Faculties may use own methods of student selection

Future methods of student selection for Monash should vary from faculty to faculty if HSC is abandoned, suggests a report to the Professorial Board.

Faculties have already indicated differing entry requirements, says the report, which was prepared by an ad hoc committee appointed by the Board.

The committee's submissions, considered at Professorial Board's September meeting:
- Set out suggested general guidelines for future University policy on selection.
- Recommend that the Science-based and Humanities-based faculties set up separate joint committees to co-ordinate their requirements and "explore common ground".
- Recommend an approach to the three other Victorian universities on the student selection question.
- Members of the ad hoc committee are Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor W.A.G. Scott (chairman) and Professors R. D. Brown, P. J. Frensham, M. McBrat, K. C. Westfold and W. A. Rechinger.

Professorial Board, at the September meeting, approved the suggested formation of the two joint faculty discussion groups and -- "in view of the urgency of this matter" -- recommended that these should report back to the ad hoc committee no later than November 10.

This will allow the committee to make a further report to next month's meeting of the Board.

Professorial Board also accepted, in principle, the proposal to approach the other three universities.

The ad hoc committee's findings support an earlier statement from Professorial Board opposing the idea of an open entry scheme, maintaining that Monash would require some form of entry test should HSC be abandoned.

This has been a possibility since a vote earlier this year by the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association (VSTA) in favor of boycotting the examination. A similar vote in 1974 was subsequently reversed.

Broad dividing line

While there was no apparent unanimity among all Monash faculties on desirable future selection procedures, there was a broad dividing line between the Science-based and Humanities-based faculties, says the ad hoc committee's report.

Law and ECOFS favor the use of "developed ability" tests like TEEP or ASAT as a ranking device at some stage of the selection process.

Arts prefers moderated teacher assessment supported by school records (which Law would also use), also supported by an aptitude test and examination results in English and either mathematics or a foreign language, which it would wish to retain as prerequisites.

Engineering, Medicine, and Science should attempt to co-ordinate their core syllabus requirements and discuss a joint approach to selection, and.

Arts, ECOFS, and Law should explore common ground.

Because it could reasonably be expected that an increasing number of future applications for university places would be from "early leavers" and from mature people without the formal entry requirements, the joint faculty committees should give particular attention to the manner in which TEEP/ASAT-type tests may be incorporated into selection procedures, says the committee.

It had been pointed out that more than 40 per cent of the first-year Arts intake in 1975 were over the age of 23.

While final details would have to await the recommendations of the two proposed inter-faculty committees, the ad hoc committee's report offered this suggested general University approach to the selection issue:

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Aborigines in Society

The Centre for Continuing Education next month will hold a four-day seminar on Aborigines in Australian Society.

It will be conducted at the Halls of Residence from November 16-19 inclusive. The seminar director will be Dr. Elizabeth Eggleston, director of the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

Background to the seminar is the increasing emphasis being placed in secondary and technical school courses on Aboriginal topics, particularly in HSC Australian history and other social science courses.

The seminar is designed to enable teachers of those courses to learn more about the position of Aborigines in which TEEP/ASAT-type tests may be incorporated into selection procedures, says the committee.

It had been pointed out that more than 40 per cent of the first-year Arts intake in 1975 were over the age of 23.

While final details would have to await the recommendations of the two proposed inter-faculty committees, the ad hoc committee's report offered this suggested general University approach to the selection issue:

A public recital by the Wednesday Consort, a group of Monash musicians specializing in early music, provided the setting for the opening of the Robert Blackwood Hall Organ Appeal last Wednesday night.

Pictured here are English Tutor Susan Tweg (soprano) and Dr. Harold Love, Reader in English (playing a tenor krummhorn).

You'll read more about the Wednesday Consort on page 11, and about the Organ Appeal on page 2.
Students may face tests

from Page 1

- All Monash applicants should be required to take a TEEP/ASAT-type test at some time during sixth form year. As this would require no preparation, it would not interfere with schoolwork.

The results should be used to place applicants in rank order. This test should also be given to early leavers and, perhaps, to other B-type applicants.

- Students wishing to enter the Science-based faculties should also sit for externally-set examinations in the required core subject. Since the core material would be the basis for subsequent studies in certain University subjects, the examiners would require a good deal more than 50 per cent for a passing grade.

It would be advantageous if the core-mathematics syllabus also met the "hurdle" requirements of the core-syllabus examinations (weighted in whatever way each faculty desired), supported by such other evidence from schools of facility in English and other subjects as they may require.

"Evidence by early leavers of appropriate industrial, commercial or other experience might be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for school studies," the committee suggests.

- In cases where not all core material has been covered at school, or where mature-age applicants had reached the requisite level of proficiency in only part of this material, bridging courses might have to be undertaken before admission to first year studies.

- The three Humanities-based faculties should select students on the basis of their TEEP/ASAT test results, together with the examination results in English and, in the case of Arts, in a foreign language as an alternative to mathematics.

Each faculty could, if it wished, require evidence from schools of the completion of additional secondary studies (no actual examination results to be produced).

The committee said it did not recommend use of teacher assessment as a prime selection tool for entry to Monash, because of the problems of moderation and the views of some teachers on the associated effects on their role as teachers.

On the question of facility in the English language, the committee pointed out that this might be assessed by some means other than a formal examination — perhaps, say, by means of a student's history exam paper.

While urging the importance of facility in English, the committee suggested that faculties might wish to review their basic requirements in this regard and how they may best be met.

Effect on curricula

"Much of the criticism of the HSC examination has been directed at its effect upon the curricula of the secondary schooling years leading up to sixth form and at its use by employers as a 'certificate' of education," says the committee's report.

"It should, however, be recognised that, from the information available, its success as a predictor of likely success in tertiary studies, particularly in the science-based faculties, has been shown to be better than the two main alternatives — teacher assessment and "developed ability" tests.

The committee concluded that for selection purposes the University should concentrate on specifying minimum faculty entrance requirements, leaving to teachers the professional task of devising curricula that meet them.

"Again, the University should make it clear that it is not in any way involved in the "certification" of students at the end of their secondary schooling," the report says.

