



# MONASH REPORTER

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## Ukrainian Studies gets a big boost

**Ukrainian Studies at Monash appears to have a solid future following a donation worth at least \$100,000 from a Ballarat immigrant couple.**

Joseph Pona, 78, and his wife Eugenia, 67, have made over their nine-hectare farm in East Ballarat to establish a fund to support the teaching and research of Ukrainian language and literature at this University.

The chairman of Slavic Languages, Professor Jiri Marvan, said the Ukrainian Studies program began, and had continued, only with the general financial support of the Ukrainian community.

"It is the only course of its kind in Victoria, and the Ponas, by their magnificent gift, have gone a long way towards ensuring its permanence."

Victoria has the largest concentration of Ukrainians in Australia — about 15,000 of 35,000 — and lecturer in Ukrainian Studies, Dr Marko Pavlyshyn, said he hoped the Ponas' action would inspire others in the Ukrainian community.

Already the Association of Ukrainians in Victoria has established a committee charged with setting up a \$500,000 appeal to put the future of Ukrainian Studies beyond doubt.

Speaking of the reasons behind the donation, Mr Pona said: "I want the young generation of Australian-born Ukrainians to learn the language, culture and costumes of my beloved Ukraine.

"This is a way of helping to put something back into Australia.

"I don't have children, no relatives.

"I arrived in Australia with empty pockets.

"Australia and its people, of whom I consider myself one, have been very good to me.

"The least I could do was to give something back.

"When I die, when my wife dies, the house will also be sold towards the fund."

Monash has been a prime mover in the study of Ukrainian in Australia since the appointment of Professor Marvan in the 1970s.

Dr Pavlyshyn was appointed in February, 1983, and introduced the first tertiary course in Ukrainian in Australia.

• Professor Marvan and Dr Pavlyshyn present a Monash University crest to Mr and Mrs Pona in appreciation of their gift of \$100,000 towards Ukrainian Studies. (Photo courtesy Ballarat Courier).

It costs about \$60,000 a year to maintain.

He said there were now 30 students enrolled, six of them in their third year.

Introductory Ukrainian is offered in first year for non-native speakers, and about half of those taking it are non-Slavic.

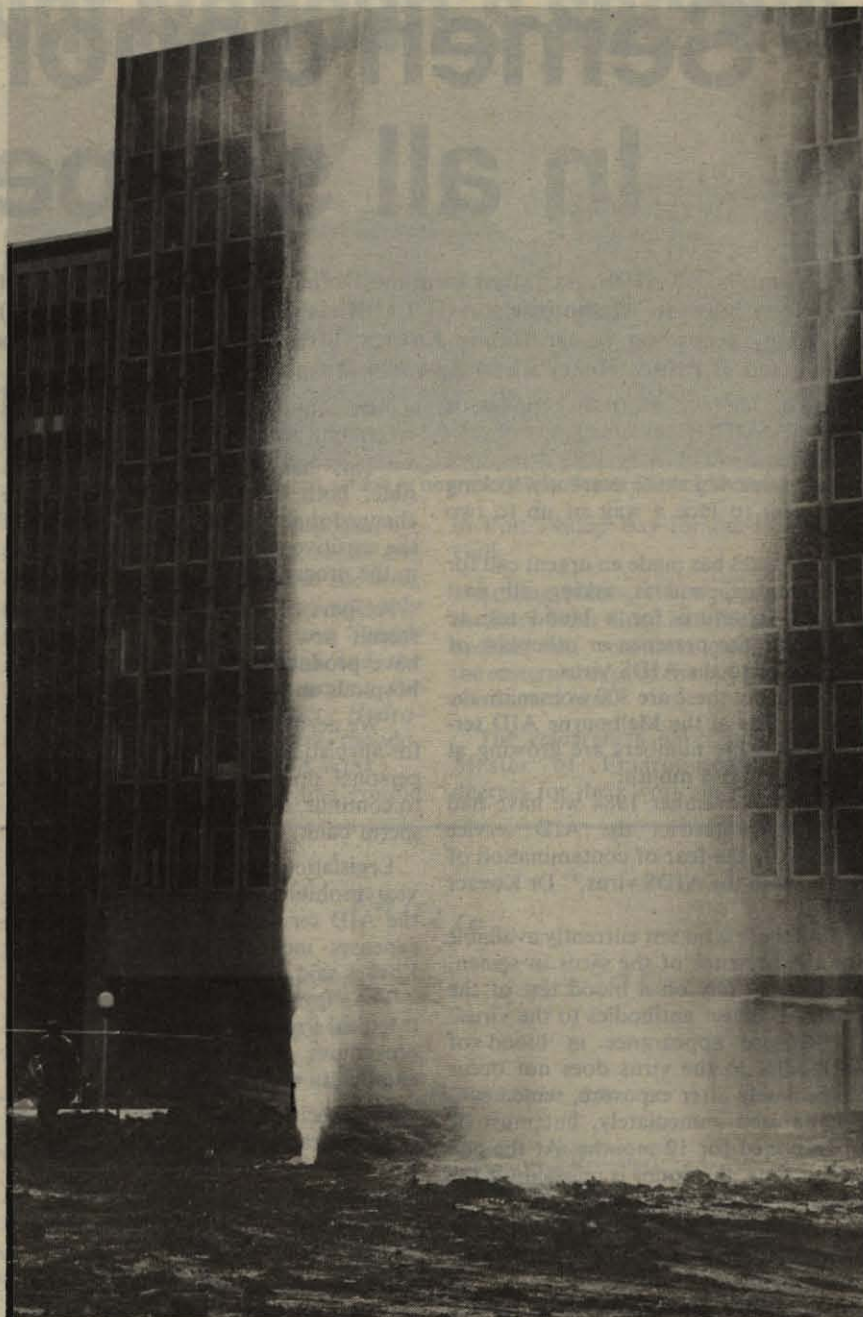
The course has stimulated research activity and the study of a Ukrainian collection of at least 13,000 Volumes, the largest collection in Australia, Dr Pavlyshyn said.

Ukrainian Studies at Monash is designed for future community leaders, media workers, scholars and teachers, and for those generally interested in the language, literature and culture.

It is seen by the Ukrainian community as playing a vital role in keeping the language and culture alive for although 44 million Ukrainians still live in the Soviet Union, use of their language is discouraged there, say community leaders.

Joseph and Eugenia Pona escaped from the Soviet Union in 1944 and arrived in Australia in November 1948.

• Continued page 8



Work on Monash's new multi-disciplinary centre got away to a spectacular start last month when a bulldozer broke through a water main and set off this towering geyser.

It might also have suggested an artistic treatment for the forecourt of the building, since one of the major components will be the University's new art gallery.

The gallery project will get another

healthy kick-along next weekend when the giant Monash Book Fair will be held in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Already more than 15,000 books have been donated to the fair, which promises to be a "bibliophile's bonanza". It will be open from 5 pm to 8 pm on Friday, October 11, 10 am-5 pm on Saturday, and 1 pm-5 pm on Sunday.

Photo — Tony Miller.



# Semen donors required . . . In all shapes and sizes

The spread of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) has dealt a serious blow to Melbourne's AID (Artificial Insemination by Donor) program, according to Dr Gabor Kovacs, director of the AID services conducted at Prince Henry's and Epworth Hospitals.

In the absence of fresh supplies of "clean" (AIDS-free) semen, he says, the program could well be halted in three months, leaving those currently seeking treatment to face a wait of up to two years.

Dr Kovacs has made an urgent call for new donors, and is asking all past donors to return for a blood test to determine the presence or otherwise of antibodies to the AIDS virus.

At present there are 300 women on the waiting lists at the Melbourne AID services, and the numbers are growing at the rate of 25 a month.

"Since November 1984 we have had to severely restrict the AID service because of the fear of contamination of semen with the AIDS virus," Dr Kovacs said.

"As there is no test currently available for the presence of the virus in semen, we have to rely on a blood test of the donor to detect antibodies to the virus.

"Because appearance in blood of antibodies to the virus does not occur immediately after exposure, semen cannot be used immediately, but must be quarantined for 12 months. At the end of this time, the donor is retested for the presence of anti-AIDS antibody."

Dr Kovacs said the artificial insemination service had had to be restricted for two reasons:

"First, we now have little semen which is a year old, and secondly, this

semen cannot be freed unless donors return one year after their last donation.

"This has proved virtually impossible, both because donors may have changed their addresses, and because of the sensitive nature of their involvement in the program."

As part of a publicity campaign to recruit new donors, the AID services have produced a poster for display in hospitals and doctors' waiting rooms.

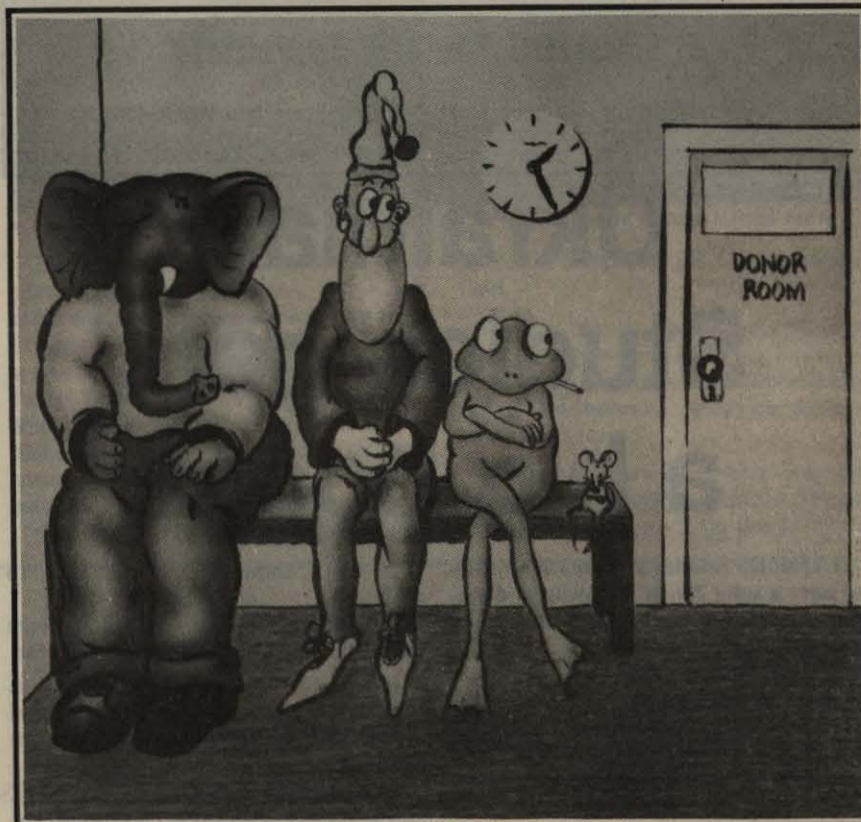
"We need men who will donate sperm for altruistic reasons, who are in a stable personal situation, and who are happy to continue an ongoing contact with the sperm bank," Dr Kovacs said.

