

STUDENTS TAKE LANGUAGES TO THE PRIMARIES

Several students in the Monash department of German have been participating in a continuous language project in local primary schools.

Associate Professor Michael Clyne says that German students have taken part in the project called FLES (Foreign Languages in Elementary Schools) since it began three years ago.

"We have ten students teaching this year. They teach in various primary schools around Monash, and this year the project has expanded quite a lot. We have more students teaching more schoolchildren in more schools than in previous years," Dr Clyne said.

The 10 students taking part in FLES — Jenny Warren, Monika Filebon, Anne Eckstein, Irene Heinrich, Trudy Lester, Karl Granitzer, Karin Zilko, Howard Nicholas, Heather Crowder and Michael Little — are third-year honors students, many of whom are also native German speakers.

The students teach in a voluntary capacity, but some get credit for it as part of their course.

Others involved in FLES include bilingual mothers, language teachers, and primary teachers with no experience in language teaching.

"In all, there are German classes in eleven schools, but the Monash students teach at only five — Mount Waverley Primary School, Syndal North, East Bentleigh, Middlefield and the new Krongold Centre at Monash.

The earlier the better

"Our work with the children at these schools has confirmed what we thought before — that the earlier kids start learning a second language, the better.

"Our speech habits are fixed between the ages of eight and ten, and if we learn a foreign language after this age, there is usually a noticeable accent."

Another reason for learning a foreign language at elementary school age is attitude, according to Dr Clyne.

"Attitude is the single greatest element in learning a language, and if you don't want to learn, you won't.

"Kids of primary school age have greater motivation for learning another language. They are less inhibited and enjoy pretending to be someone else."

Dr Clyne says that because German is an ethnic language in Australia, children who learn it will be able to practise it.

"One very important thing that is coming out of our teaching is that learning a foreign language is changing the attitude of kids towards their migrant parents. A lot of these children think that their parents can't speak properly because they can't speak English. But when these children learn another language — when they have both codes open to



"Welche Farbe hat das Haus?" — Melissa, 6, not only knows what color the house is, but also knows enough German to be able to tell a few (successful) white lies! With her is Howard Nicholas, President of the German Club, and one of the participants in FLES. (Photo: Herve Alleaume)

them — they look on their parents in a completely different light.

"Australia is one of the most multi-lingual countries in the world, and we're wasting our resources by not teaching foreign languages earlier.

"I think it's morally unjustifiable not to expose our children to the potential of these languages. We have an opportunity in Australia to really use the languages of our migrants but since 1947, foreign languages have been wasted in this country. Thousands of people have actually been discouraged from learning their parents' language, while other countries spend millions on teaching these same languages.

"A lot of questions on second language acquisition can be answered by the work being done in elementary schools by FLES," Dr Clyne said.

"I think all the participants are benefiting from teaching. Each student is teaching in various ways because, apart from their personal preferences, they teach in different schools, with different age groups and under different conditions.

"Because of this diversity, I think that what will come out of this method of teaching is what works where and why and how. Perhaps a sort of formula for teaching foreign languages in elementary schools. But what we've got now is just a stop-gap situation. Apart from the Frankston State College, no other institution has a course on second languages for primary schools."

Yes — he has his licence!

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Study Leave: A rip-off or an investment in the future?

While universities and other tertiary institutions await news of government decisions that will vitally affect the future of education in Australia, there's been more than usually keen interest in educational affairs, and particularly the economics of the industry.

The recent spate of news items and feature articles — some critical, many highly speculative — has fostered a state of unease, even resentment, in some quarters. There are some who see the beginnings of a new round of un-bashing — even (if you subscribe to conspiracy theories) a sort of softening-up for an economic slash at the vitals.

It would be wrong to suggest that we are on the threshold of a new age of anti-academic philistinism. Universities, which so often see as one of their roles that of social critic, should not be surprised or offended when the new enlightened community they have helped to create becomes, in turn, curious about the universities.

However, it is one of the universities' responsibilities to ensure, as far as possible, that whatever criticism is levelled at them is at least well-informed; perhaps they are not doing as much as they should to tell their story.

For the most part, newspapers in this country (in recent years, anyway) have shown an intelligent and generally sympathetic interest in the works and achievements of the universities. They have reported, with skill, balance and acceptable standards of accuracy, many of the finer results of research and scholarship — at least in those areas that the newspapers themselves judge to be of immediate or long-term benefit or interest to embattled mankind. (Of course, there are many areas so esoteric and mysterious as to defy simple interpretation to a mass

audience of lay readers. Here, the universities might find they'll have to try yet harder to communicate).

But lately the public interest has become more clearly defined: in broad terms, it has hardened into a demand for a thoroughgoing cost-benefit analysis of universities — is the community getting value for its money?

More specifically, there has been questioning of the value of the time-honored system of study leave for academic staff. Much of what has been written has been reasoned and temperate — if not always as wide-ranging as it might have been (and it's a pity that some of the reasoned, temperate — and factual — material supplied in response has not yet seen the light of day).

On the other hand, there's been the recent bizarre case of an academic who disarmingly described himself as a "bludger," bucketed his colleagues for being "corrupt and irresponsible" and then dismissed the concept of study leave as "generally an excuse for a free-spending world trip at the taxpayers' expense".

Now, a newspaper can hardly be blamed for seizing upon such an occurrence. Its very rarity demonstrates at once its newsworthiness — and its absurdity.

The danger lies, however, in the possibility of someone trying to build a "case against the universities" on such flimsy foundations. To be fair, not many have tried. Certainly, few have gone quite so far as the country newspaper that ran an editorial headed "Top-heavy towers of learning" in which it described study leave as "the great sabbatical rip-off — the system where every seven years senior academics take a year off with full pay" ... a statement, surely, that

betrays a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature, purpose — and practice — of study leave.

The concept of study leave is not unknown in other fields of human endeavour — though it probably goes under a variety of names. For instance, politicians — of high and low degree, and of all parties — sometimes find it necessary to travel, to make face-to-face contact, to study conditions and problems, and to seek their solutions, at first hand. So do businessmen. So do newspapermen.

So, too, should academics.

Obviously, there will be some abuses of the system — no-one has yet devised a "system" that cannot be manipulated. Obviously, too, there will probably be continuing efforts to refine and improve the system. But the fact that there are some (infrequent and minor) abuses is poor excuse for attacking the principle.

Let us examine the case for study leave:

- The teaching staff of any university is assumed to have a high percentage of the most eminent scholars in various fields.
- To maintain himself at the required standard of academic excellence, a university teacher must continually study the latest advances in his field. Most, also, have to undertake rigorous research activities (and even if these were purely academic, as is sometimes suggested, the intellectual training and exercise they provide is usually an adequate end in itself).
- Much of the raw material — and equipment — necessary for this ongoing study and research (whether in the humanities, the physical sciences or the biological sciences) does not exist in Australia. (And

many of the greatest scholars and innovators in many fields do, unfortunately, live and work in other countries!) So, in spite of the miraculous advances in communications, there is still no adequate alternative to personal contact, experience, study and exchange of thoughts and ideas at first hand.

● The knowledge gained and the contacts made by Australian academics visiting and working with their overseas counterparts work in a number of ways to the benefit of their universities, their students and the community generally:

1. It is not a one-way flow: often the fruits of Australian initiative and research can be brought more readily and forcefully to the notice of the rest of the world through attendance at international conferences. This frequently has side-benefits for Australian industry and business.
2. The valuable personal contacts thus formed are of the greatest importance when universities are trying to arrange suitable post-doctoral experience for their graduates with eminent workers overseas.
3. The presence of Australians in key centres of research and scholarship enhances Australia's standing overseas, and encourages eminent people from other countries to pay reciprocal visits, with inestimable benefit to our own teaching and research.

On the question of cost, which appears to be the principal target of most critics, it should be pointed out that in this university last year expenditure on study leave assistance amounted to \$147,626 — or 0.4 per cent of the total recurrent funds expenditure of \$37,837,062. **Hardly an extravagant investment in academic excellence!**

Shock for visitors

TWO GROUPS of visiting Japanese musicians got a shock when they arrived to perform at Robert Blackwood Hall last month.

They landed in the middle of Farm Week — and were greeted (right) by two of Monash's more primitive students.

The Sophia Philharmonic Orchestra and the Kwansei Gakuin Glee Club, by arrangement with the Australian Youth Music Festival, gave two concerts for schoolchildren.

The Sophia Philharmonic, an amateur orchestra of students and graduates from Sophia University, Tokyo, began in 1960, and now has more than 130 members.

In 1973, Herbert Von Karajan

directed the orchestra in Tokyo, and they were later invited to participate in the Karajan Youth Orchestral Competition in Berlin.

Due to the success of this and other concerts, the orchestra visited Australia to participate in the Youth Music Festival.

The Kwansei Gakuin Glee Club is considered by many critics to be among the world's finest college performing groups.

The group's motto, "mental harmony", may reveal the secret of its success, as the group's discipline and harmony enable it to give performances which have given it a world reputation for perfection and excellence.

Their selections included Eastern and Western themes as well as the native folk music of Japan.

RIGHT: Tomoko Nishiyori, Nabuko Kaneta (both standing) and Shigeaki Kurasawa (kneeling) meet two of Monash's "early-leaver" students. (Photo Herve Alleaume).



A HAIRY TALE

One of Monash's more hirsute laboratory managers had a major haircut and beard trim recently.

On his return to his office, he was bailed up by a staff member who demanded to know: "Who are you?"

"I'm your new lab. manager," replied the shorn one, wittily.

"Well, I hope you're better than the last useless bastard we had!"

Fossil hunt for early marsupials

An American fossil expert said at Monash this week he has clues to where traces might be found of the very earliest ancestors of Australia's marsupial animals.

He is Professor Ernest Lundelius, Professor of Geology at the University of Texas, Austin, and a world authority on vertebrate palaeontology.

His clues include a dinosaur footprint and recent geological survey reports.

The area he plans to study is the north-west coastline of Western Australia, from Broome south to Port Hedland. It is a stretch of about 200 miles which includes the 80-mile beach.

Professor Lundelius, who is visiting Australia on a Fulbright senior scholar award, says his fossil-hunting will be concentrated on small patches of Cretaceous rock which dot this part of the coast.

