A MONASH
REPORTE
A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

One minute it's up in the air

THAT'S the hard fact to be encountered when you start out juggling. Juggler extraordinary Neil Gilles says the first step in acquiring the necessary agile touch is to relax a little and loosen up on the self-exaction. Neil, currently appearing at the Last Laugh Theatre Restaurant, teaches basic juggling principles to student Tricia Fealy (top) during a Monash class organised by the student theatre office. And below, another student Dick Greer tries some ... and loses some.

PHOTOS: HERVE ALLEAUME

...the next down the proverbial creek

SCHOLARS FIND A LOST BOYD NOVEL

A Monash academic has uncovered clues which have led to the discovery of a lost novel by the famous Australian writer, Martin Beckett Boyd.

Published in the US in 1929 under the pseudonym "Walter Beckett," the novel was titled "Dearest Idol." Although not one of his finest, the novel is considered important in understanding Boyd's literary development.

Senior lecturer in English, Brenda Niall, uncovered the first clues and the find was finally made by fellow Boyd scholar, Terence O'Neill, of Melbourne University.

"Walter Beckett" was not a pseudonym Boyd used before or after, as far as is known.

As, possibly, a diffident young writer in London in the 1920s he had published his first three novels, "Love Gods," "Brangane: A Memoir" and "The Montforts," under the pseudonym "Martin Mills." Miss Niall said this pseudonym had always been transparent. "Miller" had a family connection, as did the book. In particular, "The Montforts" was based closely on the history and characters of Boyd and a Beckett family who settled in Victoria.

In 1928 the book won an Australian Literature Society award and Boyd's sister collected the prize on his behalf.

Several of Boyd's early books were published in the US under different titles. Part of Miss Niall's work in compiling the bibliography involved checking all editions of the works.

While looking through an American publisher's list she noticed an entry, "Dearest Idol" by "Walter Beckett." The parallels struck her.

"Dearest Idol" was a retitled "Love Gods." She thought it was possible Boyd might have revised the original and thus adopted a new pseudonym ("Beckett" has family connections.)

But her enquiries to the publisher did not establish a connection between "Beckett" and Martin Boyd or "Dearest Idol" and "Love Gods."

Terence O'Neill approached the mystery from another tack and discovered that "Dearest Idol" was a different novel, published only, and not very successfully, in America.

Miss Niall says that the lost novel does not rank among Boyd's best work, but it does show an important stage in his development as a novelist. The book deals with a London bank clerk's experience of the 1914-18 war. Boyd shared the war experience and it was to be one of his major themes but one which he found difficult to approach.

The bibliography Miss Niall has compiled is the result of several years research. She says it fairly closely chronicles his life and would give a useful outline for a biography. Boyd was a richly interesting character and would make a fit subject.

Will it be her next project? "No, after a lot of time working on this and other publications about Boyd I feel like a change," she says.


dated overleaf

SEVERE STATE' FOR MONASH IN 1978

...urges good housekeeping

Monash will remain a "steady-state" university in 1978 in the light of recommendations put to the government by the Tertiary Education Commission.

The Commission's report, tabled in Parliament last month, follows the guidelines for the 1978-80 Rolling Triennium established by the government earlier this year which allowed for a 2 per cent increase in funds for operating expenditure in 1977 (from $800.1 million to $612.1 million), but cut capital funds by more than one-third.

"As an established university, however, Monash will not receive the full 2 per cent increase; the Commission sees the needs of the newer universities as being greater."

For 1978, Monash will receive recurrent grants totalling $48,634,000 compared with $48,419,000 in 1977. The grants are allocated as shown in this table:

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<th>Year</th>
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General recurrent 5000s. For medical education the Commission has had discussions with the Department of Health on future requirements for medical graduates, and the Universities Council proposes to comment further in later reports.

Building program

Monash has been allocated $290,000 for minor building works, site works and site services.

On the question of major capital

In 1977, 12,960 P.E.T.'s (equivalent full-time students) This compares with an actual load at April 30, 1977, of 12,695 EFTS.

