always fair game. Unfortunately, such attacks are facilitated by the deep-seated differences and confusions within universities as to what we are about.

We are expected to prefabricate large numbers of human labor units, possessed of a variety of saleable vocational skills, for absorption into the economy.

Ideally, we should produce neither too many nor too few certified labor units — and teach neither too much nor too little of the desired vocational material. In truth, a thoroughly down-to-earth vision of education; and in the service of this ideal universities should draw upon the values and techniques of the entrepreneur, the economic and technological futurologist, the work systems analyst, and the more enterprising denizens of the coaching college and university crammer.

A whole variety of machinery — e.g. computers and visual aids — helps, as does a taste for public relations. This latter skill can either placate our clients (employers and Government), or create new markets for human products.

But secondly, we are also expected to produce educated graduates, and impart what is called a solid all-round education. Such an activity raises the quality and tone of society at large, as well as elevating the character and intellect of the graduates.

Hopefully we sensitise and refine the feelings and expand the imagination of

the lucky students, as we develop their intellectual capacities.

Unfortunately few politicians or citizens could readily say what an educated person looked like, or set out the basic criteria for a good education.

Just as unfortunate, more and more academics are in the same boat; they, too, think about these matters less and less, while paying lip service to the ideals of education.

It is just as well that even lip service is paid by most people, for the production of truly educated persons is one of the few good reasons for having universities. The utilitarian-vocational activities described earlier are not — they can be conducted in many other kinds of institutions, and probably should be. Conducted, moreover, without any of the absurd posturing, phony rituals and elitist airs and graces with which so many academics set out to bedazzle the general public.

Linked to the demand that we produce educated persons is some kind of intuition that the development of one's intellectual powers (and, hopefully, those of others) is a worthwhile, indeed valuable, activity in its own right, and that the pursuit of intellectual questions is self-justifying and intrinsically good, as it were.

The notion of the intellectual and the creative person is involved in all this. I personally think that the fundamental reason why most people want universities, and respect them, is that they believe them to be places of disinterested scholarship and the search for truth for its own sake.

We know that universities have probably never been stages for such edifying scenes, and that most academics are at best intellectuals *manqué* — many because of irreversible emotional and intellectual poverty — others because their working styles and values are structured by their institutions so as to make them act and think in quite different ways than they might otherwise have done.

Citizen respect

Similarly, our citizens display a great measure of respect for professors — because they assume that these chaps are among the intellectual leaders of their discipline, and certainly the most eminent of their departmental colleagues.

Governments and the community also want us to be the source of many of the new ideas and innovations, both scientific and humane, which they rather dimly realise are necessary if society is to progress. This leads them to the quandary of how new the new ideas should be, how innovative the innovations — for comfort.

Universities are also supposed, when necessary, to be critics of society and its beloved status quo, especially since neither the Church, the media, professional bodies nor the politicians seem enamoured of the job.

I suspect that this last duty of universities is a hoax, perpetuated by academics who believe universities should be the conscience of society.

The *Future of Higher Education in Australia*, published earlier this year by Macmillan, had its origins in the work of a Monash group calling itself "the crystal ball-gazers". It posed a number of critically important questions for educationists and administrators. So far, the level of response and critical debate has been surprisingly low.

Monash Reporter invited MAX TEICHMANN, senior lecturer in politics and long-time critic of the education scene, to review the book. He added a few thoughts of his own . . .

Suffice to say that most academics have no taste for such matters, and university rulers even less.

The average academic with even moderately unconventional opinions and some measure of conscience who speaks out, not as the voice of the university, but on his or her own behalf, can at best count upon being regarded as an eccentric or a publicity hunter, at worst as dangerous, because he or she is imperilling the flow of money and privileges upon which most university people come to base their lives. Nevertheless, many of the more civilised citizens and most students still expect academics to be forthright, intellectually autonomous and socially concerned; and, of course, are bitterly disillusioned.

Refurbish image

Universities and staff associations have most belatedly come to realise something of the measure of outside dissatisfaction with our good selves; hence are moving to refurbish our image and restart the money machine. (It was only the cutting of money and threatened loss of privileges that converted most of us to an interest in how outsiders viewed us.) Typically, they are revealing their serious misunderstanding of the real world in the way they go about things.