Legislation enacted in Victoria last year prohibits payment for semen, but the AID services are able to reimburse expenses incurred by the donor, Dr Kovacs said.

The legislation — the Infertility (Medical Procedures) Act — establishes procedures designed to protect the anonymity of donors.

It specifies that only approved hospitals can provide artificial insemination services, and states that information about the donor is to be recorded on a confidential register at the Health Commission of Victoria.

"This information will be kept strictly private, not even to be released under the Freedom of Information Act," Dr



Kovacs said. "Non-identifying information, however, will be available to both donors and offspring."

A second piece of legislation passed last year — the Status of Children (Amendment) Act — clarifies the legal position of the donor. It specifies that the donor has no responsibility (or

rights) to any offspring resulting from his donations.

(Further information may be obtained from Dr Kovacs, at Epworth Hospital, 429 9915, or from the Artificial Insemination Services at Queen Victoria Medical Centre, 663 3894, and Prince Henry's Hospital, 62 0621, ext. 2591.)

## The Count will star in Marvellous Melbourne

One of the performers in the *Marvellous Melbourne* jubilee extravaganza next year will be Adrian van den Bergen, research officer in inorganic chemistry and, in his spare time, an operatic baritone.

Adrian, who soon will be celebrating 25 years at Monash, has just finished a short season for the Victorian College of

the Arts playing the Count in *Prima Donna*, at the National Theatre.

He is studying at the college and has been a member of its opera studio since 1982, taking part in many productions.

He is also research assistant for the chairman of the department of Chemistry, Professor Bruce West, and did his Master of Science here in 1976, on fluoroalkyl derivatives of cobalt and molybdenum Schiff base complexes.

Pursuing two careers has been difficult but "the performing is exciting and something I like to do, while the chemistry is interesting and pays the bills", he says.

His other interests include wine-making, pottery, ballroom dancing and community work, and he is president of the University's General Staff Association.

*Marvellous Melbourne* will be staged towards the end of July and all interested Monash people are invited to participate as actors, singers, dancers, jugglers, choreographers, musicians, artists, builders, directors, administrators and advisers.

Scripts are already available from the Student Theatre Office in the Union, and more information can be obtained from Sue Thomson on ext. 3108.



• Adrian van den Bergen



• The former Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, pictured at the opening of the J.G. Burnell exhibition, with Mr Burnell's children, Lynette Harris and Reginald Burnell, and Mrs Harris's husband, Alan, all from the Benalla district. See story page 8.

# New study reveals Point Nepean's secrets

The secrets of the forbidden territory at Point Nepean-Portsea on the south-east corner of Port Phillip Bay have been revealed in a new report from the Graduate School of Environmental Science.

Three postgraduate students, funded by the Commonwealth Department of Construction, ventured into the 526-hectare Commonwealth holdings — the old quarantine station and the army officers' fortified training school — where public entry is prevented by a security fence stretching from bay to Bass Strait coastline.

"Other than military personnel, only a privileged few have explored the area. It is commonly perceived as an area shrouded in mystery and intrigue," write the authors of Environmental Report No. 23, *Analysis of the heritage significance of the Commonwealth Holdings at Point Nepean-Portsea*, published at Monash.

Shane Power, Stuart Robinson and Allen Trumbull-Ward were permitted into the area, and their report recommends that it should be added to the register of Australia's National Estate and a comprehensive conservation management program prepared.

"Historically, physically and socially, the study site has considerable status as a single entity," they say.

It "has considerable heritage significance in terms of historical, architectural, aesthetic, technological, archaeological, scientific, educational and recreational values . . . at national, state and local levels."

The three begin their study with the first days of white settlement at Sorrento in 1803 and move on to the history of the quarantine station since 1854, the defence reserve since 1877, and all the complexities of immigrant and settler life.

Among the 40 pages of maps and photographs in the report are pictures of the gun crew that fired the first Allied shot in anger in the First World War — at the German freighter *Pfaltz* as she attempted a last-minute dash from the bay when war was being declared, and of the *Pfaltz* after its capture at the Heads.

The first Allied shot of the Second World War was also fired by a gun at the Point Nepean fortifications — this time at the Australian coastal trader, *Woniara*, when she failed to correctly acknowledge a signal.

These were the only shots the fort's guns were to fire with serious intent, but it is to Point Nepean's military glory that by the end of last century it was regarded as the most heavily fortified British port in the southern hemisphere. (The feared Russians, however, never came.)

The point has known other kinds of problems.

The loss of nearly 100 lives through fever during the outward voyage of the sailing ship, *Triconderoga*, in 1852, prompted the colony to build the first "Sanitary Station" — Point Nepean's isolation, its access to shipping and its deep water anchorage made it an obvious site.

(For collectors of absorbing trivia, there are hundreds of items listed from the holdings at Point Nepean Museum, which came from the quarantine station. They include "Bath, Hip (large)", "Smallpox laboratory kit", "Syringe, long metal", "Blinders, horse", and "Telephone, very old".)

There have been shipwrecks in the area, and more recently the tragic death of the then Prime Minister, Harold Holt, who was presumed drowned off Cheviot Beach in 1967.



• The former Quarantine Station, which is now an Officer Cadet School for the Army.

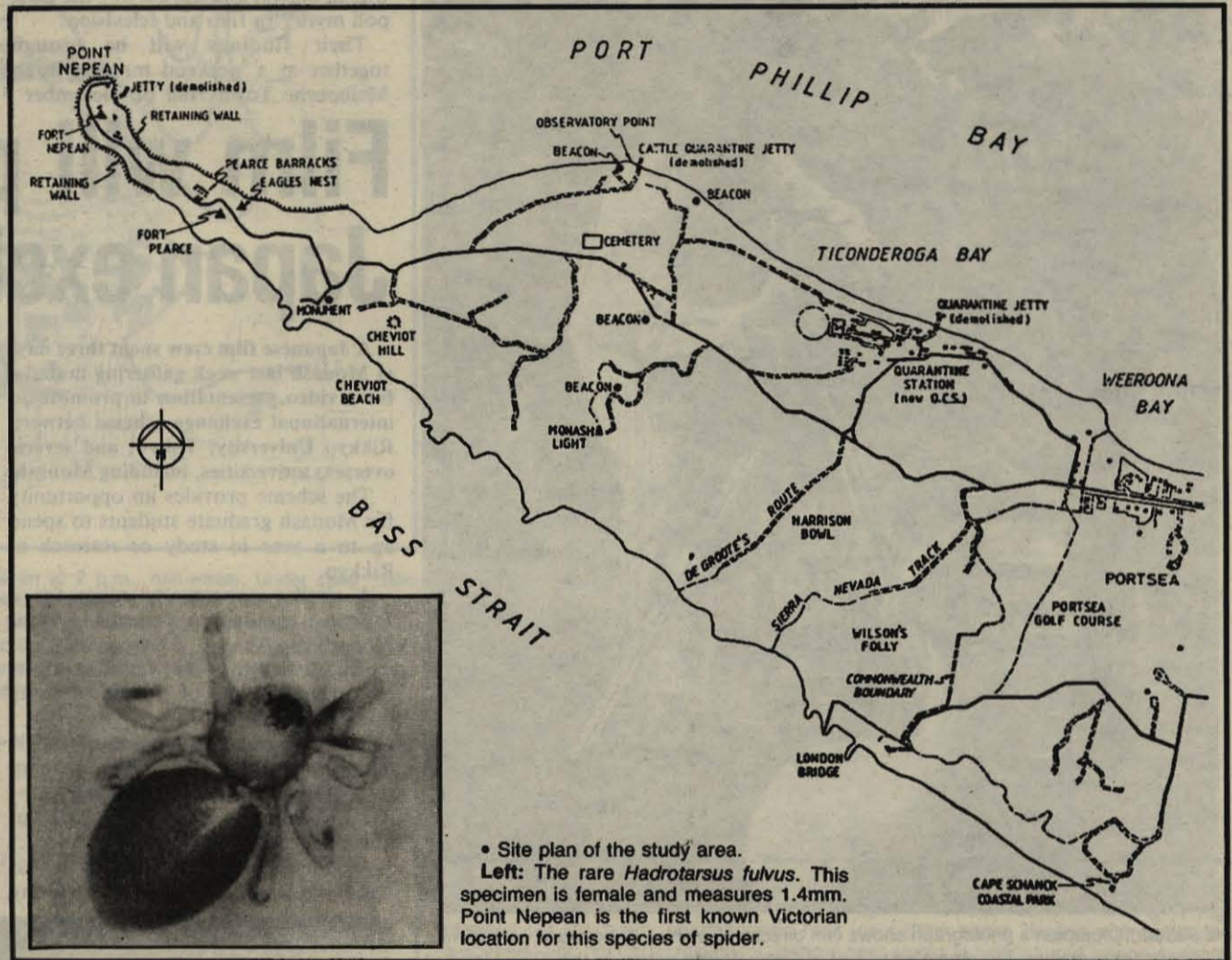
The researchers examine topography, climate, geology, vegetation, fauna and other environmental aspects of the area, in such detail that the reader not only learns of the existence of the Superb Fairy Wren, Richard's Pipit and the Red-browed Firetail Finch among the birds, but of the rare spider, *Hadrotarsus fulvus*, soil-nesting bees, pseudoscorpions and nine species of skink.