The student load is divided as follows (actual student load figures for 1977 in brackets): Undergraduate 10,423 (10,233); Higher degree research student 1665 (1687); Higher degree course work student 870 (825).

The Commission envisages a slight percentage increase in the science-based student load from 30.2 in 1977 to 30.5 in 1978.

This compares with percentages in the other "big five" universities: Sydney 38.2 (38.0 in 1977), New South Wales 39.0 (38.7), Melbourne 35.9 (39.9), Queensland 36.8 (36.7).

Expansion of medical education

The Commission says that expansion of the medical intake at Monash (recommended four years ago by the Committee on Medical Schools) will not be possible before 1980. However, the Commission has had discussions with the Department of Health on future requirements for medical graduates, and the Universities Council proposes to comment further in later reports.

Student numbers

Monash will be funded for a total student load in 1978 of 12,696 EFTS (equivalent full-time students). This compares with an actual load at April 30, 1977, of 12,695 EFTS.

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Aboriginal novelist investigates
Australia before Cook

What was Australia like before Captain Cook?
Most history books look on Cook's arrival in 1770 as the starting point in Australia's story.
But this is an arrogant, unacceptable assumption, says Aboriginal novelist Colin Johnson. Mr Johnson, a research assistant in the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, is currently planning a textbook on Australian history prior to white man's arrival. It is being written for an age
nine audience.
The work will cover such topics as the organisation of tribal groups, trade, languages, ceremonies and myths.
One notion Mr Johnson believes should be challenged is that white man brought "progress" to Australia.
"What is this undefined progress for progress's sake?" he asks.
"Living in low density groupings, the Aboriginal people existed in a reasonably static type of society and there is no doubt they were happier in it."
Australia pre-Cook was, it is estimated, a country of 300,000 inhabitants. There were two main language groups but 600 tribes of different dialects. Each tribe consisted of about 500 people with the largest about 5,000, in the south-west comer of Western Australia.
There is evidence that contact between the tribes resulted in trade. For example, stone quarried in Victoria and flint from the Nullarbor have been found much further afield.
There is evidence, too, of an exchange of cultural attributes among tribes with ceremonies such as circumcision being introduced into tribes further in the south through the years.
Mr Johnson is perhaps best known for his novel "Wild Cat Falling" which deals with the experience of Aboriginal people existing in white society divorced from their own culture and environment as criminals.
He has ideas for further novels, including one based on the life of an Aboriginal named Pigeon, referred to as "Napoleon of the North", who last century organised what Mr Johnson calls a guerilla war against white settlers in the Kimberley District using captured arms.

Mr Johnson recently has spent a year in California studying primatology.
During the course he says he relived his infantile experiences and confronted his blackness.
He says: "I came to understand the effect of my early childhood when everything revolved around attempts to be white. For instance, I was always told to be photographed only in the sun so "I would look white", although I couldn't spend long hours in the sun or "I would go black."
But confronting neuroses is not necessarily a course he recommends.
"If you have to live in a neurotic society, and I think Australia is one of the most neurotic, then you need your neuroses as a defence system," he says.
Two particular neuroses white man brought to Australia are bound up with the wearing of clothes and the building of permanent structures, Mr Johnson says.
"Before clothes, people related flesh to flesh, now they relate cloth to cloth," he continues.
"The city, with its permanent buildings, is based on the fortress principle. These buildings are a defence, shutting people off from each other."
"It is an exclusion reflected in the mentality of the people," he says.

