

COMMUNITY ISSUE

Study of school helps to build high tech cities

A Monash University research project may pave the way for multiracial, high technology cities of the future.

For the past five years, a community of about 200 Japanese businessmen and their families have been living in Morwell working for a consortium set up to explore the possibilities of brown coal — oil liquefaction.

The end product is used primarily for generating electricity.

The Japanese "sojourners", who spend three to five years here, become part of the local Australian community in areas such as work, schools and shopping.

The obvious problem of how Japanese children can be educated in a traditional way has been solved at a local primary school.

Based on a New Zealand model, a small Japanese school has been set up within the Commercial Road Primary School.

Japanese students continue their advanced language studies and mathematics with teachers brought from Japan, and then join Australian students for the rest of their subjects.

According to senior lecturer Dr Ross Mouer, co-ordinator of the Japanese Studies Centre, this solves the problem of keeping up with Japan's rigorous examination based education system, while allowing the youngsters to make Australian friends.

"They get this interaction while retaining the ability to keep up in those two areas they need for their examination," Dr Mouer said.

The role of the Japanese Studies Centre has been to conduct research on the project, and this may be used later by people investigating the development of multi function polis — the high technology cities of the twenty-first century.

"You can call it a pilot project for a hi-tech city, where the new technology of a manufacturing type for processing raw materials — is a little different from the idea of hi-tech in electronics."

Such hi-tech cities of the future might have something like 50,000 Japanese and 50,000 Australians living together, so by looking at a microcosm in Gippsland, researchers can learn something about interaction between Japanese and Australian communities.

At a recent Japanese Studies conference in Sydney, Dr Mouer was approached by a number of people working on the idea of multifunction polis who wanted to know more about the Morwell project.

Dr Mouer predicts that Australia will become increasingly integrated with what is happening in Japan. "It's a kind of global trend," he said.

Early indications are that the Japanese community of about 75 per cent families and 25 per cent single men has meshed very well with their Australian surroundings, and there appears to have been no local opposition to their presence.

Said Dr Mouer: "There's an awful lot of goodwill towards Japan . . . there's a lot of economic opportunism in that. If there's racism there, people are happy to overlook it if the dollar is the bottom line."

Dr Mouer and his fellow co-ordinator of the research project, Professor Jiri Neustupny, believe the results they will gain at the conclusion of the study in 18 months time will be extremely important in helping to plan for much larger cities in the future.

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Women in the pulpit: The church goes on

When the women's liberation movement spilled over into the established church in the 1960s, congregations around the world began to contemplate the possibility of female ministers.

In an era of rapid change, as one speaker at a recent Monash seminar on "Women in ministry" observed, many churches were caught with their platitudes down.

For an institution which espouses the noblest of freedoms, said Professor Ed Lehman, the church has traditionally overlooked women as ministers.

"When congregations first encounter the prospect of a woman as their pastor, they generate typical 'horror stories' about the consequences — declining church roles, declining budgets, people moving away," said Professor Lehman, professor of sociology at the State University of New York, Brockport.

"Research indicates that they are just that — stories — they don't come true. But then neither does any miraculous organisational renewal occur — the church simply goes on."

Most church members approve the idea of women's ordination in principle, but oppose its implementation because they are afraid it will hurt the local congregation, he said.

Professor Lehman was speaking at the seminar organised by Dr Gary Bouma of Anthropology and Sociology and sponsored by the Christian Research Association and the National Centre for Research and Development in Australian Studies at Monash.



• Professor Ed Lehman of New York.

The author of studies of women in ministry in the United Kingdom and the USA, Professor Lehman is a recognised authority on churchgoers' attitudes to clergywomen.

But his surveys of congregations on two continents have raised more questions than they have answered.

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Expand your horizons

In the next year, Monash University will be expanding its range of courses giving students a wider choice and a greater opportunity to tailor their studies more closely to their needs.

The expansion began earlier this year with the signing of an affiliation agreement with the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, an important provider of distance education. The Monash/Gippsland association now has been recognised by the Federal Government as a National Distance Education Centre, and will be providing many courses, particularly professional courses, to external students.

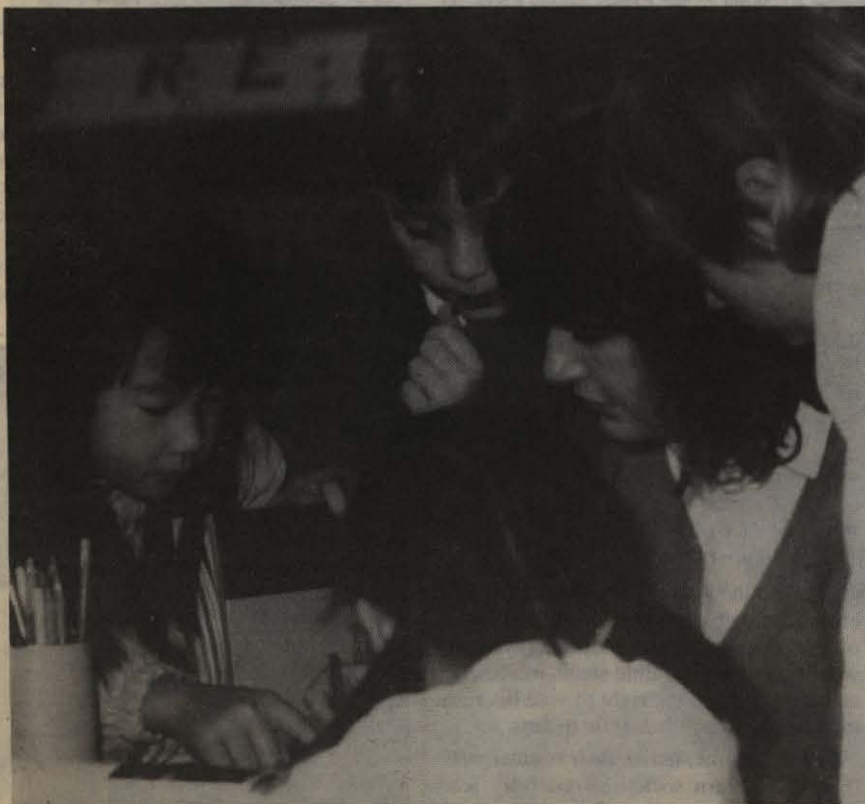
Monash also is in the process of amalgamating with the Chisholm Institute of Technology in Caulfield and Frankston.

So this year's Open Day — on Sunday 6 August from 10.30 am to 4.30 pm — will be presenting a new Monash, a Monash which is expanding its own and your horizons. Not only will the usual courses and careers advice be available, but also representatives from Gippsland and Chisholm will be present.



The Monash Medical Centre will again be open, to let students have a look at Victoria's newest and most exciting hospital complex. And there will be the usual fascinating engineering displays, the Chemical Magic Show, videos, talks, computer simulations, music, food, sports and lots, lots more.

Come along and see us and "Expand Your Horizons" at Monash.



• Australian and Japanese primary students learn the art of coexistence at Morwell's Commercial Road Primary School. Photo — John Clark

Monash honors great multicultural engineer

Chancellor, Sir Arvi Parbo is a great Australian. He has demonstrated what can be achieved by taking a positive approach in uncertain circumstances.

He was born in Estonia, which saw German and Russian occupation in turn. Influenced by an interest in engineering and in rocks and minerals, he attended the Clausthal Mining Academy in Germany immediately after the war. Eager to leave the atmosphere of gloom and destruction, he sought a country where there was work, food and freedom to progress. We are lucky that he chose Australia and not Canada.