"Its interest is in ranking applicants who have met certain minimum standards. The fields in which these minimum standards lie may differ slightly from faculty to faculty, and their assessment, which includes a content-based examination, TEEP or ASAT-type tests, and/or moderated teacher assessment."

APPEAL OFF TO GOOD START

Sir James Darling, President of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, opened the $350,000 Monash University Organ Appeal in Robyn Blackwood Hall last Wednesday night. Sir James (left) said that Robert Blackwood Hall — "so magnificently a place in which to hear music" — deserved an organ.

A particular organ, unique as all organs are, will be worthy of this hall, of this University, and of the man (Dr. Matheson) in recognition of whom it will be presented," he said.

Sir James, the Appeal President, Mr. Henry Krongold, and the appeal had got off to a magnificent start and he was confident that the final target would be reached quickly. By the time the appeal officially opened, donations already totalled more than $207,000. Principal gifts so far received included:

- $50,000 — Victorian Ministry for the Arts, Monash University
- $30,000 — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krongold.
- $10,000 — Invicta Carpets Pty. Ltd., The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd.; Anonymous
- $5000 — Sidney Myer Charity Trust; Rose Music Pty. Ltd.

LECTURE SERIES ON ABORIGINES

Aborigines Today is the theme of a program of talks currently being held at Swinburne College of Technology, under the auspices of the Monash University Research into Aboriginal Affairs and the Swinburne Centre for Urban Studies.

The lectures are being held every Wednesday from 8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. in seminar room 1002, 10th floor, Business and Arts Building, Swinburne College, Hawthorn.

These lectures have already been held:

- October 1 — Community Development in Aboriginal Areas, by Dr. Robert Clarke, Aboriginal Community Development, Adelaide.
- October 8 — The Road of Prejudice, by Mr. John Morison, co-ordinator, Course in Community for Aboriginal Students at Swinburne.
- October 15 — Aboriginal Medical Services, by Mr. Golin Bourke, Aboriginal Medical Officer, Victorian Department of Health.
- October 22 — Aboriginal Education, by Mr. Colin Bourke, Aboriginal Education Officer, Victorian Education Department.
- October 29 — Aboriginal Culture, by Hyacinthe Marcoux, the Victorian Council of Aboriginal Culture.

Australiean Elizabethan Theatre
Robart Blackwood Hall
Wednesday night.

Organ fences planned

Because of recent vandalism, it is planned to protect the Monash campus with a 6ft. chain mesh boundary fence, which University Engineer, Mr. Kevin Grace, estimates the project will cost $13,000.

The Committee of Deans, at their meeting on September 5, recommended approval of the spending.

The Finance Committee, meeting this coming Friday, are expected to ratify the decision.

The idea of some form of security fence has been discussed for some time. The decision to go ahead with the project followed last month's meetings by vandals of the fences in the south-west corner of the campus.

Details of the design were ironed out at a recent meeting of the Buildings Committee. The chain mesh to be used will be coated with black PVC. This will help it merge with the background when viewed from a distance.

The fence will run from the Jock Marshall Zoological Reserve, along both sides of a bend in the campus road around into Blackwell Road and into the outer side of the bus entry, the fence will continue along Wellington Road and around along into the outer side of the campus as far as the houses in Beddoes Avenue.

There will be gates at existing pedestrian accesses. These will be looked at later.

"While it is impractical to completely enclose the campus, we hope the fence will dissuade vandals," says Mr. Grace.
Aboriginal settlement of Finke, in 1970, was advised, supported by the Presbyterian Church, but returned to Moonah as Deputy Buildings Officer in January. Mr. Trembach, 32, and married with two children aged 2½ and six months, is a Bachelor of Building student at Monash University.

Before coming to Monash as Deputy Buildings Officer in January, 1970, he was in charge of contract and site administration at A. V. Jennings Industries projects in Perth and Melbourne.

Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, on a recent inspection tour. (Photo: Th. Sun).

A RACENT picture of newly-appointed Buildings Officer, John Trembach (right), with the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, on a site inspection tour. (Phoro: The Sun).

A black company's law for a Monash MA

Post-graduate student Margaret Bain has returned to Monash to complete her M.A. thesis, leaving behind her caravan home at the Aboriginal settlement of Finke, in the Northern Territory.

However, the small settlement of Finke is not without a Monash resident. Margaret's role as community adviser, supported by the Presbyterian Church, has been taken over by Justin Moloney, a former anthropology and sociology student here.

Margaret's thesis is the result of her experience at Finke, where she has lived since 1968, with a stay at Monash in 1972–73 to begin her studies.

The settlement was originally a fringe-dwelling population of Aborigines close to a white township of railway and government employs. Now it is a permanent black township, with all land except for small parcels of government property, owned by the Aborigines.

In the process of change, Margaret learned acutely conscious of the vastly different world views and expectations of the two societies, and her thesis will explore this situation. It is titled "Black and White Contact - the Implications of Opposing Views of Reality".

In her time at Finke, Margaret has watched and helped as the people moved into business ventures. They began with a store, and with an initial capital of $1,000, in 1970–71, and now have a business with a turnover last year of $27,000.

The next venture was a housing factory, established in the last twelve months with an Australian Government loan of $45,000.

The factory was the idea of the Aborigines, who wanted to build their own homes. Alice Springs builder, John McNell, and an architect from Adelaide, produced a design which may be unique.

Based on a meccano-set principle, the design is a method of construction enabling any type of building to be erected by use of different combinations of pieces.

Margaret says the design was developed so that an illiterate person could erect his own house by following picture illustrations.

With the factory established under the management of John McNell, the Finke people, through their Apuludo Social Club, have now bought the Finke Hotel.

Margaret says the purchase of the hotel will mean the people can control the problem of drink themselves.

"The hotel was causing acute problems in the community, which they recognised but were helpless against," she says.

"Now they can control it, and the first thing the social club has done is to cut out the sale of flagons of wine."

Margaret says the main advances at Finke have been the recognition by the people of their own abilities to understand and use the white man's goods and their freedom to control their own future through their business ventures.

She believes her role as sounding board and supporter has helped in the development of the self-confidence of the people.

By showing confidence in the Aborigines, and by working with them in projects, she feels she has "eased the crunch" between the people and the pressures imposed on them by their situation.

