



MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

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The V-C previews 1984

'Hold steady' year with hopes high for future

THIS YEAR — a "holding steady" year as a difficult triennium for Australian universities draws to a close.

NEXT YEAR — the start of a new three-year funding period for which hopes are high that the level of Commonwealth support will be increased, enabling some growth and innovation at Monash.

That's the reality for 1984 and the hope for '85 as the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, sees it.

Professor Martin spoke recently to *Monash Reporter* about the academic year beginning this week. Herewith, some of the territory covered:

This year's budget

In 1984 Monash will have an operating budget of \$80,040,000 — slightly larger than that for 1983.

The basic component of this is the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission grant of \$78,340,000 which is in fact \$20,000 below the '83 figure at comparable cost levels.

The 1984 grant is, however, to be augmented — chiefly by \$1.5 million in funds from University earnings and from The Monash University Foundation. The Foundation was set up by Council last year with the responsibility for earning and attracting funds from a wide range of sources and allocating them wholly "for the purposes of the University" in the most effective and productive way.

Says the Vice-Chancellor about the budgeting strategy: "Our aim is to achieve stability in 1984 — to maintain the level of resources at more or less that of 1983 in the hope that more liberal funding in the 1985-87 triennium will allow us to be more innovative and improve the quality of our scholarly endeavours.

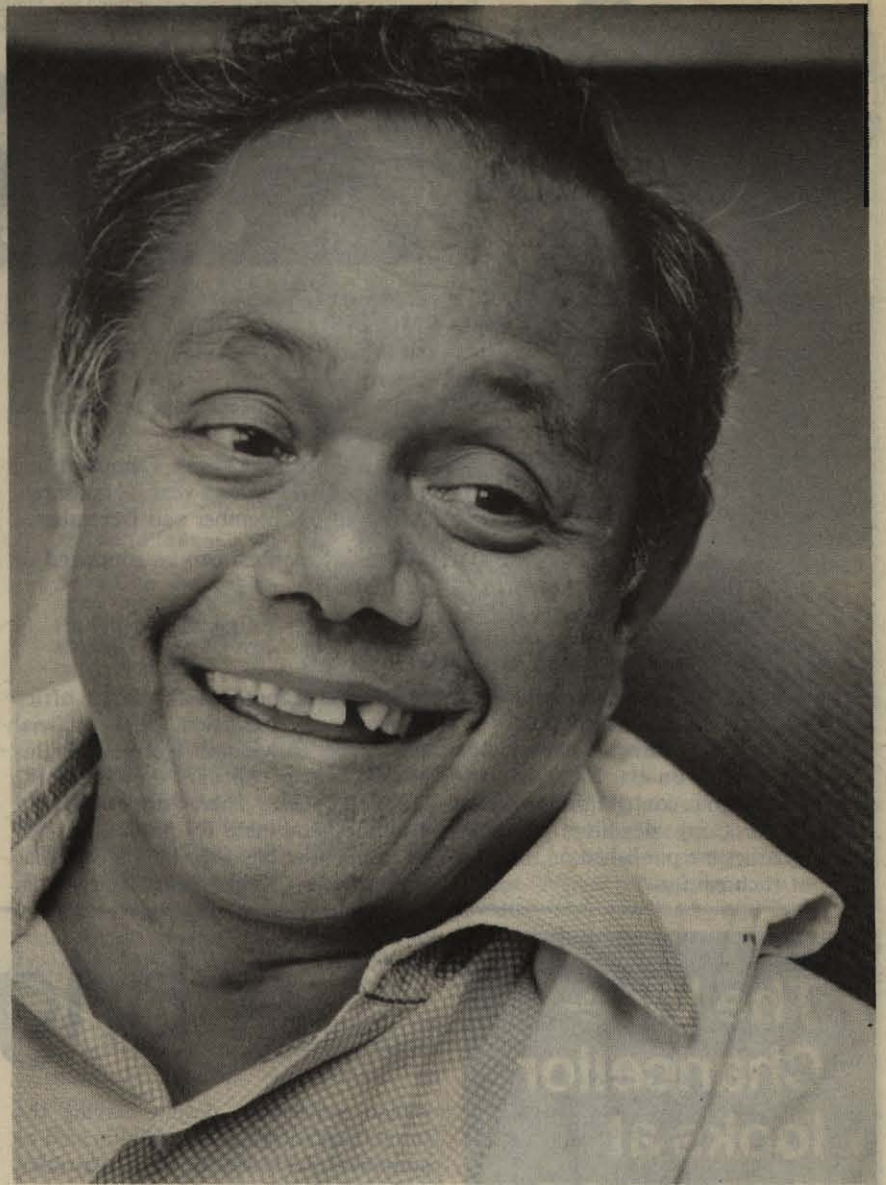
"Although the budget for teaching and research is slightly larger than the amount available last year, I still see 1984 as being a difficult year. We face

inescapable cost increases and generally strained resources. Let us hope that this is the last of a number of difficult years that have faced Australian universities generally."

There is one bright spot in funding this year — the decision by the Federal Government to return to retrospective supplementation.

"The practice of prospective supplementation introduced several years ago — where universities were given an annual fixed sum of money based on Government 'guesstimates' of cost increases for the 12 months ahead — made wise forward planning difficult if not impossible," says Professor Martin.

• Continued page 2.



• Director of MOSA, Mr Isaac Brown. Photo: Rick Crompton.

Goal is Aborigines in the professions

This year nine Aborigines — from all mainland States and the Northern Territory and one from a tribal setting — will make history at Monash.

They are the first participants in the **Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines** which is a unique program in an Australian university.

MOSA aims to open up access for adult Aborigines to tertiary education by offering a full year of specific preparation for university study.

Students who complete the Orientation year — achieving a standard at least equal to HSC — will be guaranteed admission to the faculties of Arts and Law. Other faculties may wish also to enrol them.

The first intake — in later years it is planned to grow to about 20 — was chosen in a rigorous selection procedure.

"We were determined to get people who will stick with it," says MOSA Director, Mr Isaac Brown.

Four of the starters are from the NT; four are women; all are aged between 21 and 31. All have reached at least Year 10 in formal education; most are employed in fields such as nursing, the public service or data processing.

Speech pathologist

Mr Brown comes to Monash from the Victorian Health Commission where he was senior speech pathologist in public health. Before that he was Director of Clinical Education in the School of Communication Disorders at the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences.

His fellow teacher in MOSA is Dr Janice Newton, a Monash Ph.D. graduate, who has been teaching anthropology at the University of Queensland.

Mr Brown is himself an Aboriginal whose country is Iwaidja, at the top of the Northern Territory.

"Actually I have Aboriginal, Asian and European blood," he says. "It's the Aboriginal in me that makes me want to succeed."

• Continued page 3.

Features in this issue:

The Monash commuter

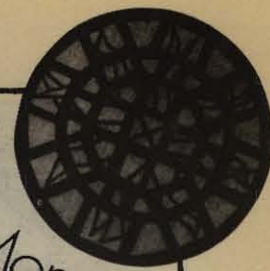
Three recent reports examine:

- Getting here
- Parking here
- Surviving here

Their findings in a 'Chariots of Higher Learners' special, starting page 6.

Pieces in the profile of Australian school principals

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Monash Review
What's New in Education, Research and Community Service

From the information office in '84 . . .

MONASH REPORTER is one of a number of publications and services provided by the University's information office.

Although a part of the Vice-Chancellor's section, the office exists (in accordance with its original charter . . . to develop and maintain a system of communications within and outside the University) to service the needs of the campus as a whole.

It tries to do this in a number of ways:

First, **MONASH REPORTER** . . .

This is primarily an internal publication, published nine times a year, and distributed throughout the campus and affiliated off-campus institutions.

It is edited by **Graham Erbacher**, who can be contacted on ext. 2003, and who would welcome contributions, letters and ideas. Copy deadlines for succeeding issues are published on the back page of each edition.

Another major publication is **MONASH REVIEW**, a periodical devoted to publicising — mainly off-campus — the University's achievements in teaching, research and community involvement.

It is edited by **Frank Campbell** and published five times a year — in March, May, July, September and December.

Frank Campbell can be contacted on ext. 3087.

SOUND is another information office publication. Sub-titled 'The official broadsheet of Monash University', this modest journal appears on average 42 times a year. There are no fixed deadlines, and items for publication will be accepted at any time by the information officer, **Keith Bennetts**, or the

secretary, **Mrs Ruth Keeler**. They can be contacted on ext. 2087.

THE MONTH AT MONASH, the advertisement listing University events to which members of the public are invited, is another information office responsibility. Compiled by **Mrs Vicki Thomson**, the ad appears around the turn of the month in *The Age* and a number of suburban weeklies. In normal circumstances, copy deadlines are 5 p.m. on the third Thursday of the preceding month. The extension to dial is 2002.

Other information office services include:

- **Press Cuttings**, a regular compilation of news clippings dealing with Monash and the education scene generally. This is distributed 2-3 times weekly to all departments.
- **This is Monash**, the annual visitor's guide to the campus. The 1984 edition is now available.
- **The Facts** leaflets — a series of information leaflets about various aspects of the University.
- **Press releases** and publicity matters generally: the office is pleased to assist in the preparation of releases and to advise on publications.

The office also is involved in maintaining liaison with the Monash Graduates Association and with school tours of the campus. Vicki Thomson is the person to contact about these.

The Vice-Chancellor looks at the year beginning

● From page 1.

On the other hand, as interest rates fall so too does the University's capacity to earn on its investments and hence its ability to support many worthwhile projects.

"These earnings have always allowed us a little, but crucial, financial flexibility," says Professor Martin.

A better 1985-87?

All eyes will be on the August Federal Budget when it will become clear to what extent the Government will allocate an improved level of support for universities in the next triennium.

Professor Martin believes the universities have a very strong case for better funding.

He says: "It is clear that there is a widening gap between Government objectives for universities and the resources provided to achieve those objectives."

There are, he adds, some worrying results of successive years of inadequate funding at Monash. Among them:

- Some of the buildings are showing signs of poor repair. The longer maintenance is left the more expensive it becomes.

- It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the library as a first-class facility.

- Staff generally are under pressure. Understaffing in departments places added burdens on staff members and leads to a run-down of services, research and the postponement of new developments. Monash's student-staff ratio has deteriorated since the late 1970s; it currently has the highest ratio of all Aus-

A brighter 1985-87?

tralian universities despite having the lowest percentage of funds allocated to administrative costs in any Australian university.

New campus buildings

"Monash faces some urgent accommodation problems," says the Vice-Chancellor.

"Funds made available for capital works in universities by the Commonwealth Government over a number of years have been hopelessly inadequate.

"Monash has thus decided to meet some of its most pressing requirements for new buildings and extensions through its own resources."

The proposed constructions to be funded this way in the near future include an extension to the Science wing and a multi-disciplinary building which will relieve overcrowding in other parts of the University. This last building will also house a new University Gallery. A sum of \$100,000 has been donated towards a 'significant memorial' in this gallery to the late Australian artist, Sir Russell Drysdale, by a Friends of Russell Drysdale group which raised the money through an art auction last year.

