STUDENTS TAKE LANGUAGES TO THE PRIMARIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The earlier the better

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Welche Farbe hat das Haus?" - Melissa, 6, not only knows what color the house is, but also knows enough German to be able to tell a few (successful) white lies! With her is Howard Nicholas, President of the German Club, and one of the participants in FLES. (Photo: Harvey Allsop)
While universities and other tertiary institutions await news of government decisions that will vitally affect the future of education in Australia, one state is already under scrutiny.

The Sophi a Philharmonic Orchestra and the Kwansei Gakuen Glee Club, by arrangement with the Australian Youth Music Festival, gave two concerts in the city. The Sophi a Philharmonic, an amateur orchestra of students and graduates from Sophi a University, Tokyo, began in 1960, and now has more than 130 members.

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

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

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

"Hairy Tale"

One of Monash's more bizarre laboratory managers had a major haircut recently.

On his return to his office, he was confronted by two of Monash's more primitive students.

While universities and other tertiary institutions await news of government decisions that will vitally affect the future of education in Australia, one state is already under scrutiny.

The Sophi a Philharmonic Orchestra and the Kwansei Gakuen Glee Club, by arrangement with the Australian Youth Music Festival, gave two concerts in the city. The Sophi a Philharmonic, an amateur orchestra of students and graduates from Sophi a University, Tokyo, began in 1960, and now has more than 130 members.

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

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

Their selections included Eastern and Western themes as well as the native folk music of Japan.
Fossil hunt for early marsupials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exciting

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

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

Professor Lundelius also wants to examine sand and gravel deposits and exposed rock outcrops along the banks of the valley between the iron ore bodies.

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

Reports by geological mapping teams who have charted the area in recent years suggest these river valleys might contain remains of mammals which shared that area with the dinosaur which left this footprint.

"If you could get marsupial fossils out of those rocks they would be the very earliest ancestors of the Australian marsupials we know today."
Australian university students are in danger of losing a vital source of careers information — the publication Graduate Careers — according to Monash careers and appointments officer, Mr Warren Mann.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Mann predicts that if Graduate Careers dies, commercial publishers were ready to rush in with their own versions to fill the gap.

But commercial publications would be far less auspicious, he says, because advertising interests and prose to "slanted" editorial content.

A RELIC FROM LAST CENTURY

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

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

The Columbian press — one of only two in Australia — was designed in America by George Clymer, and manufactured in England. The design of the press dates from 1824.

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

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

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

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

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

"We're setting up a working printing museum in the library, so this press is a most welcome addition," Brian said.
The author, Weeramantry, argues with deep conviction about the Monash argument drawn from domestic, international and historical sources. To his view, the breakdown and discredit of law is established by the unchecked gentriment of multinationalis; the rise of totalitarian states and decline of democracies; the worldwide upsurge of political repression and torture; Watergate; lay disenchangement and disaffection in the law and its processes; the unpredictability and unmanageable volume of the common law; the incomprehensibility of the legal language, to lawyer and layman alike; and so on.

The author shows, from an astonishing range of sources, that the law has experienced, and survived, many such crises. From Aristotle to Thomas Aquinas, Bentham to Justice Brandeis, outstanding figures in the survival of law are discussed and related to the central theme. And here lies the special quality of this book: its panoramic vision of world legal history, from Biblical times to the present day, and its masterly assembling of that range of facts. Not only is the book the most ambitious, but the most successful, contribution to the understanding of the legal history of the world, to lawyer and layman alike; and so on.

The author presents his argument in four chapters. In “The Irreducible Minimum,” he draws attention to the danger of the judicial process, righting the judicial process, emphasising the themes of the Revolution and the early Republic, and, in the field of literature, will concentrate on the themes of literary independence and concepts of national literary identity in America.

The co-conveners of the 1976 conference are Prof. Elaine Barry of the English Department, and Tony Wood of History. “We are expecting 100 to 120 people from universities and other tertiary institutions from all over Australia to attend the conference, and there will also be visitors from New Zealand and the United States,” said Dr Barry.

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

Professor Ron Wolf from Brown University, Rhode Island, a historian of the Revolution, will give a paper at the conference in “The Social Radicalism of the American Revolution.”

Poetry expert

A specialist in American poetry, Professor James M. Miller, Jr, from Chicago University’s Department of English, will speak on “The American Quest for a Supreme Fiction.”

Professor Jack Greene of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will attend the conference as a keynote speaker. Greene is considered to be the world authority on James, and is now at the Humanities Research Centre in Canberra. He recently arrived from England where he attended the unveiling of the Henry James plaque in Westminster Abbey.