This rock type, known locally as Broome sandstone, was formed from dried-out sediment deposits between 80 and 120 million years ago.

A dinosaur footprint has been found in one patch, indicating that the area was once a low coastal marshland inhabited by terrestrial animals.

"Fossil discoveries elsewhere have revealed that other mammals co-existed with the dinosaurs", explains Professor Lundelius.

"It is therefore reasonable to expect that the patches of Cretaceous rock in the north-west might contain remains of mammals which shared that area with the dinosaur which left the footprint.

"And if you could get marsupial fossils out of those rocks they would be the very earliest ancestors of the Australian marsupials we know today.

Exciting

"It's an exciting prospect, as so far no traces of Cretaceous mammals have been found in Australia".

The earliest marsupial traces found so far in Australia are a few teeth which date back "only" about 35 million years. These were discovered in Tasmania some-100 years ago.

Professor Lundelius also wants to examine sand and gravel deposits and exposed rock outcrops along the banks and adjacent gullies of a number of rivers in the Pilbara region of north-west Australia.

Reports by geological mapping teams who have charted the area in recent years suggest these river valleys could hold a rich hoard of early marsupial and other fossils, he says.

Some isolated finds have already been made there.

The rivers, such as the Ashburton, Fortesque and Yule, are sandwiched between the Pilbara's rich ranges of iron ore. They are the remains of prehistoric lakes which once covered the valleys between the iron ore bodies.

A fossilised jawbone found some years ago in north-west Australia has been identified as that of a giant marsupial known as a diprotodontid — a rhinoceros-like creature.

Dinosaur footprint clue to new find?

This roamed the area during the Pleistocene period of about two million years ago.

By that standard, what any Cretaceous fossils will tell of the marsupials of 120 million years ago is something even experts like Professor Lundelius are reluctant to predict.

"When it comes to Australian palaeontology, we are at such an early stage of discovery that all we really have is a bunch of ideas and very little knowledge", he says.

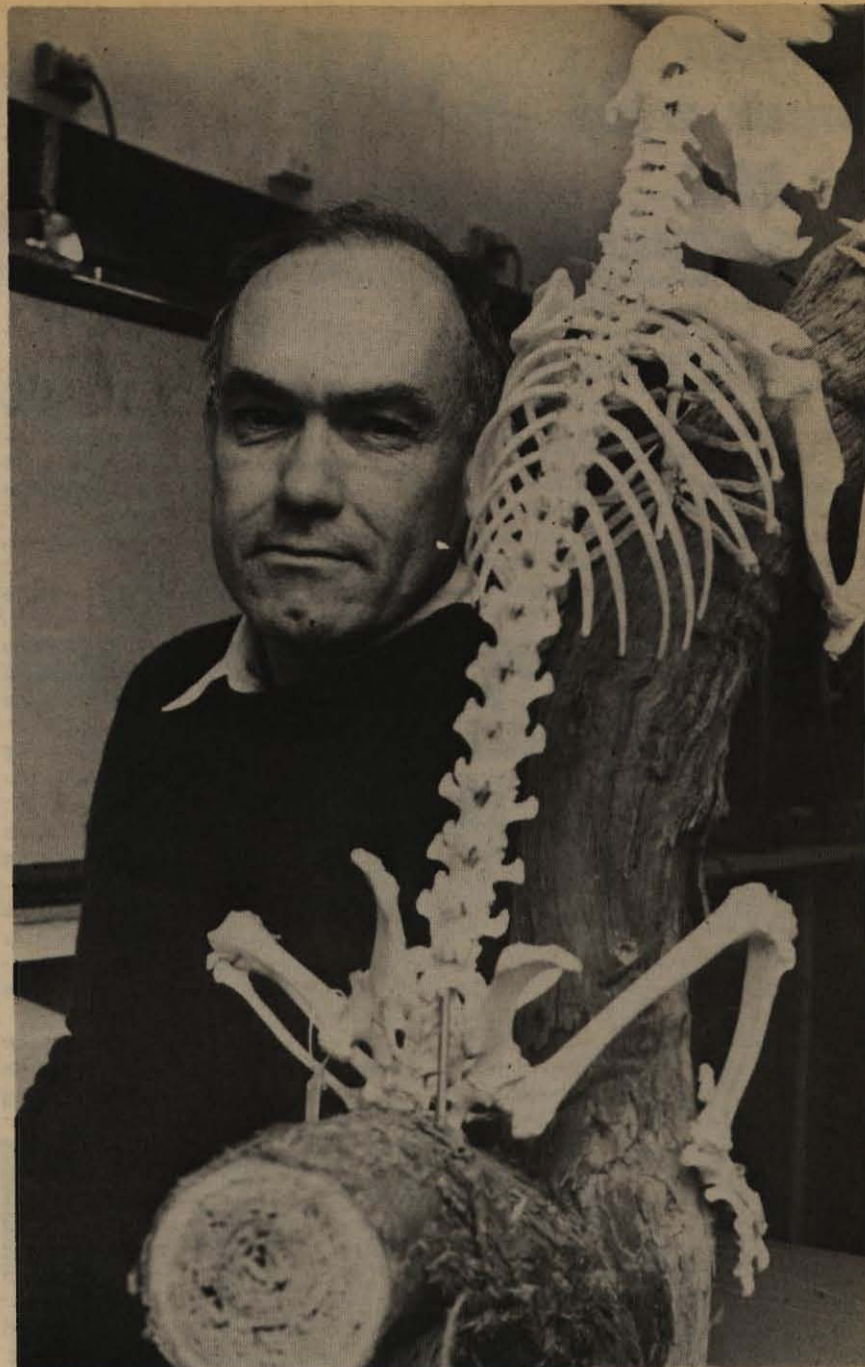
Mystery

"We don't know what the very early Australian marsupials were like. The only certain thing is that there are some exciting discoveries to be made".

Professor Lundelius has already made a significant contribution to the study of Australian palaeontology, with three previous visits to this country.

In 1954-55 he initiated the first systematic study of cave fossils in the south-west of Western Australia. He returned there in 1963-64, when the search was concentrated on a cave south of Madura, near the W.A. - South Australia border. The diggings were extended down through more than 12ft of accumulated debris, the lower layers dating back about 37,000 years.

Finds included a koala tooth more than 20,000 years old and remains of small marsupials, rodents, birds and bats. He also found fossil remains of Tasmanian devils and wolves.



Professor Lundelius with a marsupial skeleton in the Monash zoology department. But they're not fossil bones — just those of a present-day koala.

Another discovery was a tooth identified as coming from a long-extinct marsupial carnivore called a Thylacoleo — an animal about the size and shape of a leopard.

Also in 1963-64 — and again in 1966-67 — he made Monash-based field trips to various areas of Victoria.

Last month, he again visited sites in Victoria, including areas where fossil traces have been uncovered by open cut mining for brown coal.

Before leaving for Western Australia, he will attend an International Geological Congress to be held in Sydney from August 16-25.

German Consul makes Goethe Prize award



The 1975 Goethe Prize for German Studies was awarded to Helga Wilke (second from right) for the work she did in first year.

The Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. F. J. Kroneck, presented Helga with her prize in the Menzies Building on July 21.

Also present were former Goethe Prize winners and 1975 Book Prize winners. From left to right: Sigrid Cunningham (Goethe Prize, 1971), Jenny Warren (1974 Goethe Prize, and Best Honours Student, Linguistics, 1975), Denis Cunningham, Dr. Kroneck, Helga Wilke (1975 Goethe Prize), and Peter Morgan (Best Honours Student, Literature, 1975).

Dr. Kroneck also presented a valuable collection of books worth \$1200 to the Main Library and the German Department.

The books were donated by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, a learned academic society based in Germany.

Modern music group at RBH

A music organisation known as Music Rostrum, comprising some of today's top contemporary musicians, has selected Robert Blackwood Hall for its three Melbourne concerts.

On Saturday, August 28, Robyn Archer will present "Theatre Songs", William Pearson has chosen "A Man and His Music" for his concert on Tuesday, August 31, and Barry Guy and the Bruce Clarke Quintet will feature "Jazz and all that" on Friday, September 3.

The concerts are timed to commence at 8.15 p.m.

Admission charges are "A" Reserve \$5.00, "B" Reserve \$4.00, and students and pensioners \$4.00 and \$3.00.

Following the success of the three jazz concerts in Robert Blackwood Hall in 1975, the RBH Management Committee approached the Vice Chancellor for a small grant to fund another series this year.

The Committee is now pleased to announce that this has been approved, and that five jazz concerts will be staged at Robert Blackwood Hall on consecutive Tuesdays, commencing on August 31 at 1.15 p.m.

'Threat to graduate jobs publication'

Australian university students are in danger of losing a vital source of careers information — the publication *Graduate Careers* — according to Monash careers and appointments officer, Mr Warren Mann.

He says its future is in jeopardy because of:

- A recent decision by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee to take over many of the functions of the Graduate Careers Council of Australia, which publishes the magazine.

- Poor advertising support by private employers, especially companies in the manufacturing sector.

The AVCC move had provoked a "sad" decision by the Graduate Careers Council's management committee recommending that the body be disbanded, says Mr Mann, writing in the Monash Careers and Appointments Office newsletter *Careers Weekly*.

The AVCC decision was to set up within its own organisation a careers unit with a program incorporating many of the Council's activities.

"It seems most unlikely that *Graduate Careers* will have a place in this program; it will be sadly missed," says Mr Mann.

The Graduate Careers Council of Australia was set up in 1967 by the Australian universities to take over production of the publication, then known as the *Graduate Careers Directory*, Mr Mann explains.

The Council's goal was also to serve as a focus for co-operative effort between tertiary institutions, and between them and employers, towards the wider and wiser employment of graduates.

"It has achieved a degree of success in these aims, though economic conditions, the changing structure of graduate employment, and the unwillingness of the various parties concerned to commit financial resources to the Council have seriously affected its performance," says Mr Mann.

Since its inception in 1966, its main source of income — "Indeed almost its only source" — had been advertising revenue.

Criticising the lack of advertising support for *Graduate Careers*, Mr Mann claims that only 14 of the top 150 Australian companies bought space in a recent issue.

