Back for another year

This week Monash welcomes its new students and next week the University's life gets back into full swing with the start of the first term.

Throughout the year Monash Reporter will aim to keep its readers—students, staff, graduates and members of the general public—informed on what is happening on campus and some of the work being carried out and introduce the people conducting it, and discuss issues of educational interest. Reporter will be published nine times in 1980, in the first weeks of the months March to November.

 Reporter is produced by the Information Office and has two sister publications. One is Sound, the University's official broadsheet, which is published as occasion demands, usually about 40 times a year. The second is the research-oriented quarterly, Monash Review, published in March, June, September and December.

For further information about any of the publications contact the Information Office on ext. 2087.

Proposal for bio ethics study centre

Monash may soon have a Centre for Bio-ethics Research.

A proposal to set up such a Centre to study the social and ethical aspects of research into human biology has been made by a group of Monash academics.

Organisers of the move are Professor John Swan, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Associate Professor W. A. Walters, of the faculty of Medicine, Professor Peter Singer, of the department of Philosophy, Professor Bruce Holloway, of the department of Genetics, Dr John Maloney, director of the Centre for Early Human Development, and the Rev. Dr L. P. Fitzgerald, Master of Mannix College.

Dr Maloney has offered the research group, if its establishment is approved by Council, facilities in the Centre for Early Human Development at the Queen Victoria Hospital.

Commenting on the move, Associate Professor Walters told Monash Reporter that recent developments in human biological research had raised ethical and social problems.

"For instance, it is now possible to fertilise human eggs outside the body, and re-implant the developing embryo into the egg donor's womb," he said.

"It may also soon be possible to re-implant the egg into the womb of a surrogate mother who will act as a human incubator."

"We would raise questions about who is to be considered the 'real mother'."

Some related problems arise with artificial insemination, he pointed out.

"Should the donor's names be recorded in case a pedigree is required in the future? Who are potential recipients of donor kidneys far exceed the available supply of kidneys? To date there is no health legislation covering the selection of recipients."

Further problems arise directly from biological research, as recent controversies over genetic engineering have shown, he said.

Another difficult question involves the right of researchers to experiment on human beings and the nature of the consent that should be obtained before such experiments take place.

He said the present division of medical researchers, philosophers, sociologists, and others in their respective disciplines had hindered attempts to grapple with these problems, which crossed the usual disciplinary lines.

Six-fold aim

Associate Professor Walters said the Centre for Bio-ethics Research would have a six-fold aim:

• To promote study of the ethical and social problems arising out of human biological research.

• To promote an interdisciplinary approach to these problems by providing researchers with information about appropriate people working in other relevant areas.

• To provide an information and resource centre for the community.

• To advise and assist government, professional and educational bodies on these matters.

Accurate without a shadow of doubt

Come rain or shine the sun dial—located on the north wall of the Union building—will be unveiled by Monash's Chancellor, Sir Richard Egelestone, at noon on Monday, March 24.

If the sun is shining on the day Dr Moppert would like to "bang in" the hour by having a fuse mounted on the dial trigger a cannon at 12.

If the day is rainy, the timely spirit of the occasion will be marked anyway with the planned liquid refreshments indoors. All students and staff have been invited to attend the ceremony.

Inside this issue

- Orientation for new students
- Help for kelp industry
- Coal-fired transport
- Dr Carl Moppert and Ben Laycock at work on the sun dial. The shadow of the ring indicates the hour.

A number of years ago, senior lecturer in Mathematics at Monash, Dr Carl Moppert, noted an encyclopaedia entry which dismissed the use of sun dials as a time instrument because of their notorious inac-

curacy.

But Dr Moppert has now designed for Monash a sun dial which is completely accurate for all days of the year and will remain so for several hundred years to come. As far as he knows, it is the only sun dial of its kind. Design of the sun dial marks a high point in Dr Moppert's interest in the instrument which dates from age 16 as a youth in Switzerland.
Orientation - first taste of university life

More than 3000 new students will have their first taste of University life this week in a three day Orientation program designed to help them settle quickly into university life. The program is aimed at part-time students and will run from March 15-17.

The Orientation events, held in the Union Theatre at 10 a.m. Friday with students questions answered by an impressive panel of experts, include:

- The Monash University Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO) will be holding auditions for its June show from 9 a.m. and actors, singers, dancers and backstage hands who would like to get involved should call the West Wing Cellar Room of the Union Building before 5 p.m. MUMCO will use its style in the melodrama "Foiled Again!" in the courtyard outside the Union Grill Room at 1:15 p.m.

