Sociologist draws:

Pathology 'map' of Melbourne

The male unemployment rate of an area is closely related to the incidence of 10 basic social problems.

This is one of the findings of Monash University graduate, John Dunstan (above), in a thesis on Sociology at LaTrobe University, researching the thesis as part of a Master of Environmental Science degree at Monash.

He divided Melbourne into its 55 local government areas and studied the rates of mental illness, severe crime, severe delinquency, wards of State, sociology at LaTrobe University, flat rent, average house prices, average employment rate, percentage of non-adults with tertiary education, average family breakdown, general mortality, over 55, the mobility of people from one residence to another and the socio-economic status of an area.

Crowding was based on the percentage of dwellings with seven or more people living in them in each local government area.

From these figures Mr Dunstan developed a "pathology index" giving ratings from the worst (18.6 for St. Kilda) to the best (-12 for Doncaster-Templestow) for the 55 areas.

He found that the rates of male unemployment and crowding and the proportion of flats in an area accounted for 89.3 per cent of the differences between areas.

Mr Dunstan used the last Census figures for unemployment which showed the six worst areas to be Collingwood, 3.4 per cent; Fitzroy, 3.2 per cent; Melbourne, 3 per cent; St. Kilda, 2.5 per cent, and South Melbourne and Richmond, 2.5 per cent.

The same areas are among the seven areas with the highest incidence of social problems — St. Kilda, the worst with 18.6, Collingwood with 18.5, Melbourne 17.8, Fitzroy 15.8, Richmond 15, and South Melbourne 11.4.

Mr Dunstan believes that in most cases male unemployment would occur before people began living in flats and crowded conditions.

Continued overleaf

MONASH REPORTER
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DEAN SAILS IN
to new job

Monash's new dean of engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee, made history last month when he sailed his own yacht from Hobart to Melbourne to take up his appointment.

It was a notable event in another respect: it was the maiden voyage for Professor Endersbee's home-built 31 ft. racing cruiser 'Margaret'.

Professor Endersbee and his four sons took 12 months to build the fibreglass-hulled boat. They launched it on Saturday, March 7 — the day before the dean took her out for her first exciting test: the hazardous Bass Strait crossing.

Aboard 'Margaret' for the voyage were Professor Endersbee, two of his sons — Philip, 21, and Douglas, 17 — Miss Susan Batho, 15, a friend of the family, Mr Jim Hickman, a former commodore of the Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, and Mr Mike Jones, of Hobart, who had been responsible for the boat's radio installation.

The team "tuned" the craft on the run up the east coast of Tasmania, and, satisfied that she was in fine sailing shape, set off across the Strait, with the younger members of the crew sharing a large part of the time at the helm.

Despite a 24-hour storm that forced 'Margaret' to turn about off Wilson's Promontory, losing about 10 hours, the party completed the 450-mile journey in a little over three days — a highly encouraging performance in Professor Endersbee's view. They reached their mooring at Sandringham Yacht Club at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, March 10.

Note for sailing buffs: 'Margaret' is officially classified as an "Adams half-tonner", named after her Sydney designer.

With his four sons pursuing their own careers in Tasmania, Professor Endersbee will soon be looking for a crew to help him in races on Port Phillip Bay. Any volunteers?

O U R P I C T U R E shows the crew of 'Margaret' on arrival at Sandringham. From left: Mr Mike Jones, Greg Endersbee, Professor Endersbee, Susan Batho, Philip Endersbee and Mr Jim Hickman. (Photo Herve Alleaume)
Meeting the problems of the newcomers

Professor Ronald Taft, professor of social psychology in the Faculty of Education, has recently received the Royal Society of Victoria's medal for scientific research for 1975.

The medal was awarded "for his contribution in the fields of adjustment of immigrants to life in Australia and their ethnic loyalties, creativity and the artistic process, and educational achievement."

During his career, Professor Taft has worked as a clinical psychologist, an industrial psychologist, a social psychologist and an educational psychologist.

Now, he says, he is "full of a new theory which draws the threads of these different research fields together."

The novitiate entering a religious order, the worker starting a new job, the convicted criminal entering prison, the recruit entering the Army, the overseas student and the migrant arriving in a new country . . .

"They are all people facing a similar problem — entering and adapting to an unfamiliar environment."

Profesor Taft's recent work has been to show these psychological situations as part of an area as unconnected and individual problems.

The connection seems obvious when it's explained but until recently researchers tended to see each situation as a separate entity.

Professor Taft's work in showing the common element has had two important effects.

First, it means that the existing and extensive research in each of these fields can be examined for relevance to other fields.

"It augments the work in any one field tremendously," Professor Taft said.

Secondly Professor Taft has developed a theoretical framework for assessing an individual's adjustment to his new environment which can be adapted for use in each situation.

**Achievement**

This analysis of the process of integrating into a new environment is done on two levels — what a person thinks he is achieving and what he has, in fact, achieved.

"For instance for a new recruit — does he feel at home in the Army?" and "does the Army consider him a good soldier?"

"The questions and observations can be adapted to any one of these situations."

"They also distinguish the various facets of the process of adapting."

"In the development of competence in a new language, for instance 'what level of competence does a person actually have?' and 'what level does he think he has?'."

Professor Taft says his work emphasises the need for relevance of competence and skill in coping with a new environment.

"There is a strong relationship between feeling competent to deal with a new situation and feeling at home in that situation.

"It's a two-way relationship. My research would suggest that liking the new organisation usually precedes the development of new skills, or competences, excepting when the person brings the required skills with him.

"As we develop the abilities to cope with a new culture or environment we begin to feel more welcome and adjusted, and that can lead on to a feeling of belonging and identification with the new environment."

**Something clicks**

"Initially people in all these situations — the new prisoner, the new student, the new recruit, the new immigrant — feel that they don't belong but after a time, something clicks and they begin to feel more welcome and adjusted."

"Of course for some people it just never clicks."

"This has led to suggestions that there are people who simply don't have the ability to adapt."

"Suppose you have a British immigrant who does not adjust well, he just decides to join the Army. But this could also be a failure because of a generalised resistance to adaptation."

Professor Taft said research had shown that there are people who are unable to settle down if they were initially in informal groups with their own people.

This could be relevant to mental hospital admissions, he said.

"I think it's good to mix up all sorts of people from different backgrounds — the evidence of many therapists would suggest this is wrong."

Pathology profile

"It seems reasonable to argue that male unemployed, or families with the male household head unemployed, would seek out flats to live in, or seek to live under crowded conditions as it is usually cheaper to live in a flat than a house, and it is cheaper to live in crowded conditions, particularly if two or more family units group together in the one dwelling."

"It would seem difficult to imagine, though, how either the high number of flats in areas or the high level of crowding could be responsible for the male household head unemployed, natives in areas or the high level of employment was the variable displayed of periods of time is probably inefficient stress to result in pathology.

"It usually cheaper to live in a native than in areas which have a wide range of social and economic classes also have the highest pathology rates."

"The deprived, but homogeneous, western and northern suburbs have lower rates."n

"The lower the score, the more desirable the area."

"The study provided several surprises."

Mr Dunstan is currently testing one of his findings which contradicts the widely held view that a high migrant population and low social class in an area will automatically mean a high problem area.

Advocates of this view seemed to be arguing that class and ethnicity predisposed certain groups to human pathology, he said.

"But neither social class nor ethnicity are strongly related to human pathology in Melbourne, in relation to other variables."

"For instance the local government areas (LGAs) of Coburg and Altona are high ethnically, low socially and low pathologically."

"Chelsea, Sherbrooke and Fliinders are low ethnically, low socially and high pathologically."

"The LGAs of St Kilda, Melbourne and Prahran are high ethnically, high socially, and high pathologically."

"The LGAs of Malvern, Kew and Hawthorn are low ethnically, high socially, high pathologically."

In fact Coburg and Altona both have much better pathology index ratings than St Kilda, Melbourne, Prahran, Hawthorn, Kew, Chelsea, Malvern, Sherbrooke or Fliinders.

"Chronic long-term unemployment is likely to result in material deprivation, uncertainty about the future, friction in family relationships and social isolation."

"Such stressful situations can be the forerunners of human pathology."

"The deprived, but homogeneous, western and northern suburbs have lower rates."

"The lower the score, the more desirable the area."