Of the 64 private organisations which did advertise jobs, 20 were professional practices, 15 were companies listed on Australian stock exchanges, four were subsidiaries of these 15; four were insurance companies, and 21 were fully-owned subsidiaries of overseas countries.

Only 17 of the 64 were companies involved in manufacturing in Australia.

"On the other hand, our records show that at least 51 of the top 150, including all of the top 10, have used graduates of this University alone in recent times," he adds.

Mr Mann predicts that if *Graduate Careers* dies, commercial publishers

Early leavers 'best'

Early leavers do better at their university studies than the general student population at Monash, according to figures compiled by the Academic Registrar's Branch.

An examination of the "credit or better" results obtained by Early Leaver students, compared with the "credit or better" results of students enrolled in the same subjects and faculties, reveals a marked superiority on the part of the Early Leavers, as the following table shows:

	Early Leavers	University Population
1974	(1974 Intake) 41.4%	30.0%
1975	(1974 Intake) 48.0%	31.0%
1975	(1975 Intake) 49.0%	28.0%

The Early Leavers' Scheme is part of the Special Entry Scheme whereby early leavers and educationally disadvantaged people can enrol in courses at Monash.

Most early leavers now studying at Monash are aged between 25 and 54 and come from all branches of professional life including the army, the police force, home duties, teaching, accounting, engineering and nursing.

were ready to rush in with their own versions to fill the gap.

But commercial publications would be far less independent of pressures by advertisers and prone to "slanted" editorial content.

A RELIC FROM LAST CENTURY



The magnificent piece of machinery pictured here and on our front page is an antique, cast-iron printing press — made in England during the last century and recently acquired by the Main Library.

And the man handling the controls with such assurance is Professor Arthur Brown of the English department, who confidently declares he has a licence to "drive" it.

The Columbian press — one of only two in Australia — was designed in America by George Clymer, and manufactured in England.

The design of the press dates from 1824.

The press was given to Monash by Maples, the furniture store in Prahran which is now being knocked down.

It was first used in Ballarat and then went to Maples where it has remained ever since.

"It was used right up to its last days in Maples, so it was obviously still in good working order," said Brian Southwell, University Librarian.

Maples had connected it to an electric current, "so it went a lot faster than its maker ever dreamed," he said.

The Main Library now has four old presses in working order and one that is still being worked on.

"We're setting up a working printing museum in the library, so this press is a most welcome addition," Brian said.

The press is on display in the entrance to the Main Library.

It has come to Monash at a timely moment, as 1976 will see the quincentenary celebrations of the first works of William Caxton, the first English printer.

William Caxton finished the first printing of the *Dictes*, or sayings, of the Philosophers on November 18, 1476.

This anniversary will be celebrated in both England and Australia: in England with the opening of the Caxton Exhibition at the British Library on September 24, and in Australia with the foundation, in Melbourne of the Australian Printing Historical Society.

CAMERA CLUB WINNER



THIS charmingly natural picture of two Monash students chatting beneath a tree has won a bottle of champagne for final year Law student Mark Plummer.

It was awarded first prize in the Photography Club's annual black and white competition, which this year was based on a Monash theme.

Second prize went to first year Arts student Jenny Huggard for a picture of that rather familiar piece of local architecture, the Menzies Building.



BOOKS

'THE LAW IN CRISIS: Bridges of Understanding, by Professor C. G. Weeramantry, of the Monash Law Faculty. (Capemoss, London, 1975)

Reviewed by Bryan Keon-Cohen, lecturer in Law.

Warning of a legal crisis

IN THIS timely book, Professor Weeramantry argues with deep conviction that a major legal crisis has arisen, and that urgent remedial action is required to avert catastrophe.

The author assembles an impressive argument drawn from domestic, international and historical sources. To his view, the breakdown and discrediting of law is everywhere: vide the unchecked giantism of multinationals; the rise of totalitarian states and decline of democracies; the world-wide upsurge of political repression and torture; Watergate; lay disenchantment and disinterest in the law and its processes; the unpredictability and unmanageable volume of the common law; the incomprehensibility of the legal language, to lawyer and layman alike; and so on.

The author shows, from an astonishing range of sources, that the law has experienced, and survived, many such crises. From Aristotle to Thomas Aquinas, Bentham to Justice Brandeis, outstanding figures in the survival of law are discussed and related to the central theme.

And here lies the special quality of this book: its panoramic vision of world legal history, from Biblical times to the present day, and its masterly assembling of that encyclopaedic experience to demonstrate both the continuity of law, and the context and seriousness of modern problems.

Professor Weeramantry directs his *cri de coeur* at the entire community, but primarily at the legal profession. Communication and co-operation between lawyer and layman are seen as essential. Legal education of the community must begin. The profession must re-assess and re-evaluate accepted habits. Vigilance is required, for freedom under the law, no less, is at stake. The author states:

"If our liberties are to endure, communication must begin." (P.5.)

The author presents his argument in four chapters. In "The Irreducible Minimum" he draws attention to the danger of mass ignorance of the law, and argues that "a greater popular law-consciousness is one of the demanding and urgent needs of our times" (p.22). Many reasons are presented as to why "law-consciousness" is important: e.g. good citizenship, demystifying the judicial process, fighting the new despotism, averting catastrophe, fighting miscarriages of justice, minimising the divergence between laws and social realities, and many others.

It is perhaps an indication of the breadth of the author's experience and terms of reference, that he ranges so widely across social, political, economic, legal, demographic, and other ills, in developing this argument. However, with such a broad canvas, the treatment is at times frustratingly brief and generalised though the book works consistently at this level, and, as such, is eminently successful.

This is the first of a trilogy and the forthcoming books will doubtless push analysis further.

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Four U.S. professors to address ANZASA congress

The Seventh Biennial Conference of the Australian and New Zealand American Studies Association (ANZASA) will be held at Monash from August 16 to August 19.

As 1976 is the bicentenary year of the American Revolution, the conference will focus more on the Revolution, emphasising the themes of colonial America, the era of the Revolution and the early Republic, and, in the field of literature, will concentrate on the themes of literary independence and concepts of national literary identity in America.

The co-conveners of the 1976 conference are Dr Elaine Barry of the English Department, and Tony Wood of History.

"We are expecting 100 to 120 people from universities and other tertiary institutions from all over Australia to attend the conference, and there will also be visitors from New Zealand and the United States," Dr Barry said.

Among the American visitors to the conference will be four world authorities on American history and literature.

Professor Gordon Wood from Brown University, Rhode Island, a historian of the Revolution, will give a paper at the conference on "The Social Radicalism of the American Revolution."

Poetry expert

A specialist in American poetry, Professor James E. Miller, Jr. from Chicago University's Department of English, will speak on "The American Quest for a Supreme Fiction."

Professor Jack Greene of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, will attend the conference on his way back to the United States from Japan, and Professor Leon Edel, the biographer of American novelist Henry James, will give a paper on the final day of the conference.

Professor Edel is considered to be the world authority on James, and is now at the Humanities Research Centre in Canberra. He recently arrived from England where he attended the unveiling of the Henry James plaque in Westminster Abbey.

The Australian-American Educational Foundation (AAEF), Australian successor to the Fulbright

Program, is funding the visit of Professors Wood and Miller through their Distinguished Visitor award.

AAEF is funded jointly by the American and Australian governments.

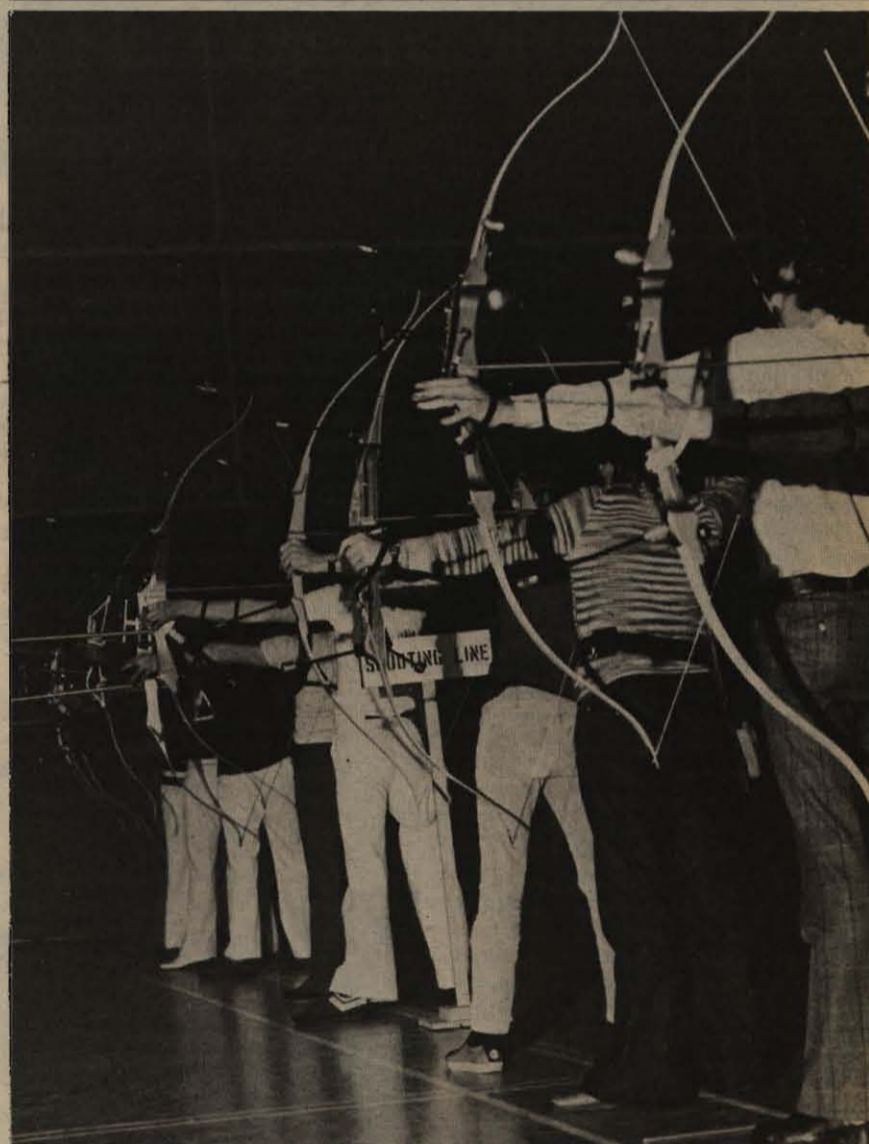
The Seventh Biennial Conference will be held at Monash from August 16-19 and will be preceded by an ANZASA postgraduate seminar at which

Professors Miller and Wood will also be giving papers.