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The case for the Main Library's book acquisition method - the Early Selection of Core Material scheme - was rather like Winston Churchill's case for democracy: "It is the worst possible system, except for all the others that have been tried."
The selection librarian, Mr A. Turner, said this in his recent report on the operation of the scheme to the Main Library Users' Committee.
Under the ESCM scheme, which was introduced in 1975 and has been in full operation last year and this, Library suppliers send the most important newly-published books on approval, the ones being on the Library to return books not required. The suppliers also send details of other academically relevant new books from which further selections can be made.
Mr Turner said that the weakness in the scheme had been that for several months now, as an economy measure, no additional titles had been able to be selected.
He said that some of the books on the supplementary list were "of the first academic importance." Suppliers placed books on this list not only because of doubts about their quality. Other reasons included a high price, narrowly specialised subject matter, and copyright uncertainties.
He said the Library was stockpiling the slips for these additional books but there was a danger that "if and when the financial situation improved" the books would be out of print. The average availability span of a newly published book, once about five years, was now about 18 months.
Mr Turner said that expanding the budget of the scheme was a first condition of its continued success.
He said there had been two standard criticisms of ESCM - the Library received books it didn't need, and it didn't receive all the books it needed.
The first charge could be met in principle by the fact that all books arrived on approval, and there was a standing invitation for academic staff to inspect them and suggest which should be returned. But in practice this was not happening. As a result the Library was retaining a small but worrying proportion of books that in a time of scarcity it ought not to be buying.
The second charge had been met by checking lists of important recent books supplied by the sceptics. At least 30 per cent of those falling within the scheme's intended coverage had been received.
Mr Turner said that, in theory, the old system of acquisition, where all books were selected by academic staff with some supplementation by Library staff, was better.
In practice, however, there were two snags.
First, the degree of interest, competence and assiduity would vary widely from department to department and from one year to another. In the past this had produced an unevenness in the collection which was "depressing and at times acutely embarrassing."
Secondly, the price in staff time would be considerable. The Library's acquisitions department would require at least three additional staff members, the cost of which would be the equivalent of 2,000-3,000 new titles. This was about 20 per cent of last year's Main Library intake of new books.

Library acquisitions: examining the system
A second language not "all foreign"

To understand a foreign language was to understand your own better, a professor of German at Princeton University in the US said at Monash recently.

Professor Victor Lange, who gave a published lecture and addressed research seminars in the German department and the Centre of General and Comparative Literature, said it was his opinion that in the past 25 years educators had overstated the "merely utilitarian" purpose for learning a foreign language.

Professor Lange said that while the "imitative" approach might be valid with increased world travel it was possibly not the most illuminating.

He said: "To understand the structure of another language, to have a knowledge of how it operates is to learn something about your own. It opens the ears, eyes and mind to the problems, the possibilities and the importance of effective expression and communication."

Professor Lange said that while it was important that Australians learn the languages of their regional neighbors such as Indonesian, it was also important that they learn the European languages as part of the process of understanding themselves.

"You are more than English, so to define and understand yourselves you should have knowledge of the elements of which you are made up," he said.

He warned, however, that learning the language of another country only gave a "slippery grasp" on its culture.

Language was one component of culture, he said.

Professor Lange said it was his observation that as mechanical requirements that a foreign language be studied were waived, there were probably fewer students taking them, but they were better motivated.

They were interested in experiencing the literature of other countries "at first hand."

He said that more works were being translated than before which allowed a greater opportunity for cross-fertilisation between cultures.

Translations were inadequate in some important respects, however.

He said: "There comes a point when the original matters vitally, when it is important that the reader understands the author's special way of saying something."

"Shakespeare can only be fully appreciated in English and Goethe in German."

Professor Lange is in Australia for four months working on a book on 18th Century poetic language. He is based at the Humanities Research Centre at ANU in Canberra.

First year pass percentage falls in most faculties

The percentage of full-time Monash students who passed their first year fell last year below 1975 levels in all faculties with an undergraduate intake except two - Engineering and Medicine.

When compared with the faculty pass percentage averaged out over the previous nine years, however, the 1976 figures were better in three faculties (Arts, Law and Medicine) and down in three (Economics and Politics, Science and Engineering).

The trend is continuing in most faculties also toward a smaller percentage of students graduating with honours.

This information is contained in the 1976 Examination Statistics document released recently.

The percentage of full-time first year students who passed the year as a whole reached the lowest level in 10 years in the Economics and Politics faculty at 76 per cent, and the second lowest level in Science at 85 per cent (the lowest was 84 per cent in 1974).