"Those interested in a problem-free life will obviously desert Kew, with a score of 2.6 and Toorak, part of Prahran with a rating of 9.6, for the peace and quiet of Doncaster-Templestowe with a rating of -12."

Doncaster-Templestowe rated almost twice as well as its nearest rival, Waverley with 7.4.

And there are a few surprises on the list. Altona with -6.2 rated better than Camberwell with -6.1; Kew and Malvern proved to be higher problem areas than Preston and Sunshine.

Mr Dunstan concludes: "The image of a suburb is generated largely by the socioeconomic status of the area."

"But the image doesn't appear to be a good indication of the likely incidence of basic human problems in that suburb."

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Note: The full list is: St Kilda, 18.6; Collingwood, 18.5; Melbourne, 17.8; Fitzroy, 15.9; Richmond, 15; Port Melbourne, 14.6; South Melbourne, 11.4; Prahran, 9.6; Essendon, 5.5; Brunswick, 4.9; Hawthorn, 4.2; Kew, 2.6; Footscray, 2.3; Williamstown, 1.5; Malvern, 0.6; Dandenong, 0.05; Sherbrooke 0.04; Berwick, 0.03; Fliinders, 0.01; Preston, -9.2; Heidelberg, -0.3; Sunshine, -0.6; Caulfield, 0.7; Broadmeadows, -1.4; Eltham, -2; Brighton, -2.9; Northcote, -2.2; Frankston, -2.3; Hawthorn, -2.3; Mordialloc, -2.3; Heidelberg, -2.4; Lythdale, -2.6; Keilor, -3.2; Havelock, -3.4; Knox, -3.4; Bulleen, -3.5; Coburg, -4.1; Sandringham, -4.9; Oakleigh, -4.6; Clayton, -4.7; Mornington, -4.9; Melton, -4.9; Whitefriars, -5.3; Werribee, -5.3; Northcote, -5.5; Altona, -6.2; Moorabbin, -6.6; Nunawading, -6.8; Cranbourne, -6.7; Diamond Valley, -6.8; Frankston, -7.2; Watergardens, -7.4; Doncaster-Templestowe, -12.
In Japanese language studies:

Australia leads the world — but...

Australia leads the world in the percentage of its population studying Japanese as a foreign language, a recent Monash seminar was told.

But a “horrible” number drop out before they have mastered it, the chairman of the University’s department of Japanese, Professor Jiri Neustupny, said.

More than 8000 Australians were studying the language at some level in 1975, but “even the most optimistic guess” could not claim that more than five to 10 a year reached top proficiency, he said.

Professor Neustupny was opening the first Australian seminar on Japanese language teaching.

The three-day conference attracted more than 90 specialists from all States and overseas.

While some student wastage was inevitable, the number of Australians who can communicate in Japanese was tragically out of proportion to the number who began learning the language, he said.

And the basic reason was unsuitable teaching programs.

Teachers ignored

Planning for Japanese language teaching had so far been discussed almost entirely without the participation of the teachers themselves, Professor Neustupny claimed.

For this reason, the seminar had been organised along the lines of a teachers’ conference, aimed at reaching some conclusions and recommendations for future teaching programs.

Teachers of Japanese were vitally interested in how the new Australia-Japan Foundation would operate — whether it would accept the traditional pattern of Japanese language studies or be prepared to go beyond that.

Unfortunately, teachers do not even know to whom they should address such questions. And by the time they do, all of them may have been decided,” he said.

Professor Neustupny predicted a revolution in teaching programs in the next few years, with less emphasis on grammatical competence and more on teaching students how to “communicate” with native Japanese speakers.

“Not infrequently we meet introductory textbooks with as few as 700-800 words. Obviously no meaningful communication can take place with a vocabulary as limited as this,” he said.

Student enthusiasm should be encouraged with discussion on topics of general interest in the social, technical and political fields as they concerned Japan.

“Children and students who discuss serious and complicated problems in their social studies courses should not be fed exclusively with Japanese festivals, customs and fairy tales,” he said.

At tertiary level, there should be a breakaway from the “Japanese studies” approach, which only benefited an extreme minority interested in pursuing an academic career.

There was also too much dependence on private funding to send students on study tours of Japan, he said.

And private enterprise was the only source of funds for intensive courses in Japanese and other student aid.

But private funds were extremely limited and because of this many projects never got off the ground.

These were all public projects — Australian projects — and should be financed from Australian public funds, he said.

Professor Neustupny also suggested development of a number of special programs, including a course teaching almost no Japanese but telling the student how to communicate with individuals who are native speakers of Japanese.

This should be taught to every student before he approached the language studies proper.

It should be available to those travelling to Japan and an advanced version dealing with communication in the Japanese administrative and business fields should be developed.

Development of such a course should be in the hands of people in the modern discipline of sociolinguistics and not left to “just any active and enthusiastic language teacher,” Professor Neustupny said.

Specialised short-term intensive introductory language courses to meet the immediate needs of businessmen and tourists should also be developed.

And a state school in every Australian capital city should teach subjects, other than the language itself, in Japanese.

These schools would also be suitable for Japanese children living temporarily in Australia.

“It is only through this form of education that people who are close to absolute bilinguals can be produced,” Professor Neustupny said.

He also suggested a postgraduate summer school in Japanese studies, possibly to be held at a different university each year.

Open Day objectives redefined

The University this year will hold its Open Day on Saturday, July 31 — the last Saturday before the end of second term.

Last week, Proctorial Board adopted an ad hoc committee’s report recommending that Open Day be continued as an annual event.

The report also redefined the objectives of Open Day, recommending that it should be conducted:

1. To stimulate public support for the University through trying to generate a better understanding of its role in the community, particularly in relation to the aims of its teaching and research.

2. To offer guidance to the public on all aspects of university education including entrance requirements, application procedures, nature of the courses offered and vocational prospects.

3. To provide information on other aspects of the University including its history, building plans, accommodation, clubs and societies and Halls of Residence; and

4. To stimulate interest among senior school students in pursuing tertiary studies at Monash University.

The committee said that it was in the interests of the University for all faculties and departments on campus to be open to the public, but that the level and form of activity should be a matter for the individual faculties and departments to decide upon.

It added: “Given the significance of Open Day as a promotional exercise, the academic staff could play an important role in providing bench level advice in addition to the advice provided by faculty secretaries and student advisors.”
Chemists seek answers to riddles of the universe

Will our universe go on expanding forever or will it, one day, stop and begin to slowly collapse back to the fireball it came from?

A group of Monash chemists believe the answer may lie in some puzzling findings they have made recently.

The keys are some of the most common chemical elements — carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen.

In February, a team led by Professor Ron Brown, chairman of the Chemistry Department, successfully produced the molecule, HNC, a highly unstable derivative of prussic acid (HCN) in the laboratory.

Their work confirmed that signals which American radio-astronomers detected in interstellar space in 1971 were from HNC.

(Molecules in space are identified by their frequency or "line," each molecule having its own distinctive frequency.

From there the Monash team went on to find the lines of heavy hydrogen (deuterium) HNC and of heavy carbon HNC.

And that's where the puzzle began.

The heavy hydrogen and heavy carbon forms of the molecule appear to be present in much greater quantities than they naturally occur on earth.

Their search for an answer to the puzzle has been centred on the world's most minutely sensitive radio-telescope at Kitt Peak, Arizona.

Dr. Peter Godfrey and Mr John Storey, of Professor Brown's team, went there last month to continue the search for areas, a basic "building block" of life.

Their search was unsuccessful but while they were there the line for heavy hydrogen HNC was found in the Monash laboratories and they were asked to check its signal from interstellar space.

Dr. Godfrey and Mr. Storey found the signal but their work compounds the puzzle.

American researchers working with heavy carbon and heavy hydrogen forms of prussic acid have already found signals indicating that these isotopes are present in much greater quantities than would be expected on earth.

For instance heavy carbon occurs naturally in carbon in a ratio of 1 to 89, so scientists would expect the signal for heavy carbon prussic acid to be 89 times weaker than the ordinary prussic acid signal; instead it was only six times weaker.

Dr. Godfrey and Mr Storey found the signal for heavy carbon HNC was only three to ten times weaker than that for HNC.

Professor Brown is now anxious to get more time on the Kitt Peak telescope, operated by the National Radio Astronomical Observatory on behalf of American universities, to find the signal from heavy hydrogen HNC.