The big project currently underway with which Monash is associated is the relocation of the Queen Victoria Medical Centre in Clayton Road, 1.6 km from the campus.

The five-storey, 350-bed hospital, due for completion in late 1986 at a cost of \$91 million, will house the teaching departments of Paediatrics, and Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

But, at the moment, that side of the project concerned with the University has encountered difficulties in funding arrangements.

The Commonwealth is yet to commit funds for construction of the Monash departments' accommodation — and indeed the CTEC recommendation to the Federal Education Minister on this, at \$6 million, falls nearly \$2 million short of the architects' estimates.

In the meantime, as construction continues apace, the State Government in-

tends to build the University component only in shell form until a commitment from the Commonwealth is obtained.

Student changes

Monash has been instructed to **maintain its intake of school leavers** at no less a level than 1983. At the same time, the University is following a CTEC directive to **reduce its total student load** (measured in "equivalent full-time students"). The planned student load for this year is 12,800 EFTS, down from about 13,110 last year.

While the Monash student population is contracting slightly, its **mix** is also changing in favor of science-based disciplines. It is planned that Monash's science-based student number will grow about two per cent to 34 per cent of total enrolments by 1987. The number of students in the faculties of Science and Engineering, then, will be increased at the expense of Arts, ECOPS, Law and Education.

In Medicine, this year Monash will cut its first year intake from 160 to 145 at the request of the State Government.

Overall, competition for student places at Monash is growing. This is shown by rises in the selection cut-off HSC scores in all the faculties. Factors increasing the pressure on places at Monash include a rising retention rate in the later years of secondary schools and a rising retention rate in the University itself.

Research

The Vice-Chancellor says that the level of research support that Monash has attracted for 1984 should maintain the present level of activity.

Monash researchers will receive some \$4,116,304 this year from the two major funding sources — the Australian Research Grants Scheme and the National Health and Medical Research Council.

The University's ARGs total, at \$1.76 million, is 8.9 per cent up on last year. It does, however, reflect a further decline

in Monash's share of the national allocation (\$22.4 million) from 8.4 per cent last year to 7.8 per cent, indicating that a larger share is probably going to new and growing universities.

Monash's NH&MRC allocation is \$2.36 million — up a massive 34 per cent on 1983.

Grants from other funding bodies include \$128,221 from the Marine Science and Technologies Grants Scheme and \$169,192 from the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council.

Then there is nearly \$700,000 to be distributed from the Monash Special Research Fund to support some 197 projects that might otherwise have languished for lack of support from traditional sources.

A few initiatives

The Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines — the first of its type in an Australian university — takes its first students this year. See separate story this issue on MOSA and its Director, **Mr Isaac Brown**.

The Japanese Studies Centre will get into full swing this year with the official opening of its premises by the premier, **Mr Cain**, late last month. The Centre provides a base for the tertiary study of Japan in Melbourne.

The new **Research Centre for Molecular Biology and Medicine** starts its first full year of operation. It aims to accelerate research into the medical and industrial application of recent developments in biochemistry, cell biology and DNA technology, in collaboration with organisations such as CSIRO and CSL.

And Monash's employment practices will be reviewed when the University's **Equal Opportunity Research Fellow** starts work. The study, for the Vice-Chancellor, will examine why more men than women start academic careers at Monash and the reason for any differences, if they exist, in the employment prospects of male and female academic and general staff members.

African aid 'high quality' — but future in doubt

A Monash Reader in Politics is concerned that Australia may be about to scale down its already-small aid program in Africa.

The Jackson Committee, set up by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been reviewing the Australian overseas aid program. It has been considering whether more emphasis should be given to projects in Australia's own region.

But Dr David Goldsworthy, who late last year visited several African countries, says that Australian aid to Africa while small in volume is generally high in quality.

Dr Goldsworthy says that Australia has expertise which is needed in Africa — in dry land technology, for example, and trading in agricultural products.

"We can give important assistance in, say, settlement schemes in marginal dry lands," he says. "African countries are realising that such settlement is the hope of the future. This is the Australian experience of earlier times."

While in Kenya Dr Goldsworthy visited the Magarini settlement scheme, a 10-year project started in 1978 which has received Australian aid.

Australia was about to withdraw from the project until top-level lobbying at the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting won a six-month extension pending the report of a review mission.

Land settlement

The project involves settling on land to which they now hold legal title some 4000 families (or 25,000 people) who previously practised slash-burn agriculture. Aid has been in the form of teaching the population new agricultural methods, developing water resources, rehabilitating forests, constructing roads and the like.

"It is a project of good quality in that it reaches very poor people in semi-arid areas, improving their lives by giving their land productivity on a steady basis," says Dr Goldsworthy.

If Australia were to pull out another country would probably step in, says Dr Goldsworthy.

"But such programs offer Australia the opportunity to build up great goodwill."

Other Australian aid in Africa is not so much in the form of specific projects as in the supply of skills through specialists or the training of Africans in Australia. In Zimbabwe, for example, Australian aid has a high profile through a significant number of Australians teaching in schools.

Meanwhile, Dr Goldsworthy has started a new theoretical study on the politics of development in the world's poorest countries.

Development has not always been seen as a political issue, "yet it is intensely and intrinsically so", he says.

Further, to get development right it is first necessary to get the politics right, he contends.

At the heart of Dr Goldsworthy's argument is recognition that while development programs deliver gains to

some people they deliver losses to others.

Any development decision involves a trade-off — choosing which values to enhance at the expense of others. For example: Growth or distribution? Rural or industrial? Capital or labour intensive? Central or local administration? Rewards for this generation or the next?

"Given limited resources, no development policy will be anything like optimal for all the people that are affected by it," Dr Goldsworthy says.

Biases, then, are necessarily embedded in development plans. To say that is immediately to introduce a set of considerations "which are in the highest degree political — considerations of ideology, of interest and of power".

Dr Goldsworthy argues that existing political orders have generally failed to deliver the fruits of development to the base populations of poor countries.

He says that all too often, and especially when the distribution of political power is itself uneven, the distribution of development's fruits reflects the pattern of political power, not that of human need.

In most systems developmental goods are delivered to those already relatively well-off. This is not always the result of cynical self interest. It is often simply easier to put goods into areas where there is existing purchasing power.

Dr Goldsworthy says: "I see political change as a pre-condition of effective socio-economic development. And that change should be towards more egalitarian distribution of political power."

"An egalitarian system is more likely to deliver goods where need is greatest than a hierarchical system."

• From page 1.

He grew up in Darwin and, during the War years, Alice Springs. In 1955 he went to Adelaide for teacher training and taught for five years in South Australian schools.

Then in the early '60s Mr Brown undertook speech therapy studies in Melbourne at the Victorian Council of Speech Therapy, now part of Lincoln Institute.

He returned to South Australia to work as a speech pathologist — a specialist in the diagnosis, rather than the treatment, of communication disorders. In 1968 he joined the Victorian Education Department before taking up his position at Lincoln Institute in 1970.

Mr Brown has experienced discrimination — his mother, for example, carried a "dog licence" — and he has experienced disadvantage — "as a student in Adelaide I would walk miles to save a train fare, eat only every second day . . . that sort of thing."

He had, however, a determination to succeed — an attitude shaped by "a lot of good advice early in the piece, the fact that I was never separated from my

Premier opens new Centre



• The Premier, Mr Cain, unveils the plaque on the Japanese Studies Centre. Professor Jiri Neustupny, Centre President, looks on.

The consolidation of Japanese studies at Monash offered a very valuable and timely opportunity to raise awareness in the Australian community of Japanese society and culture, the Premier, Mr Cain, said last month.

"In Australian-Japanese relations, cultural awareness has followed trade too slowly," he said. "And we have a long way to go."

Mr Cain was officially opening the new premises of the Japanese Studies Centre, Melbourne, at Monash on February 24.

The Centre, a joint enterprise of Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe Universities and Swinburne Institute of Technology, was built with the aid of grants from the Commemorative Association for the Japan World Exposition, the Toyota Motor Corporation, CRA and Monash University.

Closely following Japanese architectural styles, the building consists of five offices, a library, meeting room, guest room and all necessary facilities. It provides space for the Centre's research activities and general administration in addition to some of its teaching work.

Mr Cain commended the Centre for the lead it had given in stimulating com-

munity awareness and understanding of Japan.

"This project has taken a great deal of hard work and dedication to bring to fruition, and I want to congratulate Professor Neustupny (President of the Centre) and his team and all those associated with it.

"Obviously, more will be necessary for its continuance, and I hope that more Australian companies will recognise the important role which centres such as this can play in bridging the wide cultural gaps between Australia and other countries."

Professor Kevin Westfold, Acting Vice-Chancellor, told the gathering that from its earliest years, Monash had maintained a strong commitment to the furtherance of Japanese studies. Its scope was not confined to the teaching of language, but encompassed the whole range of Japanese culture — literature, history, politics and social organisation.

Professor Westfold said the Centre was giving growing attention to Japanese studies in the schools and was developing teaching materials and resources to encourage the study of various aspects of Japanese culture — from primary level upwards.

Scheme aims to open access

family, and, I suppose, my parents' fairly 'middle class' outlook on life."

He believes MOSA's importance will be to eventually increase the number of Aborigines in the professional stream of Australian society.

Mr Brown says: "I admire those Aborigines who, through guts, determination and hard work have been able to establish themselves in the community. People like Molly Dwyer, Reg Blow and Kevin Coombs are of great worth."

"But you have to face facts. Unless Aborigines enter tertiary education, we won't have Aboriginal lawyers, Aboriginal social workers, Aboriginal economists, Aboriginal doctors . . ."

The importance of Aborigines being in these professions is that they can bring an Aboriginal perspective to issues and decisions affecting their community.

The benefits of MOSA should be seen in the Aboriginal community in 10 to 15 years time.

But in the shorter term Mr Brown hopes it will fulfil a symbolic "breaking down the barriers"-type role.

"We want Aborigines to feel pride

working in a tertiary institution, form an identity with the place and see its value," he says.

He pays tribute to the people "who have worked from a position of understanding" to get MOSA off the ground — people like Professor Merle Ricklefs and Ms Eve Fesl at Monash and leaders in the Aboriginal community.

"Inevitably the Uncle Tom label has been used — but that doesn't cause too much worry," he says.

The MOSA curriculum has a strong Aboriginal flavor. The basic studies are in English — where HSC texts will be matched with those of Aboriginal writers — history, and anthropology and sociology. A numeracy course will also be available.

In addition, a number of practical skills seminars will be run.

"These will get to the core of coping with university study," says Mr Brown. "Topics for them have been suggested by Aborigines who have been in tertiary education."

They will cover library use, essay writing, the preparation of work such as seminar papers and theses, and verbal discourse skills.

Dedicated ... and male

What type of men and women become Australian school principals?

Your average schoolkid might have a one-word reply.

But Monash Education lecturer, Dr Judith Chapman, puts forward a more scholarly answer in a study for a working party of the Commonwealth Schools Commission concerned with the professional development of principals.