In the faculties without set courses (Arts, ECOPS, Law and Science) students who passed the year as a whole reached the lowest level in 10 years in the Economics and Politics faculty at 76 per cent, and the second lowest level in Science at 85 per cent (the lowest was 84 per cent in 1974).

In the faculties without set courses (Arts, ECOPS, Law and Science) students who passed the year only if they have passed more than half the subjects or units taken.

Students who take three subjects are regarded as having passed the year only if they have passed all three subjects.

In faculties with examinations which have a fairly closely controlled passing-by-years system, pass rates are based on those full-time students who have passed all subjects, or failed in one or two subjects but granted passes in the year as a whole.

Full time, first year pass percentages in 1976 with, in brackets, the 1975 figures were:

- Arts 85 (85, 88), ECOPS 73 (80, 85), Law 91 (94, 92), Science 87 (88, 90), Engineering 67 (64,77), Medicine 99 (93,96).

The percentage of those students who passed the year as a whole was 87 per cent in 1973 and was 85 per cent in 1970.

And it's 'heads down' again

It will soon be "heads down" time of the university year again - the examination period.

Third term ends on Saturday, October 22 and the 1977 annual examinations begin on the following Wednesday (October 26). They end on Friday, November 25.

Students will know the who and when of the particular papers they will be sitting for when copies of the timetable are available next Thursday (October 6) in the Union and Library and at the student records counter in the University Offices.

It would be impossible to quantify the number of hours spent by students in preparation for the exams (headaches? sleepless nights?) or the number of hours spent marking them (ditto?). But a few of the elements which can be quantified give an indication of the effort involved.

For example, about 40,000 sheets of A4 size paper will be used during the six weeks taken to print papers for the 654 examinations scheduled on the timetable.

All examinations are held on campus in 26 separate rooms. Provision is made for some 40,000 candidate sittings to be supervised by nearly 150 specially appointed invigilators.

Special provisions can be made for students with disabilities. Those requiring additional writing time, Braille or enlarged papers, special rooms, seating or similar facilities should make application by Friday, October 14 to the Examinations Officer in the student records section of the University Offices.

A new logo for HEARU

A new graphic symbol has appeared on campus.

It is the logo for the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit and symbolises its three main functions - research, advice and service.

Explaining the design, HEARU Director, Dr T. Hore said: "The dynamic aspects are suggested by the going away perspective of the horizontal portion of the tail, which then changes to a vertical ascent indicating a growth in understanding."

"The arrow heads centre and is also in tripod and again in perspective, representing a greater depth of perception."

Reorganisation

Adoption of the logo corresponds with changes in the internal organisation of HEARU.

The Audio Visual Aids section has been renamed the Educational Technology Section and will have an expanded role. Senior lecturer, Mr Ian Thomas is in charge of this section, located west of Medicine, and can be contacted on ext. 3880.

Mr E. C. Snell, formerly AVA Officer and now Developmental Engineer-Educational Technology, has moved into the HEARU section in the Law Building and can be contacted on ext. 3271.

A detailed brochure of the services the Unit offers to staff is being prepared.
Developed nations ‘must reconsider Third World aid’

The developed world needs to reconsider its motivation for, and the thrust and content of its aid to the Third World.

A professor of law at Monash, Professor C.G. Weeramantry says this in a new book on inequality and freedom: Some Third World Perspectives, published recently by Hansa Publishers Ltd.

The book is based on a presentation Professor Weeramantry gave to the World Congress on Equality and Freedom at its biennial sessions in St Louis.

It has been enthusiastically received and referred to in one instance as the “Third World Magna Carta”.

Professor Weeramantry says that it is unfortunate that politicians have tapped the wrong instincts to obtain an endorsement of aid programs from their electorates.

Aid tends to dry up when expectations of benefit are belied, he says.

“It is to be hoped that humanitarianism and concern for mankind as a whole will be the mainsprings of future programs of foreign aid,” he adds.

Professor Weeramantry says the world has learnt at some expense that past strategies of assistance involved assumptions inapplicable to Third World conditions.

Different approach

He says: “It was thought that heavy technology and rapid investment were the key to economic upliftment irrespective of the nation concerned.