Professor Brown explains that the amount of heavy hydrogen in space is crucial to the state of the universe.

The relative abundance of heavy hydrogen in the universe has a bearing on whether the universe will continue to expand or contract back into the primeval fireball from which, according to theory, the universe began.

Some chemists have attempted to explain the discrepancy in terms of chemical equilibrium, but if this was the case the highly unstable molecule HNC should not exist.

"As soon as the telescope is available to us again we plan to search for HNC with heavy hydrogen in it.

"If the chemical equilibrium theory is correct we won't be able to detect it."

"If we do detect it, and no other explanation for the discrepancy is forthcoming, we may have to modify our ideas of the evolution of the universe," Professor Brown said.

"Professor Brown will give a public talk on the latest discoveries in galactochemistry on Thursday (April 8) at 11.00 p.m. in lecture theatre 36.

"Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold, will chair the meeting.

Professor Yerbury, an expert in industrial relations, joined the Monash Economics department as a senior teaching fellow in 1989.

In 1970 she became a lecturer and in 1974 a senior lecturer.

Since 1974 she has been on special leave from the University as first assistant secretary to Industrial Relations in the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

She was in charge of national wage case submissions and legislation.

Professor Philip Brown, former Professor of Accounting and MBA course controller at the University of Western Australia, is the first director of the school.

Other foundation appointees are: Professor Raymond J. Ball as professor, Dr George Foster as associate professor, Dr David Midgley as lecturer, Mr John Stringer as professor, Dr Howard Thomas as professor, Mr Robert V. Vermeesch as senior lecturer and Dr Phillip W. Yetton as associate professor.
Monash's new observatory at Mount Burnett, in the hills 40km east of the University, was officially opened on February 26.
'City student elite is a danger' - Professor warns

Victorian education authorities should act to counter-balance the emergence of a city student elite at tertiary education level, says a Monash professor.

He suggests more money should be spent on country colleges of advanced education.

But at the same time he urges a "mammoth" rationalisation program to reverse the "hothouse growth" of CAEs generally in Victoria.

Their large numbers and comparatively small course enrolments make education too costly, says Professor Owen Potter, chairman of the Monash department of chemical engineering.

Besides too many CAEs there was too much duplication of courses, often resulting in a number of CAEs with similar expensive departments, each probably only a handful of graduates a year.

Students from country high schools and colleges go on to university in much smaller numbers than city students," says Professor Potter.

"If country students can get a start on their university studies in country CAEs, then the proportion of country students proceeding to university studies should rise, which is desirable.

"Professor Potter suggests the Hallandendi CAEs deserve specially favorable treatment because of their contribution to decentralisation.

"Arguing for a general cutback in the total number of CAEs, Professor Potter says it has been proved that tertiary education on the university pattern in a large number of small institutions costs far more than in a small number of large ones.

"In 1965, the recurrent annual grant per student at Sydney University (1474 students) was $2210.

"Rationalisation is all the more urgent since the CAEs appear now to be financed at about the same rate as universities, despite the absence of research responsibilities," he says.

The mushrooming number of CAEs had placed Victoria in an even worse situation than Britain found itself when, some 15 years ago, it turned a number of junior technical colleges into colleges of advanced technology, claims Professor Potter.

The English CAEs, later given a "change of label" to become universities, resulted in educational facilities for technologists far exceeding requirements.

Millions wasted

"Many hundreds of millions of pounds were wasted that could have been more usefully spent elsewhere.

"If Victoria possessed CAEs in the same proportion to population as in Great Britain then there would have been only one in the state whereas there are now many CAEs," Professor Potter points out.

"I am told that degrees in civil engineering are available at seven CAEs and in electrical engineering at eight.

"Victoria is substantially oversupplied with student places in sciences and engineering. Comparisons show that Victoria has a smaller proportion of university students in science and technology than does NSW, hence the surplus capacity is to be found in the CAEs.

"The CAEs could instead establish themselves in a valuable role in community and technical education and in studies to first year university standard, says Professor Potter, thereby providing a basis for later-year entry to the universities.

"Such a change in the goals of the CAEs cannot be achieved in a short time, but considerable economies can be more immediately achieved by rationalisation," he says.

"This would ensure that by avoiding waste we can maintain generous provisions for education in technology."

Professor Potter suggests a four stage timetable for rationalisation:

1. Plans for CAE new courses should be reassessed on the assumption that 30 per cent of the total numbers of science and technology students will be small.

2. Existing plans for new courses are more sound on substance and capacity of the universities.

3. The mushrooming number of CAEs should teach beyond a certain level in science and engineering; whether a qualification at a CAE are five or six a year and the same course is available elsewhere, there should be amalgamation with the aim of achieving an average graduating group of not less than 15 or even 20 students.

4. A hard look should be taken at CAEs themselves to decide where things as whether a particular institution should teach beyond a certain level in science and engineering; whether a library grant necessary for it to do so can be justified; whether the staff really have the depth of background required to teach efficiently.

5. A move in the reverse direction to see whether there are neglected fields within the CAEs should support and if so, which are the best locations in which to get such courses going.

French science conferences

The French Embassy advises that the following scientific conferences will be held in France this year:

May 24-28: Origin and manifestation of the diversity of anti-bodies.
June 5-12: Methods applied to prebiotic bone working industry.
June 28-July 1: Metal - non metal transition.
July 4-9: The mechanisms of alteration and repairation of DNA; their relationships to mutagenesis and chemical carcinogenesis.
July 5-9: The mechanisms of alteration and repairation of DNA; their relationships to mutagenesis and chemical carcinogenesis.
July 5-12: Transmembrance ionic exchanges in plants.
July 6-9: Ceramics of Eastern Australia.
July 8-13: Dynamic systems and economic models.
August 15-24: Nucleic acids and the synthesis of proteins in plants.
August 30 - September 1: Anthropology and biology of the Andean populations.
September 8-9: The evolution of galaxies and their cosmological implications.
September 8-11: Present and potential uses of transition metals in organic synthesis.
September 13-18: Insect behaviour and trophic signals.
September 20-26: Mechanisms of organ rudimentation in vertebrate embryos.

December 7-10: The ecology and geology of the Himalayas.

National conferences: April 14-16: Regional demographic disparities. October 15-20: The army and fiscal policy.

(exhibition conferences were translated by the Monash Department of French.)

Further information can be obtained from the Scientific Attache, French Embassy, 6 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, ACT.

EXCHANGE PLAN

Postgraduate students from 12 European countries have the opportunity to study in Australia under a government exchange scheme.

A 12-month scholarship for study or research at an Australian tertiary institution is offered for each award made to European postgraduate students for study in Europe.

Countries taking part in the scheme are France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Applicants, who must be graduates of European institutions of higher learning, should be less than 28, but the age limit may be raised in special circumstances.

They must have a good knowledge of written and spoken English.

The scholarship covers travel to and from Australia, compulsory fees, living and establishment allowances, marriage and family allowances, fares and travelling allowance for travel within Australia necessary to the study program and a contribution towards vacation travel in Australia.

Other supplementary allowances may be paid. These benefits are not taxable in Australia.

The scholarship is normally held in conjunction with another scholarship and scholars must return to their own country at the expiry of the scholarship.

Jobs are barred

They cannot take paid employment within Australia.

Applications should be made through "the appropriate agency" in the candidate's home country. Inquiries about the agency can be made at the Australian diplomatic mission in each country.

Applications must be lodged by October for consideration in Australia in November.

The scheme is established in 1973. Two scholarships under the scheme were held at Monash in 1974.

A. von der Hagen from West Germany, who spent a year in the department of civil engineering working on the Library of reliability of structures and Dr R. Delmonte from Italy, who researched Patrick White's influence on contemporary Australian literature.

For information about the scheme contact the Australian Embassy, 60 Canberra Ave., Yarralumla.
Dr. ELIZABETH EGGLESTON

One of the most moving services ever seen in the Religious Centre was held on March 29 in memory of Dr. Elizabeth Eggleston, late director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

Dr. Eggleston, 41, died on March 24. She was the eldest daughter of the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, and Lady Eggleston. Here Monash Reporter reproduces extracts from some of the addresses given at the memorial service. On page 12 is a review by Professor Colin Tate of Dr. Eggleston’s book, Fear, Favour or Affection.