Dr Chapman has done a second study for the working party on the appointment procedures of principals (see separate story). Both reports are to be published later this year by the Australian Government Publishing Service.

Dr Chapman has constructed her "descriptive profile" of the Australian school principal from data collected in a questionnaire completed by some 1,300 principals in Government, Catholic and independent schools, at primary and secondary levels, and in all States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The questions covered personal background, formal education, work experience and professional development.

Her survey was designed in close consultation with the working party's project steering committee, Education Departments and Catholic Education Offices in each State and the Association of Independent Schools.

These are some of the characteristics of the Australian principal:

Personal background

For a start, the person is likely to be a "he". Some 77% of respondents were male.

Only a Catholic primary school is likely to have a woman principal rather than a man. Dr Chapman says that the majority of these women serve, however, in their capacity as members of religious orders and are more likely than their male colleagues to be over 45.

Most school principals are likely to be the first generation of their family to have completed secondary schooling or tertiary education.

The parents of principals completed, on average, eight years of formal education. Some 73% of their mothers were occupied exclusively in the home, while 12% of their fathers were professionals or managers, 16% worked on the land, 15% were craftsmen/foremen and 11% clerical workers.

Some 76% of principals are married, 17% single and 3% separated or divorced. Of the single, a high proportion are women. Among women, only 14% of Catholic, 59% of Government and 33% of independent school principals are married.

"For a high proportion of women, the path to becoming principal has clearly involved a choice of career over family," says Dr Chapman.

Of the spouses of married principals, one-third are occupied in the home, 11% in clerical jobs and 42% in professional employment. There is a remarkably high number of principals married to other professionals in education, she says.

On average, the Australian principal has two children. Male principals tend to have younger children than female principals.

About a half of the principals attend Church regularly and roughly the same number are associated with community

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Pieces in the profile of school principals

service groups. All Catholic principals reported attending Church regularly as did the majority of independent principals.

Formal education

The picture that emerges here, says Dr Chapman, is of a group of people firmly committed to the values of education, as demonstrated by their own pursuit of it.

For example, 80% of principals have continued study after completing their initial tertiary qualification. This further study is likely to have been done in their own time and at their own expense. Some 68% received no financial support to do it and only 20% received time release.

Eighty-one per cent of principals completed their initial tertiary qualifications before starting their teaching career; 94% completed a qualification that was directly relevant to a career in education.

The great majority — and particularly of Government school principals — received financial support for their initial tertiary study. Dr Chapman says that this was usually a government scholarship under the old "bonding" schemes — "probably the only way many from the blue collar families could afford higher education".

Work experience

On average, Australian school principals report spending 46-50 hours a week performing their duties. More than one-quarter of principals spend more than 50 hours on the job.

Nearly two-thirds are engaged in regular classroom teaching.

Over two-thirds of respondents have served as principal in more than one school. Independent principals are more likely than others to have served in only

one school — particularly female principals.

Except for in the NT, the vast majority of Government school principals were first appointed principal in the State in which they currently reside. Independent principals were more likely than others to have received their first appointment in a different State or country.

Principals of Government secondary schools spent the longest period in teaching administration prior to their first appointment as principal (60% — over 15 years). In addition they had experience teaching in more schools than their Catholic or independent counterparts.

Only one-quarter of principals had undertaken specific study in administration prior to their principalship appointment and 31% undertook such study afterwards.

Three approaches to selection

Procedures for the selection of principals of Government schools are in a state of change with the issue in question being greater community involvement, says Dr Judith Chapman, lecturer in Education at Monash.

Dr Chapman has recently finished a report on the selection and appointment of principals in Government, Catholic and Independent systems for a working party of the Schools Commission.

She says that the Victorian State Board of Education has recently put forward a proposal for school council participation in selection of Government school principals. Such a move shows respect "for localised, individual autonomy," she says.

But it opens up the possibility of conflict with some of the traditional, guiding concerns of employment practice in Government teaching services — consistency, equity, economy and efficiency.

It may also lead to a closer investigation of the personal characteristics and values of an applicant, an acknowledged feature of Catholic and Independent appointments rather than Government ones where professional competence and efficiency have traditionally been all-important.

It could have an effect, say, on the appointment of women as principals, Dr Chapman says.

"There is a danger that a community checklist of 'leadership qualities' would tend towards those stereotypically associated with males."

Dr Chapman says that the selection and appointment of principals in the Government school systems, established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, came to be characterised by: a high degree of centralised control, a clearly defined hierarchy of authority and an extensive set of regulations designed to ensure fair, equitable and uniform treatment of members of the teaching service, and efficient, equitable distribution of personnel to schools.

Among the many features of the traditional system that continue to exist are:

- A general expectation that applicants for principal positions will be drawn from members of the State teaching service.

- Central co-ordination, processing and selection.

- A determination of suitability through a process of assessment, with reliance on relative ratings of seniority and/or efficiency as the major criteria.

- Selection panels composed of senior officers of the Education Department and teacher representatives.

- A provision for appeal.

Independents

In independent schools, choice, consent and contract are guiding principles. The fundamental rationale for these schools' existence is the belief of parents that they have a right to choose a school where the values, attitudes and standards are consistent with what they wish for their children, says Dr Chapman.

"As there is no one set of beliefs, values or conventions underpinning all such schools there is no one set of procedures or criteria for the selection and appointment of principals to every independent school," she says.

But she does identify key aspects of the search by independent school councils for the "right" person — someone who shares the values of the school community and who will further move their institution to the accomplishment of its goals.

Among the criteria for selection are: commitment to the philosophy of the school, teaching and administrative experience in independent schools, personal qualities and a breadth of personal experience, leadership ability and a preparedness to work with parents as partners in the educative process. In some instances, a broad professional experience outside education or high achievement in sport or another area of personal endeavour is regarded as being of immense importance in the final selection.

In Catholic parish and diocesan schools, which Dr Chapman looked at separately, procedures for the selection and appointment of principals have been established, clarified and documented in the last decade.

These procedures reflect changes in Catholic educational administration associated with the times, she says.

Among them:

- The declining number of members of religious orders responsible for the administration of Catholic schools created a need for new decision-making bodies which bore both legal authority and the authority of the faith community.

- The Second Vatican Council's Declaration on Catholic Education, 1962-65, which insisted that parents and the wider community had directive rights and corresponding obligations towards Catholic education, represented a new philosophy of participation in the decision-making of Catholic schools.

- The increase in Government funding and associated demands for public accountability highlighted the need for procedures and criteria which were readily known and defensible as consistent with the unique goals and ethos of the 'Catholic' school.

Dr Chapman says that ultimate authority for the selection and appointment of principals to Catholic schools resides with the Bishop of each diocese. To varying degrees this authority is delegated to the Director of Catholic Education.

While appointment is made on an individual school basis, the Director assumes a co-ordinating role in advertising, receiving, sorting and screening applicants. The Director (or his nominee) is also a member of every selection panel . . . joined by a priest and at least one member of the lay community (often nominated or approved by the priest).

Criteria for selection, says Dr Chapman, are consistent across States: Catholicity, personal qualities, leadership ability, teaching/educational competence, administrative competence and formal educational qualifications.

Counselling Service explains its role

Some 70 staff members last month attended a seminar which provided them with up-to-date information on the University's Counselling Service.

The Service has expanded its activities in recent years in response to an apparent increase in problems of students, which is in line with the added problems of youth generally.

Psychologist in the Counselling Service, **Robin Coventry**, says that by making staff — particularly academics — aware of the range of counselling facilities available, students with problems may be referred earlier.

Robin says that academics, because of their close contact with students, are often in a position to recognise a problem in its early phase.

He says: "Waiting until a problem has reached crisis stage is both unnecessary and undesirable."

The seminar was a valuable way of "putting to rest" some false assumptions people have about counselling, Robin says.

It is not a process of telling someone what to do, giving advice or direction, or finding solutions, he adds.

Counselling is "a relationship that is developed between two or more people who have agreed to sit down and discuss an issue or problem in an atmosphere of trust. In such discussion the 'client' has the opportunity to explore and understand the problem."

Officer-in-charge of the Counselling Service, **Graham Briscoe**, said the seminar was a valuable way of giving academic staff feedback. The counsellors could present their perceptions of students' problems.

Heather McCormack discussed the relevance of stress management techniques for university students.

Statistical analysis indicates that the most common stress factors for clients of the Counselling Service are exams, essay writing and tests.

Stress management techniques are provided both in groups and on a one-to-one basis.

Graham Briscoe spoke of the problems experienced by two minority groups — Asian and mature-age students.

Asian students face numerous difficulties, most importantly, the change from Eastern to Western culture, he said. They are often unwilling to seek help, and when they do they are likely to want quick, simple answers. Somatic problems, such as tiredness and tension headaches, often result. Consequently, Asian students are apt to pursue medical solutions to their problems, rather than seek emotional causes.

Mature-age students have difficulties with lack of confidence, family pressures, relationships and returning to study.

Diana Taylor suggested that in-



● The Acting Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Kevin Westfold**, officially opens the Monash Counselling Service Seminar.

adequate cognitive skills are seldom the cause of study problems for university students. Lack of organisational and social skills — such as how to take lecture notes, research material for assignments and the ability to socialise with peers — are more likely to produce difficulties.

Robin Coventry presented an overview of the Counselling Service which was established in 1963. It provides individual counselling; group and out-

reach programs; training and teaching; consulting and research.

This year the Counselling Service will conduct group programs during each term in such areas as study support; stress management; coping with exam anxiety; social skills; assertiveness training; and life planning.

The Counselling Service is open from 9am to 5pm and is situated on the first floor of the Union Building, ext. 3156.

Scientist calls for more medical research

A leading medical scientist has called for a greater medical research effort as a matter of national necessity.

"If we really wish to improve the health of our community, disease prevention through innovative solutions will become of paramount importance," **Professor Paul Korner**, Director of the Baker Medical Research Institute and Monash professor of Medicine, said recently.

He was delivering the occasional address at a Monash graduation ceremony.

Professor Korner continued: "Unless we find innovative solutions to current problems we have as alternatives the possibility of becoming bankrupt or of setting extreme restrictions on some of our other national and social aspirations or reducing the standards of our medical care."

He said that only a very small and decreasing percentage of medical graduates were interested in a career in medical research — with the decline greater in Australia than in many other countries.

The greater financial reward of medical practice was not the only reason for this.

Universities themselves should take part of the blame.

Professor Korner said: "Perhaps we are too concerned in our curricula with matters of immediate 'relevance' and forget that some areas of science of little apparent practical value may later on turn out to be immensely important in the treatment of disease."

"This is similar to many basic research discoveries where there is often

a long latency between discovery and practical application.

"Perhaps we should declare a moratorium on the concept of 'relevance' when next we revise the curriculum and substitute the concept of 'excitement' in its place."

Professor Korner said that medicine in Australia had also been very "town" oriented and the role of academic clinical departments in the teaching hospitals generally weak.

Peer pressure by the so-called "practical" doctors could also play a part in turning graduates away from medical research careers.

History forum

"Historians and history: why do they do it?"