At that time Australia required of its immigrants two years of service where placed. The young man Arvi Parbo was first employed in a quarry. The two year contract would nowadays be considered exploitation, but many new Australians, Parbo among them, used their experiences of factory or mining life as a springboard for achievement. Australia was then embarking on the famous Snowy Mountains scheme, the last great engineering project which captured the national imagination.

Parbo, a man of action, chose to study engineering at the University of Adelaide, and helped to support himself and his wife by working as a tram conductor.

He graduated with first class honors in 1955, having by that time attracted the attention of the late Bill Morgan, then

Managing Director of Western Mining. The rest, as they say, is history. Engineer Parbo was on his way. He understood the opportunities that Australia offered, and seized them.

Engineer Parbo joined Western Mining Corporation as an Underground Surveyor at Bullfinch, Western Australia in April 1956, and served as Underground Manager, Nevoria Mine, from 1958 to 1960.

He held the position of technical assistant to the Managing Director from 1960 to 1964 in Melbourne, and returned to Western Australia in 1964 as the company's Deputy General Superintendent. Returning to Melbourne in February 1968, he was appointed General Manager and became a Director in September 1970.

His sound technical understanding of the mining industry, his broad knowledge and experience, and his flair for management ensured his rapid rise.

He was appointed Deputy Managing Director in May 1971, and became Managing Director in November 1971.

In October 1974, Parbo was appointed Chairman and Managing Director of Western Mining Corporation Limited.



• The Chancellor of Monash University, Sir George Lush, congratulates Sir Arvi Parbo on his honorary doctorate in Engineering.

In June 1986, he relinquished the position of Managing Director and became Executive Chairman.

He is, or has been, chairman of many of Australia's leading resource banking and insurance companies, and recently became Chairman of Directors of the "Big Australian", BHP. He has also been president or held senior executive positions on many professional, community and government bodies including the Australian Minerals Industry Association, the Institute of Petroleum, and Australian Science and Technology Council, the Business Council of Australia, the Australia/Japan Society, the Australian-German Association and many others.

He is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering, an Honorary Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, and a

Member, Fellow, Councillor, Patron or Medal winner of too many other professional organisations to mention.

He was made a Knight Bachelor for services to industry in January 1978, and was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1979.

Sir Arvi is a multiculturalist in the best sense: proud of his roots, but a dedicated and positive Australian. He is a respected commentator on affairs of national importance, in fact a great communicator, demonstrating always candour and eminent good sense.

Mr Chancellor, I present to you for admission to the degree of Doctor of Engineering *honoris causa* Arvi Hillar Parbo.

— Professor Peter Darvall

Japan's musical maestro becomes faculty's first Fellow



To the countless international honors he has received over the years, chief conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Hiroyuki Iwaki, can now add the title of inaugural Fellow of Monash University's Faculty of Arts.

Speaking at a reception in the Music Auditorium to celebrate the announcement, the distinguished conductor/musician/author described his appointment as an opportunity to further the cultural exchange between Japan and Australia.

"There has been a great growth in trade between the two countries, but there has

been little parallel growth in cultural relations.

"Australians know all about Japanese products, but nothing about our culture, so I hope I can perform some function in building a bridge between the two countries."

Referring to his native and adopted lands, Mr Iwaki observed: "There are no politicians in Japan, but we do have culture and money."

"In Australia we have politicians and culture, but no money."

Mr Iwaki is no stranger to Monash. In 1985 he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws in recognition of his contribution to Australia's cultural life, and last year was appointed chief adviser of the Music Department's new Japanese Music Archive.

As the faculty's inaugural Fellow, Mr Iwaki will advise on the development of archival and teaching programs.



• From page 1

"If you're looking for an answer, such as the church is basically opposed to female clergy or that it is ready to move forward, you're going to be disappointed, for there is nothing at all monolithic in the responses to women in ministry."

While most people appear ambivalent, about 15 per cent are vehemently opposed to clergywomen; and most of these tend to be sexist in other spheres, Professor Lehman said.

The degree of the respondents' participation in their local congregation also influenced their attitudes.

"The more traditionally religious church members are, the more they tend to resist women as ordained clergy."

"A churchgoer's personal investment in his or her church and in its rituals seems to breed a 'Let's protect the church' mentality," Professor Lehman said.

He found that members of more marginal congregations — those struggling to remain viable — tend to be more open to women in ministry.

"They have to. They simply cannot afford to ignore any possibility of keeping the church afloat."

(One church executive greeted his finding jubilantly. "Well, that's great!" he said. "Now we know where we can send our women clergy.")

Despite the entrenched views of many laypeople and some male members of the clergy, Professor Lehman believes his research is cause for optimism.

"It seems there is more openness among laypeople than church leaders are willing to give them credit for."

"And I think if the movement continues, more and more laity are likely to show the same attitude."

Dr Muriel Porter of the United Faculty of Theology, Melbourne, told the seminar that for many male clergy in Australia the

liturgy and the leadership of the church were the last female-free zones.

"At the altar there is no threat to masculine superiority which is increasingly under siege in the world outside. While male clergy alone represent God, so God is male and male is God."

"The vehemence that has marked the women's ordination debate in the Anglican church in recent years suggests that a deep irrational fear of the feminine is reaching extreme proportions," Dr Porter said.

She said the lack of female leadership in churches could be traced back to the turn of the century when Australian women were accorded very little status in society, and were granted the right to vote because men believed they had little to fear.

Since that time, unlike their counterparts in other western societies, relatively few Australian women were willing to stand up and make nuisances of themselves to gain recognition, she said.

Keeping an eye on Queensland's living fossils

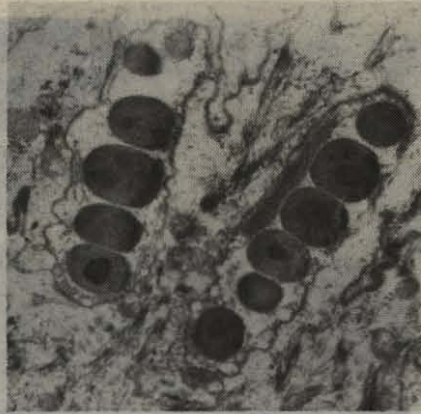
A Monash zoologist recently obtained good evidence that the primitive shelled deep sea squid, *Nautilus* is still plentiful off the east coast of Australia.

Dr Sherrie Wentworth caught three of them near the upper limit of their depth range on the outer side of the Great Barrier Reef near Cairns. This is only the second report that nautilus have been captured off eastern Australia since the turn of the century.

In June, Dr Wentworth was taken from Cairns to Weipa as a researcher on board the Allen and Vi Thistlethwaite (formerly the Dick Smith Explorer). The oceanographic vessel at present is tracing Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia.

Dr Wentworth — who is a research fellow working with the Dean of Science, Professor Bill Muntz — says electron micrographs of the nautilus provide the first solid evidence of "glue" sacs along the tentacles. Nautilus tentacles do not have the traditional suckers of squid and octopus.

Professor Muntz, an expert on vision in



● An electron micrograph of what seems to be "glue" sacs in *Nautilus*.

animals, said that nautilus was like a snapshot into the past. "It has not changed for 150 million years. Some of its features make the Coelocanth (a rare relic of the

armored fishes) look positively modern and boring."

He and Dr Wentworth are particularly interested in its visual system which operates like a pinhole camera. The eye has no lens so that seawater can wash in and out of it, and it is connected to a nervous system so primitive that it contains no central nerve cords.

Nautilus lives at depths of between 80 and 500 metres. It weighs about 600 grams and the shell is about 15 centimetres in diameter. The creature has about 40 tentacles and moves relatively slowly, probably feeding mainly on carrion.