The area is the only breeding ground

in Port Phillip Bay for the Dominican Gull.

Among plants, the report points to the Rare Bitter-Bush and Pink Fairies — orchids that were once common along the eastern shores of the bay but are now considered rare.

The researchers have been awarded Master of Environmental Science degrees for their work on this project.



• Site plan of the study area.  
Left: The rare *Hadrotarsus fulvus*. This specimen is female and measures 1.4mm. Point Nepean is the first known Victorian location for this species of spider.

# French book trade scoop for Monash

An innovation in the electronics of amplifiers looks set to make Monash an important centre for research into the history of the French book trade.

Money from the sale of Associate Professor Ed Cherry's invention to reduce sound distortion will be used to acquire 350 French booksellers' catalogues and prospectuses covering a period from 1672 to 1820.

A New York bookseller offered the University the first option on the collection (for about \$17,000) through Associate Professor Wal Kirsop of French, the honorary secretary of the Friends of the Monash University Library.

The offer was made because Monash

is known to be very strong in book trade history.

Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, said he understood there was particularly strong representation of prospectuses dating from between 1780 and 1820, the era of the French Revolution and Napoleon.

They detail many books which were subsequently published but, perhaps of greater interest, ideas for many books which were not.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, said the acquisition was a good example of the way in which the benefits

of creative research in the sciences could benefit the humanities.

"Monash has always been committed to scholarship in the widest sense, so as to provide the best possible environment in which specialised research of any kind can take place."

About half the proceeds of the sale of the Cherry invention to the Pioneer Corporation of Japan was retained for general University distribution and used by the Vice-Chancellor to set up a fund for research and development.

The rest of the money was split between Associate Professor Cherry and the Department of Electrical Engi-

neering, with the greater portion going to the department.

Although Associate Professor Cherry has no direct say in how the University's share of the money should be spent, from the outset he has made no secret of his wishes that the funds be used to purchase something of lasting worth.

"I believe that sections of the University which have little prospect of themselves generating a financial windfall should benefit.

"Humanities departments, for example, contribute much to the University as a community of scholars and set the University apart from an institute of technology," he said in a memorandum to Professor Martin.

# Media message should be open to challenge

Questioning of the media message should be done throughout the education process, says Academy Award winning British film director, Peter Watkins, who is Artist in Residence at Monash.

"In history, geography, science, we should study the way we get information.

"We need to debate around the practices involved in selecting topics and editing film — what is put in and what value it is given."

Information was controlled by the ways news programs were formatted, he said.

"Everything is presented similarly, whether it is an item on Australian ice-cream or an air-crash.

"The ideology of contempt operates:

no item is allowed to run for more than one or two minutes because of a judgement that the audience will lose interest."

The structure and content of films needed to be re-examined.

"There's a ritualised format which blurs the way we regard things," Peter said.

"Take *Rambo*, for instance: it's dealing with violence and the way the film is structured keeps up your adrenalin levels.

"There's a scene change every seven seconds so you don't distance yourself from it."

Academics studied the way audio-visual media worked on its audiences, but there was a pressing need for film theory to "go public", Peter said.

"In my experience, people are talking about these things.

"They are very interested when they start to identify what's going on.

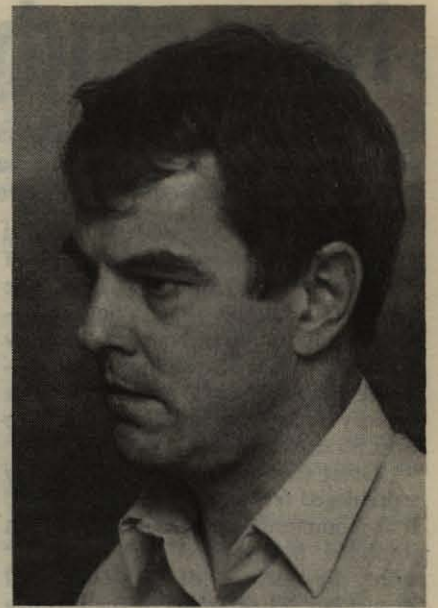
"A common reaction is: 'Oh, yes. I had realised that' — but they don't know where to go from there."

During his three months in Melbourne, Peter will be supervising several projects at the institutions which have sponsored his visit.

Whilst students in the Monash Department of Visual Arts are analysing news broadcasts and developing a critique of global media practices, a group from the Footscray Institute of Technology is visiting factories to get people talking about their reactions to soap operas and the news.

Other groups at the Council of Adult Education are looking at the representation of Aborigines in the Australian media, and the use of "the Gallipoli myth" in film and television.

Their findings will be brought together at a weekend meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall on December 7



and 8, and Peter hopes some ideas will be developed for an "alternative" media.

Peter is probably best known for his anti-nuclear film, *The War Game*.

His latest project, *The Peace Film*, was made in 10 different countries including Australia, and will be released next year.

He can be contacted through David Hanan (ext. 2116) or Andrew Taylor (ext. 2118) in the Visual Arts department.

## Film will promote Japan exchange plan

A Japanese film crew spent three days at Monash last week gathering material for a video presentation to promote an international exchange scheme between Rikkyo University, Tokyo, and several overseas universities, including Monash.

The scheme provides an opportunity for Monash graduate students to spend up to a year in study or research at Rikkyo.

A similar opportunity exists for a Japanese graduate student to visit Monash.

Established in 1874, Rikkyo is recognised as one of Japan's leading private universities.

It has a student population of 13,000 (about the same as Monash's) and consists of five undergraduate colleges — Arts, Economics, Science, Social Relations, and Law and Political Science.

Accompanying the film crew was American-born Professor Gene

Lehman, who has taught chemistry at Rikkyo since 1952 and is Assistant to the President of Rikkyo for International Liaison.

Professor Lehman spent several days discussing the scheme with Monash administrators and academics interested in international exchange.

Under the terms of the scheme, Monash students visiting Rikkyo receive 130,000 yen (\$A867) a month, plus a lump sum of 300,000 yen (A\$2000) paid on the student's arrival in Japan.

Tuition fees at Rikkyo are waived. Professor Lehman told *Monash Reporter* he had been greatly impressed with the beauty of the Monash campus and the breadth and quality of the University's teaching and research.

"I am extremely happy with the warmth of Monash's welcome to us and look forward to a long and fruitful association," he said.



● Richard Crompton's photograph shows film director Yoshihisa Kubota and cameraman Hidemro Goto making the acquaintance of a Cape Barren goose in the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve. Mr Kuboto, a member of the Wildbird Society of Japan, will return to Melbourne soon to collaborate in the production of a feature film on Australian migratory birds.

## A foretaste of life at primary school

● Pre-schoolers from the Monash Community Family Co-operative in Duerdin Street had a lot of fun last week at Robert Blackwood Hall during the Waverley Schools Music Festival. Maya Slattery, right, and Alanna Cowham, hold a giant ice-cream made by Brentwood Primary pupils for their Pop Art of the 80s display, while Caitlin Evans, left, Trudie Renowden and Kate Hiller are entranced by fake food. Joanne Guthrie and Kate Graham of Brentwood prepared the very convincing meal from wood, paint, foam, cork, cellophane, felt and cotton wool. Twenty-nine primary schools took part in the festival, which is an annual event. Photo: Richard Crompton.



# Whether the weather is fine . . .

If you feel hot and cold in your progress across campus, it is not the effects of a feverish dread of the next lecture or your imagination playing tricks.

Research by second-year Geography students has shown substantial temperature variations between heavily-grassed or built-up areas at Monash and open, paved areas with low building density.

As part of their practical work, the students traversed the campus in the early afternoon and again in the early evening, taking measurements of temperature and humidity at each of 98 locations.

These readings were later standard-

ised to account for instrumental and time variations.

They showed that during the day a well-defined cool zone extended across the green areas (Marshall Reserve and the playing fields) and into the most heavily built-up areas through Science and down the western side of the Menzies and Union buildings (See diagram 1).

Temperatures rapidly rose to the north and west of the campus, over the car parks and beyond, and a tongue of

warmer air extended from over the Arts car park up through the relatively open and paved area to the east of the Menzies and Union buildings.

Specific humidity also varied (diagram 2), with the areas of highest atmospheric moisture content being those which were relatively warm and completely vegetated.

The regions of lowest daytime atmospheric moisture content were the relatively heavily built-up areas through Science and Medicine and the areas of car parks, tennis courts and playing fields along the eastern side of Ring Road East.

All these areas are quite cool or have low rates of evaporation.

"Monash is in many respects a microcosm of what may be occurring on a much larger scale across a city and its surrounding rural hinterland," says lecturer in Geography, Dr Nigel Tapper, who supervised the students' practical work.

"An area like this with its patchwork of surfaces and land-use types provides a unique opportunity to examine microclimatic effects, and in particular to

determine the presence or absence of an urban heat island associated with the most heavily built-up part of campus.