Margaret says the freedom of the people has come about through their autonomy as a private company.

The Apuludo Social Club owns all the shares in the Apuludo Construction Company Pty. Ltd., the owner of the factory, and the only whites involved are employees of the social club or the factory.

"They are a free community, of free-dwelling people, because of company law," she says. "Even the advice or supervision of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs must be within the framework of company law."

Margaret hopes to finish her thesis within six to twelve months, and will then return to Finke for as long as she can usefully be there.

The University has appointed Mr. John Trembach as its new Buildings Officer, with responsibility for current projects worth more than $5 million.

He has been Acting Buildings Officer since Mr. Geoff Wildman resigned in June. Mr. Trembach, 32, and married with two children aged 2½ and six months, is a Bachelor of Building graduate of Melbourne University.

Before coming to Monash as Deputy Buildings Officer in January, 1970, he was in charge of contract and site administration at A. V. Jennings Industries projects in Perth and Melbourne.

At present Mr. Trembach has seven building projects under his control. He estimates six will be completed before the end of the year. These are:

- The non-collegiate flats ($925,000).
- Biology extension ($2,500,000).
- Union extension ($420,000).
- Education Faculty extension ($1,400,000).

University Offices extension ($370,000).

The seventh project, the $750,000 Krongold Centre for training and education in the arts of handicapped and exceptional children, is expected to be completed early in 1976, says Mr. Trembach.

He takes up his new duties at a time when future building works are subject to some uncertainty because of the Federal Government's announced cuts in capital expenditure.

"A number of projects were scheduled for commencement next year," he explains.

"These are mainly in the Medicine and Science area and include extensions to physiology and anatomy, a new block of medical buildings, psychology building, and alterations to the existing medical school."

"Firm advice on what progress can be made on these projects in 1976 is expected shortly."

A game of names

A first year class in the Monash Law School recently was discussing a well-known High Court case of the late 1960s, Mulvey v Manfield.

The names of the parties, who were prominent turf identities, were immediately recognisable, even to a number of the younger students.

The lecturer then asked if there was anything familiar about the names of counsel in the case - Mr. L. K. Murphy for the plaintiff and Mr. R. M. Eggleston for the defendant.

The inquiry brought blank stares - until one girl student suggested that perhaps counsel for the defendant was Tony Eggleston.

The lecturer broke the news, gently, that the case in fact was In re for the Probate of the Will of Mr. Lionel Murphy GC, who was to become, in 1975, Attorney-General of Australia and a Justice of the High Court.

Mr. (now Sir Richard) Eggleston went on to become a Judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court and of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory, President of the Trade Practices Tribunal - and now Chancellor of Monash University (as well as a special lecturer in the Monash Law School).

As far as is known, he has never done favours for the Liberal (or any other) party.

Black studies

The last two lectures in the Black Studies series for 1975 will be given this month.

On October 7, at 7 p.m., in the Union Conference Room, Mr. Sas Rajgri Gadi will speak on "Village Courts in Papua New Guinea", some guidelines for the Aboriginal Communities.

On October 14, a film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza" will be shown in the Conference Room, starting at 7 p.m.

MONASH REPORTER
In defence of a thesis

A Canadian approach to the examination of Ph.D. students which seems to be harsh has the advantage of providing a mature, potentially scholarly, self-motivated candidate presents for examination.

Dr. Bill Melbourne, recently appointed to the Chair of Fluid Mechanics, observed the examination process for a Ph.D. student at the University of Western Ontario during his study leave which ended last year.

The examination was structured in four stages, beginning with the reading of the student's unbound thesis by four examiners, incising the student's supervisor.

Then, in a full day of examination, the candidate gave a public defence of his thesis to an audience of staff and students. In the morning, the examiners participating.

After lunch with the examiners, the examination went into private sitting, with each examiner presenting a short discussion on the thesis, including an attack on one. They then orally examined the student. This procedure took about two hours, after which the student summed up his final position.

The examiners then met to decide whether or not to recommend the candidate for the Ph.D. degree, and to consider what modification had to be made to the written thesis before it was bound.

In the examination Prof. Melbourne observed, the candidate was awarded the degree of Ph.D. with a portfolio of studies in environmental science before two of the paintings which he believes will create the current "visual environment". The paintings can be viewed between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Environmental Science has moved from Zoology to more spacious accommodation on the first floor of the Maths/Physics building. The paintings of Neil Douglas, a well-known conservationist, have a reputation as bush painter rather than a landscape artist. Unlike most landscape artists who depict the denuded hills of the rural scene, he seeks out what is left of the unspoilt Australian bushland and paints its primeval untidy wilderness. The Australian Conservation Foundation has recently printed five of his "bushscapes" and is selling them to raise funds.

Abigail Heathcote could be described as the first of the "back to Earth" painters. Although she is also interested in bush painting, her gentle, early paintings of such commonplace things as pumpkins, sunflowers and gardens give expression to the things that are important to the new culture of "earth gardens."

The Master of Environmental Science course will produce its first graduates this year. At present some 70 candidates from all disciplines are enrolled, having chosen courses from over 40 offered by all faculties. A variety of interdisciplinary projects are in progress. Applications for admission to the course in 1976 close at the end of November.

Dr. Tim Ealey, co-ordinator of studies in environmental science, believes that works by these artists are most appropriate to the situation. The paintings can be viewed between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Watch signs for display above photocopier machines at Monash have been revised in an attempt to clarify for students the provisions of the Copyright Act. The University Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, says the University will also attempt supervision of the use of the machines, particularly with regard to lengthy copying.

These measures follow the recent High Court case in which the Court, found that photocopying machines in the library of the University of New South Wales had been used to infringe copyright. The High Court judges held that the particular instance of breach of copyright had been authorised by the University of New South Wales through the provision of photocopier machines in the library without qualification as to their use.

Following the case, a Sydney organisation, Copyright Agency Limited, notified universities in New South Wales that it would seek a fee for photocopy reproduction of books by two Australian authors. The agency listed seven books by poet Judith Wright and five law books by Professor Julius Stone. The agency requested payment of $1 in respect of each author to cover photocopying of any of the books for the remainder of this year.