PROFESSOR LOUIS WALLER, professor of law and chairman of the board of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs:

In 1965 Elizabeth began her great work on the Aborigines and the administration of criminal justice in South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia.

Even before she finished her thesis, it was apparent that she had brought new insights and remarkable energies to the exploration and understanding of a part of Australian life and a chapter in our history which you and I, in our time, remained to a large extent untouched.

Elizabeth came to this work from a well-developed legal background.

A traditional career in the profession, or in the academy, lay open before her. But her interests lay elsewhere — in the history of human dignity, conscientious demands for equality, desert, human justice and meaning.

After graduation as a Doctor of Laws and as the first graduate to formal studies as the first graduate to formal studies as the first graduate as a Doctor of Laws, she moved to make it a pool of Aborigine students in the University, with many Aboriginal organizations, with offices in the University, and personally promise that I will do all I can to ensure that her name will have a meaningful memory to Aboriginal children and adults as long as they live.

My personal sorrow is now lessened by the fact that the encouragement she gave me will always be present when I am working for children.

MRS. HYLLUS MARIS, president of the Aboriginal Cultural Centre:

There, on the first dawn, before time, the Mind was pure sustenance. Born long ago, before body . It moved freely, yet with purpose. You look back over your shoulder and see the sun from the highest point in the Universe from which the planets hang suspended, Ever turning, stars glittering in the velvet darkness . The sun, through it, is giver of warm Life. The rain (from that same source it comes) is messenger of Life. Wind is the voice, telling the earth always of Life.

Elizabeth Eggleston, it has been her good to know you — your love for humanity, your sense of humour, your dedication to your parents and family, to your work, and to People.

I feel insignificant and unsure of myself until Elizabeth personally encouraged me to continue working towards changing attitudes of white Australians in accepting that our little ideas are those same ideas we, and our Aboriginal people who have passed on, have been putting forward for ever 150 years.

Thank you for your friendship, for offering your energy and encouragement to the Aboriginal people for their setting up of the different organizations — for pointing out people who would be helpful in setting up the Medical Service, for your encouragement in helping to set up the Victorian Council for Aboriginal Culture, and of course, the Aboriginal Legal Service.

Your true interest, your love for the Aboriginal People and respect for our Culture was there for everyone to see. You wanted to know of the Aboriginal understanding of the Eternal and all its great Mystery. Now you have become part of it, part of the Wind and the Rain. On your Great Journey into the Eternal you see those same stars which live in the Heavens, and the rising of the moon. You look back over your shoulder and see the sun from the highest point. You have no fear, because you have done well.

Go in peace, with Bismi. Go in peace, with God.

Dr. Eggleston was the oldest daughter of the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, and Lady Eggleston. Here Monash Reporter reproduces extracts from some of the addresses given at the memorial service. On page 12 is a review by Professor Colin Tate of Dr. Eggleston’s book, Fear, Favour or Affection.

Government, with teachers in schools, with concerned men and women from all parts of Victoria and beyond — which will be regarded as her most important achievement.

Quiet but determined, sensitive but firm, unobtrusive but deeply committed to what she saw as attainable goals, she listened, talked, gave advice, made suggestions, assembled and inspired others. She worked for what she constantly underscored throughout her writing: the removal of those burdens and barriers which clothe Aborigines with a lesser status than other, larger groups in Australian society.

Elizabeth’s spirit is truly bound up with the spirits of the living, and so will live on.

Mrs. MOLLIE DYER, officer manager of the Aboriginal Legal Service, Fitzroy:

When our loved ones pass on, whether they be related by birth or dear friends, those of us left behind express many regrets. My deep regret is that I did not meet Elizabeth at least ten years ago instead of just three.

Many of us here today owe more than we can repay to Elizabeth and for the encouragement she personally gave to us. We should strive to achieve the results she could see so clearly were important for de-traditionalised Aboriginal Australians to re-discover the vital significance of cultural identity, heritage and even just simple, honest pride in our Aboriginality.

Elizabeth was the first person outside the immediate Aboriginal community to give me encouragement in my efforts to have non-Aboriginal people recognise, as we ourselves did, the significance of giving Aboriginal children a ‘black identity’ whenever they adopted or fostered our little ones.

During the past three years there has been a marked change in the attitudes of Governments, Social Welfare Department, Police etc., towards Aboriginal people in acquiring some of our ideas. Aboriginal people have not changed very much and the ideas we are having accepted now are those same ideas we, and our Aboriginal people who have passed on, have been putting forward for 150 years.

I personally feel, and know many of our Aboriginal people will agree that Elizabeth played a major role in changing these attitudes of white Australian people in their acceptance that we ourselves can make a valuable contribution in helping solve what they say is “The Aboriginal Problem.”

I felt insignificant and unsure of myself until Elizabeth personally encouraged me to continue working towards changing attitudes of white Australians in accepting that our little children are black children in a white world and as such, have a separate identity of which they can be proud.

Today many important people are assisting us to achieve this goal, however without the encouragement given by Elizabeth, I am convinced that our present achievement would still be a distant dream. There is still much that needs to be done and we owe it to Elizabeth to carry on until we fully succeed.

I am honored to have known Elizabeth and personally promise that I will do all I can in the future to carry on her work.

Dr. Southwell said it was hoped to obtain help from specialist tradesmen, especially craftsmen in wood, to build the 17th Century Press.
Spotlight on engineers...

QUALITY BEFORE ECONOMY

An engineering project's contribution to the social and physical environment and to the quality of life was now an important consideration, the Deputy Chancellor, Mr Ian Langlands, told graduates.

"Indeed, if a project does not make a positive contribution in these respects, should it be proceeded with at all?" he asked.

The criterion of success for an engineer's brainchild was no longer limited to the traditional ones of technical excellence coupled with economy, said Mr Langlands.

As one who graduated as an engineer long ago, he was very conscious of the changes that had occurred in the profession over the last few years — "and which will become more marked in the years to come."

"Today's graduates are entering their careers at a time of transition when the profession is engaged in much soul-searching," he said.

"The days are gone when the public generally accepted without serious questioning the work and decisions of the engineer — or, for that matter, the medicos or any other professional."

"Engineers are realising, more than ever before, that technical knowledge and ability, although essential, are by no means sufficient to make the complete professional."

"In the past we tried (rightly, I consider, under the conditions then prevailing) to give the community what we thought it needed, without trying to find out what it really needed or thought it needed."

Need to co-operate

"But what might be called the paternalistic planning of the past is giving way to the participatory planning of today."

"To cope with this, the engineer must have much broader interests than he formerly needed and the ability and the willingness to co-operate with others of widely-different backgrounds."

Mr Langlands reminded the graduates that, the first clause of the code of ethics of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, puts an engineer's responsibility to the community ahead of all else.

Blood Bank here

The Red Cross Mobile Blood Bank will be on campus until Friday and again from April 12-15.

Blood can be given between 10 a.m. and 3.45 p.m. and appointments can be made at the Union Desk.

April 1976

No graduation for workless

More than 10 per cent of Monash engineering students who have finished the course cannot formally graduate.

Because of high unemployment they have been unable to find vacation work in industry — a compulsory part of their course.

The situation for present final year students does not appear any better.

Twenty-one of the 165 students who completed an engineering degree last year have been affected.

The sub-dean of the faculty, Mr Charles Ambrose, said the students had completed all the formal requirements of the course except the work part.

The students are required to spend 14 weeks in industry during their course — two weeks of workshop practice done in technical colleges and another 10 weeks of vacation work.

But because of the present unemployment situation, particularly in the engineering field, many students have been unable to find vacation work.

"The problem has really come to a head in the last year."

"There are significant numbers of students unable to meet the work requirement and there is no evidence of the situation improving this year," Mr Ambrose said.

"At the moment these students cannot formally receive their degree."

The students are from all engineering fields — nine in electrical engineering, six in civil engineering, four in mechanical engineering, one in chemical engineering and one in materials engineering.

The University will give the 21 students statements saying they have completed the engineering course.

"Their first 10 weeks of employment will count as the work requirement."

"Students will have to submit a satisfactory report to the University on this work before formally graduating."

Mr Ambrose said the majority of students unable to graduate were Asian.