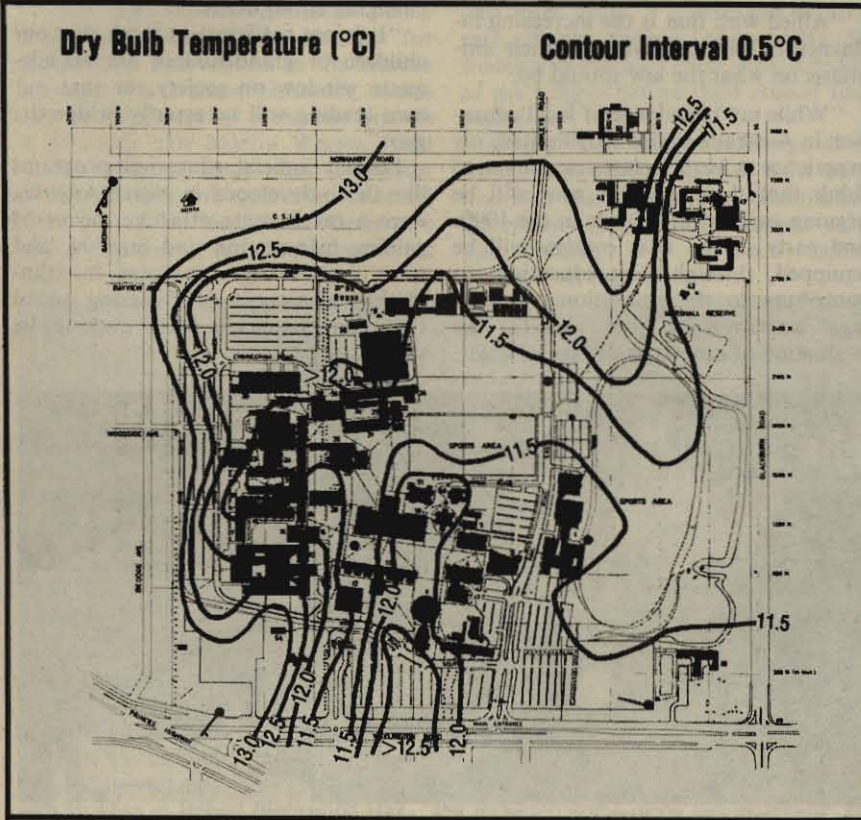
"Quite typical heat island features are shown in the nocturnal pattern of temperatures across Monash."

The heavily built-up areas, including the north-east flats, showed up as distinct islands of warmth with temperatures 1.5 to 2 degrees Celsius warmer than the surrounding districts (See diagram 3).

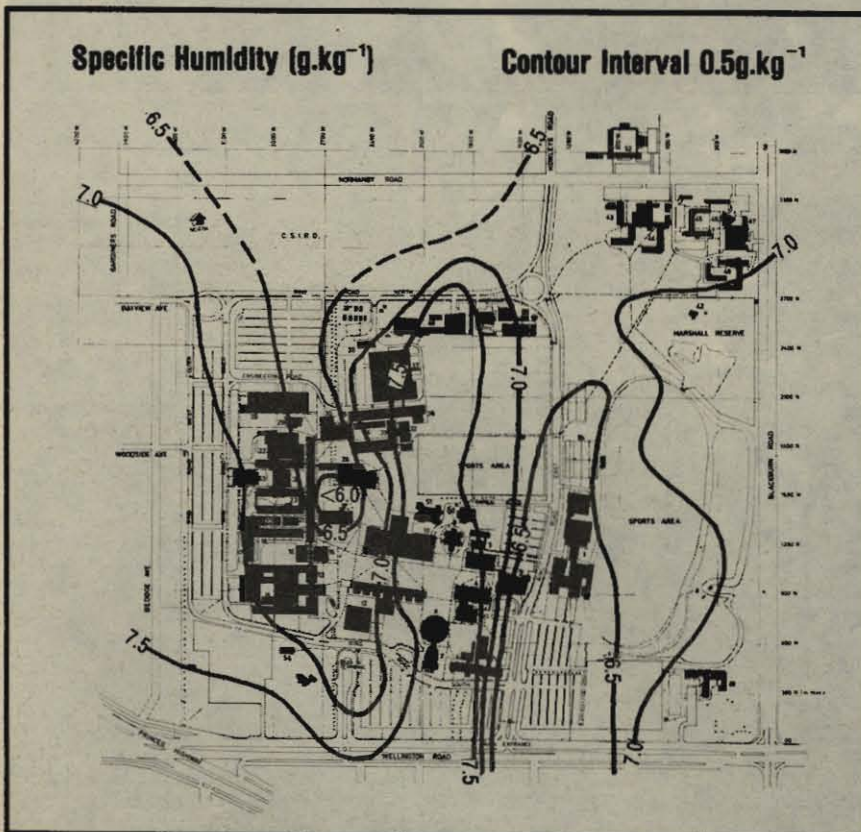
The coldest spot on campus was the area adjacent to the Marshall Reserve, and this probably reflected the effect of cold air drainage into what was the lowest-lying point on campus.

Nocturnal humidity levels (not shown) were highest over the most heavily built-up areas and slightly lower over the rest of the campus, but they appeared to decline rapidly off campus in all directions except towards the south, Dr Tapper said.

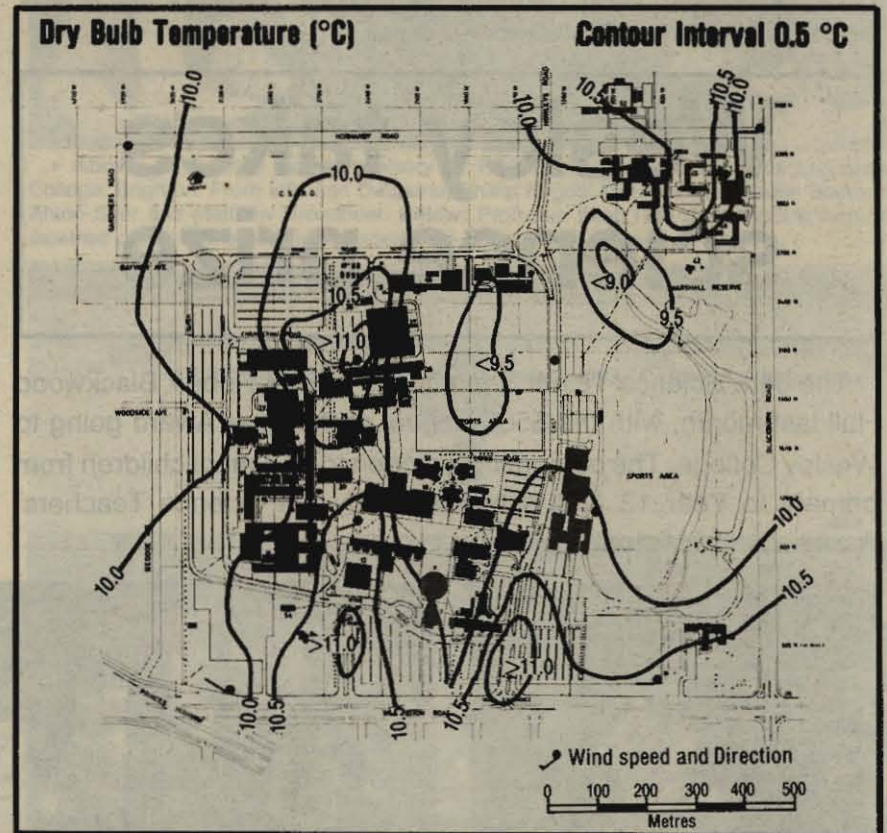
The research results, particularly in terms of temperature, had a number of obvious implications for town planning and building design.



• Diagram 1: Temperature readings taken at 2 p.m., mid-winter, under clear, calm conditions. The well-defined cool zone probably reflects the effect of evaporative cooling over the green areas, and shading over the heavily built and treed part of the campus, with solar radiation being unable to penetrate to the surface. The warmer zones reflect areas that are relatively open to solar radiation, where evaporative cooling may be reduced and where there may be considerable substrate heat storage.



• Diagram 2: Humidity, 2 pm, same day. Turbulence induced by tall buildings may be one reason for relatively dry air in the heavily built-up areas, with dry air from aloft being entrained in the airflow and brought near to the surface.



• Diagram 3: Temperature readings taken at 7.30 p.m. on the same day. Probable reasons for the islands of warmth include reduced surface radiative cooling at night between tall structures, anthropogenic heat input (from space heating and combustion processes) and nocturnal release of daytime heat stored in building and paving materials. The relative warmth in the vicinity of the bus terminus and extending along Ring Road East is at least partly a result of the nocturnal release of daytime heat, but may be also due to heat released from motor vehicle engines at this busy time of the evening.



• Dr Nigel Tapper, foreground, supervises a group of Geography students during practical work.

# Appoint women to highest courts: judge

Australia and New Zealand should strive to appoint women to their highest courts, said Mr Justice Richardson, Judge of the Court of Appeal of New Zealand.

"Our courts are not representative. "There are no women on the High Court of Australia or the Court of Appeal of New Zealand (and never have been), no Aborigines or Maoris respectively, and no one under the age of 50."

Mr Justice Richardson was giving the Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture at Monash.

"Speaking as a New Zealander, I feel it is important in our diverse and changing society to seek through the selection process to obtain a range and diversity of experience of life in those who serve as appellate judges," he said.

"There are also advantages in having a considerable age range on the appellate bench.

"This reduces the generation gap in times of rapid social and technological change and provides continuity on the court itself."

Though it was not possible to have a court in which membership balanced all interest groups, and though judges were not necessarily reflective of society in their attitudes, what was really impor-

tant was that they appreciated the nature and complexity and directions of the society of the 1980s and beyond.

"In short, they must have sufficient nous, sufficient social awareness and sufficient sensitivity to their own limitations," Mr Justice Richardson said.

In their early careers and fields of specialisation, many judges would have had professional and private involvement in local community and wider public issues.

They would have gained some experience of the functioning of bureaucracies.

In their personal lives, the breakdown of patriarchal authority and the democratisation of family life meant that today's judges "were somewhat more exposed to the interplay of attitudes in society".

These changing forces in modern society had had their impact on legal education, and partly as a result of this the creative role of New Zealand judges in the 1990s could be viewed with cautious optimism.

"There is a healthy insistence on the examination of the social purposes which particular rules, whether legislative in origin or developed by the courts, now serve.