(Note that paper nautilus shells are actually the remnants of an octopus, not a true *Nautilus*.)

The three nautilus caught by Dr Wentworth were all taken at the very upper limit of the depth range, within a small area, suggesting that there could be many more below.

She captured them using cages with funnel-shaped entrances like crab pots. They were baited with putrifying meat.



● A Queensland *Nautilus* showing off its tentacles.

Language hid slave trade, thesis shows

The way language was used to conceal a covert slave trade in Australia led to Dr Eve Fesl becoming the first Koorie to complete a doctorate of philosophy.

Dr Fesl, the director of Monash University's Koorie Research Centre, says her thesis, entitled "Language policy and implementation in regard to Koorie languages", is probably the first socio-linguistic study to show how language has been used to oppress a people.

She received her Ph.D at a graduation ceremony in May.

Dr Fesl claims that as she traced the history of language policy, a pattern began to emerge which showed that language policy and its usage had played a major

role in both promoting and concealing slavery in Australia.

"Slavery had been abolished in the world, and Australia was being watched very carefully after the massacre of Koories in Tasmania so euphemistic terms like 'christianising' and 'civilising' 'procuring' and 'protection' were used to cover up this well-organised activity."

According to Dr Fesl, thousands of children were abducted by being taken out of their parents' arms — this was referred to as 'procuring'.

"Children were taught by their parents to run and hide as soon as they saw government cars coming, so they wouldn't be seen and taken away."

Dr Fesl says this went on until 1976 with few people aware of the practice.

"It's only since Koories started writing their own stories that it's come out — what I've done is brought the whole thing together and demonstrated how language was used. This is quite new historically because only one side of history had been told."

The term Koorie means "our people", and is the name by which descendants of the native peoples of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Southern Queensland refer to themselves and others of their group.

Dr Fesl belongs to two clan groups; her mother is a Gabbi-Gabbi and her father is a Gangulu.

She was born in Queensland and dropped out of the education system after primary school, and then trained for secretarial work.

She was a talented athlete, representing Queensland in netball as a schoolgirl, and later becoming part of the Olympic Games training squad and Victorian champion discus thrower.

Her sporting interests led to her moving to Victoria to train with the Olympic squad.

She did not make the Olympic team, but her early morning athletic training on the Ninety Mile beach did lead to her meeting the man who later became her husband.

They liked the social environment in Victoria where there was less antagonism towards Koories, so they decided to stay and build up a business in fume extraction engineering.

In between training for Olympic Games squads, Dr Fesl decided to learn German, which provided her with a springboard for her academic career.

Although it was the only examination she had sat for since primary school, she gained honors in Higher School Certificate German.

But, there was a catch.

"I had honors in German but failed English! I did mature age English, which I failed, but then did ordinary HSC English and passed that, so I managed to get into Monash."

After the racism she had experienced in

primary school, Dr Fesl found Monash a refreshing change.

"It was a very nice atmosphere, and I liked it."

After studying linguistics and anthropology, Dr Fesl gained her Bachelor of Arts with honors in linguistics.

Then came a Master of Arts degree, and then two years of part-time study for her Ph.D.

The Koorie Research Centre began in the late 1960s as the Aboriginal Research Centre by Professor Colin Tatz.

When the first Koorie director, Colin Bourke took over, it was expanded to meet the needs of the Koorie community.

Dr Fesl joined the staff as a research assistant, then became the secretary for a year, and finally was appointed the first tutor in Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal Studies is accredited as part of a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Dr Fesl feels the initiation of the Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines (MOSA) is one of the success stories of the Koorie Research Centre.

The MOSA scheme provides mature age Koorie students with a full year of specific preparation for university education.

There are now 83 Koorie students on campus, and since the inception of MOSA, no Koorie has failed a year of a degree course.

On the same day Dr Fesl graduated, the first two graduates of MOSA received their Arts degrees.

Dr Fesl says the most important thing about the Koorie Research Centre is that it is the only centre of its kind in Australia run by Koories, and directed towards their interests.

"We get to the core of what is needed in the Koorie Community."

There is still a lot of prejudice against Koorie school children which Dr Fesl would like to see eradicated.

"People actually believe the type of language that is used . . . that we are inferior and we're unintelligent — that there's no use teaching us because we're not really trainable."

"I've even been told I'm not a real Koorie because I work in a university — the implication is that real Koories couldn't make it here!"

This misconception is one of many the Koorie Research Centre is helping to combat.



● Dr Eve Fesl faces the media after receiving her doctorate at a graduation ceremony at Robert Blackwood Hall. Photo — Richard Crompton

MERGERS: ALL FOR ONE

Gippsland link takes Monash countrywide

The Monash association with the Gippsland Institute has led to the creation of a National Distance Education Centre, which will be able to provide external courses in the professions nationally and internationally.

Monash now has a Gippsland connection.

The Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education affiliated with Monash University on 24 February and will shortly become a constituent college of Monash University — the Gippsland University College.

The Gippsland-Monash-Chisholm link will provide an important Monash focus for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne, the Mornington Peninsula, Westernport, and the Gippsland Region.

One of the first results of the Monash-Gippsland association has been Federal designation as a national provider of distance education, which means that selected Monash, Gippsland and Chisholm courses will now be offered to people in Victoria and throughout Australia.

The Gippsland Institute is located at Churchill in Gippsland's Latrobe Valley, just one and a half hours drive from the Clayton campus.

It offers nationally recognised degrees and diplomas in engineering, applied science, computing, business, social sciences, welfare studies, primary and secondary teaching, visual arts and nursing. Many specialist courses are also available within these general areas.

Gippsland graduates have competed very well for professional employment throughout Australia, and with the Monash association a wider range of courses will

be made available through Gippsland, particularly professional courses.

Students living away from home are able to live in student accommodation close to the institute's Churchill campus. The institute has accommodation for 380 students and in addition, housing officers are in constant contact with estate agents and members of the public, and so are able to assist students with private accommodation.

Students who come to the Gippsland Institute do not get lost in the crowd. It's a friendly campus with a real sense of community and the 1400 on-campus students soon make friends from all the course areas.

The institute has 3000 adult students studying part-time through its external studies program. And with the Monash association this number should increase significantly.

Students wishing to apply for full-time courses at Gippsland can do so through the VTAC.

The Gippsland Open Day is to be held on Sunday 13 August and this would be a good day for interested people to see the Gippsland operation. People who cannot attend Open Day are invited to contact the institute to arrange a visit at a mutually convenient time.

After the VCE examinations and during the VTAC Change of Preference Week course advisers are available to provide in-



• Looking across the Gippsland Institute's Amphitheatre to the School of Education.

formation on the range of special opportunities available at the Gippsland campus.