What answered dramatically in Japan and under the Marshall Plan led planners to believe that such heavy investment automatically produced results. When the Third World failed to reproduce anything comparable to these economic miracles the fault was thought to lie with Third World inter nacional.”

“It was noted with surprise that, despite intensive assistance, the poor continued to grow poorer while the rich grew richer, and that the attempt to redress inequality seemed only to heighten it.”

Professor Weeramantry said the heavy technology — rapid investment aid strategy — had worked in Japan and the Marshall Plan countries because they already had a diffusion of industry. Aid did not accumulate at the centre where red tape, selfishness and other obstacles kept it away from the mass of people.

Most Third World societies, however, remained centralised administrative units.

Burdensome gifts

For aid to percolate down to the lowest economic level it was necessary that it be redirected at the small manufacturer, the agricultural sector and the village unit.

He says there must also be a greater emphasis on education which makes the human mosaic rich.

“Professor Weeramantry suggests that as shrinking resources force the developed world to ‘unwind and reach back to the simpler ways of life’, the Third World will assume increasing importance.

He says: “The world may then have to be grateful that some at least of the nations have been able to let the great currents of progress pass them by, and preserve some of the pristine values that so distinguished humanity in some of its earlier phases of greatness.”

“It must also be grateful that all encompassing tendencies of the developed way of life did not engulf all mankind in one pattern of conformity but still kept alive the varieties of cultures, of lifestyles, of justice values that make the human mosaic so truly the height of the monolith.”

The belief that employment opportunities exist for all graduates in the underdeveloped countries of the Third World is wrong.

Ms Leslie O’Brien, tutor in the anthropology and sociology department, says this in a recent paper, “Op tions and Limits in Women’s Professional Careers: The Malaysian Case.”

She says employment prospects for the higher educated in Malaysia are increasingly contingent upon their gaining education and training in the demand areas of science and technology.

Those who have been educated in the literary and academic manner are forced to compete for scarce clerical, administrative, teaching and other white-collar jobs, she adds.

But such unemployment is not presently as great a problem in Malaysia as it is elsewhere in the region — in the Philippines, India and Sri Lanka, for example.

Particularly disadvantaged are women graduates.

Ms O’Brien says that women are less likely to gain education in the fields of science and technology, although their
A Roberts, Streeton, Drysdale, Bunny...

Gifts strengthen art collection

Two gifts totalling more than $60,000 have enabled Monash to strengthen the representation of late 19th and early 20th Century works in its art collection.

Works by leading artists such as Tom Roberts, Russell Drysdale and Arthur Streeton will now hang in the collection.

Long-standing benefactor of the University and owner-director of the Joseph Brown Gallery, Mr Joseph Brown, donated $30,250, Mr Alfred Shiff, managing director of Larwin-Shift Development Corporation Pty Ltd, gave $30,000.

The Joseph Brown gift has been used to acquire English Landscape by Tom Roberts, 1885; Dead Bird by Julian R. Brodsky, valued at $2500.

Mr Brown also presented the University with a painting by H. Myer, valued at $2500.

Mr Shift's donation was used by the University Art Advisory Committee to acquire a large painting of St Paul's Cathedral, London, completed by Arthur Streeton in 1925.

The curator of the Monash art collection, Ms Grazia Gunn, said recently: "We might also expect that women are likely to encounter double-disadvantage in seeking membership which will help bridge the gap in the collection is the Erdos Bequest, being the university through Joseph Brown.

"Of the 15 works in this Bequest, seven are of the quality needed for inclusion in a public collection.

"Although the other paintings are less important, this does not diminish the significance of the Bequest as a teaching collection.

Ms Gunn said that other benefactors to the University included Mr Ken Myer who had donated a sculpture by Robert Klippe: "The sculpture is an assembly of found objects and is a very good example of Klippe's work," she said.

New works in collection:
- ABOVE: Mountain Country (South of France) by Rupert Bunny
- LEFT: Village Street by Tudor St George Tucker (1902)
- RIGHT: English Garden by Tom Roberts (1895)

HIRD WORLD GRADS.

proportional representation in these "male" disciplines is marginally better then in the West. She says that female graduates are thus competing for jobs in the limited "generalist" market against male graduates 'who, as 'breadwinners' have societal legitimation for seeking those occupational resources'.