The seminar provides a valuable forum for postgraduate students working in American studies to meet, exchange ideas, and report on work in progress.

The seminar will take place on Saturday, August 14 and Sunday, August 15.

BOTTOMS AND BOWS



A new Victorian archery record has been set at the Interclub Archery Challenge Cup Competition run by the Monash University Archery Club.

The record of 295 points out of a possible 300 was set by Andrew Fuller of Box Hill City Archers. The previous record was 291 points.

Fuller's score means that, out of the 60 arrows he shot, 55 were bull's-eyes, and five did not quite hit the centre. Fuller continued to hit the bull's-eye — the size of a 20 cent piece — after one and a half hours' of concentrated shooting.

Fuller recently came third in the Olympic trials but was not able to go to Montreal for the Games as Australia only took two archers in the senior team.

The Monash University Archery Club was founded 11 years ago and has

... and a new State record in Monash shoot

run competitions in previous years. This is the first year of the club's Challenge Cup, a two-foot high trophy which will be held by the winning team for one year.

Seventeen teams from eight clubs are competing for the cup.

The clubs come from local and country areas including Broadmeadows, Knox, Oakleigh, Yarra, and there is also a club from Puckapunyal.

Graduate place on Council

Nominations have been called for the election of a graduate member of Council.

Closing date for nominations is Friday, August 13, and, if more than one nomination is received, an election will be held on Wednesday, October 20. The successful candidate will hold office for four years from October 21, 1976.

Nomination forms and further information may be obtained from the Returning Officer, Mr J.D. Butchart, Academic Registrar.



Members of the grounds staff at work. L to R: Bob Cowley, Tom McCartney, Jack Field, Wally Schramm (at rear), Ron Begg, Bob Wilson and Len Brownfield.

Once it was 100 hectares of land — a huge muddy piece of ground shared by market gardeners, an epileptic colony and some cows.

And then came Monash University with its stark, modern buildings, thousands of students, and a challenge to make that mud and those weeds into a showcase.

Much of that challenge has fallen on to the shoulders of the Monash Grounds Department, a relatively small group of men who have made the plants, shrubs and lawns of Monash as famous as they are today.

Each year, hundreds of visitors come to see the Australian garden that is Monash.

For, from the beginning, Monash was destined to be a showcase of Australian flora and fauna, and that is what it has become.

Everywhere you look there are gums, banksias, melaleucas and wattles, and with them have come the great variety of Australian fauna which were lured into the grounds by the native plants and trees, and by the safety.

A great deal of time and effort has been spent on giving Monash this peaceful and beautiful 'face'.

John Cranwell, curator of the grounds, has been at Monash for five years and has seen much of the mud and weeds turn into lawns and gardens (with a lot of firm coaxing from the men, of course!)

He explains what the Grounds Department is and what it does:

"The actual department is called Buildings and Grounds and there are 21 men in the Grounds section of that department.

All-rounders

"We do everything as far as the gardens are concerned: we design and plan the layout of the gardens, construct them and maintain them."

The Grounds Department can really be thought of as exterior designers because, like their counterparts, they, too, have to work according to guidelines.

They design a garden according to the tastes and preferences of the people who 'live' in that particular area.

"There is a Grounds Committee made up of academics and chaired by Professor Canny of the Department of Botany, and the committee will sometimes request that a certain area be developed. We are given guidelines

which we try to follow in designing the area.

"The design of a garden is also governed by the purpose which that area will serve. For instance, where there is a lot of student activity, we design something that will be practical as well as beautiful."

Before the department begins the final design, they talk to the people in the faculties near the design area. They are invited to attend meetings and express their opinion of the proposed plan, or submit ideas for their area.

"We take into account a traffic pattern to ensure that we're not putting a flower bed or a lawn where there is a lot of foot traffic. People tend to make natural paths — for instance, between a library and a locker room," John said.

"The department then works on the design itself, and this goes before the Grounds Committee.

"If it is accepted, then Construction, a section of the Grounds Department, actually makes the garden.

"These gardens often start off as a

continued opposite page

**Our
green
finger
'faculty'
has
given us
grounds
for
pride**

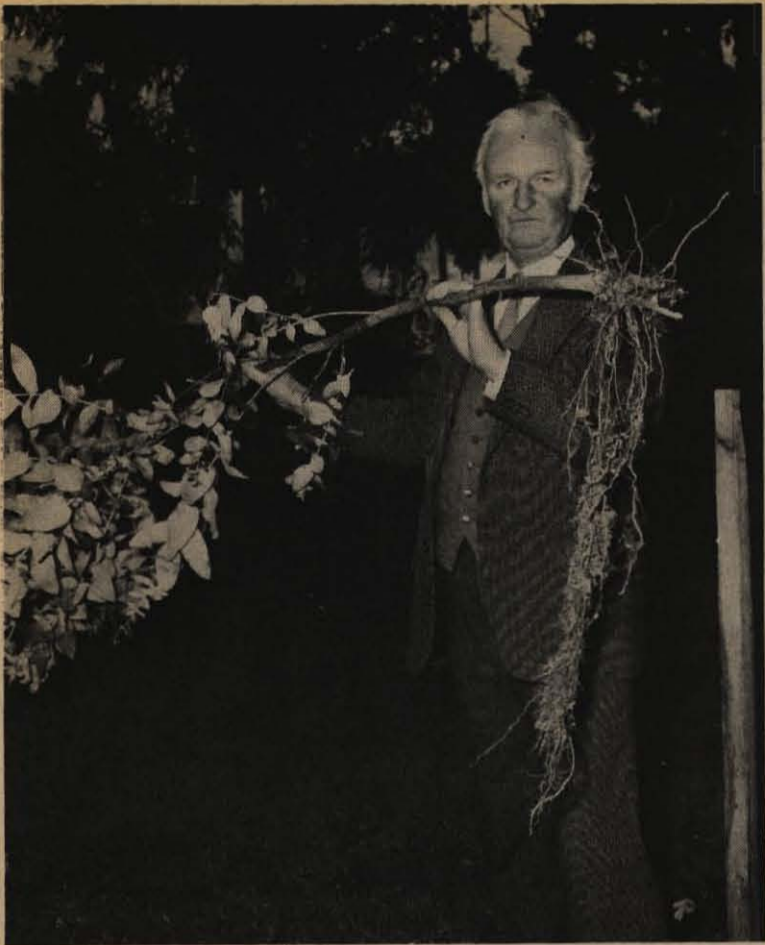
Landscape architects at one time said the early Monash landscape of mud and weeds was incapable of growing anything of interest. But the staff who care for the campus have proved them wrong.



Maintenance foreman Wally Schramm (left) and construction foreman Len Brownfield stake a young tree.



Ron Begg of the construction team at the controls of his front end loader, which provides the muscle for heavy jobs.



Vandals are an unfortunate hazard the grounds staff have to endure. As Curator John Cranwell shows, no tree is too big or too small to attract their unwelcome attention.

Food and nesting sites attract the birds

Marian Hill of the Zoology Department comments on the growth of bird life at Monash during the past few years:

"Some species which now live on campus were initially attracted by the native plants — for food resource and for the potential to breed amongst them," she explained.

"The growth of the larger shrubs and trees is providing increasingly safer nesting sites as they mature and give more cover and protection.

"There are two important and most interesting native breeding species which have increased in the last two to three years: these are the white plumed honeyeater and the red wattlebird, both of which have been recorded as nesting on campus more during the last two years. In this time, we have recorded quite a few nests.

"Monash also attracts birds moving through the area. It acts as a great attraction for these birds because it's a big area, well vegetated, and with good food resources.

"We also get some unusual birds such as a rainbow lorikeet which dropped in about 18 months ago. It's not a rare species, but most of its population occurs in rather specialised habitat such as Wilson's Promontory and it's unusual to find it in this area," she said.

"Rainbow Lorikeets particularly like areas where there are lots of banksias. They are also very nomadic and move in large groups, so it's very unusual to find just one bird travelling on its own. It was probably on its way to some other more choice habitat, but was attracted by the vegetation", she said.

Heartbreak, too . . .

builder's yard — rubbish and bits and pieces all over the place — so there's always a great deal of work to be done. Construction is made up of a foreman, a tractor driver, and two or three assistant gardeners.

"They construct the garden, plant the lawns, and put down the paths and beds — they are the ones who turn it from a builder's yard into a garden."

When Construction has completed its job, the finished garden is taken over by the maintenance men.

"The university campus is divided into equal sections of garden and there is a maintenance gardener in charge of each area, responsible to the maintenance foreman.

"They maintain the gardens, cut the lawns and do all the other necessary jobs.

No easy job

"And when you consider the huge area to be covered, you can see that it's not an easy job."

Many people have expressed great admiration for the Grounds Department because of their unnering ability — unnerving, that is, to those of us who can kill mint without trying — to make almost anything grow despite the adverse conditions at Monash.

"In the early days we were told that we would only be able to grow a few species here because the soil wasn't any good, and there was bad drainage, and the grounds were too windswept, and so on.

"We planted what we wanted anyway, and although we've lost a few, most of them survived and have flourished."

Today, there are more than 1200 different species of flora on the Monash campus.

"We're trying to get as large a selection of native trees and shrubs as possible, firstly because they look beautiful, and secondly, from an educational point of view.

"A lot of people come to Monash just to visit the gardens, and many of these visitors are horticulture students from

the Burnley School of Horticulture, or garden apprentices from Oakleigh Technical School.

"Clubs such as the Society for Growing Australian Plants are regular visitors, and people from different nurseries come to see what a particular plant looks like when it is fully grown. We are labelling the plants in each area when we have the time, so it's pretty easy for them to find what they're looking for."