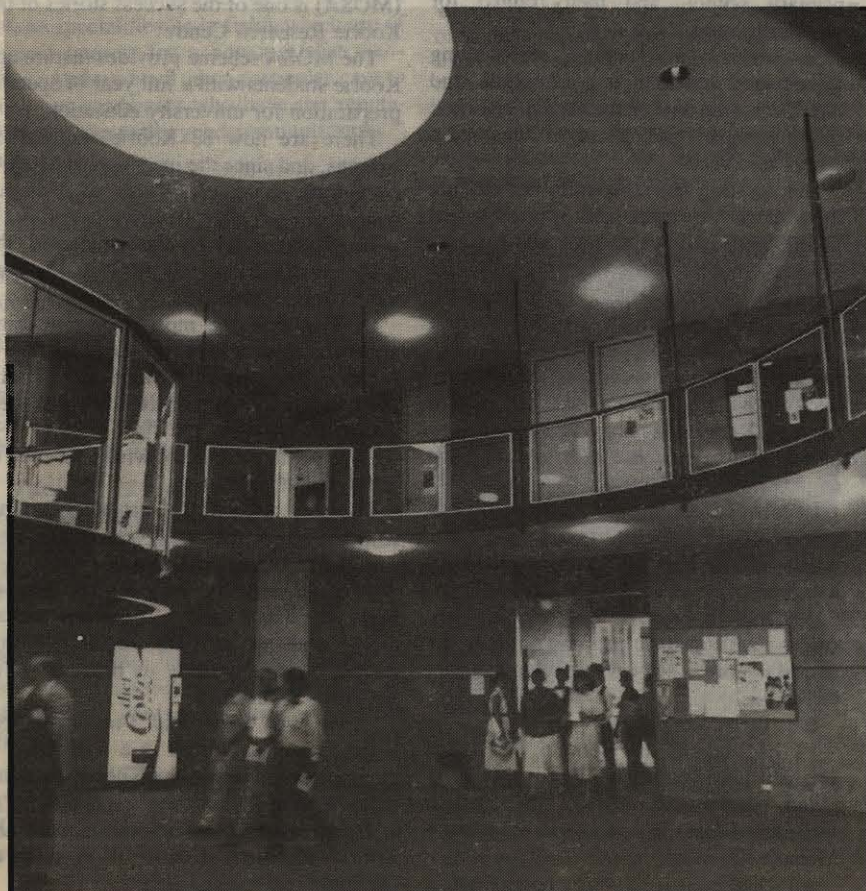
Year 12 students will receive their VCE results on Monday 15 January and until Friday 19 January students will be able to telephone course advisers or visit for interviews.

This counselling service takes into account that approximately 50 per cent of Victorian students change their preferences during the VTAC change of preference week.

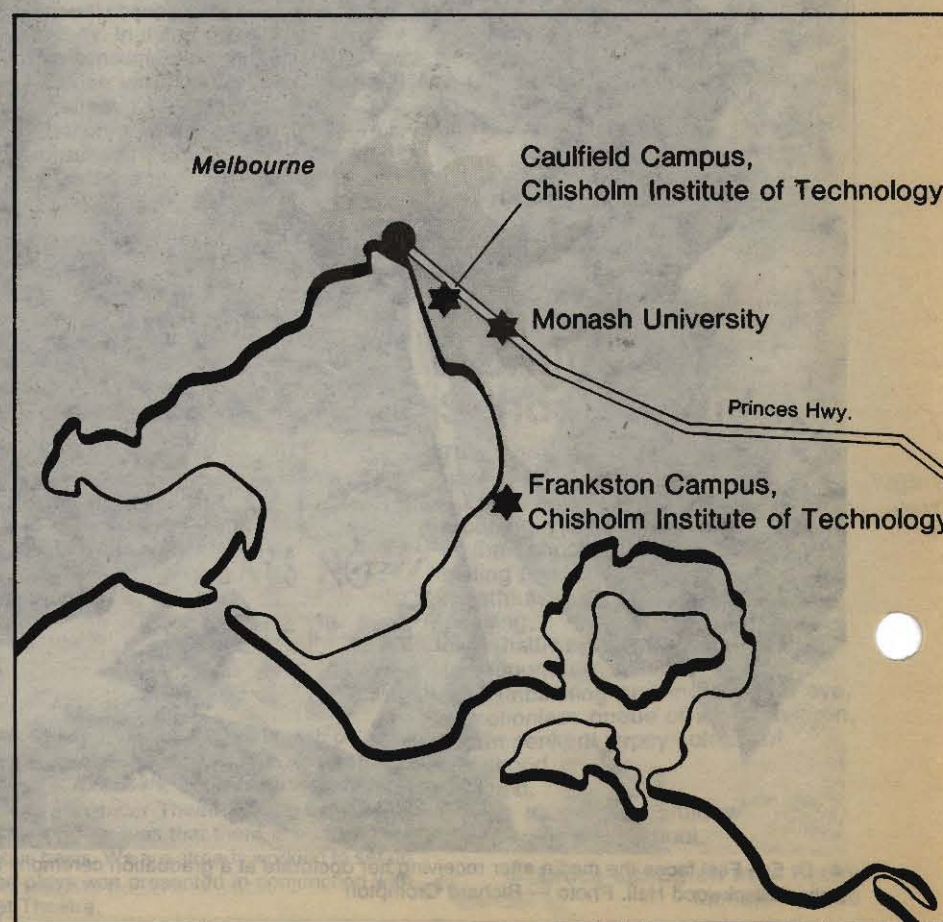
Information on courses available through distance education is now

available. It is important to note that priority is given to students who apply before 20 October. Course advisers from Monash-Gippsland distance education will be visiting the Melbourne metropolitan area, the country regions of Victoria and the south coast of NSW during August/September to provide an opportunity for individual consultation.

Both Monash and Gippsland are working closely together and are very positive and enthusiastic at the new opportunities available through this new and developing association.



• The Knuckle, the hub of the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education.



Chisholm provides variety and choice

For more than 65 years, the original parts of the Chisholm Institute have been educating Victorians about technology. Now, the institute looks set to link up with Monash to form a world-class centre of technological expertise.

Chisholm Institute of Technology is a multidisciplinary College of Advanced Education with a tradition spanning 67 years.

It offers a wide range of studies at two campuses in Caulfield and Frankston in the south-eastern and southern suburbs of Melbourne. The Caulfield campus is located next to the busy Caulfield Railway Station on the Dandenong and Frankston lines, and the Frankston campus is at the end of the Frankston freeway.

Chisholm was formed in 1982 by the amalgamation of the Caulfield Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria at Frankston. In 1988 it was the second largest of Victoria's CAEs with 4,751 full-time and 3,610 part-time students enrolled, a total of 8,361 students studying from Associate Diploma, to Master's Degree courses. There were approximately 5,900 Equivalent Full-Time Student Units (EFTSU) enrolled.

Chisholm's courses are offered in twelve Schools: Art and Design, Education, Nursing, Social and Behavioural Studies; the Faculty of Business, in its Schools of Accounting, Banking and Finance, Management and Marketing; and the Faculty of Technology which comprises the Schools of Applied Science, Computing and Information Systems, Digital Technology, and Engineering.

The courses reflect the applied nature of Chisholm education. Many are computer-based or involve computing technology. The computing facilities at the two campuses are linked by landline, and the Engineering courses all include computing components, as well as the Digital

Technology and Computing and Information Systems courses. A new product design degree links technology and design.

Other recent degrees deal with international trade and manufacturing, police studies and municipal engineering.

Chisholm is governed by its Council, the President of which is Mr Paul Ramler, a graduate of the Caulfield Institute of Technology that preceded Chisholm. The Director is Dr Geoffrey Vaughan, formerly Director of the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

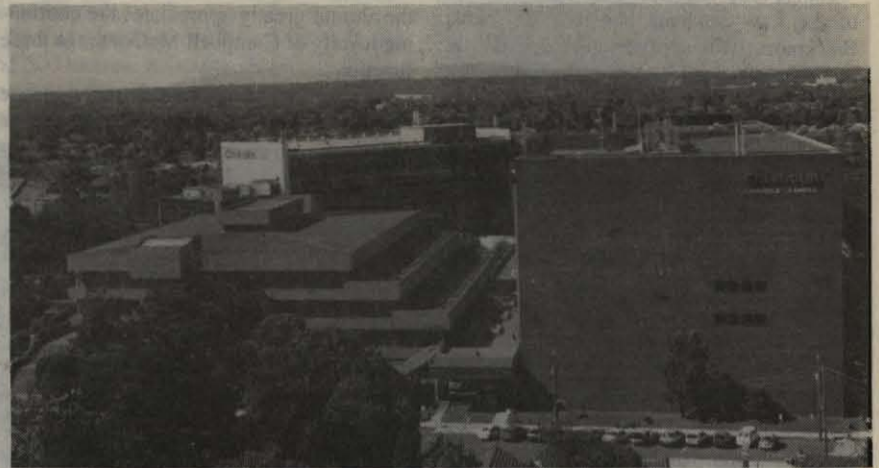
Each of the Schools is headed by a dean except in Business and Technology, where there is one dean for the faculty and four Heads of School. In addition, there are two Associate Directors, the Associate Director Registrar and the Associate Director (Planning and Resources).