Both groups are going to have to face certain facts in the days to come.

Firstly, quite a few MPs, journalists and bureaucrats actually have been to universities and cannot be so easily deceived. Some have taught at universities and have many a fine tale to tell.

Secondly, given the explosion in academic numbers, many people have met academics, and discovered that most of them conform in no way to the ideals discussed earlier. Academics are too often seen as materialistic, selfish and slotful, concerned with petty ambitions and in no way given to social concern. More than a few are adjudged crass and half educated.

Large numbers of citizens know undergraduates and graduates — many have or have had children as students — and can see what we have done, and not done, for our charges.

It is no use us trying to gild the lily at this stage and be seen to cover up for the old product. We should be asking not what is wrong with the consumers, but what might be wrong with the product. Otherwise we will stand convicted as interested only in defending money and status.

If one reads the outpourings of our staff associations, the agendas of their meetings and their bulletins over the years it becomes clear that all that academics have ever talked about when they come together is more money, cheap charter flights, wage flow ons, promotions and tenure. These are, of course, important in their place, but that is all that has been discussed. Never what sort of universities

do we have, should we have, what ideals and objectives of education should we be following.

One reason for this exclusive concentration upon narrow material concerns is that we are gross materialists — like most of the rest of the population. But it is no defence that we simply mirror our society's values, for the extraordinary privileges which we claim must be based upon the thesis that we are not just like other people.

Another reason is that the multi-versity is so large, so fragmented, that most people neither know nor care what others are doing, or why, and are possessed of quite different notions as to what universities are for.

For a start, a large number of departments should not be in universities at all, but in colleges which sorely need high class vocational practitioners. The vocational and utilitarian disciplines are parasitic upon the original prestige of universities, whose basic values and aspirations they in practice reject.

At any rate, given no corporate spirit, nor shared intellectual experience, probably all that academics can discuss amicably are trade union concerns and gossip about the latest power plays.

The hard sell

The problem of how to top-up declining numbers is now taking up more and more thinking of universities and colleges . . . and touting for trade, misleading advertising, Mickey Mouse courses and further degradation of standards may soon become the general rule. Such tactics are bound to be self-defeating, but doubtless the hucksters and Philistines will still go ahead.

Similarly, given the profound disunity within campuses, and the depraved antics hitherto employed by our academic leaders in building up and defending their various empires, an open situation of dog eat dog is emerging, with the utilitarian-vocational brigade behaving the worst.

This is yet another reason why such people should be in techs not universities, but while they control the levers of power, this sorely needed transformation is unlikely. So, Gresham's Law will continue to operate as it has for many years past.

The main value of *The Future of Higher Education in Australia* is that it could set off a widespread debate about tertiary education and what it should be for — but before that debate can happen academics would at least have to read or buy this book. My information is that up to date they have not.

The Future of Higher Education. 1978. Macmillan. Eds. T. Hore, R. Linke and L. West. Recommended retail price: \$14.95 paperback; \$29.95 hardcover.

Fee abolition fails to improve accessibility

The abolition of fees in tertiary institutions has had, at best, a marginal effect on the accessibility of higher education to socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

This is the major finding of a study by a team of researchers of the composition of students in higher education in Australia and the effect of the abolition of fees in 1974 on it.

The report, *Students in Australian Higher Education: A Study of Their Social Composition Since the Abolition of Fees*, was compiled by Dr Don Anderson, professorial fellow in ANU's Education Research Unit, Mr Rick Boven, a research assistant with the Tertiary Education Research Centre at the University of New South Wales, Professor Peter Fensham, Professor of Science Education at Monash, and Dr John Powell, Assistant Director of TERC.

The report was delivered recently to the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, the Federal Government's Education Research and Development Committee and the Conference of Principals of Colleges of Advanced Education.

Conclusions in the 322-page report are based on data derived from a national survey of students starting courses for the first time in 1976 in universities and colleges of advanced education (except data from Melbourne and Monash universities which was collected in 1977).