Ms O'Brien says that the greater difficulty women are likely to encounter in attempting to enter the professions can also be explained in terms of the professions' internal structure, particularly in Malaysia. She equates the "professions' with the community of practitioners who are members of the formal association and says evidence shows these are overwhelmingly male-dominated.

In a plural society such as Malaysia's they can also be ethically dominated and a woman may encounter double-disadvantage in seeking to enter a professional community not commonly associated with her ethnic group.

"We might also expect that women of the 'right' ethnic group may find that their ethnic status is, at times, more salient than their sex status," she says.

MONASH REPORTER

Lawyer works for Constitution reform

A senior lecturer in law at Monash has been appointed convener of a group to advance the Campaign for a Democratic Constitution.

He is Mr Andrew Farran. The group was formed at the National Conference for a Democratic Constitution, held at the Exhibition Building recently. The conference attracted more than 500 delegates from throughout Australia.

Mr Farran said the six conveners appointed would consult together to devise measures for the organisation and funding of the Campaign for a Democratic Constitution on a continuing basis, in such a way as to maximise both the effectiveness of the Campaign and the opportunities for participation in it.

He said the immediate objective would be the holding of a further national conference on constitutional reform in 12 to 18 months time.

Such a conference would aim to produce a specific working document containing detailed proposals for constitutional change.

It would be preceded, if possible, by a series of smaller meetings at which particular aspects of constitutional reform would be discussed in detail and tentative or alternative proposals formulated. Mr Farran said that some aspects to be considered included the desirability of a grand federal system and the content of a Bill of Rights.

The other conveners appointed were Donald Horne, well-known author; Gareth Evans, barrister and chairman of the organising committee for the conference; Bruce Grant, author and former Australian High Commissioner to India; Frances Arena, adviser to the NSW Government on ethnic and women's affairs; and Derek Roebuck, Dean of the Law faculty at the University of Tasmania.

Library lectures

Two lectures on library topics will be delivered at Monash this month.

On October 14 at 2.30 p.m., Associate Professor W. Kirnrop will speak on "Bibliographical detection: compositional practices and detection of piracies" in room S411.

State Library manuscripts librarian, John Thompson, will be guest speaker at the Friends of the Monash Library AGM on October 20 at 6 p.m., in the Main Library conference room.
Prof. urges end to price fixing

A Monash professor of economics has suggested that all centralised price fixing processes should be abolished as part of a return to long term growth with full employment and price stability.

In the term "prices", Professor M.G. Porter includes the price of labor (wages), and the foreign exchange and interest rates.

Professor Porter says it can be argued with some credibility based on recent experience that disinterested experts, bureaucrats and judges do not have the information base required for setting equilibrium prices.

"It is precisely because sectional interest groups gain access to these central price fixation bodies that we ought to be suspicious of all their pricing pronouncements," he says.

"I would argue that one neglected aspect of these price fixing arrangements is that the price adjustment is predictable and allow massive profits through access to funds. The arrangements hurt the low and middle income earners and allow large profits to those with large and mobile assets.

Assuming Australia had, roughly, a capitalist economy, unless arbitration processes successfully mimicked the market place it was to be expected that "quantities" would get out of control.

He says: "We would expect either unemployment or labour shortages to develop. Similarly, quantities would get out of hand in import competing markets, foreign exchange markets and commodities, given the arbitrary nature of tariffs, the exchange rate and consumer prices by bureaucratic processes."
Continuing education: Will it be made compulsory?

Appropriately, the brochure for a conference organised by the Centre for Continuing Education this month bears the Monash motto: Ancora imparo (I am still learning).

The question the national meeting will consider is whether that continuing education should be made compulsory.

The conference, titled "Mandatory Continuing Education: Will It Become a Reality in Australia?" will be held from October 12 to 14 at Management House Function Centre, St. Leonards Avenue, St. Kilda.