Chisholm was established after the Government policy on the amalgamation of colleges was introduced in 1981.

A large dual-campus Institute had much to offer south-eastern Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula and the formal establishment of Chisholm took place on 2 March 1982. At the same time the TAFE division of Caulfield separated and became the Holmesglen College of TAFE.

The Institute is named as a tribute to Caroline Chisholm (1808-1877), the early Australian philanthropist known as 'the immigrants' friend'. She worked tirelessly on behalf of under-privileged women, organising accommodation and employment and promoting settlement on the land.

Sixty years before Chisholm, the Caulfield Technical School opened on the



• The Caulfield campus of the Chisholm Institute of Technology.

same site. Its original aim in 1922 was to serve the large area down to Frankston and Dandenong. The site at Caulfield was chosen because of its importance as a rail junction. In 1958 the school became the Caulfield Technical College and in 1968 became an institute, fully autonomous, with Advanced Education and TAFE divisions.

In 1959 the Frankston Teacher's College had opened with 109 students. The State College of Victoria at Frankston was formally constituted in 1973.

Since amalgamation, the institute has undertaken an extensive capital works program since amalgamation, extending the Caulfield campus with a Technology Tower (in which, among other commercial tenants, are Montech and Chisholm Student Union), more parking, open space and refurbished existing buildings.

At Frankston campus, which on amalgamation was a single discipline campus of 400 students, there are several new buildings including the Nursing building and room for Business and Technology courses. The campus enrolment is now around 2,500 students, and growing.

Both campuses are expected to grow and plan new buildings works as funds become available, especially with the recent announcement of funding for the new Monash University. The Minister of Education, Mr Dawkins, announced the allocation of \$7.8 million for the construction of a Technology Tower at Frankston.

Chisholm graduates of the Art and Design School have become known for their unusual and creative work and the results of students' work in fine art, ceramics and graphics courses have been exhibited around the world. The School had a total enrolment for 1988 of 504 EFTSU (Equivalent Full-Time Student Units).

Chisholm's largest enrolment is the Faculty of Business, which comprises four Schools known as the David Syme Business Schools.

The Schools of Accounting, Banking and Finance, Management, and Marketing offer Bachelor and Master degrees and Graduate Diplomas in business. The four Schools had a total enrolment of 1969 EFTSU in 1988.

The themes of entrepreneurship, international business and business technology, are reflected in strong functional programs that address the needs of commerce and industry. New courses include the Graduate Diploma in International Business, the Bachelor of Business (International Trade) and the Bachelor of Business (Manufacturing Management).

The School of Education at Frankston

offers Diplomas of Teaching in Early Childhood and Primary areas, in addition to a Bachelor of Education fourth year. Graduate Courses include Graduate Diplomas in Art Education and Outdoor Education, as well as a Master of Education. The School has shown its commitment to the professional career development of teachers. In 1988, the School had 427.5 EFTSU.

The Faculty of Technology came into being in 1985 when what are now its four Schools came together: Applied Science, Computing and Information Systems, Digital Technology and Engineering. The faculty offers subjects such as computing and information technology in common to various degrees.

It offers a unique Two Tier Course Bachelor of Technology that not only brings together the various disciplines of Technology and Computing, but is also run in co-operation with the Holmesglen and Frankston colleges of TAFE. The first year of the course is run within the TAFE colleges, while the remaining two are conducted at Chisholm.

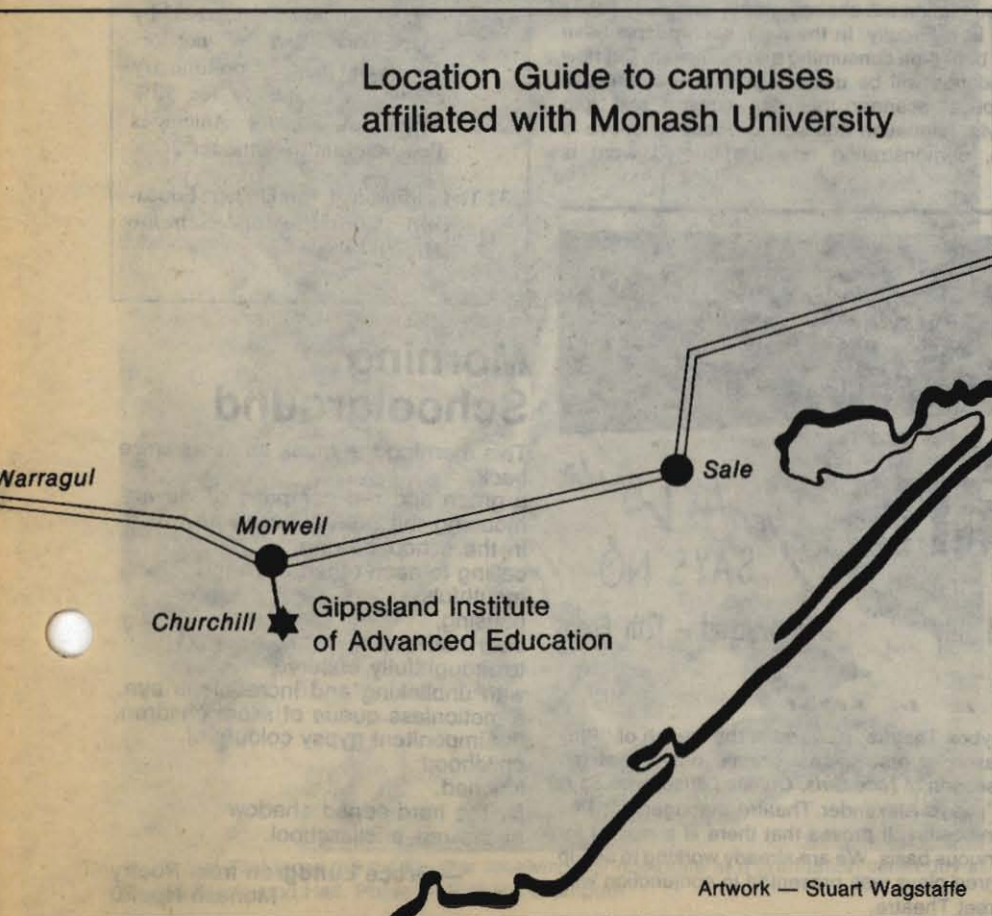
Another innovative course is the new Bachelor of Technology (Design), which runs over six consecutive semesters including summer. Applied Science had 543 EFTSU, Digital Technology had 296 EFTSU, Computing & Information Systems had 718 EFTSU, and Engineering had 553 EFTSU in 1988. In addition, the Faculty had 15.5 EFTSU students in higher degrees.

In 1987, 10 years' planning came to fruition with the first intake of students in the Diploma of Applied Science (Nursing) course at Frankston.

This year, the School had a total of 171 EFTSU. The Diploma is a three-year course that will lead to registration with the Victorian Nursing Council, and is part of a general move in Nursing Education away from exclusively hospital-based training. Students are placed in community health areas including in schools, infant welfare centres and community health centres, in addition to coursework and hospital placements.