Three leading historians, **Geoffrey Blainey**, **Manning Clark** and **R.M. Crawford**, will attempt an answer at a forum on April 8 being organised by The History Institute, Victoria.

Other events planned by the Institute for 1984 include a conference on local history, one on "Women in Australia — the experience of migration", and a postgraduate history conference.

The Institute is unique in Australia as an example of co-operation between academic institutions and with persons interested in a particular discipline.

For further information about The History Institute, Victoria — which is located at 258 Faraday Street, Carlton — contact 341 6209.

Japanese Fellowship for Monash student

Dr Seizo Yamana, Medical Director of the Saijo Central Hospital in Hiroshima, paid a return visit recently to the Monash department of Pathology and Immunology where he obtained his Ph.D in 1973.

The purpose of his visit was to outline the advanced research program on leukaemia and immunological diseases which will be undertaken by Monash postgraduate student, **Mr Stephen Jones** at the Radiation Effect Research Foundation (RERF) in Hiroshima when he takes up his Fellowship this month.

Mr Jones, who gained an honours degree at Monash in 1978, recently submitted his Ph.D thesis on "Significance and immunoreactivity of antibodies in human colorectal cancer".

The Fellowship invitation came about as a result of Dr Yamana's association with Monash.

He came to Monash as a graduate scholar in Pathology and Immunology in 1970, and, under the supervision of **Professor Richie Nairn**, completed his Ph.D there in 1973.

On his return to Japan he became Medical Director of Saijo Central Hospital, a large 220-bed private hospital with close links with the University of Hiroshima and the Radiation Effect Research Foundation.

During a visit to Hiroshima by Professor Nairn in August last year, Dr Yamana expressed the wish to institute the Fellowship under the joint auspices of the Saijo Central Hospital, the University of Hiroshima and RERF.

Speaking in Melbourne, Dr Yamana said the Fellowship had two aims — to

develop an immunological research project at RERF and "to return something to Monash and Australia" for the valuable experience he had gained during his three years here.

He said Mr Jones' research at the RERF laboratories would be concerned mainly with cancer — in particular, leukaemia, with the possible effects of radiation as a special interest.

He would spend two years at RERF and would then be replaced by another Fellow.

Leukaemia increase

Dr Yamana said more than 100,000 people (one-third of Hiroshima's wartime population) died in the atomic blast which devastated the city in 1945.

There was a four-fold increase in the incidence of leukaemia following the bomb. Some cases, possibly attributable to radiation, occurred quite quickly.

The incidence of leukaemia reached a peak and then decreased steadily. But even now (38 years later), Dr Yamana said, more cases than normal are still diagnosed.

Dr Yamana said Hiroshima had now been rebuilt and had a population of about 800,000 — more than double its population when the bomb went off.

The Radiation Effect Research Foundation was established by the United States soon after the war. It was initially financed by the US, but is now funded equally by the US and Japanese governments.

Work starts on safety proposals

Work has begun on implementing several top priority recommendations of a report aimed at improving traffic flow and safety on University roads.

The report — "Traffic Management Aspects of Road Safety on the Monash University Campus" — was completed last year for the Safety Committee by Dr Ken Ogden and Mr David Andreassend, transport specialists in the department of Civil Engineering.

Buildings Committee has allocated \$20,000 for the first of 11 recommendations designated as urgent by the Safety Committee — out of a total of 23 in the report — to be carried out.

Two of the other recommendations involve off-campus intersections — Normanby/Howley's, Normanby/Blackburn and Clayton/Bayview roads — and call on the University to approach the relevant authorities (the Road Traffic Authority and Oakleigh

and Waverley councils) with a view to developing improved traffic control strategies.

Many of the other recommendations follow on from implementation of the top-ranking ones.

These are some of the steps that the Safety Committee considers urgent:

- Ensuring better sightlines at intersections, the roundabouts and the eastern end of Engineering Road by removal of shrubs, and other such work.

- Widening the lanes that cross between the two carriageways of Ring Road West, to allow for the swept width of turning vehicles.

- Investigating the feasibility of laying high-friction pavement surfacing at the south-west corner of the Ring Road as a speed control measure. Also, erecting 35 km/hr advisory speed signs at this corner and replacing the existing

guardrail with a continuous, anchored one.

- Closure of the entrance to the car park in Ring Road East near the main entrance with a single entrance to the four south-east car parks to be provided via an improved roadway.

- Installation of a median along the full length of Ring Road East — subsequent to a study to determine appropriate width and layout.

- Replacement of faded traffic signs and ensuring that all those that need to be read at night are reflectorised.

- An investigation of the needs of cyclists (this has been in progress for some time).

- A detailed study into the merits and cost of rebuilding the north-east and north-west roundabouts to modern standards of intersection design.

- Re-establishment of access to Engineering car park from Ring Road North.



Engineers devise ways to rout our road problems

If you arrive on campus by helicopter the problem will be unfamiliar.

But if your "mode" is more conventional you will have encountered, more likely than not, the trouble spots that lie in wait for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians on University roads.

The sight of people exchanging names and addresses roadside — and not as a result of a burst of urgent familiarity — is not an uncommon one. And there have been more serious accidents on Monash roads.

In their study for the Safety Committee, Dr Ken Ogden and Mr David Andreassend have made suggestions on eliminating the road hazards. Some of them (such as the Howley's Road/Normanby Road intersection), while affecting mainly University traffic, are outside Monash's jurisdiction and the best the University can do is urge the relevant authorities to implement better strategies.

This is what the researchers propose for a few of the infamous intersections and stretches:

"Education Corner"

That's where Ring Road South meets Ring Road East — opposite one of the entrances to the south-east car parks.

Says the report: "This corner does not have any form of priority signing and thus, legally, 'give way to the right' applies. However, in practice, it is a 'free for all'."

"The possibility of installing traffic signals at this intersection, linked to those at the main entrance, was considered. However, this would be expensive and pose operational problems.

"It is suggested that the entrance to the car park on the east side of the intersection be closed. The resulting T-intersection should then be modified into a 'seagull' layout, with 'give way' signs facing Ring Road South."

Howley's/Normanby Roads

Another free-for-all.

The greatest approach flow is from the east with more than 80 per cent of traffic turning left into the University. The study observed that significant delays are common for those left-turners

— caused by opposing right-turners. Moreover, Howley's Road traffic, which faces a 'stop' sign, forces its way illegally into Ring Road East, requiring left-turning Normanby Road traffic to use the left lane of Ring Road East or stop.

"To overcome these problems it is recommended that a left-turning roadway be constructed in the south-east quadrant of the intersection. This roadway should lead into the left-hand lane of Ring Road East. The existing entrance to Ring Road East should be reduced to one lane, being a continuation of the median lane, for use by Howley's Road and right-turning Normanby Road traffic.

"The length of roadway between Normanby Road (as reconstructed) and the north-east roundabout would then become a weaving section, allowing vehicles to move into the appropriate lane before entering the roundabout."

Ring Road East and pedestrians

The study observed that use of the pedestrian-operated traffic signals on this stretch is poor. In any case there is a variety of crossing points — to the Halls, sports fields, the tennis courts, the pool, the Sports Centre, and car parks.

There is no prospect of channelling these crossings into a single point to encourage use of signals, says the report.

What it suggests is construction of a median along the full length of Ring Road East. This would mean that pedestrians would have to cross only one stream of traffic at a time.

And, the report notes, the present design is consistent with an arterial road and gives the driver the impression that high speeds are appropriate. Reducing the carriageway width might lead to a reduction in vehicle speeds.

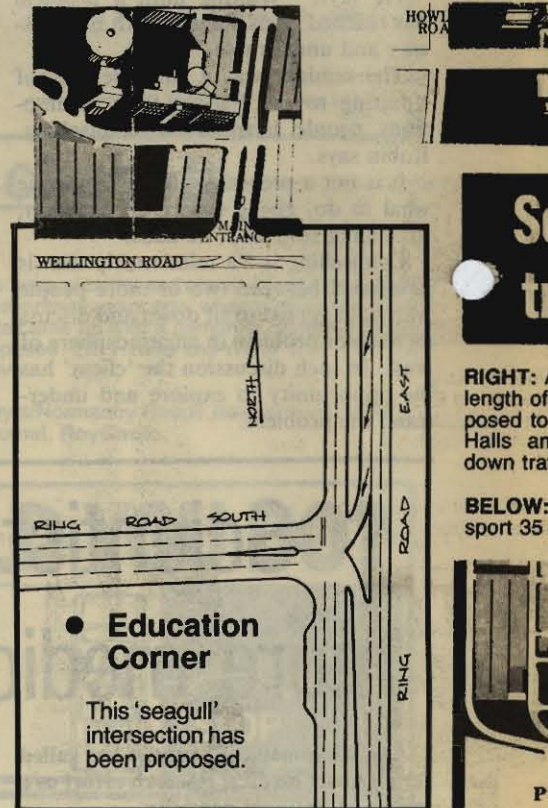
Speed on Monash roads

The report suggests that the existing campus speed limit of 40 km/hr be retained — except for Ring Road North. This stretch has the appearance and

design features of a normal suburban arterial road rather than part of the University road system, has little pedestrian traffic and is open 24 hours a day. Consideration should be given, then, to raising the limit to 60 km/hr, say the researchers.

They suggest that 35 km/hr is the safe speed for the south-west corner and that advisory signs should be erected.

In a supplementary report, Dr Ogden and Mr Andreassend rule out the use of road humps as a speed control measure on Monash roads. They say that the use of humps on Monash roads would be clearly outside the guidelines developed by the Victorian Road Traffic Authority for their use.



RIGHT: A length of road proposed to Halls and down traffic

BELOW: sport 35 km/hr

Parking review u

A two-member committee set up by Council to review parking issues has recommended that the Monash Parking Committee develop a master plan for parking at the University.

The review committee — formed by Council members Dr Keith Farrer and Mr Robert Kinsman — says in its report:

"This master plan should be generated after taking into consideration the views of all interested user groups on campus and allow sufficient time for the completed draft plan to be discussed prior to its submission to Council.

"Once approved by Council, the master plan should be implemented according to an agreed timetable, taking into account the effect of the changes on user groups and the availability of funds to undertake any necessary capital developments."

The review committee puts forward its views on several issues, including the phasing out of free parking, which may be considered by the Parking Committee in developing such a master plan.

But for 1984, says the review committee, parking provisions should remain as is.

"Further precipitate changes to the parking provisions in 1984 would be counter-productive and only compound the confusion and problems that arose in 1983," it says.

It was protest at last year's changes — which saw the number of \$20 permit-holder's places increased at the expense of free parking — that led to the inquiry being established.

The committee's brief was a reference of the Parking Committee's policy on parking and the means of financing parking.

On this last point the committee should continue to be self-reliant.

The Commonwealth Commission might take note of the University that was seen to be unable to subsidise parking, in

No 'pot of gold'

"And the committee is sceptical of the 'pot of gold' in the University's parking revenue available to subsidise parking.

"Such funds that are available for purposes approved by Council should be preserved for the Monash University and used to support the functions of the University.