In the report's final chapter, the researchers say: "The conclusion from this study must be that the effect of fee abolition on the social composition of

students in higher education is small although large numbers of individuals are affected by the presence or absence of fees and those who are so affected are disproportionately from the lower socio-economic status and other under-represented groups."

Among these other under-represented groups are women, migrants, students from country schools, older students and students who live away from home.

But, the researchers add: "We can safely infer that not many upper socio-economic status students of mediocre ability have been replaced by able lower socio-economic status students.

"At worst, the abolition of fees can be seen as further benefit to the economically advantaged by transferring funds from the average taxpayer to a student body drawn to a great extent from the more affluent sections of society."

They say there are two strategies that may be adopted to better increase the participation in higher education of under-represented groups — seemingly the aim of abolishing fees.

The first would be to remove those barriers which cause talented young people to fall by the wayside early in the educational process.

"A great deal has already been achieved in this respect and there are fewer reports than previously of highly talented students being forced to drop

out of school because of economic difficulty," they say.

"It might be that there is little more the schools can do to compensate for the effect of poor family environment and that any strategy for change should be directed at improving those family circumstances which lead to what has been called 'the cycle of self-perpetuating poverty'."

The second strategy would be to encourage more adults to enrol in universities and colleges. This would require a significant extension of special entry schemes, the researchers say.

In the survey they asked first year university and college students: "What type of course would you have taken this year if there had still been tuition fees?"

A little over 20 per cent of all students claimed that if there had been

fees they would not have enrolled or would have had to defer their enrolment.

The researchers say: "If it is assumed that all those who said that they would have deferred or not enrolled behaved accordingly and that such students were replaced by other students with identical socio-economic status characteristics to those who remained, then it is possible to obtain estimates of the effects of fee abolition on the SES composition of the student population.

"These estimates indicate that, for the universities, the percentage of students in the lowest two SES categories would have been reduced by 3.5 per cent. In the metropolitan colleges the reduction would have been 2.1 per cent and in the country colleges 5.2 per cent."

Social mix of Monash students unchanged

The social composition of Monash students — judged on sex, the type of secondary school attended, father's occupation and parents' education — has remained largely unchanged over the last six or so years, the abolition of fees in 1974 notwithstanding.

This is apparent from figures quoted by Anderson, Boven, Fensham and Powell in their report "Students in Australian Higher Education: A Study of Their Social Composition Since the Abolition of Fees", but gathered independently of their own survey.

The Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit on campus has collected information on the social composition of the student intake since 1970, making Monash one of the few universities to have done so. Another is Melbourne University.

This data has given the researchers into the effect of fee abolition a direct 'before and after' measure, not possible in their own survey.

They say about the information yielded by the Monash and Melbourne statistics: "It is the fundamental lack of change which makes the overwhelming impression.

"The figures can only be discouraging for any idealist who wants to believe that education alone is sufficiently powerful to break down traditional social inequalities.

"On the basis of these results one could easily be led to the conclusion that higher education is just one more social epiphenomenon which reflects established social patterns rather than a force which changes them."

They add: "The direct 'before and after' measure provided by data from Melbourne and Monash universities reveals no discernible effects of fee abolition on social composition."

Comparative statistics reveal the following profile of Monash students compared with Melbourne students:

At Monash, as at Melbourne, the proportion of female students has increased gradually over the years, though the large majority of students are still male, especially in the medicine and law faculties.

The proportion of students from rural areas attending Monash has been greater than at Melbourne but the

proportion of provincial students less.

As far as type of school attended is concerned, independent schools have consistently been over-represented at Monash, though not to the same extent as at Melbourne University; proportionately more Monash students than Melbourne students have attended State schools.

In 1975 the proportion of Catholic students at Monash jumped by five per cent, bringing it to a level equal to that of Catholic students at Melbourne. This increased participation by Catholic school students at Monash carried on into 1976, coinciding with a decrease in the number of students coming from outside Victoria.

Father's job

The occupational background of Monash students has been even more stable than that of their Melbourne University counterparts: the proportion of students with semi-skilled or unskilled fathers has remained steady around a low 18 per cent, while the proportion with professional fathers has consistently hovered in the high 20s.