The participants will discuss whether it should be compulsory that professionals participate regularly in approved updating programs to retain the right to practise their occupation.

Tied in with the concept of mandatory continuing education is the wider use of the Continuing Education Unit (CEU). This unit is the building block of a system which aims to measure the many forms of continuing education in such a way as to provide a common factor in describing them.

There is a strong trend towards its use in North America.

The conference will consider such topics as the arguments for and against reaccreditation, criteria for it, the measurement and recognition in continuing education, and the implications for other institutions and community groups of mandatory continuing education.

The question of whether mandatory continuing education is desirable on social grounds has already sparked controversy in several position papers circulated for discussion before the conference (see July Reporter).

For enrolment contact Helen Pears on ext. 3718 or for further information contact Barbara Brewer on ext. 3719.

Sports Assoc. makes a move

The Monash Sports and Recreation Association, which oversees sporting facilities on campus, has moved into new premises in the sports centre complex as well as the pavilion overlooking the sporting fields.

Mr Ellis will maintain an office in both the Union Building and the sports centre.

ANZAAS meeting for Canberra

The Third Australian Conference on Science Technology will be held at ANU from May 15 to 17 next year.

The conference is organised by the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. It aims to cover the techniques and technology developed and used by technical staff in industrial and government laboratories and research laboratories in education and research institutions.

Papers are being sought for presentation to the conference.

Brief summaries must be submitted to Mrs Rene Ellis, Conference Organiser, ANZAAS-SA, 141 Rundle Mall, Adelaide 5000, by November 1.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Academic Registrar's department has been advising the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate School of Management, Level 1, second floor, University Office, ext. 3055.

Academic Overseas Study Awards Scheme

For persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island origin. Tenable for up to six months. Forms available at Graduate School of Management, Level 1, second floor.

International Scholarship for Fellows of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of the UK

Provides assistance towards travel costs only. Category A is for academics on recognized study leave. Category C is for postgraduate research. Two students will be selected.

Benefits include travel allowance.

Forms available at Graduate School of Management. Category A applications close in Canberra, December 28. Category C, close February 3.

Benefits of Business Industry Overseas Scholarships for Australian Students

To provide practical training for students. Benefits include living allowance and return fares. Applications close in Canberra on December 5.

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The first two volumes in the Monash New Plays series - the texts of the award-winning "Cass Butcher Bunting" and "Catherine" - were published last week.

The plays were the winning entries in a competition held this year by the Alexander Theatre to stimulate Australian drama. First prize of $1000 went to South Australian, Bill Reed, author of "Cass Butcher Bunting." The play was performed by the Alexander Theatre Company in June last year.

A supplementary prize for the best play by an unpublished author went to Bill Shearer for "Catherine." Both plays have now been published in handsome paperback editions by Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty Ltd. They sell for $3.50 each.

The texts of the award-winning "Cass Butcher Bunting" and "Catherine" are available from the Australian Centre for Black Studies, North Terrace, Adelaide, for 50c each. The series also includes "Aboriginal Art," by Trevor Nicholls. The first two volumes in the Monash New Plays series are now available: "Cass Butcher Bunting" and "Catherine." The general editor of the series is English department lecturer, Mrs Mary Lord, who writes an introduction to each play.

Of "Cass," which deals with three men trapped in a mine shaft after a cave-in, Mrs Lord says: "The play is intensely shocking, and it is unrelenting in the demands it makes of its audience. That it is far removed from the popular idea of entertainment goes without saying. Its importance as a contribution to Australian entertainment goes without saying. Its importance as a contribution to Australian literature, goes without saying."

One criticism of the volumes: while the texts of the award-winning "Cass Butcher Bunting" and "Catherine" are available from the Australian Centre for Black Studies, North Terrace, Adelaide, for 50c each. The series also includes "Aboriginal Art," by Trevor Nicholls. The first two volumes in the Monash New Plays series are now available: "Cass Butcher Bunting" and "Catherine." The general editor of the series is English department lecturer, Mrs Mary Lord, who writes an introduction to each play.

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