"It is held that, had the University generally known within the last few years less ill-considered views on the relation to alternative funding.

The committee points out that the University in Melbourne is not subsidising parking.

Chariots of higher learners

Access not the obstacle course popularly believed

Monash University is outer-suburban, placed somewhere between two of Melbourne's rail arms but close to neither, and generally a difficult place to get to unless you happen to live on its doorstep.

That seems to be a commonly held view in the community and, indeed, one which may be shaping the preference of potential students for the university they attend.

But it's not a realistic picture of the ease of access — or otherwise — to the campus by people who study and work here, according to a major report delivered to Monash Council recently by the Transport Working Party which Council established in 1981.

One of the working party's findings is that, bearing a few provisos in mind, there are no major transport problems associated with Monash. In general, the University does not experience a transport situation that differs substantially from other large, suburban-based centres of activity.

A fact of life though is that the private car is all-important to the Monash commuter. The report points to the significance for the University of a stable petrol price and supply.

"Such automobile dependence also reflects little regard for energy conservation," it comments.

The report concludes that Monash's accessibility for potential students — with cars — is marginally better than that of the University of Melbourne or La Trobe.

In terms of distance, Monash is

located closer to the homes of potential students than either Melbourne or La Trobe. The report says that it will become even closer as the centroid of Melbourne's population — currently located in the vicinity of Glen Iris — shifts further to the south-east.

In terms of average car travel time for the potential student, Monash has a slight edge on the other universities also. The working party has calculated that the average travel time by car from 1980/81 VUAC students' residences to Monash is 32.2 minutes compared with 32.6 to Melbourne and 37.2 to La Trobe.

That's the case of potential students. The picture changed slightly when the working party surveyed the travelling habits of enrolled students.

It found that the average Monash student arriving by car took about 21 minutes, much the same time as the average Melbourne student arriving at his campus and two minutes longer than the La Trobe student.

The report says that these travel times take into account driving time only. It points out that Monash is further advantaged by convenient, readily obtainable and low cost parking (\$20 a year or free compared with \$90 at Melbourne, if a permit is available).

Public transport

The situation changes when considering accessibility by public transport.

The Monash commuter faces difficulties, particularly in the evenings and at weekends, the report says.

It suffers in this regard from its location, the variable nature of its operations and the low density of its surrounding suburbs which make a

sufficiently flexible public transport system difficult to devise.

But the working party found that the Melbourne University public transport commuter has only a slight advantage on his Monash counterpart.

Monash is 68 minutes away on public transport from the average potential student's home, compared with 57 minutes to Melbourne University.

The survey of enrolled students found that the average public transport travel time to Monash is 51 minutes, compared with 44 minutes to Melbourne.

The working party found that there are two groups at disadvantage in gaining easy access to the University — first year students and those with very limited means.

Many first years are too young to hold a driver's licence. Their problem is "primarily of a transitory nature", says the report, not that that's much consolation in those first 12 months.

Some 11 per cent of student commuters reach Monash by rail and/or bus but this figure is 25 per cent for first year students.

The working party concludes that the scope and nature of warranted initiatives to improve transport are limited and should reflect the needs of these particular groups.

The working party, funded equally by Monash University and the Ministry of Transport, was headed by Mr Vic Jennings, research director of Jennings Industries Limited. Other members, all from Monash, were Associate Professor C. A. Gannon (Economics), Associate Professor A. J. Richardson (Civil Engineering) and Associate Professor J. S. Whitelaw and Dr C. A. Maher (Geography). Mr J. Kok, a Monash Master of Engineering graduate, was a research assistant to the working party.

It has built up a wealth of data from surveys conducted by itself and other bodies, as well as University student and staff records and parking records.

Ride-sharing encouraged

The Monash Transport Working Party has recommended that ride-sharing in private cars should be encouraged more widely among Monash commuters.

It suggests that present arrangements for ride-sharing — a noticeboard in the Union — could be streamlined by a computerised system able to match lifts wanted with lifts available.

The feasibility of such a scheme is to be evaluated by the Union.

With a mean occupancy rate of 1.3, cars entering Monash have the capacity to carry more people, the working party says. But it also notes that ride-sharing schemes are successful usually only when the driver is not inconvenienced and when they are able to develop on a fairly informal and comprehensive basis.

Ride-sharing aside, the working party considered initiatives in bicycle facilities, mini-bus services and public transport.

For bikes, it recommends the provision of at least one fenced and locked compound to

improve security. And it suggests that the University explore with local councils the possibility of establishing safe bicycle tracks, particularly from local railway stations.

The working party ruled out mini-bus services to the campus, saying that they would require substantial financial subsidy.

And, on public transport, the report suggests that commuters have to face the fact that services cannot be operated at acceptable cost with high frequency in low density suburban areas where route passenger volumes are low and highly variable.

"Nevertheless, bus services to and from Monash do provide reasonable schedules and routes," the report says.

It notes that some commuters have expressed concern over a lack of synchronisation of buses and trains, but adds:

"Matching of timetables is extremely difficult and such operational matters are clearly and properly the responsibility of bus and rail operators ... with input as identified by users."



Who does go first at this intersection?

The answer overleaf.

Some of those double spots

A median strip along the entire Ring Road East has been proposed to assist pedestrians crossing to sports facilities, and slow traffic.

The south-west corner will have 30 km/hr advisory speed signs.



Largely master plan

as "to review the terms of the Committee and the University specifically to consider ..."

committee says that parking supporting at Monash.

Tertiary Education a "sceptical view" of a have sufficient funds to be t says.

satisfied that there is no 'pot s General Auxiliaries Fund ing on campus.

not earmarked for special ouncil now fall within the iversity Foundation which t the teaching and research

se circumstances been more he University community, would have prevailed in ing strategies for parking."

ut that Monash is the only that provides any free

These are the views the committee has referred to the Parking Committee for further consideration:

- Free parking should be phased out as a way of ensuring maintenance costs are spread as widely as possible among users. The committee says that it has not ignored the straitened financial circumstances of a small but significant proportion of students but concludes that the current cost of an annual parking permit is negligible compared with the overall costs of running a car or using public transport.

It suggests that all presently sealed car parks be redesignated 'restricted' in phase one and that, eventually, all areas be sealed and redesignated.

- There should be a two-tiered permit system with "sufficient parking areas closer to University buildings reserved for those members of staff who are willing to pay an appropriately-determined higher fee to avail themselves of the privilege".

- It is recommended that further consideration be given to the future demand for visitor parking and the continuing requirements of part-time students and staff, handicapped persons, Friday market stall-holders and other users with special needs.

- It is recommended that action be taken to "defuse a significant degree of unrest" over prime parking areas reserved for 'designated vehicles only'.

"Any such action should ensure that parking privileges for such areas are for legitimate University purposes only and the Parking Committee is urged to consider the potential revenue-earning capacity of such areas."

NEW MONASH CAR - PARK

SEPTEMBER 1967



AN INTRODUCTION

The Federal Government in conjunction with the Monash University Administration have jointly decided to construct a revolutionary multi-story car park at Monash University. It is to be known as the Hildebrand-White Car Park in honour of the two leading contemporary Australian town-planning consultants. The Hildebrand-White Car Park is to be built because the University recognize the ever-growing problem facing students wishing to park their cars at Monash University. We feel that this problem could be alleviated by the construction of a multi-story car park at the University. With this in view, we have agreed to the construction of a new 15-story car park which will house a minimum of 8000 cars.

LOCATION

The Hildebrand-White Car Park is to be built basically on the present site of the staff car park adjacent to the Robert Menzies School of Humanities, between the Alexander Theatre and Public Lecture Theatre Block on one side and the new Law building (at present under construction) on the other side.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Tenders for the new building have already been called for, and the contract has been awarded to Hansen and Yencen, a prominent Victorian-based construction company. Construction will commence on September 30th, 1967 and the building will be fully completed for the commencement of the 1969 Academic year.

STUDENT CARS

During this period all students who normally park in the Arts and Library car parks will be required to park in either Wellington or Blackburn Roads, where Clayton Council is making special provision for the expected influx of cars by installing all-day parking-meters which students will have the privilege of using for only 20c. a day. This new regulation will come into force from Wednesday, September 13th. Until parking-meters have been installed, students are advised to use the nature strip on the south side, or the one in the centre of Wellington Road or Blackburn Road.

BUSES

All bus companies have been advised of the changes in the present system. From September 13th all buses to and from Monash may have to be redirected to the West end of the University and students are advised to carefully watch bus timetables and the Union daily news-sheet.

FOUNDATION

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Hildebrand-White Car Park will take place at an official opening on Friday, September 29th at 3.15 p.m., by the Honorable Senator Gorton, the Federal Minister for Education. Guests of honour will be Dr. P. L. Hildebrand and Mr. F. L. J. White who will arrive in Melbourne from New Delhi on the 28th. All students are invited to be in attendance on this momentous occasion.

THE BUILDING

The structure of the Hildebrand-White Car Park is an adaptation of a similar project which was constructed in 1964 for the Wagner Foundation of New Brunswick, Canada, by Dr. Gustav Eisinger, the internationally-known architect. This will be the largest car park in the Southern Hemisphere, comprising approximately 1,000,000 square feet of floor space. It is to be built at a total cost of \$2,738,000.

Cantilever construction will be used throughout the entire building. Floors will be of a specially-prepared reinforced concrete which will be used also to construct the decking. To ensure the safety of all cars housed in the building the Superintendent of Parking and his staff will be provided with a specially-constructed "Security Room" which will contain a revolutionary closed-circuit television complex known as Interel, which has been developed recently by the A.R.C. Corporation of America. With this complex, every car on every floor can be viewed by the security officers at all times. There will be two lifts in the centre of the building, each able to transport four cars at the same time. Escalators will be provided for all pedestrians in the building. The entrance to the building will be located on the East side and the exit on the West side.

The actual dimensions of the building will be 267 feet long, 203 feet wide and 132 feet high. There will be fifteen stories which will house 8000 cars.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKING

The Superintendent of Parking is to be a member of the University staff who will be appointed on the recommendation of the Education and Safety sub-committees of the S.R.C. A representative from the Monash Sporting Club must be present when the decision is taken.

FINANCE

The Federal Government has made a grant of \$200,000 in order that construction may commence immediately, and has agreed to pay \$2 for every \$1 raised by the University. In order to cover the remaining expenditure the following measures will be introduced.

1. Union fees from 1968 will be raised. All full-time students who use the car park will have a \$13 increase. All part-time students using the car park will have an \$11 increase. All students who do not wish to be allocated a parking space in the new building will have an increase of \$4.50.

2. A levy of \$6 will be placed on all students entering the University in 1968 and subsequent years.

HOURS OF OPENING

During the term Monday to Friday, 8.30 a.m. — 11.10 p.m.

Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays and University Vacation the Car Park will be closed.

REGULATIONS

1. The new car park will be solely for the use of students. As the new building will occupy a large slice of the present staff car park, the staff will be redirected to areas now used by students.