"That is also, of course, reflected in the institutions of law reform," Mr Justice Richardson said.

"The rigorous training in analysis and evaluation of legal principles and underlying policies, which is now so much part of legal education in our part of the world, has, I believe, expanded the ability of law graduates to address the wider considerations increasingly relevant to judicial decision making.

"Allied with that is the increasing influence of law reviews with their emphasis on what the law should be.

"While my knowledge of legal education in Australia is distinctly limited, my experience at Monash last year led me to think that those lawyers who will be arguing cases in the courts in the 1990s and early in the next century will be equipped, through their education, to contribute to the resolution of those legal controversies that call for an evaluation of economic and social goals.

"They will also play a part in educating the judges."

Mr Justice Richardson said there was much in favor of the development of an organised program of judicial education — both for new judges on appointment and for the continuing education of serving judges.

"The world is changing and as time goes by our reservoir of knowledge and our social experience need to be supplemented by a carefully developed educational program.

"It is not an adequate response to yearn for the comfortable stability of the past and to abdicate responsibility for the evolution of our laws to meet changing social needs.

"It is not sufficient to think that our children or grandchildren are an adequate window on society, or that our own reading will necessarily bridge the gap."

Formal judicial education programs like those developed in North America were a much more effective means of gaining information and insights, and were particularly important in stimulating awareness of differing social views and changes in social outlook, he said.

## Wesley takes science prize

The 34th Science Talent Search was held at Robert Blackwood Hall last month, with the \$500 School of the Year Award going to Wesley College. The competition is open to all school children from primary to Year 12 and is organised by the Science Teachers' Association of Victoria.



• Tony Robertson of Wheelers Hill High School with the equipment he designed and made to demonstrate the motion of molecules. A power pack is used to activate polystyrene balls representing molecules, to show how they react in solids, liquids and gases.



• Corinne Wong's father helped develop her project, River Cleaning apparatus, which uses only energy generated naturally by a river. Corinne, from the Presbyterian Ladies College, was sponsored by the Ministry of Planning and Environment.



• Among the more spectacular exhibits was this car, or go-kart, christened Madajo 33 by its creators, from left, Mark Epstein, Daniel Fink and Jonathan Felbel, of Yavneh College.

# ECONOMICS FOR HSC

## Welcome boost towards final exams

They came from Colac, Benalla and Morwell, from Wangaratta, Wodonga and over the border — 1300 students from more than 100 schools, representing at least one-quarter of the State's HSC Economics enrolment.

Like city kids, they gave up their Sunday willingly, and made the long trip to get help with a demanding and elusive subject.

They enjoyed some of the best the Faculty of Economics and Politics has to offer, with lectures on incomes policy (Professor Allan Fels), reasons for government intervention in the market economy (Dr Graham Richards), causes and consequences of economic growth in Australia (Dr Martin Watts), fixed and floating exchange rates (Professor Richard Snape), tax reform in Australia (Professor John Head) and the nature and evaluation of alternative economic systems (Dr Ian Ward).

The HSC Economics lecture series has been an event at Monash for at least 10 years, and in recent times it has been held at Robert Blackwood Hall.

Now organised by senior lecturer, Dr Richards, who has been Victorian chief examiner in HSC Economics for the past three years, it is free and offers a rare, if not unique, opportunity for students to broaden their understanding of the subject before their crucial final exams.

Albury High School teachers, Chris Bridge and David Hardie, said more than half their Economics students had gratefully made the trip because there was nothing else of such calibre available to them.



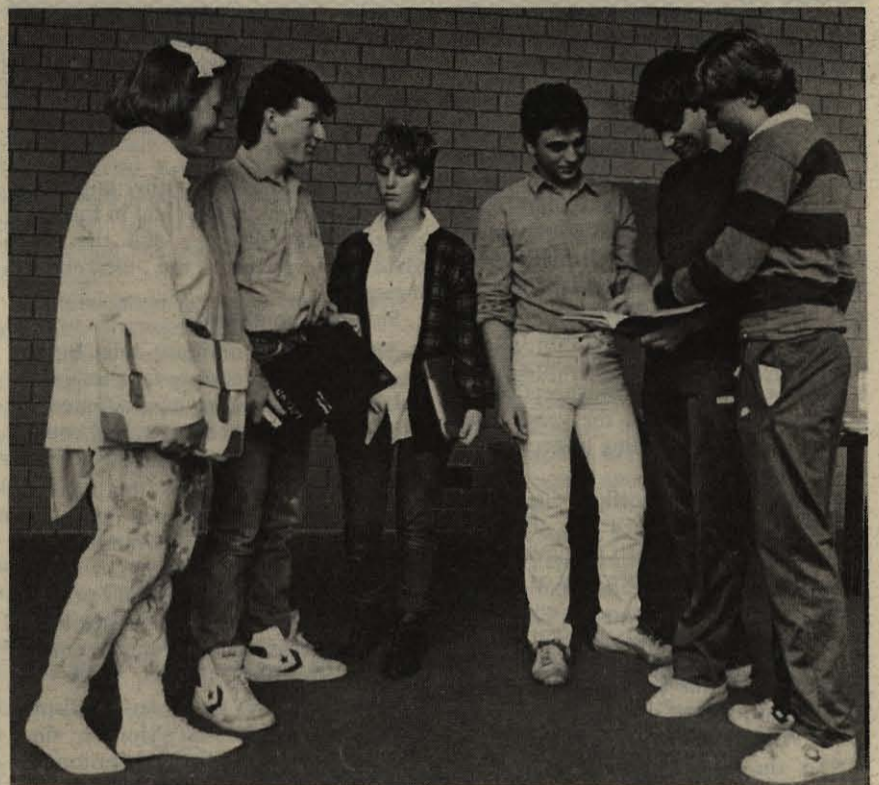
• Business students from Albury High School, Nick Sheumach and Cecily Waterston, believe any help they could get with Economics would be worthwhile. They were delighted with facilities at Robert Blackwood Hall. "We expected some dingy lecture room," said Cecily.



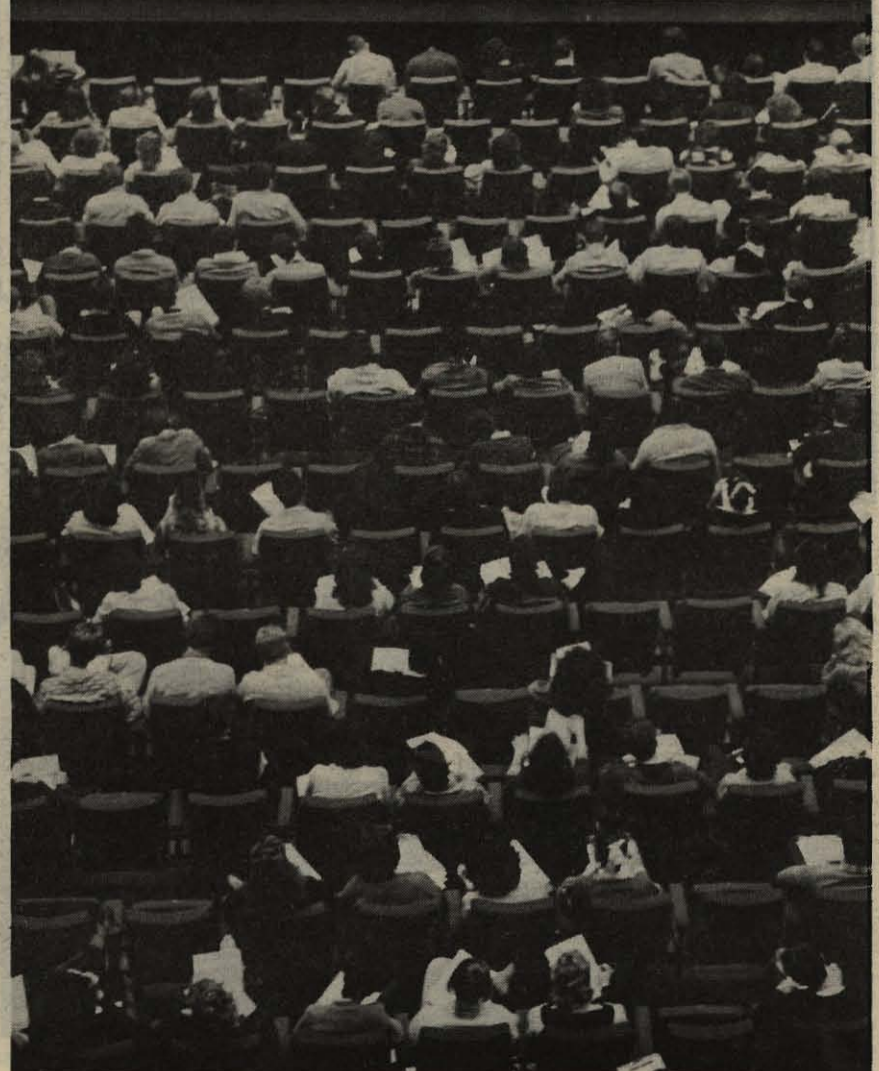
• Hard at work, and on a Sunday, too. But these students had their heads down for a good cause.



• Conditions could not have been better with a comfortable hall and rock music and coffee during the breaks. Monash Economics students played host, and this group, from left to right, were Peter Wihman (2nd year), Milena Penca (2nd year), Maria Themistocleous (2nd year), Rowan Harry (1st year), and Robin Larsen, tutor.



• Above: Attendance was compulsory for HSC Economics students at St Leonard's College, Brighton. From left, Ann Dalgarno, Phillip Regos, Mandy Watts, Martin Boerner, Anton Sher and Matthew Broadbent. Below: Professor Allan Fels gave the first lecture, *Incomes policy — the Australian experience*. Photos: Tony Miller.