The School of Social and Behavioural Studies offers Bachelor of Arts courses with majors in applied psychology, applied sociology, communication studies, political studies, statistics, literature and economics. A Double Degree of Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Business is also offered. The School had 824 EFTSU in 1988. Chisholm offers an Associate Diploma in Police Studies for serving members of the Police Forces, and an Associate Diploma in Welfare Studies.

Location Guide to campuses affiliated with Monash University



Willy haunts the Law Jubilee

On Tuesday 30 May, more than 550 graduates, staff members and friends of the Monash University Law School gathered at the Savoy Ballroom at the Hyatt on Collins to celebrate the Law School's 25th anniversary.

Master of Ceremonies was Campbell McComas, who played the part of a 1960s law student, Willy Waller-Baxter.

Willy, ably introduced by the President of the Law Students Society, Ms Fiona Blackmore, was appropriately decked out in 1960s gear with badges reflecting issues and attitudes of the day from "Nihilism means nothing to me" to "Anarchy!".

A slide show of Law School pictures (with other slides interspersed) accompanied Willy's speech and kept the audience much amused. The Law School and the alumni greatly appreciate the continuing loyalty of Campbell McComas in these functions.

Among the more formal parts of the evening were the loyal toast by Professor

Louis Waller, the toast to the Law School by the Premier, the Hon John Cain, and the speech in reply by the Dean of the Law School, Professor Bob Williams.

Guests included graduates from the first intake of students in 1964 as well as former staff members, including Jack Fajgenbaum, Leanna Darvall, David Hellwege and former deans David Allan and Gerry Nash, present academic and general staff members and members of the family of the late Sir David Derham, Foundation Dean of the Law Faculty.

The dinner was a great success, with guests commenting particularly on the warm atmosphere at the dinner. No doubt this atmosphere was helped by the music provided by the Monash Big Band, with staff member Neville Turner on piano.

Such successful functions do not just happen. The dinner was the result of a lot of planning and thought by the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee of the Law School under the efficient and capable chairmanship of Associate Professor H.P. Lee. Committee members were Mrs Dorothy Kovacs, Ms Helen Milovanovic, Ms Marilyn Pittard, Mr Allan York and professors Francis Trindade and Bob Williams.

Given the tremendous success of the function, inquiries have been received about early bookings for the Golden Jubilee function in the year 2014!

Marilyn Pittard
Senior Lecturer in Law



• Willy (alias Campbell McComas) indicates the only direction he can go after graduating from the Law School. Photo - Scott Fitzpatrick



• A Monash designed instrument that measures the strength of electric fields beneath high voltage power lines has won the Institution of Radio and Electronic Engineers (Melbourne Division) prize for the best final-year electrical engineering project. Designed and built by Michael Hesse (pictured), a student in the department of Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering, the electric field meter has shown that houses, trees and shrubs provide effective protection from electromagnetic radiation. The project, supervised by Dr David Geisner, was motivated by the high interest in the biological effects of such radiation.

IMPORTANT DATES

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

- 4 F Closing date for change of course/subject/unit taught in Semester 2, Education
Second teaching round DipEd ends
- 18 F Semester 2, Medicine 3 ends
- 28 M Third teaching round DipEd begins
Last date for discontinuance of a subject/unit taught and assessed in Medicine 6 for it to be classified as discontinued
- 30 W Last date for discontinuance of all studies by candidates enrolled for diplomas, bachelors' degrees, masters' degrees by coursework, and by not-for-degree and masters' preliminary candidates to qualify for 50% refund of Student Amenities Fees relevant to Semester 2
- 31 Th Census date for Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS)

Monash experts to add spice to city lunch hours

In August, the Centre for Continuing Education will inaugurate a free lunch-time lecture series that will bring to the central business district a number of distinguished speakers from Monash University.

Said Dr Jack McDonell, director of the centre: "Now that we have a well-established office in the city, we'd like to use it as a showcase for Monash lecturers."

"The emphasis, in planning the program, has been on recruiting speakers whose specialities lie in fields which are of topical interest for a non-specialist audience. And we have taken particular care to seek out academics who have the reputation of being really good communicators."

The lectures will be held at the Monash City Centre, on the corner of Exhibition Street and Flinders Lane. They will begin at 1.05pm and run for about 40 minutes. Bring your lunch if you wish - coffee is provided.

THE FIRST SERIES

Tuesday, 15 August

Professor David Aspin, Dean of Education, *Social Justice through Education in Victoria: Can We Deliver?*

Tuesday, 22 August

Professor David De Kretser, Department of Anatomy, *Research in Reproduction: Global, National and Personal Perspectives*

Tuesday, 29 August

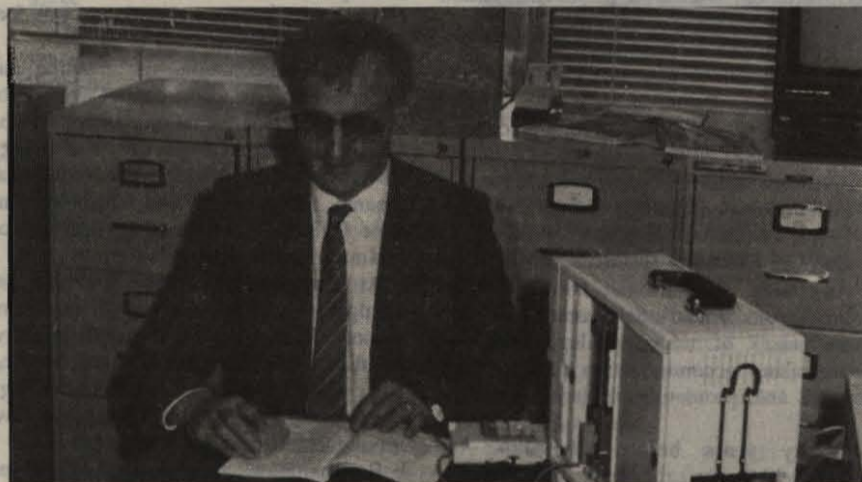
Professor Paul Rossiter, Department of Materials Engineering, *Can We Make It? Advanced Materials and Victorian Industry*

Tuesday, 5 September

Dr Margaret Kartomi, Department of Music, *Listen to the Bronze Music of Indonesia*

For further details, contact the Centre for Continuing Education on 565 4718.

MONASH REPORTER



• A \$20,000 grant from the Victorian Law Foundation will change greatly the study habits of visually impaired staff and students in the Law Faculty. In the past, such people have used tape recordings, a practice which can be both time consuming and inefficient. But now that will change. The money from the Foundation will be used to purchase a Kurzweil Personal Reader, a computer with an optical scanner that can convert text into comprehensible speech, with a choice of style, intonation and speed. Pictured above is senior lecturer in law, Mr Ron McCallum, demonstrating how the printed word is transformed into the spoken.



• Carillo Gantner, artistic director of the Playbox Theatre, pictured at the launch of "Play Season '89", Australia's first suburban season of professional drama, now on at the Alexander Theatre. The reaction to the mini-season of *Nice Girls*, *Coralie Lansdowne Says No* and *Educating Rita* has been "fantastic", says Alexander Theatre manager, Mr Phil A'Vard. "The university has responded magnificently. It proves that there is a market for good theatre out here, provided it's on a continuous basis. We are already working to set up another season next year". The season of three plays was presented in conjunction with the Playbox Theatre and Sydney's Phillip Street Theatre.