2. Motorcycles will be prohibited from entering the building. Dr. Gustav Eisinger when challenged on this point said: "The concept of my whole building relies on utility and aesthetics. It is my belief that the beauty of my creation would have been largely impaired if any auxiliary area had been set aside for motorcycles. No alterations will be made to the present motorcycle area."

3. Smoking will be strictly prohibited in the new building.

4. Due to the specifications of the lifts presented to us by Johns and Waygood (manufacturers of the lifts), a restriction will have to be placed on the weight of any car a student wishes to transport in the lift. As the total capacity of each lift will be 150 cwt., no car weighing over 37 cwt. will be permitted to enter a lift.

5. No students who are to park below the seventh floor will be permitted to use the lift. Provision will be made for students to be able to drive their car up to the sixth floor.

6. Every student will be allocated a private spot which no-one else will be permitted to use. No first-year student will be allocated any spot below the 8th floor and no first-year student will have his allocation made until all other years have been catered for.

7. The speed limit in the car-park will be restricted to 5 miles per hour. Penalty \$10.

8. No-one will be permitted to occupy a parking space already allocated. A penalty of \$10 will be imposed on the second offence and every subsequent offence.

9. Students will not be permitted to run on the escalators.

10. No food and drink will be allowed on the premises.

Authorised by T. R. Wilkes, Chief Supervising Officer, Administration.

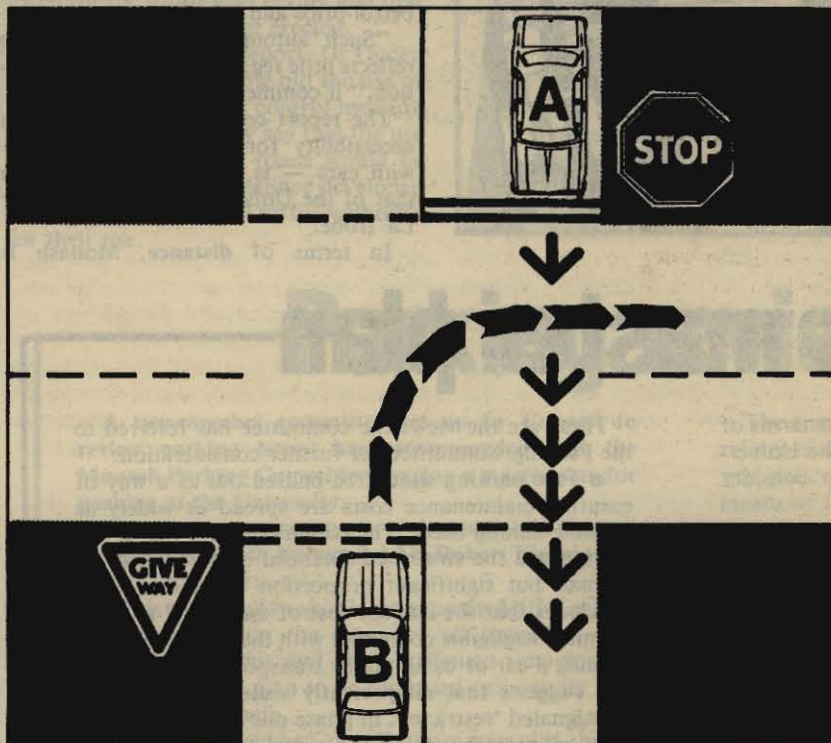
A final word on chariots

WELL TWO ACTUALLY.

• For a university where parking has always been plentiful and cheap it has, throughout the years, stirred quite a deal of controversy. Seventeen years ago, when parking the great god Car was the issue of the moment, students came up with a pamphlet, all very official-looking, which circulated on campus. It proposed the Hildebrand-White Car Park for Monash. A gem of satire, we reproduce it above.

• Who does go first at the notorious Howley's/Normanby Roads intersection? Here is the definitive answer, courtesy of the RACV journal, *Royalauto*:

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



You are approaching a Give Way sign at an intersection, and you want to turn right. Facing you across the intersection is another car which is facing a Stop sign. The driver of this car wants to travel ahead.

Would you expect the other driver to wait until you have completed your turn, or do you think you should wait until the other driver has cleared the intersection before executing your turn?

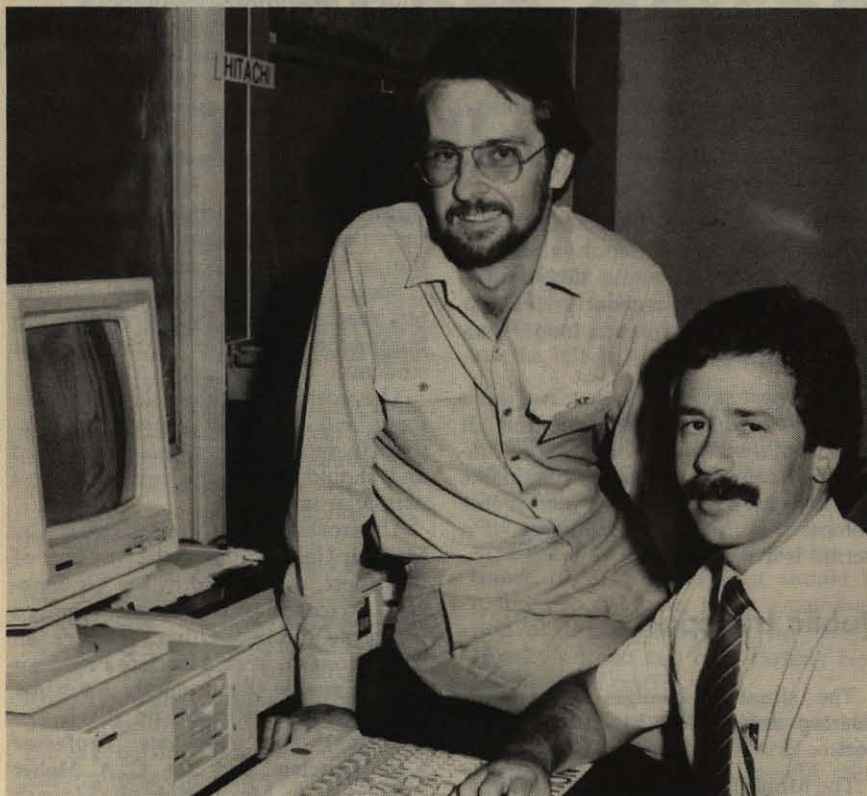
This situation appears to be causing a number of motorists confusion.

As you can see in our diagram, vehicle A (wishing to go straight ahead) is facing a Stop sign, and vehicle B (wishing to turn right) is approaching a Give Way sign.

The fact that vehicle A is at a Stop sign while vehicle B is only approaching a Give Way sign does not have any bearing on which vehicle may proceed first.

The give way requirements related to Stop or Give Way signs are only concerned with traffic travelling along or turning from an intersecting carriage-way.

Under Road Traffic Regulations a driver making a right turn (vehicle B) is required to give way to any other vehicle which has entered or is approaching the intersection from the opposite direction (vehicle A).



Some 65 participants heard 15 speakers deliver papers at a workshop on **Micro-computers in Transport and Traffic Planning** organised last month by the department of Civil Engineering. Senior lecturer, **Dr William Young**, says that the workshop also included 'hands-on' demonstrations of microcomputer applications packages. It will be followed by another later this year.

• Above, **Mr Hugh Neffendorf** (seated), of Systematica, UK, discusses new equipment with **Dr Tony Richardson**, formerly of Monash, now Assistant Deputy Director, Research and Development, Ministry of Transport.

'Revolutionary' conference

The subject was computer science when more than 100 academic and industry figures met at Mannix College recently for what has been described as a "revolutionary" conference.

The Minister for Science and Technology, **Mr Barry Jones**, opened the Logic and Computation '84 conference and its companion workshop on Fifth Generation Programming Languages in a videotaped interview. They were held at Monash and Melbourne universities respectively.

Professor John Crossley, of Computer Science, says that the main aim of the conference was to discuss and strengthen the ties between theoretical computer science and mathematical logic. The major areas covered were the logics of programs and logic program-

ming, the complexity of computation and effective mathematics.

"The conference showed the immense potential for cross-fertilisation between computer science and mathematical logic," says Professor Crossley.

It is expected that selected papers will appear in the *Annals of Pure and Applied Logic*.

The workshop covered the principles, some new systems and important applications of fifth generation programming languages.

Two researchers from the Japanese Institute for New Generation Computer Technology (ICOT), **Kanae Masuda** and **Ko Sakai**, described some of the institute's achievements including design of a new sequential inference machine and the forthcoming parallel inference machine.

Lawyers: Steep minimum fines hurting unemployed, poor

The Springvale Legal Service, which is associated with the Monash Law faculty, has urged the State Government to restore sentencing discretion to magistrates hearing various traffic offences.

Springvale Legal Service co-ordinator, Mr Simon Smith, says that the imposition by Parliament of steep minimum fines in such offences as driving an unregistered vehicle, driving an uninsured vehicle and driving while unlicensed discriminates against the poor and unemployed.

Mr Smith, a lecturer in the Monash Clinical Legal Education program, has written to the Attorney-General, Mr Jim Kennan, on the issue which has arisen in the Legal Service's casework.

Another Springvale lawyer, Ms Mary Anne Noone, spoke to Mr Kennan about the matter when he visited the Legal Service last month.

Ms Noone said: "It is absurd that unemployed and poor people are going to jail because they cannot pay high

fines only imposed because they cannot afford to pay high insurance and car registration fees.

"These people should not be classed the same as drink drivers, for example.

"Surely this is a case for the law to be changed to allow the court to show some mercy?"

Mr Smith points to the case of an unemployed 22-year-old man, convicted recently in the Springvale Court of driving an unregistered car and driving an uninsured car. His fines totalled \$700.

At present the only sentencing discretions available to the court are to grant time for payment or to dismiss the charges as trifling, he says.

"In the above case it would take two and a half years to pay off \$700 in fines at the rate of \$5 a week on an unemployment benefit which is already below the poverty level," he says.

"At the same time the community would not expect the charges to be dismissed as trifling."

Mr Smith says that savage court results can inevitably affect public confidence in the legal system.

Mr Kennan has referred the matter to the Minister for Transport, Mr Steve Crabb, who administers the Motor Car Act. This Act is currently under review.

Mr Kennan has pointed out, however, that magistrates also have the discretion to find a charge proven but fail to record a conviction subject to the defendant entering a bond. Also, recent amendments to the Community Welfare Services Act will permit a program of day attendance where a person has been imprisoned for non-payment of fines.

In turn, Mr Smith says that the community would not expect a magistrate to grant a bond for an offence which clearly calls for some pecuniary penalty.

"And while the amendments will give access to attendance centres as an alternative to jail, I would think that in the bulk of cases jail is an inappropriate precondition," he says.

Prior convictions

On a separate law reform issue, Mr Smith has urged that provision be made in the Evidence Act, currently under review, for access by legal practitioners to information on their clients' prior convictions from the police.

Mr Smith says that, at present, police control the only co-ordinated record of criminal convictions. A lawyer's access to that record is entirely at the discretion of the police.