There are several areas which are being developed with the main aim of camouflaging car parks.

One example of this is the north west corner which has been made into an arboretum of eucalypts of which there are 192 different species in that area alone.

There, as everywhere else on campus, the trees and shrubs are planted for the job they will do as well as for their beauty.

Short shrubs which spread out laterally are planted between the taller

trees so that when the area grows and matures, there will still be a green screen to carry out the original purpose of camouflage.

A special banksia section is now being laid out at the back of the Hargrave Library and is still to be completed.

In most parts of Monash, the bird life is flourishing and many different species, both native and foreign, can usually be seen.

For the birds

"The bird life has grown tremendously since I've been here," John said.

"But we've had some trouble at times with the birds, too. When we're laying lawns the birds eat quite a lot of the grass seed we sow, and this can cause problems — for them as well as for us.

"We once had a lot of trouble with pigeons staggering around as if they were completely drunk, and later discovered that they had eaten so many grass seeds — which, incidentally, are covered with a copper compound fungicide — that they had copper poisoning! I don't think that they felt too well for a while."

Unfortunately, Monash is not immune to the work of vandals who do a great deal of damage each year.

"This continuing vandalism is a very vexing problem," John said.

"The vandals are usually local youngsters of about 12 to 15 years old, and when they get bored, they can pull up 60 to 80 trees at a time.

"We made a nature trail on the east boundary which these vandals use as a bike trail, and it's this sort of vandalism on the outer boundaries which holds us up terribly in our work.

"We've lost 200 trees in the past 12 months, and we still haven't finished the nature trail.

"We made that particular section into a nature trail because we thought that it would make an interesting point away from the central campus. People could walk through it in summer, and it is eventually supposed to link up

Tips on turf

The lawns at Monash are particularly lovely, and so, for all those aspiring gardeners and horticulturists, here is a step-by-step method of how to grow a perfect lawn.

Monash Lawn Recipe

- 1 chisel plough
- 1 rotary hoe, plus tractor
- 1 grading blade
- Gypsum
- Agricultural lime
- Fertilizer (2 parts superphosphate, 2 parts sulphate of ammonia, 1 part potash)
- Grass seed — special hardy, cheap mixture
- 1 seed spreading machine
- Special harrows

"Our soil starts off as the sort of soil you find in a builder's yard," John said.

"So what we do first is to plough it with a builder's plough, and this penetrates the soil up to 15 inches. This gives it better root penetration as well as water penetration.

"We rotary hoe it, and it is then levelled with a grading blade.

"When it is fairly level, we put in gypsum to break up the heavy clay, and after that, agricultural lime and fertilizer.

"Then the grass seed is put on with a seed spreading machine, and the whole lot is harrowed in with special harrows put on the back of a tractor.

"The harrows we use were actually adapted by the Grounds Department because many of my men were market gardeners and know what is needed in a particular instance," John explained.

"The new lawn is then rolled and watered."

See how easy it is?!

with Snake Gully and the proposed gazebo."

As for the students at Monash, John says that they always seem interested in what is happening.

"The students are always pretty careful with the gardens, and the litter problem isn't as bad as it could be. When my men are putting in plants, some student will always go up and ask them what plant it is and will it go into their own garden."

Choir on show

Professor Rodney Eichenburger, professor of music at the University of Washington, visited Monash during July to attend a rehearsal of the Monash University Choral Society

A specialist in choral music, Professor Eichenburger expressed a desire to hear an Australian university choir while in Australia for the Youth Music Festival, and chose the Monash choir.

The Society has 40 regular singers from all faculties conducted by Bevan Leviston.

At present, the choir is working up to its major concert for 1976 on September 11 when, accompanied by the Philharmonia of Melbourne, it will present Alessandro Scarlatti's "Saint Cecilia Mass", and works by Gustav Holst and Charles Ives.

LAW CRISIS

● Continued from Page 5

Having stated the need to develop mass "law-consciousness", the author cites a variety of "corrective measures" and sources of such measures in the community, i.e. *inter alia* the State, education authorities, the Bar, the media, the Arts, the Universities, the individual. The activities in community legal education of the American Bar Association (A.B.A.) are usefully discussed. Local Bar Associations (often more British than the British) might well study this section.

In the chapter headed "The Scourge of Unpredictability", the author discusses the apparent inefficiency and blatant illogicality of "the practice of precedent". The resulting unpredictability and public confusion is seen as a prime cause of public disrespect and dissatisfaction with the law.

This chapter is a thoughtful and wide-ranging essay on the strengths and weaknesses of judicial precedent, the impossibility of expecting strict logic in the law, or of applying rigorous scientific approaches to solving problems, and the relationship of law and morals. A striking example is drawn from the famous case *Donoghue v Stevenson*, a case which "effected one of this century's greatest extensions of the common law". The case, the author suggests, is a "striking illustration of the reliance in modern times on notions of Christian morality in determining a case". The author concludes that "it must be accepted that uncertainty in the law is a feature that may be reduced but may not be eliminated." (p.128).

Communication

In the third chapter, "The Loom of Language", Professor Weeramantry presents an analysis of the innate or linguistic difficulties experienced by lawyers in attempting to express the law clearly, and the unnecessary compounding of these problems, for historical and other reasons, by lawyers through the ages. A plea is made for clarification, and suggestions made as to corrective measures that could be undertaken. The problem lies partly in "the inefficiency of language as a medium of precise expression" (p.132). But historical accidents, the sheer difficulty of many legal concepts, and careless legislative drafting have compounded the problem of intelligibility. The author advocates "a semi-journalistic effort at communication with the public" (p.140).

The necessity to communicate the law and its processes to the public is seen as vital to offset the impending crisis of public distrust and disillusionment with the law and the legal profession. "For some generations now," the author asserts, "the gulf between the law and the people has been widening till it has reached the stage of a near-total breakdown of communication."

In his final chapter "The Expanding Canvas" the author studies a number of important influences which have shaped and moulded the law throughout its history: viz. movements of philosophy, power, commerce and science. The philosophic discussion *per se* is, one feels, the author's forte, particularly in the area of natural law. Its story, he suggests, is no less than "the story of man's eternal quest for the essence of law, for that core of central principle which has universal applicability and commands universal allegiance. This quest has appealed to every age, and throughout history to our time has contributed immensely to the expansion and liberalisation of the law." (p.185).

The book ends with a frightening discussion of the impact of commerce on the law, especially the power of modern multinational corporations. In size, complexity and power, multi-nationals are seen as posing new and difficult international problems which the law must grapple with; otherwise, "in a very few years, the multi-nationals will have a stranglehold over world economy which will then be scarcely amenable to any form of effective national regulation." (p.225)

Formation of new STUDY CENTRES

In June, the Professorial Board recommended the formation of two new Centres: the Centre for Migrant Studies and the Centre for General and Comparative Literature, both of which were formerly co-ordinating committees. The idea behind both Centres is the need for future development in teaching and research of an interdepartmental and interdisciplinary kind. While this interdepartmental co-operation does exist from time to time, there are some developments that are sufficiently wide in their appeal to involve more than one discipline on a more permanent basis.

MIGRANT STUDIES — *consolidating isolated efforts*

The Centre for Migrant Studies is the first of its kind in Australia, and one of few in the world.

Chairman of the Centre, Associate Professor Michael Clyne, of the Department of German, says that its functions are:

- The co-ordination of teaching and research in migrant studies in several departments throughout the university.
- The organisation of conferences and seminars.
- The facilitation of post-graduate research under joint interdepartmental supervision.

"A good deal of research has been done on migrants and migration in various departments at Monash for several years, but until the formation of the Co-ordinating Committee for Migrant Studies, these people had been working in isolation," Dr. Clyne said.

"The Co-ordinating Committee brought people together, from both inside and outside the university, who were working in this field.

"It brings together people from diverse backgrounds but with a common interest in migrants. It also fulfils an important need within the community which is becoming increasingly aware of the implications of Australia's growing multi-cultural structure, and with it, the need to understand the problems it generates.

"Last year, we organised 13 seminars which were very successful.

These interdisciplinary seminars have become forums where people in the Melbourne area can discuss matters relating to migrant studies. We get people from Monash and other universities and colleges, most of whom are teachers and social workers.

"Seminars that we have had this year included "Migrants with Impairments" by Dr. Pierre Gorman of the Education Faculty; "The Future of the Ethnic Churches," "Ethnic Creative Writing in Australia", and our final one for second term will be on "Migrant Women" on August 9 at 7.30 p.m.

Diploma course

"Last year, we had a conference on "Migrants, Migration, and the National Population Inquiry" which attracted participants from Monash and other tertiary institutions throughout Australia, people from federal and state government departments, teachers, social welfare workers and members of ethnic groups. The conference we'll be having this year will follow the lines of the 1975 conference, and we'll have speakers from Melbourne and interstate," he said.

This year, the Centre has a graduate diploma course in Migrant Studies which it has offered, on an interdisciplinary basis, for the first time in 1976.

"It attracted a great many appli-

cants of whom 13 were accepted and have enrolled. Half the people doing the course are teachers, and the other half is made up of people such as librarians, education administrators, social workers and others from the Ecumenical Migration Centre," Dr. Clyne said.

All faculties

"Others who are interested in the seminars and conferences are from medicine, law, arts and education.

Dr. Clyne feels that a centre is preferable to a department because he says a department "is an area which is isolated from the rest of the university".

"Once you become a department you are limited. We have a small budget of \$300, but we will continue to work on it because we don't need a lot of financial resources as long as people work together.

"We will be able to bring together more people from universities, other tertiary institutions and places like the Australian Council for Educational Research into the work of the Centre.

"The nice thing about the Centre for Migrant Studies, and with the Co-ordinating Committee before it, is that it shows that people from different disciplines can work together.

"There has been tremendous co-operation between faculties and departments, and together we do the work that couldn't be carried out from one discipline."

Towards a new philosophy with Comparative Literature

Chairman of the Centre for General and Comparative Literature, Associate Professor Walter Veit of the German Department, sees the new Centre as a means of "pooling resources," a way to get the most out of the combined expertise of different departments and faculties.