Morning Schoolground

This morning the musk lorikeets were back, a green and red company of clowns, mobbing the pale eucalypt flowers in the school-ground calling to each other, between mouthfuls, pausing, claw half-way to beak, to thoughtfully observe with unblinking and incredulous eye, a motionless queue of silent children, the impenitent gypsy colours of childhood leached, by the hard-edged shadow of the red brick school.

— Bruce Lundgren from Poetry
Monash No. 26

Interpreting the law a double bind, academic says

While it is universally understood that all Australians stand equal before the law, like Orwell's animals some of us are more equal than others.

Consider the plight of those witnesses and defendants whose command of English means that their trial or hearing might as well be conducted without them.

Translating legal jargon into plain English is difficult enough for an English-speaking Australian, but for someone who cannot speak fluent English it can be almost impossible, says the director of the National Centre of Crosscultural Studies in Law at Monash, Ms Greta Bird.

"All we do is interpret the evidence of non-English speakers for the benefit of the court, leaving the rest of the trial up to their imaginations."

"Ideally, there should be an interpreter who translates the entire case, and then witnesses could be challenged."

According to Ms Bird, who recently attended a conference in the Northern Territory organised by the Office of Ethnic Affairs on "Interpreting and the law", the problem is an historical one.

"Most Australian judges are Anglo-Saxon, basically monolingual, and have little understanding of other cultures, yet it is up to these people to decide whether or not the defendant has the right to a court interpreter," she said.

Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia all have legal interpreting services, but only Victorians and South Australians have a statutory right to interpreters during police interrogation.

The conference also heard that the paucity of court interpreters is matched only by the facilities provided for them.

A simple demonstration proved that with the state of electronic art it would be neither difficult nor expensive to incorporate interpreting booths in new and existing courthouses.

The provision of such services would also reduce the debilitating effect that courtroom surroundings can have on a witness or defendant, Ms Bird said.

"People can lose their facility for English under stress. There was a recent case in the outback where a frightened German tourist was too scared to sign his bail form because he thought it was a bribe to the police."

It was appropriate that a conference dealing with an Australia-wide problem should be held in Darwin, arguably the most multicultural of all Australian cities, and one where the most common language heard in court, besides English, is usually an Aboriginal dialect.

About 75 per cent of prisoners in Northern Territory gaols are Aboriginal - a problem compounded by the fact that not only are Aboriginal interpreters both scarce and inadequately trained, but also are loath to work in the white man's court.

The seriousness of the situation in the Territory was reflected in the conference roll-call - participants included the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Magistrate, local police, interpreters and members of the Northern Territory Law Society and the Northern Territory Law School.

No law school in Australia at present gives its students the experience of working side-by-side with interpreters as part of its core curriculum.

For a country that prides itself on its multiculturalism, says Ms Bird, the desperate need for court interpreters should be recognised by the teachers of those who translate the legal language for us.

Hayden launches union history



● The Governor-General, Mr Bill Hayden (second from left) and Mrs Dallas Hayden speak to Dr Andrew Spaul (left) and Dr Martin Sullivan.

A book by two Monash academics on the history of the Queensland Teachers' Union (QTU) was launched by the Governor-General, Mr Bill Hayden, at the QTU's recent centenary conference in Brisbane.

A History of the Queensland Teachers' Union (Allen and Unwin), by Reader in Education, Dr Andrew Spaul, and senior lecturer in Education, Dr Martin Sullivan, was commissioned by the union in 1986 as part of its centenary celebrations. The QTU is the oldest teachers' union in Australia, and one of the oldest trade unions in Queensland.

Mr Hayden launched the book in the historic School of Arts building in Brisbane - the same hall where the first QTU conference was held in January 1889. About 300 people, including trade union officials, members of parliament, life members of the QTU and conference delegates, attended the launch.

In his address, Mr Hayden observed that *A History of the Queensland Teachers' Union* represented an important contribution to the new social history in Australia.

It was a scholarly, yet lively, study which portrayed the ordinary working lives of Queensland teachers, Mr Hayden said. He then recalled the lifelong influence of his own state school teachers in South Brisbane.

Dr Spaul and Dr Sullivan told the gathering they had wanted to write a critical and comprehensive history which would demonstrate not only the union's concern for teachers' industrial conditions, but its enduring interest in professional issues and the advancement of state education and, these days, its defence.

Dr Sullivan said it was appropriate that the Governor-General should launch the book, as the Haydens' home of Ipswich (when Mr Hayden was MHR for Oxley) was also the birthplace of the present union. (The first local association of teachers was formed in and around Ipswich in 1886.)

The QTU Annual Conference had earlier conferred the status of "honorary members of the union" on Drs Spaul and Sullivan for their contribution on the writing of the book.

Immigrant children often speak in pidgin

Children from ethnic backgrounds who live between two cultures often grow up without the proper means of expressing themselves, says Dr Millicent Vladiv of Slavic Languages.

Caught between their native culture and the Australian way life many "literally grow up without a text", and without suitable tuition can experience severe learning difficulties, says Dr Vladiv.

"Children who learn the native code from their parents learn a kind of pidgin language, but for many it is like being deaf and dumb.

"Although they are no less intelligent, they usually have more learning problems than their peers."

The problems encountered by students of ethnic backgrounds, particularly those of Slavic origin, was the subject of a recent conference at Monash convened by Dr Vladiv.

"Slavic languages in contact", attended by Slavic specialists from Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand, arose out of a perceived need to conduct research into what happens to Slavic languages when they come into contact with English.

According to Dr Vladiv, research has shown that ethnic groups do not use the standard language spoken by their counterparts in their country of origin.

For students from such a background this creates a special problem; in many cases they are unable to express themselves properly in either their parents' native tongue or English.

In fact, their lingua franca is usually an in-between language, or interlanguage, which teachers of Slavic students often find difficult to understand.

One of those academics who has grappled with the problem of teaching bilingual Slavic students is Dr Anna Shymkiw of the Centre for Ukrainian Studies at Macquarie University.

A pioneer in the study of Canadian-Ukrainian in contact with English in Canada, Dr Shymkiw spoke at the conference about questionnaires she has developed to help researchers measure how Slavic languages have changed in contact with Canadian English.

With the assistance of Professor Jiri Marvan of Slavic Languages, Dr Shymkiw plans to set up a project next year to investigate cultural and communication problems experienced by people of the Slavic community in Australia.

"As the problem of bilingualism has enormous implications for early childhood development, one of the critical areas the project will be looking at is the schoolchild

whose parents communicate in a Slavic language at home," Dr Vladiv said.

"As no normal schools address the problems encountered by these children, the project will be feeding into community and Saturday schools."

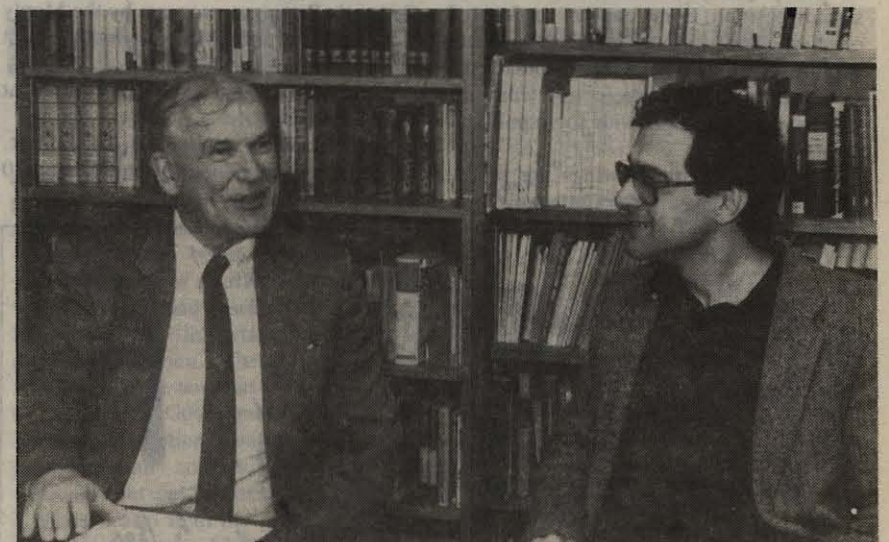
Dr Vladiv says the material provided by the research will enable teachers to recognise the students' interlanguage and allow them to develop a suitable curriculum.