The Australian-American Educational Foundation (AAEF), Australian successor to the Fulbright Commission, is funding the visit of Professor Miller and Wood through their Distinguished Visitor award. AAEF is funded jointly by the American and Australian governments.

The Seventh Biennial Conference will be held at Monash from August 16-19 and will be preceded by an ANZASA postgraduate seminar at which Professors Miller and Wood will also be giving papers.

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

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

---

**Books**

**THE LAW IN CRISIS: Bridges of Understanding, by Professor C. G. Weeramantry, School of Law Faculty, (Capemoss, London, 1976)**

**Warning of a legal crisis**

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

The author assembles an impressive argument drawn from domestic, international and historical sources. To his view, the breakdown and discredit of law is established by the unchecked gentriment of multinationalis; the rise of totalitarian states and decline of democracies; the worldwide upsurge of political repression and torture; Watergate; lay disenchangement and disaffection in the law and its processes; the unpredictability and unmanageable volume of the common law; the incomprehensibility of the legal language, to lawyer and layman alike; and so on.

The author shows, from an astonishing range of sources, that the law has experienced, and survived, many such crises. From Aristotle to Thomas Aquinas, Bentham to Justice Brandeis, outstanding figures in the survival of law are discussed and related to the central theme. And here lies the special quality of this book: its panoramic vision of world legal history, from Biblical times to the present day, and its masterly assembling of that range of facts. Not only is the book the most ambitious, but the most successful, contribution to the understanding of the legal history of the world, to lawyer and layman alike; and so on.

The author presents his argument in four chapters. In “The Irreducible Minimum,” he draws attention to the danger of the judicial process, righting the judicial process, emphasising the themes of the Revolution and the early Republic, and, in the field of literature, will concentrate on the themes of literary independence and concepts of national literary identity in America.

The co-conveners of the 1976 conference are Dr Elaine Barry of the English Department, and Tony Wood of History. “We are expecting 100 to 120 people from universities and other tertiary institutions from all over Australia to attend the conference, and there will also be visitors from New Zealand and the United States,” said Dr Barry.

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

Professor Ron Wolf from Brown University, Rhode Island, a historian of the Revolution, will give a paper at the conference in “The Social Radicalism of the American Revolution.”

Poetry expert

A specialist in American poetry, Professor James M. Miller, Jr, from Chicago University’s Department of English, will speak on “The American Quest for a Supreme Fiction.”

Professor Jack Greene of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will attend the conference as a keynote speaker. Greene is considered to be the world authority on James, and is now at the Humanities Research Centre in Canberra. He recently arrived from England where he attended the unveiling of the Henry James plaque in Westminster Abbey.

A new Victorian archery record has been set at the Interclub Archery Challenge Cup Competition run by the Monash University Archery Club. The record of 295 points out of a possible 300 was set by Andrew Fuller of Box Hill City Archers. The previous record was 291 points.

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

Fuller first came third in the Australian trials, but was not able to go to Montreal for the Games as Australia failed to book two archers in the senior team. The Monash University Archery Club was founded 11 years ago and has run competitions in previous years. This is the first year of the club’s Challenge Cup, a two-foot high trophy being won by the winning team for one year. Seventeen teams from eight clubs are competing for the cup.

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

---

**Bottoms and Bows**

---

**Four U.S. professors to address ANZASA congress**

The Seventh Biennial Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Studies Association (ANZASA) will be held at Monash from August 16 to August 19. 1976 is the bicentenary year of the American Revolution, the conference will focus more on the Revolution, emphasizing the themes of colonial America, the era of the Revolution and the early Republic, and, in the field of literature, will concentrate on the themes of literary independence and concepts of national literary identity in America.

The co-convenors of the 1976 conference are Dr Elaine Barry of the English Department, and Tony Wood of History. "We are expecting 100 to 120 people from universities and other tertiary institutions from all over Australia to attend the conference, and there will also be visitors from New Zealand and the United States," Dr Barry said.

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

Professor Ron Wolf from Brown University, Rhode Island, a historian of the Revolution, will give a paper at the conference in "The Social Radicalism of the American Revolution.”

Poetry expert

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

Professor Jack Greene of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will attend the conference as a keynote speaker. Greene is considered to be the world authority on James, and is now at the Humanities Research Centre in Canberra. He recently arrived from England where he attended the unveiling of the Henry James plaque in Westminster Abbey.

A new Victorian archery record has been set at the Interclub Archery Challenge Cup Competition run by the Monash University Archery Club. The record of 295 points out of a possible 300 was set by Andrew Fuller of Box Hill City Archers. The previous record was 291 points.