"At Monash, we have single departments with little or no interdisciplinary co-operation. With this

Centre, as with Migrant Studies, you have people working together. There's a pooling of resources.

"With the expertise we have among the staff, we can offer students much more with an interdisciplinary course or unit. A single department couldn't hope to mount these things.

"Overseas, Comparative Literature is an established discipline, and this was a convincing reason for starting such a Centre here.

"We thought that if we had people who were experienced in the field, why not try to do it?

"Most departments are interested in it — modern languages, classical studies... If students want to do Comparative Literature, they must be enrolled in language and literature units at the same time, or they can't do it because they won't have the necessary basis," he said.

When Comparative Literature was

first established in 1969, it was obvious, Dr Veit says, that it was really a graduate subject.

"But if you don't start these things at the undergraduate level, they will never get off the ground. The Centre is a meeting place for people and courses, and for that purpose we need undergraduate courses.

"As I've said, although we want interdepartmental studies and would like to get away from a department-based philosophy, we need absolutely the foundation which undergraduates are now getting. We want them to be absolutely competent in language and literature.

"What we would like to achieve is the kind of set up which would make a student aware of the facts, let him see what's available, and allow him to study in an interdisciplinary way within his department.

"He does German or French or Spanish, but why shouldn't he study something like folk-tales which will enrich his professional qualification.

Fewer courses

"The sort of co-operation we now have in the Centre will also put a stop to the proliferation of single courses. For example, fourth-year literary theory groups aren't big. It therefore seems like a good idea for me to take on French students, to make the course which I am giving to the German students available to them.

"On the graduate side, we are aiming to get many students from other departments to do Comparative Literature. This is a problem because graduate students can enrol only as M.A. or Ph.D. in departments. As we're only a Centre, we don't really have a status of our own.

"On the other hand, if we were a department, we would be competing with the language departments. At the moment, as a Centre, we are very well off because we enjoy good co-operation with departments," he said.

The Centre organises two types of seminars: 1) Research seminars where people speak on current research, and 2) Epistemology, the theory of science in the humanistic field.

"These are community efforts, the backbone of what we are doing here," Dr Veit said.

"Without help from departments, we couldn't run these seminars.

Latest trends

"Since last year, we've been given permission by the Faculty of Arts to institute diploma courses, and one aspect of these courses is to provide teachers and other people who have done degrees years ago, have been in business ever since, and who now want to come back to university to see what the latest trends in their discipline are, to get the most out of their studies.

"There is quite a range of possibilities . . .

"We can draw on other departments so that we can include units in Social Studies or Politics in relation to literature. One student may be interested in the social implications of literature — the book trade, book production, and so on, while another may want to know about the political influence of literature. Then we can ask the Library to come in and give this person the information he wants, give him good value for money.

"As in Migrant Studies, we are not restricted. There are many possibilities.

"At the moment, there are enough inquiries for us to feel encouraged, but the financial problems of the country

might lead to difficulties, especially where graduate students are concerned.

"That's our main problem — that, and the fact that the Education Department doesn't like to release teachers for part-time studies, and the teachers worry about their job security. And they don't do courses in Comparative Literature, because that's not what they're paid for, because Comparative Literature is "not a subject in schools." If these teachers did Comparative Literature, they would cover a greater range, and therefore they would be more employable in schools," Dr Veit said.

Although Monash now has a Centre for General and Comparative Literature, Dr Veit warns that it has 'missed the boat'.

A new basis

"It will be hard for us to catch up because we have single language departments. Griffith, Murdoch — and Deakin when it's finished — have taken the step of not wanting single departments like French, Spanish, English, German. They have European studies, Asian Studies, Literary Theory — not from a national basis, but from an interdisciplinary basis," he explained.

"Each academic member of staff at this university is geared towards an interdisciplinary direction. At the moment, they're confined and limited to departments, but each one of us is capable and competent to look into English, French and German literature as we're doing in the Centre.

"We are now moving towards studies which are more relevant to Australia. Australia is in the unique position to do interdisciplinary studies because we don't have to cope with something that blurs our view. An Italian in Italy, for

example, is so proud of his Italian history and heritage that he doesn't have to look beyond the borders. In Australia, we just naturally look beyond the borders. We're in the position to look at a lot of things objectively, and to relate them to other things.

"At the moment, our folk-tale people are looking at Aboriginal folk-tales, and soon we will look at the question of European influence on the East, and vice versa with the help and the expertise of the Department of Asian Studies.

SEMINAR ON CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE

Education and the Science of Creative Intelligence (SCI) is the theme of a seminar to be held at Monash on Thursday, August 5.

SCI is being taught in many schools and universities around the world, and the benefits resulting from its study are said to include the following:

Students:

- improve their grades
- get along better with teachers
- get along better with parents
- get along better with other students

There is also evidence of lessening drug abuse.

Research carried out in the United States on the F.B.I. figures shows that the practice of Transcendental Meditation, a part of SCI, has reduced the crime rate by 8.8% in certain cities.

The seminar will be held in R.7 at 1.10 p.m. on August 5 under the auspices of the Students International Meditation Society.

All welcome.

Works from the Monash collection

by
Grazia Gunn
Curator of the
collection

GEORGE BELL (1878-1966)
Standing Figure (1962)
Oil on board, 60 x 44.5 cm.
Signed: George Bell, 62, I.I.
Presented to the University
by Joseph Brown Esq.

In this painting the form is monumental, the application of paint is vigorous, the color is rich and modulated to preserve the flatness of the picture.

George Bell's style is neo-classical with post-impressionist principles; he was greatly influenced by Cezanne. Bell's modernism is based on the belief that form and structure are the most important elements; color is used to reinforce form.

George Bell was born in Kew, Victoria in 1878. He studied at the Melbourne Gallery School from 1895 to 1903 under Bernard Hall and Fred McCubbin. Between 1904 and 1906 he studied in the Parisian studios of Julian, Colarossi, Castelucha and at La Grande Chaumiere. In 1908 he settled in

Chelsea, England, where he worked as a portrait painter.

Bell returned to Australia after the 1st World War in 1920, and soon became the strongest protagonist of Contemporary Art. With Arnold Shore he opened a school to teach the principles of modern art.

Bell's influence during the period between the two world wars remains his most important contribution to Australian modern art.

The Shore-Bell partnership lasted from 1932 to 1937. The school closed in 1939 when war was declared. Bell continued to teach alone. Listed among his students were Russell Drysdale, Peter Purves-Smith, David Strachan and Fred Williams.



Bookshop price comparisons

In view of letters appearing in Lot's Wife showing price comparisons on various books, members of the Bookshop staff were asked to select at random a wide range of text and general books sold here to enable Monash University Bookshop prices to be compared with those charged by other bookshops in Melbourne carrying a similar range.

Of the titles selected, thirty-eight were for sale at the other bookshops and a price comparison was made on these, as follows:



The Editor welcomes letters on topics of interest to the University. The name and faculty or department of the writer should be supplied. The letters should be sent c/o Information Office.

	Monash Marked Prices (before discount)	Other
Law of Contract (Cheshire & Fifoot)	* 18.50 (Net)	20.55
Cases on Trusts (Ford)	* 27.20 (Net)	23.18
Histology (Greep, R.O.)	23.18	26.40
Economics (Samuelson)	** 15.75	15.95
Technology of Teaching (Skinner)	6.30	6.20
Chemical Reactor Theory (Denbigh & Turner)	11.30	12.60
Seven Figure Math. Tables (Chambers)	3.75	3.75
Biology Today	** 14.55	13.80
Concise Oxford Dictionary	8.80	9.20
Look Back in Anger (Osborne)	1.40	1.75
School & Society	3.45	2.75
Paston Letters	11.40	12.60
Gymnastics	3.10	3.60
New View of Society	1.60	1.65
Reason & Revolution (Marcuse)	5.60	5.60
Dictionary of Sociology (Mitchell)	3.30	5.90
Education in Communist China (Price)	20.50	5.50
Industrial Location (Smith)	12.10	4.65
Language in Education (Cashdon)	5.55	21.40
Social History of the French Revolution (Hampson)	4.00	20.45
Ideology & Utopia (Mannheim)	6.10	11.60
Suicide (Durkheim)	6.80	11.75
Key Problems of Sociological Theory (Rex)	4.50	5.80
Concepts in Soc. Administration (Forder)	** 4.85	6.80
Sets & Groups (Green)	4.80	4.15
New Movements in Religious Education (Smail)	10.70	6.45
Kira Georgeiona (Nekrasov)	7.65	9.10
Reading Difficulties (Vernon)	18.45	4.50
Cambridge Book of English Verse (37-75)	7.35	4.65
Artificial Control of Reproduction (Austin & Short)	7.60	4.90
A Book of Child Care (Jolley)	18.90	4.15
Calculus of Variations (Arthurs)	4.80	3.95
Poverty of Historicism (Popper)	4.00	11.75
Other Cultures (Beattie)	4.20	57.00
Civilisation (Clark)	11.75	57.00
Shorter Oxford Dictionary	57.00	4.00
The Italian Renaissance (Hay)	2.65	14.40
Meaning Reference & Necessity (Blackburn)	14.40	15.80
Lord of The Rings	6.50	12.95

* Not subject to discount
** New stock

Prices may fluctuate because of rapid price changes caused by the present world economic climate. It is possible that when Monash re-orders our prices could be on a par with other shops.

It should be noted in most instances Monash gives 10% discount off the marked price where it is in excess of \$2.00. This is not always applicable in other bookshops.

— P.G. Nash,
Chairman,
Monash University Bookshop
Board.

Best woman?

Belinda Lamb, adviser to Monash Arts students, has been elected senior vice-president of the Victorian Branch of the Association of Civil Marriage Celebrants.

She has performed almost 300 marriage services since her appointment in September, 1974.

Monash helps Brazil project

A Monash engineer has gone to Brazil at the request of the United Nations to help set up a lead-zinc processing works.

He is Associate Professor Frank Lawson, of the department of chemical engineering.

His expertise was recruited by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Dr. Lawson is spending five weeks on the project, which is being undertaken by the mining company Mineracao Morro Aguda S.A., Morro Aguda, in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais.