Mr Southwell said these universities, had been criticised for not paying the fee, but payment could be seen as admission that there might be breaches involving the work of the authors.

At a guess, he said, up to 60 per cent of the books in a modern library could be covered by copyright, and the difficulty was that it was almost impossible to determine, on-the-spot, whether a book was subject to copyright.

It could require careful study by a bibliographer and a lawyer to determine this, particularly with regard to books in which copyright had been created by the Copyright Act. Normally copyright ceased 50 years after the death of the author, but this now was not necessarily so.

Mr Southwell said the University believed the use of the photocopier machines was of value.

"We are also convinced that, if the machines are reducing the payment of royalties to authors, then this is a matter for consideration," he said.

"But, while the Attorney-General's committee, under Mr Justice Franki, is currently looking at the problems of photocopying and the conflicting interests of copyright owners, we consider that any specific action regarding royalties is premature.

"We are sure that there is a case against multiple copying, and we think members of the University should be warned against distributing anything more than minor extracts to students."

OCTOBER, 1972
On location - in a manner of speaking

German "as it is spoken" became part of the fourth year honours course for eight students from the Monash Department of German when they spent last semester as students at universities in Germany.

It is believed to be the first time that a group of undergraduate students from a German department in Australia has gone to Germany to study the language and in the process gain course credits.

Three students, Karin Wagner, Alan Wittick and Tanya Austin, went to the Johann Wolfgang van Goethe University at Frankfurt, to study German literature.

The others, Melissa Leong, Leonie Woolnough, Alison Dick, Ross Curtis and Anne Gordon, lived in the German Academic Exchange Service.

The students organised their "on location" studies themselves, after deciding, during a language test 12 months ago, that it was time to study German was to go to Germany, rather than wait for the department to arrange a visit.

After winning support from the department, they made most of the arrangements themselves, with the departmental staff arranging the academic links. Both institutions have associations with Monash.

The students paid their own fares, but were given subsidies towards their living costs by the Department of German and the Faculty of Arts and the German Academic Exchange Service.

The three students at Frankfurt lived in student homes, similar to halls of residence, which housed 500 students.

The students were accommodated in groups of 16 on each floor, sharing a communal kitchen, and the close interaction this fostered greatly improved their use of the language, according to Karin.

The five at Trier lived in private homes or shared flats.

The eight students have voted the program such a success that it is planned to repeat the experience for 1977 students.

An exchange program with students from the two German universities at Monash may also be established.

Survey to keep track of changing student trends

A joint survey by Monash University and the Victorian Education Department got under way last week to pinpoint what subjects are becoming fashionable among secondary students.

This data is expected to be of value in predicting the need for teachers and in contributing to the planning of educational development at both secondary and tertiary levels.

The survey is to be carried out by the Education Department as an annual exercise from now on.

More than a year's planning and testing by the Monash Careers and Appointments Office and the Education Department has gone into its preparation.

Fourth, fifth and sixth form teachers are being asked to fill in information sheets which will be fed directly into a Monash computer.

The completed sheets will be returned to Monash by October and a preliminary analysis of the findings should be completed before the end of the year.

The survey is part of a continuous project at Monash which has been code-named STEP (for Secondary- Tertiary Education Planning).

The University's Careers and Appointments Office, with the help of the Computer Centre, is attempting to build up a computer-based information system by which the flow of students through the Victorian education system can be monitored.

Explaining the need for the survey, The Careers and Appointments Officer, Mr. Warren Mann, said work already conducted by his department had shown there were substantial changes in subject "fashions" from year to year.

There had, for example, been a falling off in interest in traditional subjects such as English literature, physics, chemistry, pure and applied maths, geography and foreign languages.

Other areas such as economics, biology, commercial and legal studies, social studies and general maths, were enjoying a rise in popularity.

Mr. Mann said this had generated pressures in some areas of the tertiary system and shortfalls of students in others.

"Our concern is to try to predict trends in future so that accurate management information is available for future educational planning," he said.

Two for Oxford

Oxford University this month will add a husband and wife team from Monash to the campus when Christine and Bob Halford, who have been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, arrived simultaneously.

Christine has been awarded an 1851 Scholarship, considered a premier scientific award for scholars in the British Commonwealth.

A Science Honors graduate from Monash in 1971, Christine has spent the past four years on her Ph.D. at Monash, studying critical phenomena, particularly relaxation in alloys and magnets.

She will use the 1851 award for two years post-doctoral study in the Department of Physical Chemistry at Oxford into the melting transitions of liquids.

Since completing her Ph.D. thesis, Christine has been working at the Caulfield Institute of Technology, teaching preliminary physics at tertiary level. She was also awarded a CSIRO post-doctoral fellowship, but this will now lapse.

An attractive blonde, Christine, 25, says she thought she had only a minor chance of being accepted for study at Oxford.

But, in a bonanza mail delivery recently, her award and an offer of employment for her husband, also a Ph.D. student, arrived simultaneously.

Bob is researching for his doctorate in Indonesian social history, with particular interest in a social study of the history of an East Javaese sugar area known as Pooruran, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Research in Holland

Ten months of study in the State archives in Holland will begin this month for Ph.D. History student Bob Elson, who has been awarded a Netherlands Government Scholarship.

Bob is researching for his doctorate on Indonesian social history, with particular interest in a social study of the history of an East Javaese sugar area known as Pusuran, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The study of local history in Indonesia has very rarely been undertaken, and Bob believes most of the historical records are held in the archives in Holland.

After his period of research there, Bob will spend four or five months in the Netherlands, searching for available archival material and conducting interviews.

Bob graduated B.A. Honours in History and Politics at Monash and was a tutor in the History and Politics departments in 1974.
Researching the Effects of the Budget Cut-Back

Storms of protest swept universities and research institutes across Australia last week when news of the government's budget cuts in university and research funding became evident.

First into the fray were medical researchers funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). Their early protests brought some alleviation with a government promise of a further $850,000 in grants money for the first six months of 1976.

The non-medical research forces were not far behind. On September 10, there were unprecedented scenes at the University of Melbourne when about 1000 scientists, academics and research workers from the three Victorian universities packed a public protest meeting. Further meetings followed in other States.

Similar worries have hit the university/scientific community in the United Kingdom, where a parliamentary select committee has recently attacked research spending policies (see report, this page).