Whether the lower figures for the last two years are actually the beginning of a decrease in the proportion of professional students or whether they are merely year to year fluctuations like those of earlier years remains to be seen. In any case, the only occupational category to increase its representation in the student body appears to be the high-ranking administrative workers rather than the lower occupational groups.

The educational background of the parents of Monash students is also very similar to that of Melbourne University students and perhaps even more unchanging. Unlike the Melbourne data, the Monash figures do not show a decrease in the proportion of parents without formal qualifications and both the proportions of those with university qualifications and those with other post-secondary qualifications have been remarkably stable. The proportion of parents who have attended university is much higher for students than among the population generally.

Monash engineer to head manufacturing task force

The chairman of the Monash department of mechanical engineering, Professor John Crisp, will head a task force, established by the Institution of Engineers, Australia, to investigate manufacturing industries.

The task force will have 10 working parties investigating different aspects of manufacturing industries.

The Institution's decision to set up the task force was made in an attempt to come up with effective recommendations to improve the state of manufacturing industry.

It is felt that engineers, working from a technological base, might be able to suggest courses of action which have not been fully explored before.

In the September issue of *Engineers Australia*, Professor Crisp says: "The engineering profession might have to entertain the idea that some of its current practices will need drastic overhaul.

"It may well be that we will uncover some unpalatable facts — for example, with automation — but we won't shy away from this."

Professor Crisp, who is chairman of the Institution's College of Mechanical Engineers, said what was needed was a critical analysis by people capable of doing this with objectivity.

It was important for the Institution

to retain its independent thinking and to avoid becoming another pressure group or lobby.

Each working party will be asked to review, survey, analyse and make recommendations. Recommendations might be in the positive proposals of policies to pursue, and, in some instances, might suggest options which took into account the costs involved.

Professor Crisp said there were two broad types of options:

- What the Institution could do, such as influencing its own membership as individuals or as members of organisations.

- What the Institution could persuade other organisations, like Governments, trade groupings, unions and professional groups to do.

Professor Crisp said he was delighted at the interest the Federal Government had already shown in the task force.

He also expressed the hope that the task force would be assisted by advisory committees formed by other divisions of the Institution.

In broad terms, the five aspects of manufacturing to be examined are:

- The need for manufacturing.
- The economics of manufacturing.
- Manufacturing technology.
- People in manufacturing.
- Matching manufacture to the market.

Shakespeare discovery 'astounding'



Was it Shakespeare?



or Williamson?

ACT ONE

(Gentlemen and ladies gather at Overdone's to await the latest news of the Armada.)

BELCH Another ale for thee, Signior Cocke?
COCKE Nay, else I shall make water in a sink-a-paca.
 And the maids will blush for't.
BELCH By my codpiece, there be no maids here.
 Or, if there be, 'twould be no scurvy trick
 To deflower them!
COCKE Yon Toorak jade seemeth too coy.
BELCH But methinks a cup of canary, i'faith,
 And a warm hand in the placket, will do't.
 Have at her, coz!
COCKE If she were done, when 'tis done,
 Then 'twere well she were done quickly.
 (He beginneth to untruss.) Off, you lendings!
OVERDONE Aye Signior Cocke!
COCKE Nay, lady, thou haast seen no cocke of mine,
 Unless 'twere in thy asucy dream!
OVERDONE What 'ifackens dost thou mean, nasty varlet?
COCKE Be not peeviah, sweet cunny, Shall we not
 Be merry and aing catches? And perchance
 I may catch thee by the furbalaw.
OVERDONE Get thee to a close-stool! Dost take me
 For thy St. Kilda whore?
COCKE Come, clink thy can, and anack up.
OVERDONE Sneck up thyself, filthy toad!
 Though the bawdy hend of the dial
 Be on the very prick of noon
 Thou canat not raiae thy staff
 To do my business. Go to, thou empty
 Peascod, thou rootless mandrake,
 Thou beardless, painted boy!
BELCH Have at her, Cocke, else ya sra unmanned.
 Once more undo the breech, deer friand, onca more!
COCKE Put out the light!
BELCH And then put out thy tightsl!
OVERDONE What's this? Two briak lads that would
 Take my maidenhead? My kingdom for a whore's Capacity!
 (Enter two gentlemen from Verona.)
OVERDONE What, more of 'em? Heigh ho!
 Now, gods, stand up — four bastards!