He said these students had particular difficulty finding vacation work because employers were looking for Australian residents who could later take full-time jobs.

Mr Ambrose said the Faculty was also concerned that the statement of qualification might not be as acceptable as a formal testamur in their home counties.

For Australian-resident students the problem is compounded by the present shortage of jobs for graduate engineers, because until they are employed the students cannot formally graduate.

On March 19 the Careers and Appointments Office had 18 engineering graduates of 1975 listed as looking for work.

In an attempt to overcome the vacation work problem the former acting Dean of Engineering, Professor Ian Polmear, has written to the Institution of Engineers Australia on behalf of the Faculty Board seeking the institution's assistance in finding employers willing to help.

The Board rejected the idea of changing the work requirement. It was considered a "most desirable facet" of the course and is required by the Institution of Engineers.

One hundred and thirty-one students graduated as Bachelors of Engineering at a ceremony on March 26 but students can graduate throughout the year as they meet requirements.

In its 1975 annual report the University of Melbourne Appointments Board has highlighted a similar problem in its faculties of Engineering and Applied Science.
One of the tragedies of our present education system is that specialisation commences in high school, continues through university, the workplace and eventually out of it. The net result is that the professions are divided, our society is divided and we really have not got any mechanisms whereby our common problems can be discussed and solved.

"Our aim should be to produce socially aware and responsible professionals who can work together in solving national problems." Professor Endersbee says that engineers need not only a thorough knowledge of engineering, but must also be communicators, interpreters and managers.

"These latter aspects of the engineer's work have an obvious human quality, and it seems that the recent generations of engineers, in general, have not been confident in these areas of human contact and social responsibilities."

The lack of the engineering educator is therefore twofold: to provide the student with a strong basis of rigorous engineering training for future competence, and also to provide him with an introductory awareness of the social, legal, economic and even political relationships of the society in which he must be able to carry out his engineering work.

"We must attract the intellectual stature of the student and train them to be engineers of statesmenlike judgment, able to participate in engineering and social decisions involving finance, social priorities, industry, science, government and international technology."

"If we aim for less than this, we are likely to do more harm than good." Professor Endersbee sees two major areas where it is becoming increasingly important for professionals to develop a sense of national responsibility - the development of industry and the current energy problem.

"I feel that most of the major growth industries in Australia are foreign-owned, whereas the majority of engineers in Australia are employed in the public sector.

"We cling tenaciously to the belief that education is a public service. Our students will help them to maximise Australia's own interests.

"What we want is complete. We don't want to suggest an anti-multinational attitude but I want to encourage students to do their own thing, to be aware of the potential for development, to help them to create their own opportunities and meet the challenges that confront Australia in the engineering field."

"One of the limitations of our present education system is that it is specialising students into engineering and training them into the role of engineers applies equally to other professions.

"The graduates would find themselves, whether they liked it or not, working towards a change in mankind's whole pattern of existence."

"Mostly the other disciplines can be conscious of the need to co-operate with engineering and the consequent are likely to be far-reaching."

"We have got to be prepared to accept the fact that we can't make more rabbits, we can only grow better ones."

"One of the tragedies of our present education system is that specialisation was begun so early in their training that they did not develop on overview of their place in society."

"The net result is that the professions are divided, our society is divided and we really have not got any mechanisms whereby our common problems can be discussed and solved."

"The way to get on with solving these problems is to get the professionals to talk to each other."

"We are beginning to see that there must be changes because we are being made more and more aware of the very finite limit to what this earth can support."

"But if there were to be changes in man's lifestyle, they must be not only to make his life better but also that which this earth can support."

"We have got to be prepared to accept the fact that we can't make more rabbits, we can only grow better ones."

"The Monash Graduates Association will hold a general meeting in the city on April 12 to elect commit­tee members.

"The meeting will also discuss the association's program for 1976."

"The meeting will be held in the Up­stairs Function Room of the Gresham Hotel, Cnr. Elizabeth and Pelham Streets, at 6.30 p.m.

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"The Monash Graduates Association would not produce the miracles needed to allow society to move on."

"Modern technology could no longer be regarded as a magician able to provide the world with new energy resources, warns the former Monash Dean of Engineering, Professor Ken Hunt.

"Technology would not produce the miracles needed to allow society to move on and improve its efficiency; he told a recent graduation ceremony.

"Take the less tangible view that the greatest days of producing rabbits out of hats are over, particularly now that hats are shrinking in size and the demands are for ever larger and more spectacular rabbits," he said.

"Professor Hunt, who last year retired after 15 years as head of the Faculty of Engineering to take up a chair in the Occasional Address to 165 Engineering graduates.

"He told them they would find themselves, whether they liked it or not, working towards a change in mankind's whole pattern of existence."

"Do not mean political upheaval or revolution, but rather that our style of life - dependence on automobiles and on our costly serviced urban systems - cannot continue indefinitively," Professor Hunt warned.

"One of the tragedies of our present education system is that specialisation was begun so early in their training that they did not develop an overview of their place in society."

"The net result is that the professions are divided, our society is divided and we really have not got any mechanisms whereby our common problems can be discussed and solved."

"Our aim should be to produce socially aware and responsible professionals who can work together in solving national problems."

"The task force and its working par­ticipants have brought together about 30 organisations and their experts from the Federal and State Governments, from universities and private industry and should report early next year on Australia's energy problems and possible answers."
NEW LIST
TO AID
RESEARCH

An important new bibliography of nonverbal behaviour by two Monash academics from the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit has just been published.

Dr Terry Hare, HEARU director, and Mr Neil Paget, lecturer, have seen the growth of literature on nonverbal behaviour and the difficulties experienced by researchers during their work in this field in the past eight years.

They have selected work mainly from 1970-74 and cite 686 references in five sections — Experimental Studies, Descriptive Studies, Dissertation Abstracts, Articles in foreign language journals and Articles not available for annotation at the time of going to press.

The works are generally available in Australia.

Viewpoints given

In a foreword, the authors state: "The selection is not intended to give a comprehensive survey of the literature, but rather to allow the reader to gain an impression of the experimental work already covered in this area, to give some insight into the procedures which have been used, and to give an indication of the theoretical viewpoints held by researchers."

Dr. Hore and Mr. Paget say they found that existing bibliographies did not give enough detail about original articles.

"These seldom provided detailed answers to questions of, for example, the nature of the sample or the design employed, whereas the reader was forced back into an often fruitless search of the original articles."

"To overcome this the authors answer four basic questions in annotations to the 311 references of the Experimental Studies section:

- What was the research question being asked?
- What was the composition of the sample?
- What variables were examined?
- What statistical treatment was employed to obtain the results?


WORKSHOP TO HELP HELPERS

A six-day residential workshop for people in the "helping professions" — teachers, clergy, psychiatrists, nurses and others — will be held at La Trobe University next month.

The workshop has been designed as an "experience in personal growth" for people whose jobs call for self-understanding and a sensitivity to the feelings of others.

Participants will work in groups of 12 with two leaders.

Appointed as the eight group leaders are the senior student-counsellor at Monash, George Cally.

Applications to take part in the workshop close on April 14 and the workshop will be held from May 16-22.

Vote on licensed bar — "Yes"

Almost 90 per cent of the students who voted in a recent poll think there should be a licensed bar in the Union.

The poll, taken during Orientation Week, was a tryout for the Union's newest "gadget" — the Monash Automated System for Elections and Referenda (MASER).

The system was designed and built by students in the department of computer science.

It consists of a portable polling station plugged in near the Union inquiry desk which feeds votes by landline to a University computer.

Results are known within minutes of the poll closing.

One hundred and eighty students voted in the poll but the figures will be much higher on controversial issues.

The licensed bar results were: 88.3 per cent in favor, 11.8 per cent opposed. Seventy per cent wanted the bar open from noon to 10 p.m. and 30 per cent favored 12-2 p.m. and 5-10 p.m.

Mr Ellis said the Orientation Week poll had been only a trial run. Later in the year a widely publicised poll on a licensed bar in the Union would be held and the results would go to the Union Board.

The system is expected to be used often throughout the year as issues arise.

Job chances for graduates fall in industry, government

Job opportunities for arts and science graduates in private industry and commerce have almost halved since 1971.

In the same period employment of these graduates in Australian Government departments and agencies has fallen by more than 30 per cent.