"Information about a client's prior criminal history (if any) is vital if a legal practitioner is to properly advise and prepare a client's case. It also enables the fullest possible submissions to be prepared for the assistance of the Court," says Mr Smith.

"At the moment, in the face of police reluctance to provide details of prior convictions, access can only be gained by the client making a personal application under the Freedom of Information Act.

"This procedure is both clumsy and an unnecessary expense."



• The Attorney-General, Mr Jim Kennan, hands the cheque for \$20,050 to Springvale Legal Service co-ordinator, Mr Simon Smith. Monash Law Dean, Professor Robert Baxt, looks on.

The State Attorney-General, Mr Jim Kennan, last month presented the Springvale Legal Service with a cheque for \$20,050 — the State Government's share of its 1984 running costs.

The Springvale Legal Service is the busiest community legal centre in Australia and the second oldest (it celebrated its 11th birthday last week).

The Service expects to conduct some 10,000 interviews this year and arrange about 600 court representations. In addition it provides duty lawyer services at the Springvale Magistrates' Court and the Dandenong Hospital — the latter project a first in Australia.

Monash final year Law students in the Clinical Legal Education program assist with casework under professional supervision at the Springvale Legal Service. The Clinical Legal Education program, established in 1975, was a first for an Australian law school.

Funding arrangements for the Springvale Legal Service have acted as a model for similar centres throughout Australia. It receives direct grants from the State and Federal Governments, support from the Springvale Council and the work contribution of volunteer lawyers (alone estimated to be worth more than \$250,000 a year).

Economist takes new Law post

An economist, Professor Maureen Brunt, has been appointed to a part-time position as Professorial Associate in the Law faculty where she will take part in the joint presentation of new courses on "Law and Economics".

It is believed to be the first appointment of its kind in an Australian law school.

Professor Brunt is also a part-time Professor of Economics at Monash.

Announcing the appointment, the Dean of Law, Professor Robert Baxt, said that for several years there had been joint Economics-Law courses and seminars in such areas as restrictive trade practices and securities legislation, but this was the first time that a formal joint application of this nature had been made.

"It has become increasingly important for economics to be understood by lawyers," Professor Baxt said.

"In the United States and elsewhere there has been an explosion in 'economics of law' studies, where the achievements of the law have been used to improve the functioning of the economy.

"Now we see the development of a new field, using the tools of economics to analyse the legal rules and processes of the court system to see whether these are functioning efficiently. It's likely that a 'cost-benefit' approach will be more widely used in the consideration of law reforms."

The new studies will look at such topics as the economics of introducing new laws in accident compensation, trade practices, consumer protection, crime control and franchising.

Professor Baxt said he believed the new courses would prove attractive to professional people outside the University, as well as to undergraduate and graduate students.

Top student in Marketing



• Mr Russell Scrimshaw, of IBM, last month presented the IBM Prize for Marketing to Warwick Barry (left), the best student in AS321 Marketing. The prize, a \$150 cheque, was awarded at a lunch in the Union Private Dining Room.

Ovum donor birth — a world first

The Monash IVF team at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre and Epworth Hospital has achieved another world first — the birth of a child from a donated ovum.

The mother, who has requested that her name not be released, was implanted with the embryo because of ovarian failure.

Diagnostic laparoscopy had shown that she was unable to conceive normally. Her ovaries were atrophied. The follicles (the grape-sized cysts on the surface of the ovary) had not developed, and she was unable to produce the hormones necessary for the reproductive cycle.

The woman, now in her mid-20s, was implanted with a donated egg which had been artificially inseminated by her husband's sperm and cultured to the two-cell stage in the laboratory before being transferred to the womb.

V-C visits 'science parks'

Monash's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, and the Chairman of the Chemistry department, Professor Ron Brown, are currently investigating ventures overseas in which universities make their expertise more readily available to industry and the community.

They will visit more than a dozen "science parks", "innovation centres" and similar enterprises in Canada, the USA and Britain.

They will report to Council's Planning Committee which for several years has been considering ways in which Monash might channel its expertise and consulting capacity through a company such as Unisearch at the University of New South Wales and Technisearch at RMIT.

Proposals for such a venture at Monash date back to the early 1970s when establishment of a Monash University Scientific and Industrial Community (MUSIC) was planned.

Another approach to University-industry technology transfer is the science park where a collection of high technology companies are associated with a university. There are more than 100 such developments in the US and about 20 in the UK.

Monash already has, in a sense, a science park with CSIRO divisions, the research laboratories of Telecom and BHP, and the Hospital Health Computer Service located nearby. There is no central organisation, however, which integrates the parts into a whole.

The centres in North America Professors Martin and Brown will be visiting are in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Salt Lake City, Utah; Atlanta, Georgia; Raleigh, North Carolina; Washington DC; and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. In the UK they will visit establishments in London, Edinburgh, Salford, Cambridge and Milton Keynes.

For Professor Brown, the study tour comes at the end of a visit to the Kit Peak radiotelescope where he has been continuing a search for molecules in outer space.

The implantation resulted in a normal pregnancy and the birth in November last year of a healthy boy. The baby was delivered by Caesarian section.

The donor was a 29-year-old woman who was also taking part in the IVF program. Her infertility was due to blocked tubes. Five eggs were obtained from her during an IVF treatment cycle and she and her husband consented to donate one egg to the recipient couple.

Because the woman who received the donated ovum was unable to produce the necessary hormones herself, the IVF team had to create an artificial menstrual cycle for her.

Before and after receiving the embryo she was given oestrogen and progesterone treatment to initiate and sustain the pregnancy until the foetus was able to "take over" the hormone cycle.

Oestrogen therapy was withdrawn at 12 weeks' gestation and progesterone therapy at 19 weeks.

The woman became pregnant before the State Government's moratorium on the IVF procedure came into effect. The moratorium on donor embryo births was later lifted.

Professor Carl Wood, Monash Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, who heads the in vitro team, says that



● Professor Carl Wood

technically the legal right of the biological mother to the baby is uncertain.

But the State Government has indicated that retrospective legislation to be introduced into the Victorian Parliament next session will legally "cover" all children born under the in vitro

fertilisation and AID (artificial insemination by donor) programs.

Under the proposed legislation the donor (the child's "genetic" mother) would have no rights or liabilities in respect of the child.

Neither the biological mother nor the donor are aware of each other's identity, he says. The donor has not been told of the outcome of the donor pregnancy, but, in accordance with the Waller Committee's recommendations, she will be given this information by her physician if she asks for it. So far she has not done so.

The donor did not become pregnant herself and will try again this year.

Professor Wood says the mother intends to tell the child how it was conceived "some time in the future".

The Monash team includes Dr Alan Trounson, the IVF unit's senior scientist, who was mainly responsible for the development of research; endocrinologist Jock Findlay, from the Medical Research Centre at Prince Henry's Hospital; Associate Professor John Leeton; Peter Lutjen, a biochemist, who co-ordinated the clinical care and research; and obstetrician, Dr Peter Renou.

A paper on the donor birth appeared in a recent issue of Nature.

Ph.D's nostalgic visit to Monash



● Ph.D. graduate Ros Smith (left) and her mother, Mrs Jean O'Shea visit their former home — now the Vice-Chancellor's house. Right: The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin.

For Ros Smith, a return visit to Monash University late last year was filled with nostalgia.

The main purpose of her visit was to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but there was a bonus — a conducted tour of her first home, now the University's Vice-Chancellor's house.

For Dr Smith is the grand-daughter of the former owner of the site on which the

university stands, the late William Patrick O'Shea, founder of the large Oakleigh timber firm, O'Shea & Bennett.

Mr O'Shea built the large family home in the '30s, and it was there that Ros spent the first year of her life, and revisited throughout her childhood.

Now married to Professor Mal Smith, formerly a lecturer in law at Monash and currently professor of law at the Univer-

sity of British Columbia, Canada, Ros returned home especially to receive her Ph.D., which was awarded for her Music thesis on "Gin-Ei: Japanese poetry recitation".

After the ceremony, she and her mother, Mrs Jean O'Shea, of Camberwell, were the guests of the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, for a tour of their former home.



BOOKS

Mannix College lectures

Mannix College has organised a lecture series on the History and Philosophy of Science in first term.

All members of the University have been invited to attend the lectures which will be held on Tuesdays at 8.15 p.m. in the College's senior common room.

The lecture schedule is:

March 27, Dr A.J. Pyle, University of Cheshire (currently visiting Melbourne University's department of History and Philosophy of Science), "The Rationality of the Chemical Revolution".

April 3, Associate Professor E.F. Glasgow, department of Anatomy, Monash, "Leonardo — Artist or Anatomist?"

April 10, Dr G.J. Troup, department of Physics, Monash, "Galileo Galilei, Nobile Florentino".

April 17, Professor R.W. Home, department of History and Philosophy of Science, Melbourne, "The Problem of Intellectual Isolation in Australian Scientific Life: W.H. Bragg and the Australian Scientific Community, 1886-1909".

May 1, Mr G.A. Kertesz, department of History, Monash, "German Scientists and Their Political Role: The Society of German Natural Scientists and Doctors, 1822-1848".

May 8, Associate Professor I.D. Rae, department of Chemistry, Monash, "The Music and Chemistry of Alexander Borodin".

Greek author's 'most perfect work' translated

A foremost Greek author's "most perfect work" has just been translated into English by a Modern Greek lecturer at Monash.

It is the novella Vasilis Arvanitis by Stratis Myrivilis whose novel *Life in the Tomb* is regarded as the first modern Greek prose work of international standard.

The translation has been done by Mr Pavlos Andronikos, a Melbourne University lecturer based at Monash as part of the three-campus co-operative Modern Greek teaching program.

Mr Andronikos is completing a Ph.D. at Birmingham University on Stratis Myrivilis who died in 1969 at the age of 79.

The translation of "Vasilis Arvanitis" has been published by the University of New England where Mr Andronikos previously taught.

He says it is Myrivilis's most perfect work.

"There are problems in the structure of 'Life in the Tomb'," he says. "It is episodic and doesn't build into a whole. On the other hand, 'Vasilis Arvanitis' combines all elements into a perfect whole."

The first version of it was published as a short story in an Athenian newspaper in 1934. It underwent several changes with the final version — the one translated — published as a separate volume in 1943.

In the novella, says Mr Andronikos, Myrivilis captures a complete way of life as he experienced it in his childhood home on the island of Lesbos at the beginning of this century.

At the time, Lesbos was a part of the Ottoman Empire and had a mixed population of Greeks and Turks who lived in the same villages but conducted their affairs separately.

"The Greeks resented not being their own masters and dreamed of the day when they would break free from the Ottomans and unite with mainland Greece," says Mr Andronikos.

"That day came in 1912 and with it the end of four and a half centuries of Turkish rule.

"The action of the novella is set in the final days of Greek and Turkish co-existence on the island and can be seen as a celebration of a unique lifestyle which blended East with West, Christianity with Islam, and produced a prominent subculture of heroic young men living close to the edge and owing allegiance to no one but themselves."

Mr Andronikos says that Myrivilis wanted his hero Vasilis Arvanitis to be an expression of the Greek spirit at its most heroic.