And the project will have spinoffs which will benefit the wider community. For instance, hospital staff will be able to use the Slavic interlanguages to communicate with those Slavic patients who have difficulty with English.

As Monash is home to the National Centre for Community Languages in the Professions (CLIP), it is an ideal place to conduct research on Slavic languages as community languages, Dr Vladiv said.

Monash teaches, or has taught, two of the three Yugoslav languages represented at the workshop: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene and Macedonian.

Recording Ukrainian culture



● Professor Vasyi Markus of the department of Political Science, Loyola University of Chicago (left), visited Monash recently to set up an editorial team for the Australian volume of the *Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Diaspora*, a six-volume account of the lives of Ukrainian migrants around the world. The volume, which will cover the arts, music, demography and religion of Ukrainian migrants in Australia, will be edited by lecturer in Ukrainian, Dr Marko Pavlyshyn (right). Professor Markus, the project's editor-in-chief, expects the encyclopedia to be completed in 1993.

Monash Reporter

The next issue will be published on Wednesday 6 September, 1989

Copy deadline is Friday 25 August, and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, photos) and suggestions should be sent to the editor, Information Office, Gallery Building, or ring ext. 2067.

Old press shows how the printed word can bring the house down

The original of the Franklin handpress recently acquired by the Graduate School of Librarianship stands in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC, a "battered and shaky old veteran".

But then, it is almost 300 years old; the press's namesake, one Benjamin Franklin, is said to have used it when he worked in an English printing house in the 1720s.

The university's press is an exact replica of the one used by the future US statesman, and the same back-breaking technique is still needed to produce the printed word.

Just ask Dr Brian McMullin, Reader in the Graduate School of Librarianship.

To bring the inked type and paper together, the printer (often Dr McMullin) has to exert an enormous amount of force on the bar to "take the impression".

(Ideally, the press should be braced against the ceiling of its basement room in the Main Library to stop it moving across the floor, but in the interests of the three storeys of library above, the machine remains unattached.)

Built nine years ago by a retired school teacher, John Ponder, to the specifications of the original, the press was purchased last September to add to an array of presses that give librarianship students hands-on printing experience.

Presses used in this manner are called bibliographical presses, the rationale for which was summed up in 1913 by noted English scholar, R.B. McKerrow:

"(The press's use) would teach students not to regard a book as a collection of separate leaves of paper attached in some mysterious manner to a leather back, nor to think that the pages are printed one after

another beginning at the first and proceeding regularly to the last.

"They would have constantly and clearly before their minds all the processes by which the matter of the work before them has passed, from its first being written down by the pen of its author to its appearance in the finished volume . . ."

Apart from helping students learn the art of printing, the Franklin Press is also used by the Graduate School of Librarianship's own publishing concern, Ancora Press, established at Monash 10 years ago to produce small volumes of poetry and specialised publications.

(As well as meaning "still" — as in the university's motto, Ancora Imparo, 'I am still learning' — the Latin word ancora also means anchor, the reproduction of which was a common sight on the title pages of many 16th and 17th century books.)

Although it publishes "intermittently", books from Ancora Press — hand-printed and hand-bound — have become something of a collector's item.

Future publications will include the transcript of an early 17th century manuscript which contains advice to daughters on such things as how to choose husbands; and a letter from Sir Redmond Barry in which he instructs his agent in London on the sort of books that should be purchased for the new Melbourne Public Library.



• Dr Brian McMullin gives his all for the sake of the printed word. Photo — Tony Miller.

Where embarrassment gives way to information

Imagine a service which provides specialised information on reproduction for the general public, an education program for medical professionals, and postgraduate courses in reproductive science as well.

It may sound like a glimpse into the future, but it is all available at the university's Centre for Reproductive Biology.

Established two years ago, the centre provides postgraduate and public education in reproductive sciences from experts who are often world leaders in their fields.

"It's an indication of the reaction when 300 people turn up at a one night seminar!"

The experts involved in this year's public menopause seminar were Professor David de Kretser, director of the Centre for Reproductive Biology and a world renowned endocrinologist and male infertility expert; Professor Henry Burger, director of the Medical Research Centre at Prince Henry's Hospital; and Dr Rosemary Ayton of Prince Henry's Menopause Clinic.

Mrs Lodge said that information was available on menopause, but it was usually in a form understandable only to medical practitioners.

"It's important that you have the experts presenting this information, and then have an open forum.

"Quite a lot of time was dedicated to answering questions, and I think a lot of people found that really helpful.

"There's a constant need for information about topics such as breast and cervical cancer, menopause and even pregnancy and birth.

"There's a need for information at a professional medical level as well," Mrs Lodge said.

And the centre's professional education program caters for this with seminars and short courses which introduce medical practitioners to new technologies and research.

The Centre for Reproductive Biology brings together experts from all the departments of the Faculty of Medicine and its affiliated research institutes.

It offers a one-year diploma and a two-year master's course, available on a full- or part-time basis to medical and science graduates.

Another aspect of the centre's work is its yearly public lecture series called "Sex, Science and Society", which covers anything from AIDS to the human libido.

Mrs Lodge has been managing the centre since it was established in July 1987 — apart from a short period away to practise a little reproductive biology of her own (son Nicholas is now nine months old).

The centre is on the first floor of the Anatomy Building, and details of its courses and seminars can be obtained by ringing 565 2765 on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays.



• Rebecca Lodge

Reproductive biology is the science of the transmission of life.

Said Mrs Rebecca Lodge, the administrator of the centre: "We felt there was a need out there for information on reproductive and health issues."

"At the time we set up the centre, no one else seemed to be doing this with the kind of experts to whom we had access."

One of the most successful aspects of the public education program has been the seminars held in 1988 and 1989 on understanding the complex problem of menopause.

Women's reaction to the seminars has been overwhelming, says Mrs Lodge.

"The response was 'thank goodness there is somewhere we can go to find out more information' and 'I can't find any written material, and I want to know what my options are'.

Drawing attention to recent Irony, Humour and Dissent

Irony, Humour & Dissent, Recent Australian Drawings, now at the Monash University Gallery, is a survey exhibition of 11 artists who live in Sydney or Melbourne.

The exhibition shows how the artists incorporate notions of irony, as a form of critique and caricature, into their recent work.

Some of the artists approach their images playfully, others adopt a more serious position. Some explore the idea of creativity and personal authorship; some explore the division between popular culture and high art; others use irony to explore their concerns with socio-political issues.

The artists whose drawings are represented in the show are Jon Cattapan, Tony

Coleing, Dale Frank, Peter Kennedy, Geoff Lowe with Sunny-Side Up, Tim Maguire, Linda Marrinon, Margaret Morgan, Gareth Sansom, Ruth Waller and Jenny Watson.

The exhibition was organised as part of Sydney's Perspecta program by the Manly Art Gallery and Museum with guest curator Alison Carroll.

A fully illustrated catalogue, priced at \$10, is available.

The exhibition closes on 26 August. Gallery times are Tuesdays to Fridays, 10 am-5 pm, Saturday 1-5 pm.