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

Fuller first came third in the Olympic trials but was not able to go to Montreal for the Games as Australia failed to book two archers in the senior team. The Monash University Archery Club was founded 11 years ago and has run competitions in previous years. This is the first year of the club’s Challenge Cup, a two-foot high trophy being won by the winning team for one year. Seventeen teams from eight clubs are competing for the cup.

The clubs come from local and country areas including Broadmeadow, Knox, Oakleigh, Yarra, and there is also a club from Puckapunyal.
We take into account a traffic pattern to ensure that we’re not putting a flower bed or a lawn where there is a lot of foot traffic. People tend to make natural paths - for instance, between a library and a locker room," John said.

"The department then worked on the design itself, and this goes before the Grounds Committee. If it is accepted, then Construction, a section of the Grounds Department, actually makes the garden."

These gardens often start off as a containerised opportune page. Our green finger ‘faculty’ has given us grounds for pride.

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

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

"The department then works on the design itself, and this goes before the Grounds Committee. If it is accepted, then Construction, a section of the Grounds Department, actually makes the garden."

― continued opposite page

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All-rounders

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

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

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

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

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

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

― continued opposite page

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

Ron Begg of the construction team at the controls of his front end loader, which provides the muscle for heavy jobs.
Vandals are an unfortunate hazard the grounds staff have to endure. As Curator John Carnwell shows, no tree is too big or too small to attract their attention. 

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

There are several areas which are being developed with the main aim of camouflaging car parks. One example of this is the northern part of the campus which has been made into an arboretum of eucalypts of which there are 192 different species in that one area. There, as everywhere else on campus there is a maintenance gardener in charge of each area, responsible to the maintenance foreman. They maintain the gardens, cut the lawns and do all the other necessary jobs.

No easy job

"And when you consider the huge area to be covered, you can see that it's an easy job."

Today, there are more than 1200 different species of flora on the Monash campus. We're trying to get as large a selection of native trees and shrubs as possible, firstly because they look beautiful, and secondly, from an educational point of view.

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

Tips on turf

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

Monash Lawn Recipe
1. Chilled plug
2. One man, one tractor
3. Grazing blade
4. Grampian
5. Agronomic time
6. Fertiliser (2 parts superphosphate, 2 parts sulphate of ammonia, 1 part potash)
7. Grass seed - special hardy, cheap mixture
8. Seed spreading machine
9. Spreader
10. A strong wheelbarrow

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

"So we do our first job, then we plug it in with a box of a plug, and this penetrates the soil up to 10 inches. This gives it better root penetration as well as water penetration.

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

"When it is fairly level, we put in our leguminos to break up the heavy clay, and after that, agronomic time and fertiliser.

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

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

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

For the birds

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

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

"We once had a lot of trouble with pigeons, but they are covered with copper compound fungicide - that they had copper poisoning! I don't think that they felt too well for a while."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Food and nesting sites attract the birds

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

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

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

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

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

"We also get some unusual birds such as a rainbow lorikeet which dropped in about 14 months ago. It's not a rare species, but most of its population occurs in rather specialised habitat such as Wilson's Promontory and it's unusual to find it in this area," she said.

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

Choir on show

Professor Rodney Eichenburger, professor of music at the University of Washington, visited Monash during July to attend a rehearsal of the Monash University Choral Society and to hear an Australian university choir while in Australia for the Youth Music Festival, and chose the Monash choir.

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

At present, the choir is working up to its major concert for 1976 on September 26th, accompanied by the Philharmonia of Melbourne. It will present Alessandro Scarlatti's "Saint Cecilia Mass", and works by Gustav Holst and Charles Ives.
Having stated the need to develop mass "law-consciousness", the author cites a variety of "corrective measures" and sources of such measures in the community, i.e. later calls, education authorities, the Bar, the media, the Arts, the courts, and government. The activities in community legal education of the American Bar Association (A.B.A.) and the British Local Bar Associations (often more British than the British) might well study this section.

The idea behind both Centers is the need for future development in teaching and research of an interdepartmental and interdisciplinary kind.

While this interdisciplinary cooperation does exist from time to time, there are some developments that are sufficiently wide in their appeal to involve more than one discipline on a more permanent basis.

In June, the Professorial Board recommended the formation of two new Centers: the Centre for Migrant Studies and the Centre for General and Comparative Literature, both of which are formerly co-ordinating Committees.

Lost is the idea of having the two Centers, which is the need for future development in teaching and research of an interdepartmental and interdisciplinary kind.