But he adds: "In attempting that, he created one of the most enigmatic heroes in the Greek tradition — a godless, anarchic and free spirit to haunt the 20th century and remind us of the 'hunted bird' inside each of us which 'still struggles to free itself but cannot'."

Stratis Myrivilis, who was a journalist, broadcaster and Director of the Library of Parliament, wrote two other novels — *The Mermaid Madonna* and *The Schoolmistress with the Golden Eyes* (the film of which has been shown on Channel 0-28).

Arthur Brown's son presents English prize



The late Professor Arthur Brown's son, Timothy Brown, presented the first Arthur Brown Memorial Prize for the best 4th year honours thesis in English to Mrs. Angela Kirsner. The subject of her thesis last year was "The Poetry of Wallace Stevens". Also in the picture (left) is Professor Clive Probyn. The Arthur Brown Memorial Prize was established by Monash University as a tribute to Arthur Brown who was Professor of English from 1973 to 1979.

Poetry magazine now available

The third volume of the Monash Poetry Society magazine, *The Open Door*, is now available.

In addition to contributions from 35 or so poets, the magazine carries an interview with Norman Talbot, Newcastle poet and Australia's leading exponent of haiku, an intense Eastern poetic form which uses 17 syllables in lines of five, seven, five:

Little dragonfly —
hunter! How far, I wonder,
have you roamed today?

Chiyo-jo

Talbot is currently collaborating with a Monash graduate, Jamie Fennessy, and the artist James Bennett on a major anthology of classical and recent Japanese haiku.

The magazine also contains reviews, some spirited correspondence on the use of rhyme in poetry and a poem by Karyn Sassella which begins:

There was panic in the Common Room, commotion in the Lab.,
And the Chief Researcher poured himself a drink,
For his blonde research assistant, while escaping from his grab,
Had slipped, and spilled the ova down the sink . . .

If you can't wait for the Michael Edgley film to find out how the story unfolds buy *The Open Door*, at \$2 a copy (or \$5 for a year's subscriptions—three issues), from: The Editors, *Open Door*, Union Building, Monash University. Back issues are also available.

Do you need help with publishing?

Are you a Monash staff member or graduate student and about to publish?

The Monash Publications Committee, chaired by Brian Southwell, University Librarian, may be able to assist.

Mr Southwell says that help may be financial, in the form of a subsidy, or it may be editorial. For example the committee can:

- Give advice on publishers likely to be interested in a particular type of work.

- Assist with negotiations with a publishing company.

- Legally vet publishers' contracts.

- Act as a "go-between" between author and publisher if difficulties arise during production.

The committee has as its members academics experienced in publishing. It also draws on the expertise of the University's Publications and Legal Officers.

These are a few of the publications of

late 1983 which received Monash Publications Committee assistance:

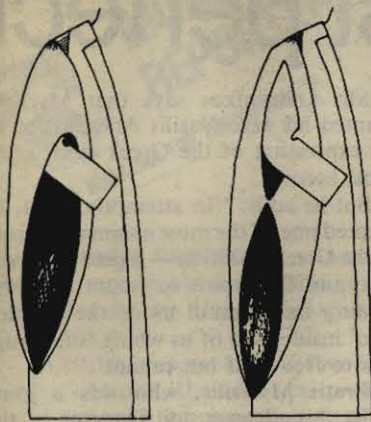
Honours and Privileges in Athenian decrees: The principal formulae of Athenian honorary decrees, by Professor Alan Henry, of Classical Studies. Published by Georg Olms Verlag.

Tendenzwenden: Aspekte des Kulturwandels der Siebziger Jahre, edited by Dr David Roberts, senior lecturer in German. Published by Verlag Peter Lang.

This is a collection of papers on Tendenzwenden given at a conference in Melbourne in 1982. The word means change of direction, change of (political) tendency, and refers to the reaction in West Germany to the political turmoil — the "student revolt" — of the late '60s.

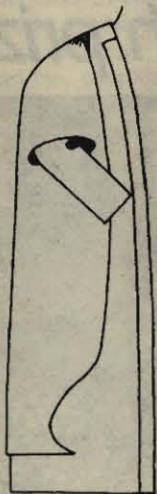
Australasian Journal of American Studies, Vol. 2, No. 2. Published by the Australian and New Zealand American Studies Association.

Lovingly crafted by conservatism



Undergraduate and Bachelors' gowns

• The sleeves tell it all. There are two basic types — the bell sleeve which is a greatly exaggerated coat sleeve, and the closed or glove sleeve. The first is typical of undergraduate and Bachelors' gowns; the latter of Masters' gowns. In doctoral gowns, usage varies.



Masters' gown

Oliver Cromwell thought it smacked too much of the ways of "antediluvian Cavaliers" and wanted done with it.

But good old conservatism prevailed. Academic dress survived.

Today, even in the "red bricks", the wearing of a distinctive form of dress on university (or college for that matter) ceremonial occasions shows few signs of becoming obsolete.

"No matter how self-consciously modern a university may be in the design and content of its courses, one of the first things it does when it receives its charter is to adopt a set of robes of its own, which are distinctive and peculiar to it," says Professor Ken Dutton in the introduction to a new booklet he has written, *Academic Dress: A Brief Guide to Its Origins and Development*.

Professor Dutton is Vice-Principal and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Newcastle. The booklet had its origin in an address he gave to a dinner organised by the Australian Federation of University Women (Hunter Valley Branch) which has co-sponsored publication with the Convocation of the University of Newcastle.

• The trencher or mortarboard developed in Oxford and Cambridge. It was originally two separate items — a very large, flat, shallow, square cap, loose and flagging at the corners, with skull cap underneath. In the early 1600s the two were joined for convenience. At the same time a board was intro-

duced into the floppy upper part to stop the side pieces falling over the face. By the middle of the 17th century, a tassel was unofficially added to the tump. It was officially approved in 1770. On undergraduates' trenchers, the tassel extends only to the edge of the board; for graduates it extends beyond the edge.

It is a treasure for all those who have watched the academic body process — from lookalike magpies to birds of paradise — and wondered what it's all about.

Gowns, materials, sleeves, colors, hoods, hats, history . . . they're all covered, with illustrations, in the booklet's 24 pages.

Professor Dutton says that a great deal of the symbolism of academic dress is bound up with the history of universities in Europe (and the New World) over seven centuries or more. He points to a number of factors which influenced the creation and maintenance of the distinctive form of dress — the evolution of universities out of monastic schools; their autonomy and increasing separateness from the affairs of the town in which they were located; and their tendency to maintain their traditions (even at the risk of anti-quarianism and pedantry) despite the changes in the society around them.

"Academic Dress", priced at \$3 a copy including postage, is available from Mr John Armstrong, University of Newcastle, New South Wales, 2308.



Chancellor's robes

• The Chancellor's robes are usually the most splendid of all. Unlike other academic gowns it does not signify the wearer's degree but his office. Special Chancellor's robes were not introduced at Cambridge until the 17th century and at Oxford until the 18th. A university Chancellor wears similar robes to the Lord Chancellor of England who is, apart from his many other functions, the official guardian of infants, lunatics and idiots.

Scots switch saints

It sounds like a case of more cheek than you'd expect to find on a windy day at a highland games . . .

St Patrick's Day this year falls on the third Saturday of March (the 17th) — which just happens to be launch date for a new radio program on Scottish Gaelic.

The program, which will go to air on 3EA on the third Saturday of each month at 11 p.m., will have a strong Monash-via-Scotland flavor.

Involved in organising and broadcasting it are two staff members — Joan Mitchell, a technical assistant in Microbiology, and Neil Cameron, a senior lecturer in Mathematics.

Joan is a native Gaelic speaker from Lewis in the outer hebridean western islands of Scotland while Neil, a lowlander, was brought up by a Gaelic-speaking grandmother from the middle hebridean island of Coll.

Neil says: "The pre-recorded program of music, poetry, language, history and current affairs is in English —

well, really Scottish — and Gaelic.

"Gaelic remains the first language of people in the western isles of Scotland and some parts of the north-western mainland, as well as parts of Canada.

"Many others learn the language to understand better a significant component of Scottish life and history.

"The music of the Gael is well-loved by people who have no knowledge of the old Celtic language. On the program we'll include songs and instrumental music, both traditional and modern."

Neil suggests that one piece of Gaelic everyone — or at least every Scotch whisky drinker — ought to know is the toast to health — slainte (pronounced more like "s'laansh").

Incidentally, for those whose affections lie on the other side of the Irish sea, a program based on the sister language of Irish Gaelic is broadcast on 3EA on the second Saturday of each month.

March diary

The events listed below are open to the public. "RBH" throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a BASS ticketing outlet on campus at the Alexander Theatre.

7-31: EXHIBITION — "A Melbourne Mood, Cool Contemporary Art", from the Australian National Gallery, Monday to Friday 10 am-5 pm, Wednesdays 11 am-6 pm. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

14: SEMINAR — "A Melbourne Mood, Cool Contemporary Art", artists speak about their work and the period in relation to the exhibition. 5 pm. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

18: CHILDREN'S DANCE THEATRE — "Playful Angels", "The Entertainer", "La Boutique Fantasque". 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$7, children \$4 (group concessions available).

MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS' GROUP — Orientation. Guest Speaker — Prof. K. Westford. 1.30 p.m. RBH.

19: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Works by Tippett, Smetana and Berlioz. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

22, 23, 27: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK. 9.45 a.m.-3 p.m. Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-4, Menzies Building. Appointments must be made at the Union Desk. Inquiries: ext. 3143.

26: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Wolfgang Dallman, organ. Works by Johann N. David and Johann S. Bach. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

27: MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS' GROUP — Morning Coffee. Guest speaker — Heather McCormack. 10.30 a.m. RBH.

30-31: MUSICAL — "Man of La Mancha", pres. by Melbourne Music Theatre. 8.15 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$14.50; students & pensioners \$11.50.

Important dates

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

8: Orientation for part-time and mature-age students (Faculty night) 7.30 p.m.

12: Orientation for part-time and mature-age students (family day) 12 noon.

13: Publication of results for Law Summer term.

16: Closing date for change of course, subject or unit taught in the first half-year or over the whole teaching year. Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree and Master preliminary candidates, and by Master candidates defined as coursework candidates, to be

eligible for 100% refund of the 1984 Union fees paid (not applicable to students taking Summer term projects). Closing date for new enrolments for LL.M. by coursework not taking Summer term subjects.

18: Orientation day for parents of first-year undergraduate students 11 a.m. Robert Blackwood Hall.

19: Publication of results for Education Summer term.

30: Graduation Ceremony — Science. Last date for return of TEAS application forms to the Commonwealth Department of Education in order to receive payment of entitlements retrospective to January 1.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the first week of April, 1984. Copy deadline is Friday, March 23. Early copy is much appreciated.

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

University Service

A University Service, to mark the beginning of the academic year, will be held in the Religious Centre tomorrow (Thursday) at 1.10 p.m.

The address will be given by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sale, Bishop D'Arcy.

Music will be provided by the Monash University Choral Society and organist Merrowyn Deacon.