It is his second U.N.-sponsored visit to the treatment site. He spent two weeks there last year helping with preliminary planning.

Later this month Dr. Lawson will start a period of study leave as Kroll Visiting Associate Professor of Extractive Metallurgy at the Colorado School of Mines, in the U.S.

202 voice opinions in MASER book poll

Some 202 members of the Monash student population took the opportunity to register their opinions on the bookshop issue in the recent three-day MASER poll. (See July Reporter).

Of these, 178 voted in favor of a proposed student book co-op. Six voted against the idea and there were 18 informal votes.

Opinions among the 202 voters were more divided on other bookshop issues. On the question of the composition of the Bookshop Board, which at present consists of two elected students and five staff appointments —

● Five voters said it should remain as it is.

● 95 voted for a student majority.

● 91 for more student voice, but not a majority.

● One for less student voice. There were 10 informal votes.

On the subject of bookshop profits on textbook sales.

● 21 said they should be used to subsidise the prices of general books.

● 163 voted that they be reduced.

● Eight supported the suggestion that they be used to subsidise other bookshop functions, e.g. the "special orders" system.

There were again 10 null votes. Asked what proportion (in monetary terms) of this year's textbook requirements they found unavailable at the bookshop, 21 said all were available.

Of the remainder, 66 said 1-10 per cent were unavailable, 62 said 11-30 per cent, 35 said 31-60 per cent, and nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.

Purchases
There were nine informal answers. But in describing what proportion (in monetary terms) of textbooks they bought elsewhere than at the bookshop this year, 46 said they made all their purchases at the bookshop.

Of the remainder, 50 said they bought 1-10 per cent elsewhere, 33 said 11-30 per cent, 32 said 31-60 per cent, and 31 said 61-100 per cent.

There were 10 null votes.

Of those who voted, 46 listed themselves as first-year students, 61 as second-year, 56 as third-year, 10 as fourth-year, three as fifth-year and 19 as postgraduate students. Seven answers were informal.

To a question asking what faculty they were enrolled in, 42 listed Arts, 13 Economics and Politics, 12 Education, 35 Engineering, 22 Law or Law combined, seven Medicine and 62 Science. There were nine null votes.

● MASER (Monash Automated System for Elections and Referenda) comprises a portable polling unit which can be plugged in near the Union inquiry desk. Votes feed direct by landline to a computer in the department of computer sciences.

● A student general meeting to discuss the bookshop issue is scheduled to be held in the Union this Thursday.

Accident control

The feasibility of establishing courses of study in accident control at universities, Councils of Adult Education and TAFE colleges will be discussed at a conference on "Education for Accident Control" to be held at Monash on August 27 and 28.

The conference, which has been organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, will discuss the need for positive programs of accident control on the roads, in the home, and in industry.

It will look at the need for courses in accident control for the shop steward, the engineer, the accountant, the safety officer, the research worker, or anyone else with an interest in the field of general safety.

The enrolment fee for the course is \$45, which includes lunches and refreshments as well as a full report of the conference.

For further information, contact: Barbara Brewer, ext. 3719.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Queen's Fellowships in Marine Science

Awarded to exceptionally talented young scientists for two years postdoctoral research in marine sciences at an approved Australian institution. Stipend: \$14,198 — \$15,296 p.a. plus allowances.

Closing date August 1.
Rhodes Scholarships — 1977
For a higher degree or B.A. at Oxford University.

Open to men and women unmarried British subjects, aged between 19 and 25 who have been domiciled in Australia for at least five years and have achieved sufficient academic training to be assured of completion of a Bachelor's degree by October 1977. Total value: \$3,000 p.a. Intending applicants should contact Miss D. Sharp (Ext. 20-08) before August 13.

Queen Elizabeth II Fellowships

Up to ten postdoctoral fellowships for 2 years full-time research in physical and biological sciences at an approved Australian institution are awarded annually. Stipend: \$14,198 — \$15,296 p.a. plus allowances.

Closing date August 27.
The University of Sydney —
The A. E. & F. A. Q. Stephens Postgraduate Research Fellowship for 1977

Graduates of any Australian or Overseas un-

iversity except graduates of the University of Sydney, are eligible. Tenure: one to four years. Value: \$3,250 p.a.

Closing date August 31.
National Heart Foundation — Vacation Scholarships 1976-77

Vacation scholarships are available to undergraduates to undertake research projects to cardiovascular function and disease in progress in university departments and certain research institutes. Value: \$60 per week.

Applications close September 27.
A.F.U.W. and I.F.U.W. Postgraduate International Awards

Fellowships, Study Grants and Bursaries with varying conditions are available to members of the State Assoc. of University Women who are honours graduates for one year's postgraduate research overseas. More detailed information about awards and membership available at Graduate Scholarships Office.

Closing date — September each year.
International Scholarship and Fellowship Progress in Jewish Studies.

Scholarships are available for doctoral research and fellowships for independent scholarly, literary or art projects.

Applications close November 30.
Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme — Travel Grants

University academic staff or officers on recognised study leave and research workers in receipt of a research grant are eligible for the travel grants which facilitate visits between members of Commonwealth Universities.

Closing date December 3 at Graduate Scholarships Office.

In 1972, Peter Williams left hairdressing for the professional theatre. Today, he is one of the most successful directors in Australia. Williams has directed three plays which have been performed at the Alexander Theatre, and in this article, he discusses his work, the Alexander, and his hopes for the future.

PETER WILLIAMS

— a "people's director"

"In November, I will have been in professional theatre for four years, and I'm close to being one of the top names in theatre in Australia — and that's not bad going anyway you look at it," Peter Williams said, and he didn't sound a bit surprised.

And it's not really surprising when you consider that, ever since the day he was born 31 years ago, Williams has been surrounded by the world of show business and all it had to offer, the good and the bad.

"My father was a tap dancer on the Tivoli stage and worked in the Tivoli circuit. He got out of the business because he couldn't make a living and went to Yass in New South Wales to manage a local cinema. That's how I came to be thrown into a small country town," Williams explained.

The opportunities it afforded his curious nature were plentiful.

"Yass had a population of 4,000, and I got to know the other 3,999 people living there. I got to know how they think and what makes them tick. It's all locked away in my head and I use it constantly in my work."

After leaving school, Williams declined to take up a scholarship to the Conservatorium of Music in Sydney, and went instead into hairdressing, a line of work which allowed him to further indulge his inherent curiosity in people.

Challenge

"Although I went into hairdressing by chance — it was only supposed to be a holiday job — I adored the entire challenge of it. I'm basically a 'voyeur', and hairdressing was a good job for me because I got to learn a lot about people. A woman tells her hairdresser things she would never tell anyone else," he said.

By the time Williams was 27, he says he had "everything most people work for all their lives."

"That probably sounds immodest, but it's true. I had successful hairdressing salons which were bringing me in a lot of money, and I sold them all when I decided to go into professional theatre."

Williams began his professional career with Sydney's **Independent Theatre**, and he then accepted an appointment as Artistic Director for the **Australian Theatre** in Sydney.

By chance, Williams became aware of a new South African playwright, **Athol Fugard**, and produced and directed his play "**Hello and Goodbye**", which became a national hit.

The play was the launching pad of his own theatre company, **Peter Williams Productions** which started on the road to success with "**Hello and Goodbye**" and has stayed there ever since.

"I suppose I was luckier than most people entering the business because I had some money. Some people start off with nothing."

Williams was asked to return to the Alexander after a successful production of "**Boesman and Lena**" to direct the winner of the **Alexander Theatre Play Competition**, "**Cass Butcher Bunting**" by South Australian playwright **Bill Reed**, and followed this up with a revival of **John Osborne's "Look Back In Anger"**.

"I've enjoyed being at the Alex very much. I really see it as an alternative professional venue to the theatres in the City of Melbourne. What helps the Alex most is its geography, its physical location, because it has a huge population living around it which it can exploit... there must be a great market for what it has to offer."

Alex workshop

Williams does not feel that the Alexander is fulfilling its potential, and says he would like to see an **Alexander Theatre Young Players Workshop** set up.

"I feel that a theatre on campus should be a bridge between theatre and students, a place where students could come and learn about professional theatre. That's why I think that a workshop which would give young people the opportunity to work with professionals and to learn about all aspects of professional theatre — acting, directing, design, lighting, scenery — would be so worthwhile. We should make the most of the opportunity, and take advantage of all the talent there is on campus. After all, some of our greatest artists have come from universities."

"We had some members of MUMCO understudying "**Look Back In Anger**" and they felt that they gained so much from being able to do that. They said that they had learned so much that they felt rather frustrated by amateur theatre. But at least they're learning, and I feel that more students should have the opportunity of being able to do this on a regular basis."

Williams hopes to be able to return to Monash in September after an overseas trip.

While overseas, Williams will also be on a 'shopping spree' for Williams Productions, looking for a potential script for a film as well as some plays to present commercially.

"I'm not capable of writing a play or film script — there are people who can do the job much better than I. I look on myself more as an interpreter. I always see myself as the audience representative. When I'm directing a play I ask myself: what does it mean when something happens on stage? When a



Williams with Elaine Baillie, Alison in his production of "**Look Back in Anger**". He says that she will soon be the "hottest property in Australia". Picture: Herve Alleaume.

man embraces a woman in a certain way, does it mean that he loves her or just likes her?

"When I start to read a script, I see it visually, and work out the music and lighting before anything else. If I can see the play and the people — and if I find some compassion in it — **compassion is a very important element for a theatre audience** — then I find it exciting. You've got to find the warm and cold side of a character and play both.

Williams says that he is "a people's director, not just good with women or

men" and believes that a director should be a friend to the actor, an opinion which has possibly been strengthened by his own work as an actor in Sydney.

"An actor should create the role, and the director should orchestrate the whole thing. But I never let actors indulge themselves in a role. They can get completely carried away if you let them but I never let them.

"I try to guide the actors, to help them. A director should direct, and that's what I do."

THEATRE

TONY COUSINS, senior tutor in English, takes...

A Look Back at "Anger"

The Alexander Theatre Company's production of **Look Back in Anger** (directed by Peter Williams) reminds us forcibly that the play is now a period-piece.