While this interdisciplinary cooperation does exist from time to time, there are some developments that are sufficiently wide in their appeal to involve more than one discipline on a more permanent basis.

COMMUNICATION

The third chapter, "The Loom of Language", Professor Weeramantry presents an analysis of the innate or hidden barriers experienced by lawyers in attempting to express the law clearly, and the complications of these, for historical and other reasons, by lawyers through the ages. A plea is made for the clarification of language, so as to corrective measures that could be undertaken. The problem lies partly in the inefficiency of language as a medium of expression. It is said, "It must be accepted that uncertainty lies in the legal literature produced but may not be eliminated." (p.128)

Communication

The Co-ordinating Committee before it, the idea being that people from different disciplines can work together.

In his final chapter, "The Expanding Canvas", the author studied a number of important influences which have shaped and moulded the law throughout its history: viz. movements of philosophy, power, commerce and science. The philosophic discussion per se is, one feels, the author's forte, particularly in the area of natural law. The book ends with a frightening discussion on the law, especially the power of modern multinational corporations. In size, complexity and power, the world has achieved as never before in history. unquestioning acceptance of what is put forward as "corrective measures", a way to get the most out of the combined expertise of different departments and faculties.

The Centre for Migrant Studies is the first of its kind in Australia, and one of few in the world. The Centre for Migrant Studies has been working in isolation," Dr. Clyne said.

The Coordinating Committee brought people together, from both inside and outside the university, who were working in this field. "It brought together people from diverse backgrounds but with a common interest in migrants. It also fulfills an important need within the community which is becoming increasingly aware of the implications of Australia's growing multi-cultural society, and with it, the need to understand the problems it generates."

"Last year, we organised 13 seminars which were very successful. These interdisciplinary seminars have become forums where people in the Melbourne area can discuss matters relating to migrant studies. We get people from Monash and other universities, social workers and others from the Government Migration Centre," Dr. Clyne said.

All faculties

"Others who are interested in the seminars and conferences are from medicine, law, arts and education. Dr. Clyne feels that a centre is preferable to a department because he says a department "is an area which is isolated from the rest of the university".

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

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

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

FORMATION OF NEW STUDY CENTRE

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

"At Monash, we have single depart- ments with little or no interdisciplinary co-operation. With this Centre, as with Migrant Studies, you have people working together. There's a pooling of resources."

"We thought that if we had people who were experienced in the field, why not try to do it?" "Most departments are interested in it - modern languages, classical studies... If students want to do Comparative Literature, they must be enrolled in language and literature units at the same time, or they can't do it because they won't have the necessary units," he said.

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

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

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

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

__Latest trends__

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

"There is quite a range of possibilities..."

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

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

"At the moment, there are enough inquiries for us to feel encouraged, but the financial problems of the country might lead to difficulties, especially where graduate students are concerned.

"That's our main problem — that, and the fact that the Education Department doesn't like to release teachers for part-time studies, and the teachers worry about their job security. And they don't do courses in Comparative Literature, because that's not what they're paid for, because Comparative Literature is "not a subject in schools."

"If these teachers do Comparative Literature, they would cover a greater range, and therefore they would be more employable in schools," Dr Veit said.

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

__A new basis__

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

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

"We are now moving towards studies which are more relevant to Australia. Australia is in the unique position to do interdisciplinary studies because we don't have to cope with something that blurs our view. An Italian in Italy, for example, is so proud of his Italian history and heritage that he doesn't have to look beyond the borders. In Australia, we just naturally look beyond the borders. We're in the position to look at a lot of things objectively, and to relate them to other things."

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

__SEMINAR ON CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE__

**Education and the Science of Creative Intelligence (SCI) is the theme of a seminar to be held at Monash on Thursday, August 5. SCI is being taught in many schools and universities around the world, and the benefits resulting from its study are said to include the following:**

**Students:**

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

There is also evidence of lessening drug abuse.

Research carried out in the United States on the P.B.I. figures shows that the practice of Transcendental Meditation, a part of SCI, has reduced the crime rate by 8.8% in certain cities. The seminar will be held from 7.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. on August 5 under the auspices of the Students International Meditation Society. All welcome.

---

**Works from the Monash collection**

**by Grazia Gunn**

**Curator of the collection**

Chelsea, England, where he worked as a portrait painter. Bell returned to Australia after the 1st World War in 1920, and soon became the strongest exponent of Australian Contemporary Art. With Arnold Shore he opened a school to teach the principles of modern art.