The Australian Government's cut-back in general university finances and the decision to interrupt the triennial system of funding has also been criticized.

The Australian Vice-Chancellors Committee (AVCC) meeting on September 16 expressed grave concern at the likely implications of the Federal Budget.

It said that the decision to breach the principle of triennial finance by deferring the beginning of the new triennium until 1977 was "very dishonorable."

The AVCC pointed out that the Universities Commission, in its Sixth Report, has expressed a considerable degree of rigor in assessing the universities' needs for 1976/77.

"The AVCC considers that the recommendations should have been adopted," a Committee report said.

"In particular the Budget decisions on building and equipment programs for the financial year 1975/76 will be especially disruptive and the disrupting effects will be felt for some years."

On the question of research funding, the AVCC said that substantial reductions in the resources made available through the Australian Research Grants Committee and the NHMRC would cause serious disruption of important research programs and create unemployment among technicians and skilled research assistants.

The statement went on: "The AVCC does not believe that these effects were intended by the Government, and has made representations to the Prime Minister to have the position reviewed."

The AVCC also criticised the allowances provided for students under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and the two schemes of postgraduate awards.

It expressed disappointment that the report of a Government-appointed committee chaired by Dr. H. S. Williams to review TES had apparently been shelved. It urged the Government to provide a further injection of funds, similar to the $3 million distributed in 1973, to enable the universities to continue to assist students in financial need.

The Melbourne protest meeting on September 10 was chaired by the Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe University, Dr. David Myers, who said that Australia had never been noted for its support of research. It had achieved international acclaim for the quality of its research in a number of areas — but even these had not received financial support commensurate with their value.

"A case could easily be made that the value to the community of two or three of the products of research could justify the whole of the research expenditure incurred in this country," Dr. Myers said.

"But the truth lies deeper than that. A great deal of research produces benefits that cannot be evaluated in quantitative terms, but lead to improvements in the quality of our lives, and in matters of the human spirit rather than material progress."

"If Australia is to establish and retain an influential place among the nations of the world, we cannot afford to forsake our investment in the culture of the mind."

Dr. Myers was supported by speakers from all three Victorian universities, representing the physical, biological, biomedical, engineering and social sciences.

Professor A. W. Limnane, Professor of biochemistry, Monash, produced figures showing that the Australian Research Grants Committee faced a cut of 66% in its budget for 1976 — approximately $3 million for the year, compared with an expenditure of $9 million in 1975.

The financial consequences of this, he said, was calamitous, and gave rise to a number of questions particularly:

* Can the Government really believe that university research can survive the withdrawal of a major part of its supply?

* Is it the Government's purpose to undermine institute and university research? Is there a plan to centralise research exclusively in Government departments?

Professor R. J. Magee, Dean of Physical Sciences, La Trobe, listed a number of Australian inventions and innovations that had shown tremendous cost benefits to the nation and had had international recognition and use.

They included: the combine harvester; concrete pipe manufacture; flotation process for mineral separation; metal separation; thrust bearing for ships; automatic totalitarian; pulp of eucalyptus for papermaking; flame ionisation detector for gas chromatography; liquid xerography for photo reproduction; calculable standard of capacitance; metal absorption spectroscopy; self-twist Repose-CIBO spinner for yarns; esculinasi; nux vomica and the extermination of wheat rust.

"This is a pretty formidable list, but it is not the full answer," said
ONE of the consequences of the events described on the opposite page has been theawning of a "PR sense" among scientists, academics and research workers.

From laboratories and lecture rooms all over Australia, "backroom boys" have emerged, blinkey, into the glare of publicity.

Perhaps they had taken to heart the advice earlier in the month of the Minister for Science, Mr. Clyde Cameron, who said that science and technology would never get the Budget allocation they deserved until they were sold to the "seven million voters who make and break governments".

Scientists and technologists have been behaving as though their work could only be understood by scientists living in their own cocoon, Mr. Cameron said.

"I want other laymen like me to be given the same opportunities of discovering the excitement of science as those literally were forced upon me," he said.

The need to "tell the story of science" and some of the ways of doing it was the theme of a "Science and Broadcasting Seminar" held in Sydney in August.

The seminar was organised jointly by the Australian Academy of Science and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. It attracted 100 academics, scientists, broadcasters, TV producers and university information officers from all States.

The principal speakers were Mr. Aubrey Singer, Controller of ABC2 and pioneer in the field of science television, and Professor Stuart Butler, professor of theoretical physics, University of Sydney.

Extracts from their papers are published below:

THE PERILS of "popularising", "trivialising" or "vulgarising" serious research for the entertainment or enlightenment of the public has long been an inhibiting worry in the minds of researchers.

Frequently the fears have been justified. Trivialisation more than once has been found to have a disastrous effect on existing research and on the enthusiasm of university research workers for future research.

Professor Butler tackled the subject head-on in his paper. He said:

"I don't like to start with the theme that pure science (which distinguish from scientific technology) has a right to respectability, and indeed its very existence can depend upon it.

"Most modern sciences are financed mainly out of private or government funds, and it would seem automatic that the scientist should inform his sponsors what in fact he is paying for. More than this, unless pure science is interested in the general public, and governments in what it is doing, support must be difficult to obtain.

"In my view, Professor Butler said, science had a predicament: unlike its technology, it was neither self-explanatory nor self-supporting, and it lay beyond the comprehension of the general public.

"In fact, contemporary pure science can be so specialised that some layman has little or no understanding of research outside his own field.

"The knowledge embodied in a scientific paper was neither useful, accurate, nor potentable until it was transformed into a technique, a material, a pill or some other tangible form, Professor Butler said.

"But it was nevertheless essential for scientists to communicate with the public and to convey, if not the details of their research, then their enthusiasm for what was happening. And one of the best ways for this was through the public media. "

"One characteristic of the society in which we live is, that if the choice of media material be left to that society, it will tend to be entertained rather than educated," he said. "Thus, the art of communicating effectively with the public is highly specialised; the public must be genuinely interested, otherwise it is being educated to take school.

Professor Butler said that many scientists were singuliy inept when it came to captivating the interest and enthusiasm of a lay public.