(end of manuscript)

Those of us who have savoured the dazzling imagery and profound character-studies of Williamson from our schooldays, and who often repeat his expletives lovingly to our wives or girlfriends, cannot be expected to accept Shakespeare's tired phrases and

limited vocabulary. It is time for all Williamson-lovers to shout: "Hands off the classics! To touch is to defile! Let Shakespeare go back to writing dirty comedies and poofster sonnets!"

Dennis Davison



LETTERS Williamson 'old hat'

Sir: I have no wish to prolong the Lear correspondence but things move quickly.

It is clear that David Williamson, in trying to be as faithful as possible in character, plot and language to Shakespeare, is already "old hat".

I would draw attention to the following item from *The Times* (London) of July 27, 1978.

Sex-change horrors.

Theatre companies are always tampering with Shakespeare. The latest is the Avon Touring Company at Bristol, which is changing the sex of Shakespeare's characters in order to discriminate in favour of women. It believes that women have too few good parts, so in its production of *Measure for Measure* Claudio becomes Claudia, and Pompey becomes Poppaea. Carol Braithwaite, their administrator, said the company felt there was no longer any excuse for doing Shakespeare or any other playwright with the sex roles written by the author.

Arthur Brown,
 Professor of English
 and Chairman, Alexander Theatre
 Committee.

Poetry issue out now

The fourth issue of "Poetry Monash" — the magazine catering for the University's poets — is out now.

Priced at 50c, the issue features the work of Glen Tomasetti, a writer and musician associated with Monash as a singer and lecturer on folk songs.

The magazine is edited by Dennis Davison, lecturer in modern drama in the English department. Copies can be obtained from room 707 in the English department.

With due modesty I may claim to be responsible for some of the more amazing scholarly discoveries made within the Monash English department.

For example, when most scholars were repeating, sheep-like, the trendy theory that T. S. Eliot had been influenced by John Donne, I alone was asserting that in fact John Donne had been clearly influenced by T. S. Eliot.

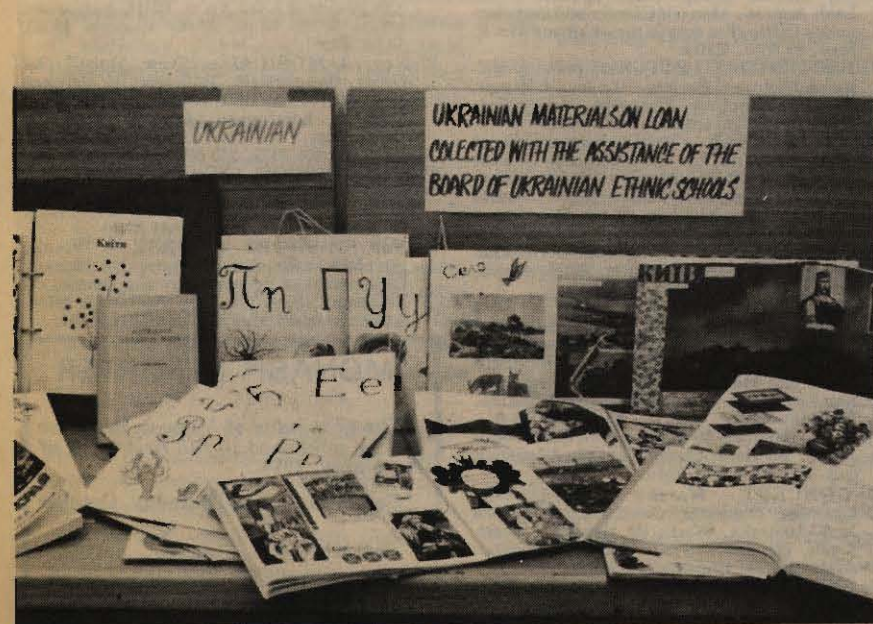
I was finally able to prove my daring thesis when I unearthed Donne's lost diary in which he noted that, on leaving St Paul's after his inaugural sermon, he had remarked to Sir John Suckling: "It was cold in the vestry — but it was murder in the cathedral."