These are some of the findings of a survey of the first occupations of first-degree graduates from Monash.

The Careers and Appointments Office compared the first jobs of people who graduated before 1971 with those of people graduating since.

The report says that, in retrospect, it can be seen that Australia reached a critical point in graduate employment in 1971.

"The ability of the economic system to absorb people with tertiary education as new entrants to the work force at a level consistent with their employment expectations fell behind the numbers becoming available."

Between 1963 and 1970 Monash had produced 2500 arts graduates and about 1000 science graduates.

In the four years from 1971 to 1974 the output was about 2300 arts graduates and 1600 science graduates.

But since 1971 all classes of employers, except State public services, have been taking smaller proportions of arts and science graduates.

"We believe that the 1975 'crop' will experience a continuation, perhaps an acceleration, of this trend," the report says.

In technical and professional fields, unemployment accounts for a proportion of these rises but it seems that more graduates these days are deferring their entry to the work force in favor of travel, domesticity or idleness," the report says.

Laser course

The Monash Centre for Continuing Education and Physics Department will hold a short course on lasers and their applications in June.

The course has been designed for people in technical and professional fields.

The course, to be held in 16 two-hour sessions, will begin on June 7.

Enrolments must be finalised by May 3.
Immigration from Europe within the last four or five generations is a central fact which distinguishes — and cuts off — all Australian families from those of the Old World.

Whether that makes Australians more or less interested in family history is another question: the number of descendants writing about distinguished forebears in the great Australian Dictionary of Biography is in any case a small fraction of those who may simply reflect editorial compromise with the hard fact that they were sitting on valuable family papers, as much as anything else.

Family history is generally more appropriate to Christmas dinner conversation than to the bookshop. It takes persistence of a high order to produce successful exceptions, and it is impressively and fascinatingly demonstrated in Sid Ingham’s Enterprising Migrants.

The author has already displayed such skills in his study of James Ingham, a shrewd observer of life for his countrymen in Manchester in 1824, published in Historical Studies in April 1967, that there is a small scale.

Now, though he is too shy to say so, he tackles his wife’s family, the Finns from Kerry, who arrived in Sydney as bounty immigrants on March 10, 1899.

Few historians’ wives can have been paid a nicer compliment.

With infinite patience (and understandable admiration) he traces the fortunes of John and Mary Finn and their eight children (aged at embarkation from three to 25).

Perhaps the most remarkable thing is that, apart from Michael Finn’s diary of the voyage out in the “Susan” (now in Mitchell Library). he has not depended on cherished family diaries or letters, but on miscellaneous public records in London, Sydney, Melbourne and Clunes, on churches and bank records, and on the files of 22 Australian and eight Irish newspapers, not to mention the Illustrated London News. (It is an unsung blessing of Australian colonization that it was accompanied by a record of extraordinary harvest of little country newspapers; it is an unsung tragedy that more was not done until recently to make sure that sets of them were preserved.)

But professionalism does not comprise merely taking pains and knowing where to look.

How much his by no means sentimental insights owe to oral traditions within the Finn family about their past — a source absent (from the bibliography — one can only guess, but he carefully indicates the ways in which they were both unusual and typical Irish immigrants.

As it happens, his evocation of a Catholic Irish-Australian family


which has never quarrelled seriously with the status quo” is nicely timed to precede Charles Waldersee’s recent attack on the legend that such migrants were relentlessly persecuted and discriminated against. Though Thomas Finn, ex-superintendent and self-made gentleman of Portland, certainly ended his spectacular career in penury and a lunatic asylum, he was a casualty of his own weaknesses and the vagaries of colonial economic development, not of anti-Catholic victimization, and his rise and fall were paralleled in Protestant families of the same period, my own included.

The first is that, occasionally, as when we are assured that the Finns “did not look too sentimentally over their shoulders at Ireland” (p.37), one wonders whether the evidence can really be abundant enough to make such sweeping generalizations certain.

The second concerns descendants. Such a wide range of them has been used that it seems churlish to draw attention to unintentional omissions. One is the diaries of Sarah Midgley and Richard Skilbeck (edited by H.A. McCorquodale and published in 1867) which throw valuable light on Methodist farmers in a neighbouring part of the Western District at the time Tom Finn at Skilbeck (edited by H.A. McCorkell in the History Department of the University of Melbourne.

Enterprising Migrants is a senior lecturer in the English Department and her first book of poems is reviewed by Susan Higgins, tutor in the English Department of the University of Adelaide.

Most of the poems are meditative lyrics, where metaphor and allusion suggest the particular qualities of an experience.

In the first, “There Were Three Brothers,” a mother watches her growing sons and begins, casually, in the middle of the story: “But once upon a time is now, and theirs the wind that sings... They spill from the car, spirits bean-stalk high.” The lines do not quite say this world as proper heroes do—

The meanings discovered in experience are offered to us in a tone that is lightly ironic, restrained but self-deprecating. This poem ends: “I see them strange among the other strangers And, waiting for the lights to change, I muse”

On archetypal mothers who knew best Who let it out?”

The anger in this poem fails to find its object.

A similar combination of bold analogy and verbal play in “Hogue Bore” is shockingly right. The title refers to a geyser that was inadvertent­ly activated by drilling to tap underground steam; the subject of the poem is a woman: “...she is quiet now. The terrain of a face Shaped by blanched Signposts no wilderness, ... family feet Dancing around her Guilt’s soft-shoe shuffle ... Ding, dong, doll—”

The poem comes from “Epitaphs for Casualties,” third of the four sections of poems grouped thematically. Many of the casualties are women, like Anne Sexton, to whom at least one poem is offered as an epitaph, with her voice “I was cracking out of the terrible comedies of pain/ Hawk-fierce poetry, knowing body and mind/ Always astray in the grim woods...” (“Sister Anne, Sister Anne!”)

The meaning of Anne Sexton’s line, “I’m almost someone going home,” which Jennifer Strauss uses as an epigraph for her own poems, is deepened precisely because this poet’s experience of being “astray in the grim woods” is so different.

In the first section, “Generations,” A mother regrets her second experience of this kind in weaning the child, “Dusting us both to the day of acts and words” from the “unsentimental dialogue of one.” To regret this is “a piece of purest herey,” and she wryly reminds us that “the anguished litany of congregated mothers” complaining about night feedings. Still, and this note of uncertainty is characteristic of Jennifer Strauss’s poetry, “the meaning come late after the event/ Is not the less a meaning.” (“Some Have Epiphanies Thrust Upon Them”)

On the other hand, she is wary of the false shapes we give to our lives by fantasies of what might have been. In “Beginning/Ends at Forty,” the woman resolves to deny the image of the “might-have-been-daughter” that haunts and traps her in the past.

To become “almost someone going home” is the difficult exercise of consciousness to which Jennifer Strauss’s poetry addresses itself. To say that the person is at the centre of the poetry, uncovering the truth of her memories, the meaning of her relations with others, is to put Jennifer Strauss in the position of the humanist belief that informs these poems, a set of values for living in an uncertain world where children may become strangers and strangers may become haunting familiars.

S. M. Ing:‘am. Eh Jl’pmin, MlgraDta, S. M. Ing:‘am. Eh Jl’pmin, MlgraDta, S. M. Ing:‘am. Eh Jl’pmin, MlgraDta,

Noel McLaChlan.

Sid Ingham is a senior lecturer in the History Department. His work is reviewed by Dr Noel McLaChlan, reader in History at the University of Melbourne.

"Children and Other Strangers" is the first book of poetry Jennifer Strauss has published but it shows the maturity and control of one who has developed her craft to the point where the language is a fine and flexible instrument for her needs.

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"Children and Other Strangers" is the first book of poetry Jennifer Strauss has published but it shows the maturity and control of one who has developed her craft to the point where the language is a fine and flexible instrument for her needs.
Dr Elizabeth Eggleston, a senior lecturer in law, and Director of the Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, passed away on 24 April 1976 after a two months’ illness.


Monash Reporter had asked C. Tatz, professor of politics at the University of New England, to review the book. Professor Tatz was director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs from 1970 to 1977, when he left to take up a position at the University of Sydney.

A.N.U. Press in 1976, it is hardly that: it is a model of sound research method, impressive scholarship and moderate theses, all with a keen sense of the law and the rule of law.