"A scientist finds it difficult to get away from his normal practice of correctly qualifying where necessary and adding cautionary phrases when conclusions are not definite. However, such phrases are foreign to the way people read the media.

"These traits, essential in the writing of a scientific article, are foreign to most scientists when writing to a popular readership. A scientist is terribly concerned of being accused by his colleagues of saying something which is not yet an absolute, confirmed conclusion."

"Thus an attempted popular article often starts with numerous qualifications and cautious phrases, and often before the point of the article or talk is brought to the public's attention.

"Professor Butler said there was a tremendous challenge in establishing a relationship between the scientist and the scientific community.

"But the challenge extends to the scientists, too. They ought to be able to communicate with somebody far less knowledgeable on the particular subject than he. And it extends to the general public as well. It is no use scientists having some basic ability to communicate and say, 'The public is saying, and should have a deep interest in science.'

"In this way only is it possible for the scientist, in cooperation with the media, to popularise science to the lay public, to provide a true account of scientific endeavour and achievement."

"Science must be regarded as a human activity open to scrutiny from both within and without its ranks, said Mr. Singer.

"It was not a "hermetic" philosophy secret and sealed from the eyes of others.

"And the citizen non-scientist at least has a right to know what is happening, and should have a deep interest in science to the scientist, in cooperation with the media, to popularise science to the lay public, to provide a true account of scientific endeavour and achievement."

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"It was not a "hermetic" philosophy secret and sealed from the eyes of others.
The missions' role in PNG education was gradually undermined by the Australian administration in the post-war period. Government commitment to native education before this was extremely low. For example in 1921 at released 12 pounds for native schools in New Guinea. Ita enrolment at primary schools and secondary schools. Unfortunately, Smith, in his haste to analyse the mission schools' modern roles. As a consequence we are denied access to the political tensions of maintaining a unified education system with disparate religious groupings side by side with government schools. We are also spared the insights of the harsh school-experiences which have been influenced by old generation of students in the name of 'character training'.

Education in Papua New Guinea makes useful explorations into the objectives of schooling in a neo-colonial society, as well as raising some of the difficulties confronting curriculum designers. At times the curriculum as produced by Port Moresby has clashed with the expectations of village leaders. Only the curriculum can be replaced by conversations with those who speak for the more traditional values.

In 1972 community-based school programs were introduced to protect and reinforce the country's cultural heritage. One fears that it has come too late and is only too late to prevent the historical reordering of the educational objectives. The book concludes with an examination of alternative educational policies for the future. Smith does not feel the prospects are bright, despite good intentions by Australians in recent years. Alway the country has a problem of over-schooling its young people for the needs of the community - except in technological skills. The situation will probably deteriorate unless there is a redefinition of educational objectives.

This is not likely to occur because, as Smith suggests:

"Therefore it is important that long as selection for entry to employment leading to well paid jobs is based on qualifications obtained through the school system, the provision of more schooling will be the object of political pressure. It is also the pressure to which ministers of education can most easily respond by providing more resources for more schooling which is the form of education which they are structured to provide".

In addition, the author suggests that PNG can take comfort that Australia is currently facing a similar type of social dilemma in its schooling.
That bloody word again

LOOSE CARGO

VITAL STATISTICS FROM MURDOCH

In Murdoch University's first intake of students, almost half of the student population of about 700 is female; two-thirds are over the age of 20, and over 25-year-olds comprise half of the student body.

The new Western Australian University has the highest proportion of female students in the state, and the proportion of full-time undergraduate students over 25 is four times the national average. There are 18 study programs available at the University, and Murdoch's statistics show that only five of these courses reflect the 60-50 mix of male and female students. These are history, human development, mathematics, population studies, and world literature.

Communication studies and two teacher education programs are taken predominantly by female students, while the ten other programs have attracted mostly male students.

WOLLONGONG'S CHANCELLOR

The University of Wollongong has announced the appointment of Justice Robert M. Hope as its first Chancellor.

Mr. Justice Hope has been a judge of the New South Wales Supreme Court since 1969 and is currently a member of the Commission into intelligence and security services.

The University of Wollongong has welcomed a former Monash staff member, Prof. King, 36, as the equivalent of inaugural Professor of Education.

Prof. King, 36, was formerly a senior lecturer in the Monash Faculty of Education.
Models of beauty

Members of the Ballet Victoria and art students were the models for an exhibition of drawings of the human figure which is being held at Monash College this month.

The drawings, by Jim Black, are of both clothed and nude figures.

The exhibition also includes ceramics by Loul Bressan, a recent diploma from the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education.

The ceramics are described as almost ceramic sculpture, and include both earthware glazes of green, red and yellow.

It is the first Melbourne exhibition for both artists. Jim Black has previously exhibited in Adelaide, Sydney and Ballarat and is represented in numerous private collections in Australia, Indonesia, the USA and England and in regional galleries in Victoria and New Zealand.

Loul Bressan has exhibited at the Ballarat Institute.

The exhibition will be held from October 1 to 18 in the senior common room of Monash College and will be open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. All works on display will be for sale and admission is free.

Natives in the Forum

Planting has started of 400 trees and shrubs in the newly-landscaped Forum.

The work, supervised by the Curator, Mr. John Cramwell, should take about another week providing there are no delays because of bad weather.

The plants - all natives - were chosen from hardy varieties because of the frequent windy conditions in the area.

Most will reach a maximum height of 5 feet in one, in 4 feet, although some varieties growing to about 30 feet will be planted flanking pathways.

Shrubs are being planted to enclose the cluster of seats in front of the Union extension.

"The idea is to shelter the seating area from winds," says Mr. Cramwell.

WORKS FROM THE MONASH COLLECTION

by GRAZIA GUNN
Curator of the Collection

Arthur Boyd's acute response to natural forces is very evident in this painting.

In contrast to the panoramic Wimmera landscapes, dazzling with light which he once painted, this picture is gloomy and almost metallic in its greyness.

It is not a description of a locality, but rather a section of land and sky, depicting a wilderness, vast and ominous, menacing and hostile, awesome and romantic. A moody grey landscape, with a black crow and a few blades of grass as the only captivating details.

Arthur Boyd was born in Victoria in 1920. He started painting at an early age under the guidance of his grandfather, Arthur Merrie Boyd.