This evidence, when published in the *East Bairnsdale Chicken Sexers' Gazette*, silenced all my critics. At least, not one of them wrote to the editor to refute me.

So, with my scholarly reputation already established, I can now venture to disclose something which neither Dr Alan Dilnot nor Mr Philip Martin knew when they clashed stage-swords in the celebrated Lear Debate. Unbelievable as it may seem to laymen, the astounding fact is that David Williamson's *Don's Party* was translated into Elizabethan English by Shakespeare himself, and presented at the Foreplay Theatre by Ben Bartholomews.

We know this because a contemporary critic, writing in the *Elizabethan Age*, headlined his review: "Massacre of Bartholomew's Play", declaring that the rich poetry of Williamson's dialogue had been destroyed by Shakespeare's banal, cliché-ridden idiom.

Shakespeare's version, retitled *Mistress Overdone's Party*, has only survived in a few scraps of manuscript which I located in Monash Main library, shelved under Socio-Linguistics (where they put all works too obscure to be classified). Here are some excerpts from this notorious translation, which caused Ben Jonson to quip to his rival dramatist: "Nay, Will 'tis little wonder they have dubbed thy verses blank!"



These are some of the materials which will go on display in the Main Library between October 21 and October 25. (See story at right.)

'Living language' display at Monash Main Library

A display highlighting Australia's linguistic diversity will be held in Monash's Main Library this month.

The exhibition, titled *Our Living Languages*, is of material for learning and teaching community languages. It was mounted originally by the Ethnic Affairs Commission of New South Wales and Macquarie University and has been brought to Monash by the Centre for Migrant Studies with the support of the Victorian Ministry for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

It will be held in the conference room on the first floor of the Library from October 21 to 25.

The exhibition is composed of books, kits, magazines, games and the like

which have been specifically designed to cater for the language needs of Australian children of ethnic and non-ethnic background.

It includes:

- Material in English which demonstrates the variety of language groups within the Australian population, such as Aboriginal Australians, Irish Australians, Greek Australians.
- Bilingual materials which encourage communication between the various language groups (including curriculum materials for English as a Second Language).
- Material in the various community languages other than English intended to encourage the learning or maintenance of the languages.

Cello, piano duo recital set for Blackwood Hall



A duo recital of sonatas by Beethoven, Martinu, Brahms and Debussy will be given by cellist Tanya Hunt and pianist Brian Chapman in Robert Blackwood Hall on Thursday, October 12 at 8.15 p.m.

The works to be performed are Sonata in D Op. 102, No. 2 by Beethoven, Sonata No. 2 (1941) by Martinu, Sonata in D Op. 78 by Brahms, and Sonata (1915) by Debussy.

Both Miss Hunt and Dr Chapman are seasoned concert performers with Monash connections. Miss Hunt is the daughter of a professor in Mechanical Engineering, Professor K. Hunt, and Dr Chapman is a lecturer in Physiology.

Miss Hunt, who is 26, started learning the cello when she was seven. At 17 she won the instrumental section of the ABC's Instrumental and Vocal Competition. She made her first appearance as soloist with the Melbourne and Sydney symphony orchestras a year later.

After studying with Henri Touzeau in Melbourne, Miss Hunt entered the cello class of Andre Navarra at the Conservatoire National Superieur de Musique in Paris in 1970.

In 1973 she returned to Australia where she gave a number of recitals, including a performance with the SSO. She also attended the master classes of

Jan Sediwka and Janos Starker and pursued further studies with Starker in the US in 1976.

In the last eight years Miss Hunt has performed in a seemingly endless list of countries, including Japan, the Philippines, France, England, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Greece, the Middle East, the US, Switzerland and Holland.

This year she has been studying in London with Jacqueline du Pre and in June was a semi-finalist in the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow.

Dr Chapman studied piano in Melbourne with Roy Shepherd. He won the Victorian section of the ABC's Instrumental and Vocal Competition in 1968.