Dr Eggleston is one of Australia’s rare radical lawyers, in the best sense of that adjective.

Unlike so many academics in Aboriginal affairs or Aboriginal studies, she shows a care, love, and concern for the subjects of her research, and a genuine sense of commitment to those who she represents: not a constant, yet unaggressive, protagonist of reforms — those of which have occurred directly or indirectly as a result of her work.

But her radicalism lies in being what political scientist Harold Lasswell describes as a legal pacifist rather than a legal plunger.

Elizabeth has been concerned with “why” the law and reform of the law, rather than with tme acceptance of the law, its precedents and casebooks.

In particular, Elizabeth has fought for Marinda (v. Australia) principles: “the prosecution may not use statements stemming from custodial interrogation of the defendant unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination”.

“I have never questioned the state’s right to retain a case, but when one questions the state’s right to retain a case, that he has the right to the presence of an attorney to be retained or appointed.”

She has been a strong advocate of the principles enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Nature and Scope of Justic: “The Right of Arrested Persons to Communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their Defence or to protect their Essential Interests.”

March 23 – the day before Elizabeth Eggleston died.

The law conference became more of a political battleground when have raged at the takeover of their academic enterprise, and been challenged on Aboriginal feelings at the time, saw virtue in what had happened and urged Aboriginals to say and do what was bubbling within them.

Legal adviser

Dr Eggleston has been more than a director of applied research. In her book she has also been a legal adviser to many Aborigines, her visits and comfort to Aboriginal prisoners and her part in the formation of the Aboriginal legal aid service in Australia.

Long before any Federation government created services, she funded unashamedly unoffical but effective service was operating in Melbourne, comprising Professor, Dr. Eggleston, Professor, Philip Felton, Colin Campbell and myself.

On pp 33-34 of her book, mention is made of an Aboriginal sentenced to 12 years for rape.

Dr Eggleston’s role in that case was considerable: she helped present a case for appeal, and when that was ruled (through error in the Prothonotary’s Office), she assisted in presenting a most rare “petition of mercy” to the late Sir Arthur Rylah for a retrial. In the end, the accused’s sentence was reduced to half the original.

Dr Eggleston is the first lawyer to treat seriously the topic of Aborigines and the law.

She has done so with a wide interdisciplinar and humanitarian perspective, including words: “Only when the social and economic status of Aborigines has been raised to a level comparable with that of the majority of the community will it be possible to abolish all preferential legislation conferring on them a special legal status. Only then will it be possible to say that those who presently suffer inequality have achieved justice.”
The origin of the solar system

A Monash mathematician, Dr Andrew Prentice, is among six specialists invited to give their theories on the origin of the solar system to an international audience of astronomers.

Dr Prentice is the only guest from the southern hemisphere invited to speak.

The conference has been organised by the NATO Advanced Study Institute and will be held at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne University from March 29 to April 9.

Before leaving for the conference late last month Dr Prentice said this would be his first opportunity to spell out his theory to an expert international audience.

Four other theories on the origin of the solar system will be presented.

The others will include the hydromagnetic theory developed by 1974 Nobel Prize winner, H. Alfvén, and his partner, G. Arhenius.

Dr Prentice has been developing and refining his theory for more than six years but has met considerable opposition to his views.

Using modern mathematics and computers, Dr Prentice believes his work has reinstated the theory of the late 18th century French mathematician, Laplace.

Laplace's theory was abandoned at the end of the last century.

"My theory places the original nebular hypothesis of Laplace on a modern footing.

"It shows that if you incorporate the new physical concept of supersonic turbulence, which I developed in 1973, then you can understand how a great collapsing solar cloud shed a series of gaseous rings from which the present-day planets condensed."

Dr Prentice says he has successfully tested his theory with computer-simulated models.

He believes the conference will give him a chance to gain greater acceptance for his theory.

Babies wanted for research program

Forty young babies are needed to assist in a research program at Monash University.

A psychology Ph.D. student, Denis Burnham, is conducting tests on the visual abilities of babies from eight to 20 weeks.

He expects the tests to show if children this young recognise the difference between stationary and rotating objects and between two basic colors.

The tests are made at the Syndal Infant Health Centre.

The babies are placed in a modified safety seat in front of a cylinder which projects stationary and rotating patterns in red and green.

By measuring how long the babies watch each image Mr Burnham can determine if they are noticing changes in the images.

The test takes about 20 minutes.

Parents interested in taking part in the scheme can telephone Mr Burnham at the health centre (232 7892) on Mondays and Thursdays or at the university (541 0811 ext. 3968) other weekdays.

Flu warning

The head of the University Health Service, Dr John Green, has warned that there is the possibility of two distinct Flu epidemics this winter.

Vaccine against the Victoria A strain is now available at the Pharmacy for people who ordered before April 1. It should be available by April 12 for people who have ordered since.

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IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

Monash University education lecturer, Mr Lawrence Ingvarson, would like to hear from academic staff interested in in-service education for teachers.

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The committee is responsible for the planning and financial support of non-qualifying in-service education for primary and secondary teachers in all schools.

Mr Ingvarson said staff wanting more information about the committee's function or with views to put to the committee should contact him.

But submissions for support for specific in-service programs should be sent, through the Centre for Continuing Education, to the Executive Officer, Glenburnie Teacher's Centre, 11 Glenburnie Rd., Toorak, 3142.

APRIL DIARY

5-6 RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK will be visiting Monash University, 9 a.m. - 5.45 p.m. Lecture Theatre B, Monash University, extension 3104.

7-8 LECTURE — series of Transference Lecture by Plastic Surgeon Mr W. S. Harris, Monash University, extension 3104.

9-10 LECTURE — series of Transference Lecture by Plastic Surgeon Dr M. J. W. Harris, Monash University, extension 3104.

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13 APRIL, 1976

The babies are placed in a modified safety seat in front of a cylinder which projects stationary and rotating patterns in red and green.

By measuring how long the babies watch each image Mr Burnham can determine if they are noticing changes in the image.

The test takes about 20 minutes.

Parents interested in taking part in the scheme can telephone Mr Burnham at the health centre (232 7892) on Mondays and Thursdays or at the university (541 0811 ext. 3968) other weekdays.

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The more serious side of Orientation Week - Deans' addresses - were well attended this year but freshers still found plenty of time for the fun.

Assistant to the Warden, Caroline Piesse, said Union staff felt the week, beginning on March 2, had been successful.

About half the freshers took advantage of the student host scheme. Second and third-year students took groups of newcomers around the university and to Orientation functions so that at the start of term there were some familiar places and faces.

And coffee sessions organised by the different faculties were well attended by about 2,000 new students who went to meet staff and other students.

Your front-page report (No. 1-76) that Dr. Serle is to condense the Monash Memorabilia to one per cent of their present volume raises the hope that we may be on the brink of establishing a quantitative measure of academic achievement.

In keeping with the current rules of nomenclature of international measures (e.g. newtons, joules, watts), I suggest that there now be recognised a Standard of Efficiency in Reducing Lengthy Essays fixed at a rate of condemnation to one per cent of original volume (or mass?).

Kiloessies would presumably be 0.01 per cent but, going in the other direction, if a Deciserle be reduction to 10 per cent, a Milliserle seems to land us back on Square One.

Tiresome details of this nature can be worked out by the mathematicians, who would probably come up with a log. scale or something devious.

Dr. G. B. Silberbauer
Senior Lecturer
Anthropology and Sociology.

The Psychology Society's offer to read palms and Tarot cards was taken up by many students and tables set up by the various clubs and societies in the Union were well patronised.

Union Night, organised jointly by Monash Association of Students, Clubs and Societies and Sports and Recreation, was highly successful as were a rock and roll dance organised by the Motor Cycle Club and the Hot Dog-a-que.

Photographs:
Herve Alleaume

Despite a windy day on Thursday (March 4) there was plenty of non-academic action during the week.

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CONVENER of the Host Family Scheme, Mrs. Meredith McClean, was kept busy during Orientation Week with queries. Some overseas students who investigated the scheme were (from left) Leong Kuan Hwa, second-year; Tan Kian Hwa; Wong Fai Yew; Ip Keok Khien; and Hoo Kok Wey.
Monash Players go it alone with adapted Spanish play

The director of Student Theatre, Andrew Ross, says, "The House of Bernarda Alba" is one of the most ambitious productions the Players have ever tackled.