Scholarships

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Academic Registrar's Department has been notified of the following scholarships.

The Rockefeller Commission Fellowships in Welfare Studies.

Open to study for the Social Welfare Research Scholarship in Australia. 1.30, income to match that of the student, plus 800.50 plus Serendipity fee, travel allowance. Application close October 31.

Senior Natives Overseas Scholarships, 1974.

Open to any field of study for up to three years at Bransen College, Oxford, Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education, or RMIT, Melbourne. Open to any postgraduate students. The award includes University and College fees, and a stipend of 5.30.00. Applications close with the Academic Registrar on October 31.

Fanner Memorial Research Scholarship.

Open to research into problems of an agriculture nature. Available to graduates for up to 1-year, 2.30.00 plus family allowance. Application forms are available from Secretary, Fanner Memorial Society, 204-213 Bow St., Sydney. Closing date is October 31.

Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships, 1974-77.

Open to recent graduates or students to graduate. Tenable at Harvard University, residence for two years, and available in most fields of study. The award includes tuition fees and a stipend. A closing date for applications is with the Academic Registrar on October 31.


Open to graduates of the University of Melbourne with Ph.D. or equivalent within Australia. Tenure 1.30.00 per year plus family allowance. Application close October 31.

Gower Research Traveling Scholarships.

Available to members of the Faculty of Arts for travel study overseas. The value of the scholarship is 300.00 plus family allowance for ten weeks. Further information may be received from the Graduate School Office. Applications close on October 21.

O.M.I Research Fellowships for 1976.

Open to graduates from an Australian University with Ph.D. or equivalent in the humanities and social sciences. The award is for ten weeks. Application close on October 31.


Nomination for the award of the Medal are invited from any members or Fellows of ANZAAZ. Applications close November 1976.

European Community's Prize.

Open to Ph.D. graduates or equivalent under 30 years. Study of European Integration. Value 150.000 Belgum. Applications close in Brussels on November 15.

Overseas Fellowships in Management.

Open to graduates who are permanent Australian residents for study in Management. Open to overseas Universities. Length of award 12 months. Value 12,000 per annum. Application may be made for a part of the study in the U.S. Open to all fields of study and dependant's allowance. Applications may be made to: Australian Scholarships Trust, University College, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Close on December 31.

Tefft Research Fellowship.

Two fellowships of postgraduate standing in Economics, for research leading to a Ph.D. or equivalent in Management. Tenure up to two years at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Five thousand pounds plus 500 pounds per annum. Applications to the College Secretary close on January 16, 1975.

Confederation of British Industry Scholarships, 1974-77.

Open to Ph.D. students in economics or business administration, in the U.K. for full time study. Tenure up to two years. Monthly stipend of 5.30.00 plus family allowance for up to two years at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Five thousand pounds plus 500 pounds per annum. Applications to the College Secretary close on January 16, 1975.

Fellowships at Duke University, U.S.A.

For Ph.D. students in economics, history or political science and economic subjects. Tenure up to two years. Monthly stipend of 5.30.00 plus family allowance for up to two years. Application to the Dean, Faculty of Law, Monash, close on January 30, 1976.

Australia School of Nuclear Technology.

Radiocarbon Cycles for post-graduate students.

Tenure for up to three years study at the School of Nuclear Technology. Tenure for up to three years. Application to the Dean, Faculty of Science, Monash, close on May 1976.

Austalian National University.

Fellowships and Scholarships.

Scholarships available for up to three years study at the Australian National University. Available to students in the School of Science, School of Humanities, School of Law or School of Medicine. Application to the Dean, Faculty of Science, Monash, close on May 1976.

MOSAIC REPORTER

October 1975
THE WEDNESDAY CONSORT, a group of Monash musicians specializing in early music, had a successful public debut in Robert Blackwood Hall on Wednesday, September 24.

Their concert - one of the free series sponsored by the RBH Committee of Management - featured concerts and dances of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, three Renaissance motets, and a trio-sonata for flute, recorder and harpsichord.

The group has been in the habit of meeting at lunchtime on Wednesdays to play Renaissance and Baroque music for pleasure - hence the name. Members include an associate professor of engineering, a reader in English, an architect, lecturers and students.

Herve Alleaume took these photographs at the final rehearsal. Pictured are: Instrumentalists - Harold Love (tenor recorder) Ian Donald (flute, Baroque flute), Alan Scott (percussion, recorder), Bruce Knox (recorder), Susan Whitehead (recorder, krummhorn).

Vocalists: Jane de Hugard and Sue Twed (mezzo soprano), Merraryn Dacoon (soprano, harpsichord, piano), Trevor Finlayson (tenor).

Other members who took part in the Wednesday concert were John Griffiths (vihuela de mano, guitar) and Jim Black and ceramica by Louise.

The concert was chosen as the occasion to launch the public appeal for funds to build the Robert Blackwood Hall pipe organ (see story, page 2).

2:24: Art Exhibition - "10 Caulfield Painters," presented by Department of Visual Arts, Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building, 10 a.m. - 9 p.m., Monday to Friday. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2112.

3: Film - "Zar und Zimmerman" (G), presented by Department of German, HI, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

4: Concert - Melbourne Youth Orchestra and Choir. RBH, 8 p.m. Admission: adults $1.50, students 50c. Reservations: 544-4448.

5:12: Play - "The Winter's Tale," by Shakespeare, presented by staff and students of the Department of English. Supported by a grant from the Victorian Ministry for the Arts, 8.15 p.m. nightly except Wed. and Thurs. Matinee, Wed. 1.30 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: adults $2.50, students $2, children and pensioners $1, matinees $1. Bookings and inquiries, Mrs. B. Calston, 2131.

6: Lunchtime concert - a program of Indian music and dance presented by the Monash Indian Association, directed by Reeta Flora, 1.15 p.m. RBH, Admission free.


8: Lecture - "Relationship between education, retraining, and the role of women in the workforce," by Ms. R. Lyne-Browne, Director, Women's Bureau, Dept. of Labor and Immigration, Fifth in Series by Faculty of Education, 8 p.m. R5. Inquiries: ext. 2801.