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

The Shore-Bell partnership lasted from 1905. The school closed in 1939 when war was declared. Bell continued to teach alone. Listed among his students were Russell Drysdale, Peter Purves-Smith, David Strachan and Fred Williams.

---

**George Bell (1878-1966)**

Standing Figure (1962)

Oil on board, 60 x 44.5 cm.

Presented to the University by Joseph Brown Esq.
Monash helps Brazil project

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

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

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

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

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

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

**202 voice opinions in MATER book poll**

Some 202 members of the Monash student population took the time this week to register their opinions on the bookshop issue in the recent MATER poll. (See July Reporter).

Of these, 178 voted in favor of a price increase on student books. Six voted against the idea and there were 18 informal votes.

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

★ Five voters said it should remain as it is.
★ 94 voted for a student majority.
★ 91 for more student voice, but not a majority.
★ One for less student voice.
★ None said all were available. They should be used to subsidise the prices of general books.
★ 163 voted that they be reduced.
★ 17 supported the suggestion that they be used to subsidise other bookshop functions, e.g., the "special orders" system.
★ There were again 10 null votes.
★ Asked what proportion (in monetary terms) of today's textbook purchases they found unavailable at the bookshop, 21 said all were available.
★ Of the remainder, 66 said 1-10 per cent were unavailable, 62 said 11-30 per cent, 35 said 31-60 per cent, and nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent were un-
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Five said all were available.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
★ 11-30 per cent.
★ 31-60 per cent.
★ Nine said 61-100 per cent were unavailable.
In 1972, Peter Williams left hairdressing for the professional theatre. Today, he is one of the most successful directors in Australia. Williams has directed three plays which have been performed at the Alexander Theatre, and in this article, he discusses his work, the Alexander, and his hopes for the future.

Peter Williams

-a people's director-

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

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

"My father was a tap dancer on the Tivoli stage and worked in the Tivoli circuit. He got out of the business professional venue to the theatres in lighting before anything else. If Williams ' Productlon, which started see myself as the audience representation of the theatre audience - when I find it exciting. You've got to find the warm and cold side of a character and play both.

William with Elaine Baillie, Alison in his production of "Look Back in Anger". He says that she will soon be the "hottest property in her own theatre company, Peter Williams takes a look at "Look Back in Anger".

The Alexander Theatre Company's production of Look Back in Anger (directed by Peter Williams) reminds us forcibly that the play is now a period-piece. As Jimmy Porter, the play's central character, goes into his long monologue we realise how precisely the play recreates the world of the Angry Young Man. Jimmy's centre stage is that of a post-war, post-empire Britain: the Americanisation of English culture, life in the shadow of The Bomb.

Tony Cousins, senior tutor in English, takes...

A Look Back at "Anger"

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

As Jimmy Porter, the play's central character, goes into his long monologue, we realise how precisely the play recreates the world of the Angry Young Man. Jimmy's centre stage is that of a post-war, post-empire Britain: the Americanisation of English culture, life in the shadow of The Bomb.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TONY COUSINS, senior tutor in English, takes ...
"Ratbags" Play It Tough and Funny

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

Set in the roaring '70s (well they roar in this production), "A BunCh of Ratbags" is the story of a 'bodgie' gang living in Melbourne's western suburbs, going about their daily tasks of train-seat slashing, brushing up poor innocents, and, of course, the aforementioned rape, mixed with the more lighthearted aspects of that era.

The leader of the gang, Terry (John Lane) becomes increasingly oppressed by this dead-end, rough-as-guts existence, and escapes with the help of the gentle Carol (Chris Saunders). "It doesn't mince words," says Lane, "but attempts to present the suburban reality of Australia in the fifties."

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

The production is directed by Ron Rodger (Melbourne Theatre Company). Warren Bates (Victorian State Theatre) is the musical director, and Anne Peterson (Alexander Theatre Company) is the choreographer.

"A BunCh of Ratbags" will be performed at the Alexander Theatre for two weeks, from July 29-31, and August 3-7 at 8 p.m. Tickets are available from the Alexander Theatre at $3 for adults, and $1.50 for students, pensioners and children.

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

A Night with the Knights

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

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

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

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

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

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

The company is now rehearsing for "The Boyfriend" which it also hopes to perform at the Alexander Theatre later this year.

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

Reservations, at $3.50 for adults, $1.50 for children and pensioners (Tuesday to Friday), and $1.50 for students (Tuesday to Thursday), can be made at the Alexander Theatre by calling 543 2928. Group bookings at special rates can be arranged by calling 508 0300 (5.30 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.).

For further information, contact Ron Coster, ext. 2765.

August, 1970

12

MONASH REPORTER