He is featured regularly in ABC radio broadcasts as a soloist or together with musicians from the MSO. He performs frequently in Melbourne and country centres.

Dr Chapman was featured recently as soloist on the first record to be issued by Robert Blackwood Hall.

He has performed frequently in North America and was responsible for bringing to Australia the Rowe and Ciompi string quartets.

Admission to the RBH recital costs \$5 and \$3 for students and pensioners. For bookings contact L. Chapman on 560 0802 or the RBH booking office on 544 5448.



Indian dancer, Radhika

Indian concert for flood victims

A charity performance of Indian songs and dances to aid victims of the recent floods in North India will be given in the National Theatre, St. Kilda, on Saturday, October 7 at 7.30 p.m.

The performance is being organised jointly by the Monash Indian Association, the Australia India Society and the India Club.

It follows a sell-out Indian cultural evening held at the Alexander Theatre last month. Several hundred people had to be turned away at the door. A total of \$500 was raised on the evening for the flood victims' relief fund.

Guest star at the charity performance will be Chandrabhanu, an internationally recognised exponent of the Bharata Natyam, the great temple dance of India. Chandrabhanu is considered perhaps the finest male dancer in his home country, Malaysia, and has performed there with the national dance company. He has lectured in the performing arts at the University of Penang.

Performing in the concert also will be a student of his, Radhika.

Both have Monash connections: Radhika graduated from the University in 1977 and Chandrabhanu currently is completing his PhD thesis in social anthropology here.

As well as performance of the Bharata Natyam other items in the charity concert will include a stick dance from Gujarat, a peacock dance from Maharashtra, sitar music and a South Indian gypsy dance.

Admission will cost \$5.

For bookings contact Dr J. Rao (350 3351, 379 3134), Mrs K. Naidu (306 6331) or Dr K. Dabke (233 1724).

'Homecoming' at Mannix

The call has gone out for all former Mannix College students to "return home" for an evening.

Several old collegians, believing that Mannix's 10th year is as good a time as any to sort out the tall tales from the true, have organised a reunion dinner and tavern night for Caulfield Cup night, October 21.

The organisers have sent out invitations to as many of the 1000 or so old collegians who can be traced but fear there may be some who have not received one.

They have advised anyone who has not received an invitation but wishes to attend the function to contact the interim Old Collegians Association, C/- Mannix.

The organisers have also circulated a proposal to establish an Old Collegians Association to keep members in touch with each other, the college and present collegians.

The four-course dinner costs \$10 a head. The less formal tavern night begins after the dinner. For those who find themselves reliving in detail the way they were, limited single room accommodation will be available at the college overnight at \$10 a person.

OCTOBER DIARY

- 4: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "Malay Perceptions of Environment", by Geoff Misen, University of Melbourne. Pres. by Monash Department of Environmental Science. 5 p.m. Room 137, First Year Physics Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3841, 2631.
- 5: CONCERT — St. Leonard school concert presenting instrumental groups, school orchestra and choir. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3.50; children, students and pensioners \$1.
- 6: CONCERT — Peninsula Grammar School concert. Works by Malcolm Williamson, Holst. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3.50; students and pensioners \$1.50.
- 6-21: MUSICAL — "Oliver", presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Alex. Theatre. 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$3.50; students, children \$2. Bookings: 95 3269.
- 7: SATURDAY CLUB (Blue Series) — "Young Musicians", presented by The Victorian College of the Arts. A 60-piece orchestra directed by John Hopkins. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$2.25.
- 7: CONCERT — The Australian Boys' Choir presents a program of sacred music and ballads. Comper — Keith Glover, conductor — Ian Harrison, associate artists: Ian Holtham — piano, David Lewis — trumpet. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3.50; students and pensioners \$1.50.
- 8: CONCERT — Manuel in Concert presented by The Armenian Cultural Society. 7 p.m. RBH. Admission: \$10, \$8, \$6.
- 9-20: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK will be visiting Monash University. Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-3. 9.45 a.m. - 3.45 p.m.

Appointments can be made at the Union Desk.