9: Musical - "Can Can," presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Co. Alexander Theatre, nightly at 8 until October 17, Matinee October 18 at 2 p.m. Admission: Adults $2.50, children $1.50, Bookings 96-2269.

10: Film - "Der Freischutz" (G) presented by Monash Department of German, 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2241.

11: Concert - Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra presents works by Beethoven, Berlioz, Johann Strauss, Saint-Saens, RBH, 8 p.m. Admission: adults $2, students $1.20. Reservations: 544-4448.

12: Lunchtime concert - The Vei Trio present Trio in D Minor by Mendelssohn. RBH, 1.15 p.m. Admission free.


15: Lecture - "Policies in education at the Federal level, and implications for the education of girls," by Ms. J. Blackburn, Schools Commission, Canberra. Sixth in series by Faculty of Education, 8 p.m. R5. Inquiries: ext. 2801.

18: Concert - Australian Boys' Choir, Associate arts Shirley Jacobs. RBH, 8 p.m. Admission: adults $3, group bookings $2, students and pensioners $1. Reservations: 644-4448.

19: Sunday afternoon concert - An orchestral concert presented by students from the Victorian College of the Arts. Conductor John Hopkins. RBH, 2.30 p.m. Admission free.


27-31: Puppet Theatre - The Marionette Theatre of Australia presents The Tintookies, Alexander Theatre. Daily at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Admission $1, Reservations and inquiries: 543-2828, Special Saturday Club performance on November 1, 2.30 p.m.
A PLAY
THEATRE
FOR ALL SEASONS
In recent years the English Department of Monash has conducted a special experiment in the teaching of drama, combining the study of a major text in class, with the production of the play in which students at all levels, together with staff, are actively involved.

The attempt has been made to bring Shakespearean criticism and scholarship to the theatre, so that all those taking part acquire both a scholarly and a practical awareness of drama and the broader principles of Shakespearean staging are kept in mind while an openness to new creative insights achieved during rehearsal and performance is insisted on.

The play chosen for 1975 is The Winter's Tale, and seven performances will be given at the Union Theatre from October 5th to the 12th.

The project is assisted by a grant from the Ministry for the Arts, and the play will be under the direction of Dr. D. Bartolomeusz, Senior Lecturer in the Department of English. This will be his third major production of a Shakespearean play.

Of the play Dr. Bartolomeusz writes: "The Winter's Tale was first staged in the banqueting hall at Whitehall, at the Court of King James, and the Globe, in 1611. Between 1611 and 1634, blending vivid realism with masque-like ceremonies, it was performed more often at Court than anywhere else. It is a family affair for Margaret, who has been a member of the Babirra Players since its formation in the late 1950s, is also in the chorus.

Stephen is also under study for the part of Simon, one of the lead roles. It's a family affair for Margaret Wilson. Her father, Russell, who has been a member of the Babirra Players since its formation in the late 1950s, is also in the chorus."

The Babirra Players (babirra is an Aborigional word meaning "singing") hold their membership to the theatre their home for future productions.

very real and immediate. The word ceremony is applicable to the play if one uses the word in the sense W. B. Yeats remembered in "A Prayer for my Daughter".

How but in custom and in ceremony
Are innocence and beauty born?
Ceremony is a name for the "rich born" in Yeats' poem and custom for "the spreading laurel tree", images which help us to understand the courtly ceremonies in the pastoral scene and the value of Perdita. There are earthly as well as unearthly ceremonies in The Winter's Tale.

The formal patterns intensifying the emotion, united with a realism, sharp, or homely, or amusing, the Bruegel-like canvas infinitely detailed and various yet a satisfying whole; the blending of opposites in the play winter and spring, in its human and natural forms, the recognition of providence in transitoriness, the simultaneity of past and present, the deliberate violation of the unities and of neo-classic conceptions of time, were all appreciated before the Civil War.

Court records are seldom so explicit, but twenty-two years after its first performance the play was still being staged at Court, almost certainly in the banqueting hall at Whitehall before the paintings by Rubens arrived in 1654 to decorate its still undamaged ceiling.

In fact, Charles I forbade all stage performances in the hall as the smoke from the candle-flower in the chandeliers would blacken the paintings. "The Winter's Tale was acted on Thursday night at Court, 16 Janua. 1633, by the King's players, and likemen."

To help re-create this remarkable play Dr. Bartolomeusz has obtained the assistance of a team who are thoroughly professional in approach. Helen Gifford, who has written music for M.T.C. productions like Pericles and The Caucasian Chalk Circle and Tyrone Guthrie's production of All's Well That Ends Well, has composed the original music for the songs and chosen the incidental music.

Choreography will be by Allison Rawlings for dancers drawn from the Ballet Victoria Schools, and Sue Tweg has designed and created costumes inspired in part by the Court of Urbino during the time of Castiglione. Neville Weerasena has designed the sets.

Main parts are taken by experienced players: Hermione is played by Margaret Cody, Paulina by Helene Shaw and Leonidas by Richard Panner.

The Winter's Tale will run from Sunday, October 5 to Sunday, October 12. Evening performances at 8.15 p.m. (NO performances on Wednesday or Thursday evening), Matinees on Wednesday, October 8, at 3.00 p.m. Booking and enquiries: Mrs. B. Ollion, 541 231 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Please note that all performances will be at the Union Theatre, not at the Alexander Theatre.

There'll be some wooden performances at the Alexander Theatre during October.

Not from actors, but from two lots of puppets.

From September 29 to October 5 the Coal Canada Puppets are presenting twice daily performances of "The Tinderbox", a 60-minute play based on the story by Hans Christian Andersen.

The Canadian puppeteers are at Monash as part of an Australian-wide tour under the auspices of the Australia Council and the Blaintheth Theatre Trust.

The Alexander Theatre shows start at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

From October 27-30, Australia's famous Tintookies will give two shows daily at 10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Like the Coal puppets, they are making an Australian tour.

The Tintookie, directed by Peter Scarron, are presented by the Marionette Theatre of Australia. Their 1 hour 45 minute performance uses 100 puppets.


The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published on November 3. Copy deadline is October 17.

Letters and contributions from staff and students should be forwarded to the Editor, Information Office, first floor, University Offices (ext. 5197).