As Jimmy Porter, the play's central character, goes into his long opening monologue we realise how precisely the play recreates the world of the **Angry Young Men**. Jimmy's concerns are those of a post-war, post-empire Britain: the Americanisation of English culture; life in the shadow of The Bomb.

Jimmy is very conscious of pain. What bothers him most is that the social forms of imperial Britain remain although the times and the people have changed. His reaction is a mingled anger and helplessness, and it's those conflicting emotions that shape his bitter caricatures of the world around him.

Jimmy's a daunting character. He dominates his wife **Alison** (**Elaine Baillie**) and his friend **Cliff** (**Doug Bennett**), and I suspect that he rather unnerves **Peter Rowley**, who plays him. Rowley manages Jimmy's theatrical honesty and self-indulgence quite well for most of the evening, but at times one could feel the strain.

If Jimmy's a strain on Rowley, he also strains Elaine Baillie. As he delivers his world view, she has to communicate silently to the audience the personality of a tolerant woman who is used to the boredom, depression, hurt — the anger and helplessness — imposed on her by her husband.

Doug Bennett's task is a little easier,

and he has no trouble in conveying the cheerful impatience of a man who, like Jimmy, knows he's eccentric but is rather awed by him, too.

In the very effective set of the Porters' 'bed-sit' room, Jimmy moves around and over the furniture and people close to him as he neatly detaches himself from everyone, isolating himself in his curious, 'private' morality.

When Alison Porter's friend **Helena** appears (**Arna-Maria Winchester**), Jimmy finds that he has an attractive sparring partner, so the dialogue sharpens as it increases.

Two moments linger in the mind after Alison has headed home to father (**Richard Hutson**), and both seem to capture the quaintness of the play.

Jimmy spreads Helena out on his double bed, and the lights fade modestly, leaving his blue-trousered bottom suspended over Helena in a shaft of silvery light. Somewhat later, Helena bursts out that she believes in good and evil, and she doesn't have to apologise for it!

Moreover, even when roused, the characters look after their grammar. It's an interesting evening.

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published on September 7. Copy deadline is August 26.

Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the editor, Information Office, ground floor, University Offices (ext. 2003, 2087).

"RATBAGS" PLAY IT TOUGH AND FUNNY



Take a few fights, some good, violent, family arguments, a shotgun wedding, and a pack rape and you have "A Bunch of Ratbags", a new rock n' roll musical written by Don Battye and Peter Pinne, writers of Alexander Theatre children's pantomimes.

Set in the roaring '50s (well they roar in this production), "A Bunch of Ratbags" is the story of a 'bodge' gang living in Melbourne's western suburbs, going about their daily tasks of train-seat slashing, bashing up poor innocents, and, of course, the aforementioned rape, mixed with the more lighthearted aspects of that era.

The leader of the gang, Terry (John Lane) becomes increasingly oppressed by this dead-end, rough-as-guts existence, and escapes with the help of the gentle Carol (Chris Saunders).

"It doesn't mince words", says Lane, "but attempts to present the suburban reality of Australia in the fifties."

"A Bunch of Ratbags" is presented by Monash University Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO), the Monash Players and the Monash Modern Dance Group, all of whom have combined in a production for the first time.

The production is directed by Ron Rodger (Melbourne Theatre Company). Warren Bates (Victorian



Above: A scene from "Ratbags". A typical family chat around the tea table with (from left to right): Dad (Don Smith), Mum (Nora Spitzer), Albie (John Roger), Terry (John Lane) and Kenny (James Reyne, standing). Picture: Herve Alleaume.

Youth Theatre) is the musical director, and Anne Peterson (Alexander Theatre Company) is the choreographer.

"A Bunch of Ratbags" will be performed at the Alexander Theatre for two weeks, from July 29-31, and August 3-7 at 8 p.m. Tickets are

available from the Alexander Theatre at \$3 for adults, and \$1.50 for students, pensioners and children.

Two performances of the musical will be presented at Melbourne University on August 27 and 28 as part of the Festival of Australian Student Theatre.



A NIGHT WITH THE KNIGHTS

The days of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table will be relived when Festival Theatre's lavish production of "Camelot" comes to the Alexander Theatre later this month.

Festival will give five performances of "Camelot" at the Alexander from Tuesday, August 10 to Saturday, August 14.

Members of the Festival Theatre Company made all the strikingly beautiful costumes and scenery themselves, a task which took months to complete. There are five hundred individual items in all.

"We've spent \$2000 on the fabrics for the costumes alone," said Ron Coster, administrative manager of Festival, and a member of staff from the Computer Centre.

"But the Company likes to do everything for its productions."

Considered by many to be the best amateur theatre company in Melbourne, Festival recently completed a successful season of "Camelot" — its twentieth production since its inception ten years ago — at the Camberwell Civic Centre.

The company is now rehearsing for "The Boyfriend" which it also hopes

Festival Theatre Company on stage for the Knightly Sequence from "Camelot", with Michael Gordon as Arthur, and Janet Coros as Guinevere.

to perform at the Alexander Theatre later this year.

"Camelot" will be performed nightly at 8 p.m. at the Alexander Theatre.

Reservations, at \$3.50 for adults, \$1.50 for children and pensioners (Tuesday to Friday), and \$1.50 for students (Tuesday to Thursday), can be made at the Alexander Theatre by calling 543 2828. Group bookings at special rates can be arranged by calling 568 0330 (5.30 p.m. — 7.30 p.m.)

For further information, contact Ron Coster, ext. 2765

AUGUST DIARY

- 3-7: MUSICAL — "A Bunch of Ratbags," by Battye and Pinne, presented by Monash University Theatre Company. Nightly 8 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$3, students \$1.50.
- 3: LECTURE — A.A. Calwell Memorial Lecture presented by Monash ALP Supporters Association. Guest speaker Mr R. J. Hawke. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 3-20: EXHIBITION — "Rise of Modern Architecture," pres. by Monash Department of Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday to Friday. Exhibition Gallery, 7th floor, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2115.
- 4: CONCERT — The Parrenin Quartet presented by Musica Viva Australia. Works by Martinon, Dvorak. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4, students \$2.
- 5: CONCERT — ABC Gold Series. Conductor Kurt Sanderling. Works by Haydn, Bartok, Shostakovich. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5.10, B. Res. \$3.80, C. Res. \$2.60.
- 5: LECTURE-RECITAL — "Works for Harpsichord by J.S. Bach," by John O'Donnell, followed by refreshments and discussion. 8 p.m. Music Auditorium, 8th floor, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3230.
- LECTURE — "Revolutionary Nationalism: Tan Malakka and his followers", by Yuji Suzuki. Pres. by Monash Centre of Southeast Asian Studies and Australia-Indonesia Association of Victoria. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free. Inquiries: ext 2197.
- 7: CONCERT — The Melbourne Choral Continuing Choir present "The Map Sings" with guest artists. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4, students and pensioners \$3.
- 10-14: MUSICAL — "Camelot," by Lerner and Lowe. Presented by Festival Theatre Company. Nightly 8 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, students \$1.50.
- 10-11: SEMINAR — "Development of Perceptual Skills." Pres. by Monash Pre-School Parents Association. Lecture Theatre H3 & SG01. Admission: \$5 or \$2 per session. Application forms, inquiries: 277 6263, 541 2887.
- 11-13: CONFERENCE — "Cannabis in Australia: The Future?" A three-day national conference organised by Monash Marjhuana Action Group. Speakers include Dr Gerald Milner, Director, Department of Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons; Prof. John Raser, School of Social Inquiry, Murdoch University. Registration: \$2. Lecture Theatre H6. Inquiries: Cannabis Research Foundation. 51 4976.
- 13: SEMINAR — "Catastrophe Theory" (Applications in Physical Sciences and Engineering) by Prof. Rene Thom, Paris Institute for Higher Scientific Studies. Further information: Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718, 3719.
- 15: OPERA — "The Gilt-Edged Kid" by Lynne Strahan, music by George Dreyfus. Presented by The Gekko Co-operative. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 16: SEMINAR — "Catastrophe Theory" (Applications in biological and Social Sciences) by Prof. Rene Thom. Further information: ext. 3718, 3719.
- 16-19 CONFERENCE — Seventh Biennial Conference of the Australia and New Zealand American Studies Association. Speakers include Prof. Leon Edel, University of Hawaii, Prof. James Miller, University of Chicago. Rotunda Lecture Theatres. Registration: \$15 or \$4 per day. Inquiries: Dr Elaine Barry, ext. 2129.
- 20-28: MUSICAL — "Charlie Girl," presented by Arc Theatre Group, Nightly 8 p.m. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$3, students \$1.50. Inquiries: 789 2550.
- 21-22: ART SHOW — exhibition and sale of Australian paintings. Arr. by Monash Parents Group. August 21, 11 a.m.-6 p.m., August 22, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. RBH. Admission by catalogue, student concession.
- 21-22: PRE-UNIVERSITY FRENCH COURSE — designed mainly for HSC French students from country areas. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Menzies Building. Course fee: \$9. Deadline for applications: August 13. Inquiries: Mrs A. Bozelle, 541 2217, Mrs E. Leong, 541 2212.
- 24-SEPT: SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION by Battye and Pinne: "Billabong Bill," bushland musical for children presented by Alexander Theatre Company. Daily 10.30 a.m., 2 p.m., Sats. 2 p.m. only. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$1.50. Inquiries: 543 2828.
- 26-27: SEMINAR — "Paget Gorman Sign System," a special sign system for language development with various categories of impaired children, by Dr. P. Gorman, Monash Department of Education, and guest speakers. Lecture Theatre R3. Registration: \$8. Inquiries: ext. 2827.
- 28: CONCERT — Theatre songs by Robyn Archer. Pres. by Music Rostrum Australia. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4, students and pensioners \$4 & \$3.
- 30: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Mandel Duo. Alan Mandel (piano) Nancy Mandel (violin). Program includes Old Time Fiddle tunes, Rag Medley by Scott Joplin, Gottschalk. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 31: JAZZ CONCERT — Brian Brown Quartet. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free. CONCERT — "A Man and his Music" by William Pearson. Pres. by Music Rostrum Australia. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$5, B. Res. \$4, students and pensioners \$4 & \$3.