- 11: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "Conservation Plan for the Mornington Peninsula", by Brian Harper, Director, Westernport Regional Planning Authority, Cranbourne. Pres. by Monash Department of Environmental Science. 5 p.m. Room 137, First Year Physics Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3841, 2631.
- 12: CONCERT — Duo Recital presented by Tanya Hunt — cello, and Brian Chapman — piano. Works by Beethoven, Martinu, Brahms, Debussy. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5; students and pensioners \$3.
- 12: 1978 ELWYN MOREY MEMORIAL LECTURE — "A Voyage Round Exceptional Children", by Professor Marie D. Neale, Director of the Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, Monash Faculty of Education. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R2. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3011.
- 13: CONCERT — Whitehorse Youth Orchestra with the Training Orchestra. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3.50; students and pensioners \$2.
- 14: CONCERT — Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3.50; children, students and pensioners \$2.
- 14: SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series) — "The Sky Pirates", film by the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$2.25.
- 14: HSC REVISION LECTURES in Geography pres. by Geography Teachers' Association of Victoria. 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. Alexander Theatre and Rotunda Lecture Theatres. Admission: \$4. Bookings, inquiries: 329 6301.
- 15: CONCERT — The Vernon Hill Trio. Vernon Hill — flute, Tanya Hunt — cello, Brian Chapman — piano. Works by Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Villa-Lobos, Martinu, Damase. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 16: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "Multicultural and Multilingual Education in Schools", by Marjorie du Barry, Irene

Clyne and Priscilla Clarke. 7.30 p.m. Room 173, Education Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2245.

CLOSING DATE for enrolments in "Fundamentals of Corrosion: Its Causes and Prevention," a short course commencing November 6. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718 (A.H. 541 3718)

17: MORNING COFFEE — Monash University Parents Group. Guest speaker — Mrs Leah Andrew, Monash Careers and Appointments Office. For details please phone Mrs P. Ross, 89 5657. RBH.

21: HSC HISTORY LECTURES pres. by Victorian Historical Society. 10 a.m. - 4.35 p.m. Rotunda Lecture Theatres. Admission: \$3.50. Bookings, inquiries: 328 1369.

21 & 22: CONCERT — The Damnation of Faust by Berlioz. Pres. by The Melbourne Choral Occasional Choir. Marilyn Richardson — soprano, Graeme Wall — tenor, James Christiansen — baritone, Peter Marsden — bass, with the Kildara Convent Treble Choir and the Symphony Orchestra of the Victorian College of the Arts. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5, \$4; students \$3.

21-25: EXHIBITION — Our Living Languages, materials for learning and teaching community languages. Organised by the Ethnic Affairs Commission of New South Wales and Macquarie University in conjunction with Monash Centre for Migrant Studies. Weekdays 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.; Saturdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Conference Room, 1st floor, Main Library. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2245.

23: CONCERT — Warsaw Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra presented by Musica Viva Australia. Works by Handel, Mozart, Ligeti, Haydn. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5, \$4; students B.Res. \$2.

23: ENROLMENTS OPEN for Monash Summer School in a variety of subjects. For brochure and further details ring ext. 3180.

23-27: SHORT COURSE — "Production Scheduling Workshop", pres. by Monash

Department of Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$295. For further information contact Mrs. D. Jones, ext. 2441.

25: CONCERT — ABC Gold Series No. 6. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Jean-Pierre Jacquillat; The Melbourne Chorale, David Parker — tenor, William Coombes — baritone, Max Meldrum — narrator. First Australian performance of the Complete Cycle Episode from an Artist's Life by Berlioz; Symphonie Fantastique, Lelio (or The Return of Life). 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$6.80, \$5.20, \$3.60; students \$5.20, \$3.60, \$2.80.

27-Nov. 4: MUSICAL — "New Moon", by Oscar Hammerstein. Presented by Heritage Musical Theatre of Waverley. 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, students, pensioners, children \$2.75. Bookings: 560 8085, 859 2472, 233 3991.

29-30: WORKSHOP — "Communication with Clients", for solicitors. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718 (AH 541 3718).

30-Nov. 3: SHORT COURSE — "Visual Interactive Simulation", pres. by Monash Department of Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$295. For further information contact Mrs. D. Jones, ext. 2441.

MONASH REPORTER

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