# Burnell's dedication has lasting impact

Etching and Collecting, which is on show in the Visual Arts Gallery until tomorrow, is the first professionally-mounted exhibition of the J. G. Burnell collection, bequeathed to Monash in 1967. It will be on show at the McClelland Gallery, McClelland Drive, Langwarrin, from October 13 to November 2.

The Burnell Bequest show pleases and instructs on at least three levels.

It displays etchings by names as great as Rembrandt, Courbet, Goya, van Dyck, Whistler and Millet, among others.

It rightly reminds us of Dr John Gurner Burnell, 1885-1967, who made the collection as a deep personal interest during his life as a successful engineer, and bequeathed it to Monash in 1962.

And through the story of how the collection came into being, the show opens a window on little-known facets of the art life of Australia in the years when traditionalism was reeling under the impact of the moderns.

Former Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, who opened the show on September 17, recalled Dr Burnell, not only as a fellow engineer, but as an admired friend.

Dr Burnell's interest in etchings, he believed, had probably been triggered by impressions of the cathedrals of France and Britain, gained during army service in the First World War.

"To the boy from the Australian bush, where the vernacular architecture is based on timber and corrugated iron, often hurriedly knocked together, these great masonry structures, lovingly assembled — sometimes over centuries — must have been overwhelming, especially when first seen in the destruction of war," Sir Louis said.

"Etchings appealed to him as the ideal way of preserving an image of these great buildings.

"Grey and white, light and shade, could be rendered to perfection.

"Colour was unnecessary.

"The second, perhaps no less important, attraction of etchings was their appeal to the engineer's training as a draughtsman.

"We speak to one another in pictures after all — or at least we did in Burnell's pre-computer days — and the more vivid the picture, the clearer the message."

Sir Louis continued:

"In the great tradition, John Burnell bequeathed his treasures to a university — not Sydney, where he graduated, or Melbourne, whose faculty and council he had belonged to, but Monash.

"Perhaps he thought that, in our comparatively undeveloped state, we would appreciate the gift more. But it was a real act of faith, in 1962 when the first pictures arrived, to put his precious collection in the care of an institution that was only just emerging from the ground."

Burnell etchings have been on display in public corridors at Monash since 1962, but this is the first professionally-mounted exhibition to be arranged.

The Department of Visual Arts has had the etchings remounted, in frames originally made by Dr Burnell himself, and supplemented them for this show with examples from other galleries.

Dr John Gregory of the Visual Arts Department gives in the show's catalogue a vivid short account of the place of etching in art history, the rise and fall of its popularity, and the spread of interest to this country.

John Burnell's collecting was part of



• The Black Silk Dress by G. L. Brockhurst, 1927.

an Australian "discovery" of etching that began after the 1914-18 war.

It was then that Burnell met in London a Harold Wright, of Colnaghi's gallery in Bond Street.

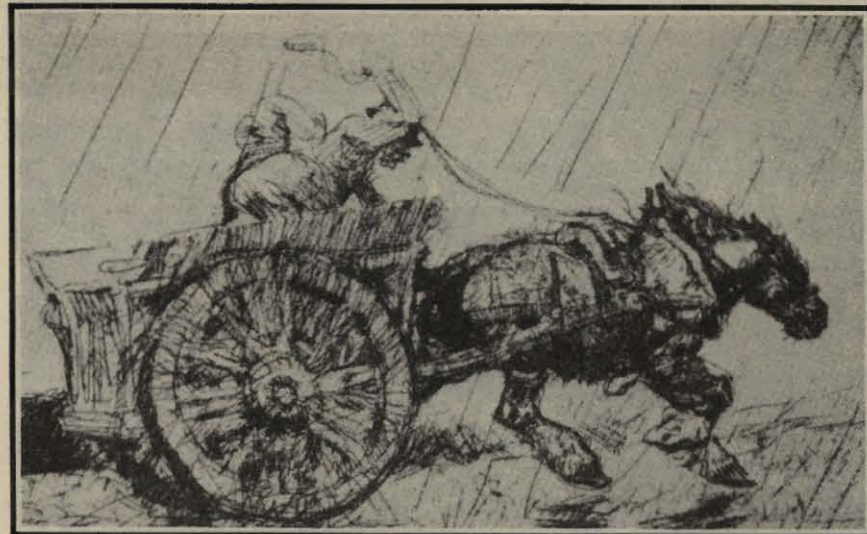
Wright and the Australian artist, Lionel Lindsay, became his advisers, and understandably, given the times and the men they were, led him along conservative paths.

The brawling of those years in Australia when modern art was seen by the old guard as revolutionary mania,

madness and moral decadence has no counterpart today.

It comes as something of a shock to have Dr Gregory recall that, in 1934, Hans Heysen reported admiringly from Germany on Adolf Hitler as an antidote to the new art, and that in 1931, J.S. MacDonald, director in turn of the state galleries of NSW and Victoria, another traditionalist, called on lovers of the work of Arthur Streeton to become "thoroughbred Aryans".

Noel Hawken



• Driving Home in the Rain by E. Blampied, 1913-14.

## Lost, stolen or strayed

Several prints are missing from the Burnell Bequest, says Visual Arts curator, Ms Jenepher Duncan.

They are: Lionel Lindsay's *The Fossicker* (last location, Science Faculty, 1st floor); John Goodchild's *The Carpenter's Shop* (last location, Mechanical Engineering, Building 1, G24A); Nelson Dawson's *Ferry, Venice* (last location Electrical Engineering, Building 4, Room 112, and Rembrandt's *Clement De Jonghe*.

If you have any information about the missing prints, please contact Jenepher Duncan on ext. 2117.

• Right. Rembrandt's *Clement De Jonghe*



## Members needed for ANZAAS to survive

The 55th ANZAAS Congress held at Monash this year was successful in promoting the dual objects of ANZAAS: to foster communications between scientists and the general public as well as between scientists of all disciplines.

The success of the congress, emphasised by the media, hides the serious condition of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

It seems at the time of writing that the congress made no profit.

Also, for the first time for some years, the congress did not register participants nor insist on membership of the association (a rule which caused some complaints at other congresses).

Therefore, instead of the 700 or so new

members from each previous congress, ANZAAS will gain almost none.

ANZAAS depends on membership subscriptions for survival, and has no government grant, unlike its British and American counterparts.

With membership having fallen below 2000, the association (and its journal) are in a financially critical state.

It is the association that initiates and underwrites congresses, so that the future of ANZAAS congresses may also be at stake.

Those of us who believe in the aims of ANZAAS, and appreciate its congresses, should become members of ANZAAS (inquiries to (02) 231 4827).

Future ANZAAS Congresses: January 1987, Palmerston North, NZ; August 1987, a

mini-congress, James Cook University, Townsville; and May 1988, the ANZAAS Centenary at its birthplace, the University of Sydney.

— Associate Professor Diana Temple (University of Sydney) General Secretary, ANZAAS

• From page 1

After two years during which Mr Pona worked on the Kiewa hydroelectric scheme and Mrs Pona worked as a nurse in Wangaratta, the couple moved to Melbourne, then on to Ballarat when Mr Pona acquired a business supplying meat to greyhound owners and trainers.

About six years ago, he had to have both legs amputated because of blood circulation problems caused by arteriosclerosis.

During the week, he lives in Ballarat's Queen Elizabeth Geriatric Centre, where he is well known to staff and patients alike.

The centre recently turned on a celebration for the Pona's 50th wedding anniversary.

The pair were visibly delighted that the University saw fit to mark their donation with the gift of a Monash crest.

Professor Marvan and Dr Pavlyshyn travelled to Ballarat to express their thanks and make the presentation.



# Linguistics needs to come out of the classroom

Applied linguists have been urged to give their science a higher profile.

"It has widespread application and great potential in a multi-cultural society like ours," says Associate Professor Michael Clyne of the department of German, and chairman of the Centre for Migrant and Intercultural Studies.

"We should try to develop new linguistic fields which have not been given a great deal of attention in the Australian context.

"These include the language of institutions, communication between professionals and clients, the language of work, language and gender and the language of media and politics," he told the recent annual conference of the Applied Linguistics Association of Australia at Griffith University.

The Senate Committee inquiry into national language policy — which received a large input from linguists —

had highlighted the significance of language, and applied linguists should build on this awareness.

But in view of the interdisciplinary nature of language, much research could best be conducted in an interdisciplinary framework.

Researchers should focus on the application of linguistics in such areas as communication in industry, technology, social welfare and trade; the language of advertising; interpersonal and international relations; the semantics of life and death (euthanasia, abortion, biotechnology); the semantics and pragmatics of legal problems (including defamation, racism and pornography); pathological problems (including communication with the elderly) and education problems like adult literacy, Associate Professor Clyne said.

The small number of applied linguists in tertiary institutions could not cope with this task, and there was a growing need to form teams for research and undergraduate and postgraduate training with colleagues from other disciplines.

"We need to train our students to be useful in the broadest possible applications of linguistics and to sell our products to prospective employers.

"Linguistics holds a central place on the map of academic disciplines, as part of humanity, part social science, with links with the natural sciences."

There was also a large input from untrained researchers or "barefoot linguists" who could contribute to field work in many areas.

"The theory and practice of interpreting and translating is a research area in which Australia has much to offer, considering the development of the unique telephone interpreter service and the impact of multi-cultural television with sub-titles," Associate Professor Clyne said.

But Australian linguists suffered in two ways in their position within international scholarship.

On the one hand, they were still quite isolated from the main centres of their science.

Low funding, high air fares and unfavorable exchange rates meant that joint projects with overseas colleagues which were taken for granted in many other fields like nuclear physics, genetic engineering and space science were not possible in the same way in linguistics.

At the same time, our main ideas in linguistics were derived from North America and Europe, he said.

"Our policy planners in education

and other areas are often influenced in their decision-making by principles from undigested overseas research without understanding implications and contextual differences.

"Clearly we must steer a path between isolation and dependence.

"We must be fully aware of what is happening overseas, but at the same time do our own thing."