Mr Ross and Liz Medina, from the Players and two staff members in Spanish, Frank Perry and Alan Kenwood, are working from the original play, several literal translations, and by solving problems as they arise at rehearsal.

Mr Ross said the adaptation would attempt to put the "blood, sweat and sexuality" back into the play.

Translations which had been done were flat and lacked the power and impact of the original Spanish, he said.

There were a number of problems in producing lines which were "speakable" in English.

The play, which needs a cast of 60 women, examines the growing independence and sexual awareness of the five daughters of a dominating mother, Bernarda Alba.

There are 10 major parts and a large chorus.

The production has attracted offers of help from a number of professionals, including Mervyn Trimm, who stage-managed the recent Alexander Theatre production of "Waiting for Godot," will help with costume design and stage management training, and the youth director of the Melbourne Theatre Company, Jonathan Hardy, will help with voice for the singing.

The play will be staged from April 29 to May 8 at the Alexander Theatre.

Monash players, with the help of the Spanish department, are to perform their own adaptation of a play by the famous Spanish playwright, Federico Garcia Lorca.

Robert Rooney's Slippy Seal 2 is one of four works in which an idea is repeated in a sequence of paintings.

Rooney's work in this particular group is involved with the systematic processing of an idea. Each painting in the group is constructed on a grid made up of multiple squares.

The idea for the undulating contours of each square is taken from a German Christmas cake box.

We see two fixed grids superimposed which allow a variety of activities creating differences and similarities between the four paintings.

The sequence of Rooney's four paintings is constructed systematically. The process is closely related to the composition of music so that the work proceeds as a time piece.

The image in each square on the ambiguous white ground grid is a repetition of a stencil taken from the back of a Kellogg's cereal packet, where one often sees offers of creative play to children.

In this particular instance the creative role involved is making a mobile of cut-out parts of a seal on a stand and a ball.

Rooney cut the three shapes then arranged them but, not in the expected way, he structured and ordered the three parts (shapes) into an unfamiliar image.

Then using it as a stencil, he repeats it in sequence from starting at the back link corner right across the canvas varying the repetitions in as many ways as possible — upside down, back to front and so on.

The grid shows different sections of the stencil creating a variety of images.

The colours are taken from advertisements for house paints; they are acid and often almost iridescent.

Monash Players, with the help of the Spanish department, are to perform their own adaptation of a play by the famous Spanish playwright, Federico Garcia Lorca.
'Most memorable' Godot result of patient work

Peter Oyston's "Waiting for Godot" was the most memorable event in the Alexander Theatre since the Youth Theatre's "Marat-Sade."

One is simply grateful for playing and direction as intelligent as this was, and for a relationship as sympathetic and carefully-worked-out between a company of actors.

Beckett's script is, indeed, one of the most subtle an actor can be faced with: deliberately full of non-sequiturs, and for a relationship as sympathetic company of actors, and carefully-worked-out between a and direction it is almost unbearably effective. Beckett's script is. indeed. one of the most subtle an actor can be faced with: deliberately full of non-sequiturs, and for a relationship as sympathetic company of actors, and carefully-worked-out between a

Yet the production was not all a process of discovery. Godot is a classic, and a translated script anyway, even if an authorial translation. It may be adapted without fear of censure (Beckett himself is said to have set the example) and this was no purist interpretation.

To naturalise the text by an ingenious setting suggestive of an Australian country-road embankment, and to bring on Pozzo and Lucky as a squiret and an Aboriginal was a variation which possibly brought the play closer to the audience and certainly was not out of keeping.

I remember audiences in Western Australian wheat-belt towns who, to the actors' astonishment, took an early performance of Godot as an hilarious comedy. They explained: "It's just like life."

Moreover, subsequent refinements in the theatre of boredom have surpassed this earlier work to seem almost action-packed, and the production took advantage of the interesting possibilities of movement offered by the setting to emphasise Beckett's lively theatricality while tending to minimise the darker puzzles that underlie it.

Adapt by all means; but remember that Mile End, though a goodly matter, is not all the world. Beckett's tramps are as much at home in Paris or Terra del Fuogo as they are in Buln Buln and there are disadvantages in making local references too obtrusive.

As a revelation of the daily torture, and self-torture, of human beings in the "White Boys" society, this play is almost unbearable effective. Fugard, himself a victim of official oppression, does not offer us facile propaganda.

Boesman is a brutal wife-beater, who spits on the dying black "kaffir." Lena, homeless, childless, is strong enough to survive only by staying with Boesman, and by pathetic attempts to dance and sing and talk away her agony.

Between the man and woman there is hardly a gesture or word of affection. And yet, with great subtlety, Fugard does indicate the seeds of hope.

Lena protects the dying African; Boesman gives him back the blanket, and confesses he broke the bottles for which he had beaten Lena.

Small gestures, but perhaps enough to enable them to grow nearer to each other.

The first act of the play might have had more pauses in the dialogue - perhaps by increasing the stage-business with the shelter and food, etc. - because Lena's increasing sense of uneasiness was not out of keeping with what Fugard was tempted into the "Long Speech With A Message," which is the great base of didactic naturalism.

This intense, subtle, compassionate play demands acting of great skill and sympathy.

Olive Bodill's portrayal of Lena was magnificently authentic, poignant and comic, being particularly convincing in movement and gesture.

Anthony Wheeler displayed equal talent and sensitivity in presenting the conflicts and pain beneath Boesman's surface brutality. And in his minor but essential role, Harry Roberts perfectly encompassed anonymous, suffering mankind.

The Alexander Theatre audience was warmly receptive to this great play and its fine players. I am sure it would welcome more drama of this kind and quality from South Africa (or Australia).

Dennis Davison
Department of English

A ragged slave, with a rope round his neck, uttering grunts or verbal mish-mash, confronts us in Beckett's "Waiting for Godot".

The horror lies in the stylized symbolism. It is unread, but poetically convincing.

In Athol Fugard's "Boesman and Lena" we watch two Cape Coloreds enact their degradation and dignity as they erect a pitiful shelter from rusty iron sheets and boil water over a make-shift fire.

The horror lies in the staged imitation of real life for South African victims of apartheid. (I have witnessed it myself when I lived near Fugard's Port Elizabeth).

"Boesman and Lena" is essentially naturalistic, and has the shocking actuality of a documentary film. (One blemish in Peter Williams' sensitive production was his leaving behind the tin on which she had lit a genuine fire).

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THEATRE

Recorded laughing-jackasses (for Peter's sake!) are simply an artistic error, not because they're Australian, but because there shouldn't be anything at all "out there."

I don't want to lose the simple emphatic crudity of the original Macon county: "who's talking about the Macon county . . . I've stuck my puke of a life away here. I tell you! Here! In the Cackon country! (You know they tried to find a rhyme for?)"

Compensations

Such miscalculations were amply compensated for by Zac Martin's moving adaptation of Beckett's text into a pointless sermon that emerged with slow dignity from the unfamiliar culture and was made the more poignant by snatches of un intelligible tribal language.

But again it is not merely quibbling to ask to hear the sentence Lucky speaks, for, desperately garbled though it is, it is central to the play's meaning, or non-meaning. (Its shortest form: "Given the existence of . . . God . . . man, nevertheless, wastes and pines.")

In my view the interest of the locale also tended to work against the sense of formal "play," which is of central importance to the action, and to mute the creeping horror of the repetitive language games ("Here we go again!").

But, given the rather genial interpretation, one can hardly imagine an honest reading of the two tramps than Peter Cumins and Reg Evans gave.

Starting point

Finally, for those whom the elaborate programme-notes drive to existentialism or despair, an item of possible comfort from no more recom mendable a source than Darwin's letters.

This seems to be as good a starting point as any for exploring the rules of the Godot game: "the impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether it is an argument of real value I have never been able to decide. I am aware that, if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves to know whence it came and how it arose. Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world . . . The safest conclusion seems to be that the whole subject is beyond the scope of man's intellect." — in G. de Beer's Charles Darwin, p.298, Nelson " The Next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of May. Copy deadline is Thursday, April 20.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and subscriptions, should be sent to: Monash Reporter, c/o M. R. L. (4th Floor, Environment, 3107) to the Information Office, 1st Floor, University Offices.

David Bradley
Department of English

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