Before this could happen, the importance of the linguists' role had to be recognised at every level, Associate Professor Clyne said.



## LETTERS

### Breeding patterns of parents

I refer you to p.4 of *Careers Weekly*, Vol.15, No.36 of September 13: "Survey of Newly Enrolling Students at Monash University 1984".

In the table on this page it is stated that 21 students born in New Zealand had 26 fathers and 26 mothers.

This profligate tendency among the Kiwis pales into conservative conformity compared with the two students from China who, jointly, had 86 fathers and 63 mothers.

Extended families are what *1066 and All That* would have called A Good Thing and polyandry is old hat in the literature of anthropology, but to combine both on this sort of scale should get these two students out of the HEARU report (the source of these amazing statistics) into the *Guinness Book of Records*.

One bit of crypto-racist propaganda emerges: 81 students from the UK have, between them, 170 fathers.

Does this implication of paternal pakapoo connote the statistical equivalent of "Pommy bastard" or is it that I just don't know how to read a table?

Alternatively, is the whole thing a phenomenon of quantum mechanics gone macro? Despite a level of uncertainty which would have driven Heisenberg wild with delight (e.g. the inequity of 160 Greek dads and 161 Greek mums only managing to get their 15 children into Monash in 1984), all is thoroughly and completely normal and in order when taken as a totality because, lo!, 2260 students had 2260 fathers and 2260 mothers.

Bemusedly yours,

George Silberbauer  
Anthropology and Sociology



• Michael Clyne

## Universities must fight for autonomy: SAMU

*The committee of Monash University Staff Association is disputing some of the arguments put forward by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, about the future of universities in Australia. These originally appeared in Careers Weekly, and were summarised in last month's Monash Reporter. SAMU replied in a statement from its secretary, Dr Alba Romano, which also appeared in Careers Weekly, and is summarised below.*

The practice of governments using — or misusing — the power of the purse to intrude upon the autonomy of universities must be opposed — resolutely.

The historical facts are that increased corporate influence on universities has led to research being fostered or hindered according to its market potential.

Professor Martin does not seem to be aware that corporate sector interference could be even more pernicious than government interference.

Governments, certainly, change policies according to their political philosophies, but private industry changes its policies frequently according to less defensible and less visible tenets.

The universities might fight for

publicly-financed, truly autonomous institutions.

If they seek private sector support as a way of getting help towards that autonomy, they may bring about instead a mere transference of power and a consequent new dependence.

The association cannot share Professor Martin's apparent unconcern that the balance between curiosity-motivated and strategic research is likely to change in favor of the latter.

Oriented research can be rewarding in the short run provided the orientation is right.

But again, history proves that truly original and revolutionary minds have operated independently of so-called strategic planning.

The consequences of apparently gratuitous research can be far-reaching.

The association opposes categorically the re-introduction of fees which can only reinforce socio-economic inequalities in our society.

As to private universities, it does not want to see a double-tiered system, with all its possible problems of standards and funding.

Those who think that Australian private universities will follow the pattern of the best American universities reveal little understanding of both the historical development and the US education system.

Third World countries offer a better model for Australia.

When governments have allowed a progressive privatisation of higher education, private universities have proliferated as profitable investments.

These private universities sell degrees — unprestigious as they may be — to those who are unable or unwilling to subject themselves to the academic rigor of non-profit oriented institutions.

## Kampuchea: sorting out the confusion

### IN REVIEW

**How Pol Pot came to power**

by Ben Kiernan

Cambridge University Press  
RRP \$26.50 paperback, \$66.50 hardcover

Australians interested in knowing more about South-East Asia as a region vital to their country, find themselves in difficulty as they look towards Kampuchea.

But they need hardly reproach themselves for obtuseness.

The problems have been acute and remain so.

Kampuchean affairs were deliberately hidden in secrecy during the Pol Pot regime of 1975-79.

The scholars labouring since then have had a hard field indeed to hoe.

Another major obstacle is that Kampuchea is the heart of a propaganda struggle between Vietnam, with Soviet backing, on the one hand, and China, the United States and the six ASEAN countries on the other.

If you accept one line, the Vietnamese, their invasion of Kampuchea in 1979, and the war since then to eliminate the last of the Pol Pot army, have been more than justified.

The Heng Samrin government that they support cannot in all commonsense and decency be abandoned.

If you accept the other anti-Vietnamese line, the Vietnamese entry into Kampuchea is not a rescue from Pol Pot's appalling murderousness, with its (at least) 1.5 million victims, but a long-term act of conquest.

The Vietnamese must withdraw at once to give way to a regime satisfactory to China, the USA and ASEAN, and to such other outsiders as ourselves.

Meanwhile ordinary Australians are left in moral and political confusion.

This arises from the obscurity of the thesis that the Australian government and virtually all the media invite us to accept.

This states that, although Pol Pot was evil, and the massacres of innocents by his Khmer Rouge regime must be regretted, there is, after all, a prospect of patching up from the ruins of his madness a kind of democratic government, in which the Khmer Rouge elements might have part, and which, whatever it may be, must be preferable to Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese.



• Ben Kiernan

Is this so or not? And how are we to form a reasonable view?

The need is apparent for an expert, objective account of modern Kam-

puchean history; of the roles of Vietnam, China, the USA and other international plotters in the story; and of the prospects for the future.

Dr Ben Kiernan has provided this in his new book.

He spent six years on research and writing, and seven months in Kampuchea, and is looking at more years of work on a second volume covering the actual Pol Pot regime from 1975 to 1979.

Dr Kiernan, 32, born in Melbourne, graduated from Monash in 1974, and returned to take his Ph.D. in history in 1983.

He is now a fellow of the Monash Centre for Southeast Asian Studies.

He is fluent in the Khmer language, and for his book interviewed more than 500 Kampuchean.

He has had access to Kampuchean, French and US material not examined by other writers, and there are eight pages of photographs plus maps.

The book gives explanations for many events that must have puzzled Australians over the last decade.

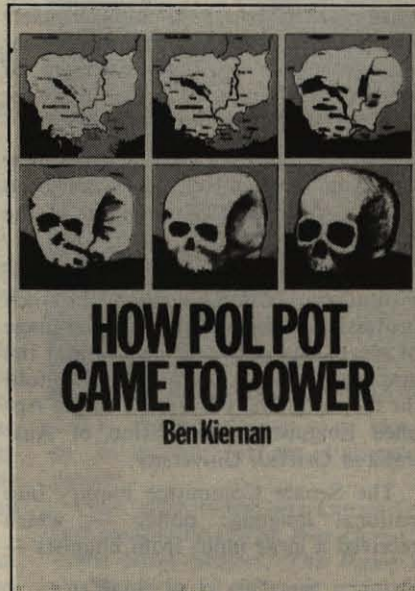
Why, for instance, did Pol Pot empty Phnom Penh of its entire population when he took the capital in 1975, and drive the people out into the countryside?

There were economic and political ideas behind this extraordinary action, but, most interestingly, also military ones.

He cleared Phnom Penh as part of the strategy of a continuing war against Vietnam, to recover old territories.

An emptied Phnom Penh would no longer be a vital point for Vietnam to strike across the border and occupy.

How did Pol Pot, who commanded only about 4000 men in 1969, rally Kampuchean behind him to create his power?



puchean history; of the rise of the communists and Pol Pot, and their accession

There were complex reasons, but they included, along with Chinese support, US intervention in Indo-China, and American bombing campaigns on Kampuchea (known then as Cambodia, and secretly attacked by Nixon).

And how can we account now for the frenzied bloodbath of men, women and children alike that Pol Pot carried through, ultimately executing or starving to death a fifth of the population?

One must read the book for anything like the full picture, but a major factor was Pol Pot's insensate hatred of all things Vietnamese.

He murdered en masse, for example, all those suspected of having a "Khmer body but Vietnamese mind", which might mean only that the victim had been educated in Hanoi or had otherwise been influenced by things Vietnamese.

Noel Hawken

## New board a success

Initiatives by the newly-formed Board of Interdisciplinary Studies include several "firsts" for Monash, says the chairman, Mrs Marie Maclean, senior lecturer in French.

"It is bringing Monash up to date in an area where we have been lagging behind other universities.

"Perhaps its biggest achievement in 1985 was the establishment of a course run by General and Comparative Literature, which uses staff from German, French, English, Indonesian and Malay, Aboriginal Studies and Spanish," she says.

The course, *Text and Context*, introduces first-year students to a critical reappraisal of their reading and writing in everyday life as well as in literature.

The board is interested in the creation of interdisciplinary sequences in Aboriginal Studies and is actively concerned with moves to establish a minor sequence in Women's Studies, using staff from History, Sociology, English, Visual Arts and Languages.

As one of the very few women chairing faculty committees, Mrs Maclean sees this as an important initiative.

Interdisciplinary plans for Australian Studies are under way and the board is also calling for suggestions from groups which see possibilities of other courses such as Drama and the Media, or

History of Ideas, which cut across departmental boundaries.

The board was established in June, 1984, and consists of the Dean of Arts, two members from social sciences, two from humanities, two from languages and one from the Centre for General and Comparative Literature.



• Marie Maclean

It is involved with the co-ordination of courses in Asian, American and Migrant Studies, which involve several departments or faculties.

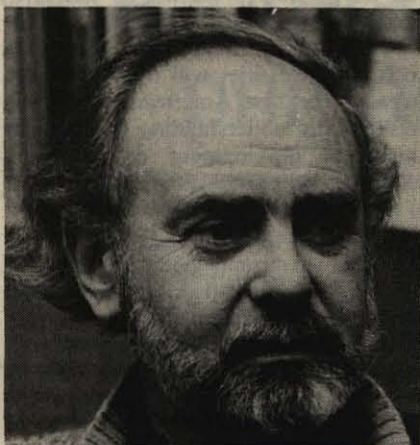
"It is time to make people aware not only of what has already been achieved, but of possibilities for the future," Mrs Maclean says.

"Interdepartmental co-operation and the introduction of new sequences gives the faculty much greater flexibility."

## Lawrence leaves trace of Sir John

At one time it was suggested that Benjamin Cooley, the title figure of D.H. Lawrence's novel, *Kangaroo*, was based on Sir John Monash.

"Lawrence's character is a Jewish lawyer and World War I army officer of some distinction," says Associate Professor Bruce Steele, of the department of English, who has been invited to edit



• Bruce Steele

*Kangaroo* for Cambridge University Press.

"He is the leader of a secret right-wing army of diggers in Sydney in the early 1920s.

"While the identification with Monash is quite mistaken, there is a hint in the novel that Lawrence had heard of him — *Kangaroo's* Victorian counterpart, 'Emu', is a mining engineer and ex-army officer."

Cambridge University Press has undertaken to publish new editions of Lawrence's works and letters to commemorate the centenary of the author's birth on September 11, 1885.

Associate Professor Steele also edited *Study of Thomas Hardy and Other Essays*, the most recent of the 11 volumes which have so far appeared in the series.

He says there are many problems associated with the text of *Kangaroo*, an odd and controversial novel written in less than two months in 1922, when the Lawrences were living at Thirroul on the New South Wales south coast.

"There are hundreds of variants between the simultaneously published British and American first editions.

"But the biggest task will be sorting fact from fiction in Lawrence's image of New South Wales political movements in 1921-2."



## Aiming for outdoors

The Archery Club has started outdoor shooting in recent weeks and any member of the University is welcome to watch or take part in these sessions, held on the oval behind the Sports and Recreation Centre on Tuesdays (12-2 pm) and Thursdays (1-2 pm) weather permitting.

The club has 30 members, though only about 10 are regularly involved.

It holds indoor shoots in the Sports and Recreation Centre hall on Wednesdays from 4.30-6.30 pm.

Inquiries should be directed to club president, Dr Paul Boon in Biology, on ext. 3804.

● Club members pictured are, from left, Natalie Tampion (2nd year Science), Nick Hatzipantelis, (3rd year Materials Engineering), David Maccora (2nd year Medicine) and Hwee Keng Lau (1st year Economics). Photo: Tony Miller.

## Essay contest

An Economics Essay Competition, offering a top prize of at least \$1000 in each of three categories — secondary student, tertiary student and non-student — has been launched by the Economics Society of Australia (Victorian Branch) and the Melbourne Business Economists Group to mark the state's 150th anniversary.

There is a maximum limit of 3000 words, and no paper will be considered if it has been previously published or is being considered for publication elsewhere.

Entries close on December 20.

Brochures outlining details of the competition are available for faculty and departmental offices and from the University branches of Westpac and the State Bank.

### MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the second week of November 1985. Copy deadline is Friday, October 25, and early copy is much appreciated. Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly (ext. 2003), c/- Information Office, Ground Floor, University Offices.

## Drama in English

*Overnight Loan Only*, a comedy by senior lecturer in English, Dennis Davison, will be staged on Friday (October 11) in the English Drama Studio to celebrate the end of third term.

The Studio Players will include Lorna Henry, Lynne van Maanen, Meegan Pannu, John Leonard, Dennis Davison and Chris Worth.

The \$2 charge covers refreshments, and sherry will be served at 7.30 p.m. The performance begins at 8 p.m.

Bookings can be made at the English department office, Room 707, Menzies Building, or by sending payment to Dr Davison.

Patrons should take note that the external doors of the Menzies Building will be locked at 8 p.m.

## IMPORTANT DATES

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

- 11 Third Teaching round ends, Dip.Ed. Applications close for 1986 LL.M. by coursework and Diplomas in the Faculty of Law commencing in Summer Term.
- 19 Third Term Ends Third Term ends for Medicine I, II, and III.
- 24 Examinations commence for Medicine

VI.

- 25 Annual examinations begin Second half-year ends for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
- 26 Second half-year ends for LL.M. by coursework.
- 31 Closing date for applications for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards.

## IN BRIEF

The Federal Minister for Social Security, Mr Brian Howe, will give this year's Arthur Calwell Memorial Lecture at Mannix College, on Tuesday, October 22.

The lecture begins at 8 p.m. and admission is free.

Further information can be obtained from Penny Flint in the Monash Association of Students' office, ext. 3138/9.

The Women's College at the University of Sydney has holiday accommodation available from November 25 to February 17.

Flats, single and twin study bedrooms can be rented for reasonable rates.

Inquiries should be directed to the manager, on (02) 516 1642 during business hours.

The University of Wollongong is offering a Masters program in Technology and Social Change, through the Department of History and Philosophy of Science.

The department is also considering the possibility of some students completing part or all of the program away from the University.

Inquiries should be directed to Dr Margaret Campbell on (042) 27 0691.

## APOLOGIA

Monash Reporter sincerely regrets the error in the last issue, when a party celebrating the 21st anniversaries of the appointment at Monash of Bernard Amies and John Dwyer was incorrectly described as a 25th anniversary celebration. Apologies to all the longer-serving staff members whose anniversaries have gone unsung in these pages.

## Re-enrolment for Science

The Faculty of Science is changing its re-enrolment system for 1986, and all students concerned should note the new arrangement, which brings Science into line with other faculties.

Re-enrolments for 1986 will take place from Friday December 13 to Tuesday December 17 this year, and not in February as has been done in the past.

All re-enrolling students, except those eligible for supplementary or special (deferred) examinations scheduled for January, must complete their re-enrolment in the December 13-17 period.



● Director Murray Copland and members of Playbox Theatre Company give a lunchtime reading of Copland's new work, "Little Lonsdale", in the Union's Cellar Room. Photo: Richard Crompton.

# Film-makers focus on Physics



• Trevor Zilstra "goes Escher" with the photo, left, of a film crew in action in the Physics building. The crew, from Warhead Films of Richmond, included former Science student, Angus Caffrey, and his wife, Ali Kayn. They were shooting scenes for *My Country*, a 90-minute feature which stars 3RRR's film buff, John Flaus, and Susanna Libez. It will be shown in cinemas in Australia and on cable television in the United States. Trevor is a photographer in the department of Physics.

• Below: The crew setting up in the Chemistry foyer.



## Team steals show in Tae Kwon Do

A Monash team unexpectedly scooped the pool at the Australian Championships of the Tae Kwon Do Federation at Coburg Basketball Stadium last month, with four gold medals and one silver.

Three of the six team members had not competed before.

The secretary of the Monash University Tae Kwon Do Club, Yanti Abdurrachman, said the atmosphere was tense but the winners were spurred on by thunderous applause from club supporters, trainers and seconds.

Golds went to Steve Lim (lightweight blackbelt), Ross Murdoch (heavyweight yellowbelt), Liew Kok Leong (middleweight yellowbelt), Tony Jambu (adult poomse bluebelt) and the silver to Yanti Abdurrachman (adult poomse bluebelt).

"The club is now looking forward to Steve Lim's performance in the World Federation Championships in Malaysia next year," said Mr Abdurrachman.

• Right: Ross Murdoch shows some of his winning style.



## OCTOBER 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.

9-31: **EXHIBITION** — "Libraries of Melbourne in the 1880s": Display of pictures and documents to illustrate part of C.W. Holgate's Account of the Chief Libraries of Australia and Tasmania. Pres. by 1st Year MA (Librarianship) students with support from the Vera Moore Fund. Main Library. Inquiries: ext. 2957.

9: **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE FORUMS** — October 9: "Engineering & Social Responsibility", by Society for Social Responsibility in Engineering, Victorian Branch. October 16: "Energy Planning in Victoria: A Case Study in Public Policy Forma-

tion", by David Crossley, Dept. of Minerals & Energy. **Environmental Science Seminar Room**. All forums at 5.15 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3839.

10: **SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS** — October 10: "Reflections on the Theory of the Moral Economy of the Peasant in Southeast Asia", by Dr Grant Evans, La Trobe University. October 17: "The Perils of Being a Journalist in Southeast Asia", by David Jenkins, Sydney Morning Herald. October 24: "Recent Development in the Indonesian Economy", by Dr Peter McCawley, ANU. October 31: "Technological and Institutional Change, Labor Displacement and Polarisation in Rural Java in the 1970s", by Dr Chris Manning, Flinders University. All seminars

at 11.15 a.m., Room 515, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

10-12: **MUSICAL** "The Sorcerer & The Zoo", pres. by the Babirra Players. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$9 (Oct. 6 & 10 — \$8), children \$4, student/pensioner \$5. Bookings: 878 5810.

10: **MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS GROUP LUNCHEON** — with guest speaker from the National Trust. Topics include restoration of historic gardens, and the aftermath of the Macedon fires. RBH. Admission \$7.50. 10.30 a.m.

10: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURES** — "Aboriginal Art", by Ms Gay Sculthorpe. October 17: "Aboriginal Literature", by Ms Kath Walker. All lectures 1 p.m. - 2 p.m., Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

14: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINARS** — "Implications of the Blackburn Report for multicultural education

and second language learning". Speakers: Bill Hannan, Howard Nicholas and John Zika. Admission free. 7.30 p.m. R6. Inquiries: ext. 2245.

16: **GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE SEMINARS** — "Feminist Literary Studies: Criticising Criticism", by Ken Ruthven. October 28 - November 1: Edgar Morin will give one public lecture and a series of seminars. All seminars 3.15 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2130.

18-Nov. 2: **MUSICAL** — "Little Orphan Annie", pres. by Cloc Musical Theatre. Nightly at 8, Matinee 2 p.m. November 2. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$9 (Oct. 18 & 24 — \$8). Other prices on application and bookings, phone 288 8438.

21-23: **SHORT COURSES** — "Machine Condition Monitoring", presented by Department of Mechanical Engineering and Centre for Continuing Education. Engineering Theatre E5. Inquiries: exts. 3717/8.