- There will be a screening of the famous Schumacher film "On the Edge of the Forest" presented by the Native Forest Action Council in Humanities theatre II between 1 and 2 p.m. and a variety of lunch hour barbecues and parties. In the afternoon, Monash's Jazz Club will give a concert on the lawns north of the Union.

- A spectacular firework display is planned for 9 p.m. during the Union night party for students and their friends, with ballroom dancing in the Cellar Room, top bands, exhibition games and free films in the Union Theatre.

- Part-timers will have their own Orientation on March 15, the first day of the first term, with guided tours of the campus and a barbecue lunch behind the Union Building from 11:30 a.m. - a chance for part-time students and their families to meet fellow students and staff members in a casual friendly atmosphere. Like all Orientation events, this is a real opportunity for students to make friends with staff members and learn what it means to be a member of the University.

- From page 1.

Bio-ethics research

- Assist in the development of educational programs for professionals and the public.
- Provide publication of appropriate material for professional and lay purposes.
- If establishment of the Centre is approved, Associate Professor Walters said, it would seek outside support for the appointment of a postdoctoral researcher for a minimum period, of three years.
- He cited the Hastings Centre in New York as an example, on a somewhat larger scale, of what it was hoped to achieve at Monash.
- The Hastings Centre's Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences sought to raise the level of competence and research in the examination of ethical and social problems arising out of advances in the life sciences.
- It aimed to assist universities, medical and professional schools in the development of programs designed to make a consideration of ethical problems an integral part of the education process, and it strove to bring the importance of such problems to the attention of professional and policy-making bodies.

More than 3000 new students will have their first taste of University life this week in a three day Orientation program designed to help them settle quickly into university life. The program is aimed at part-time students and will run from March 15-17.

Orientation events, held in the Union Theatre at 10 a.m. Friday with students questions answered by an impressive panel of experts, include:

- The Monash University Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO) will be holding auditions for its June show from 9 a.m. and actors, singers, dancers and backstage hands who would like to get involved should call the West Wing Cellar Room of the Union Building before 5 p.m. MUMCO will use its style in the melodrama "Foiled Again!" in the courtyard outside the Union Grill Room at 1:15 p.m.

- There will be a screening of the famous Schumacher film "On the Edge of the Forest" presented by the Native Forest Action Council in Humanities theatre II between 1 and 2 p.m. and a variety of lunch hour barbecues and parties. In the afternoon, Monash's Jazz Club will give a concert on the lawns north of the Union.

- A spectacular firework display is planned for 9 p.m. during the Union night party for students and their friends, with ballroom dancing in the Cellar Room, top bands, exhibition games and free films in the Union Theatre.

- Part-timers will have their own Orientation on March 15, the first day of the first term, with guided tours of the campus and a barbecue lunch behind the Union Building from 11:30 a.m. - a chance for part-time students and their families to meet fellow students and staff members in a casual friendly atmosphere. Like all Orientation events, this is a real opportunity for students to make friends with staff members and learn what it means to be a member of the University.

- From page 1.

Bio-ethics research

- Assist in the development of educational programs for professionals and the public.
- Provide publication of appropriate material for professional and lay purposes.
- If establishment of the Centre is approved, Associate Professor Walters said, it would seek outside support for the appointment of a postdoctoral researcher for a minimum period, of three years.
- He cited the Hastings Centre in New York as an example, on a somewhat larger scale, of what it was hoped to achieve at Monash.
- The Hastings Centre's Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences sought to raise the level of competence and research in the examination of ethical and social problems arising out of advances in the life sciences.
- It aimed to assist universities, medical and professional schools in the development of programs designed to make a consideration of ethical problems an integral part of the education process, and it strove to bring the importance of such problems to the attention of professional and policy-making bodies.
A team of Monash botanists this summer started a research project on kelp — an enormous brown form of seaweed — which could be of long-term benefit to the Australian kelp industry.

The industry is based largely on King Island in Bass Strait and the research is being supported by the island's Kelp Harvesters' Association and other sources. Senior lecturer in Botany, Dr. George Scott, says that the pilot study over three years will aim to discover something of the biology and ecology of kelp (Durvillaea potatorum) about which little is known in Australia.

Dr. Scott says: "If the pilot study is successful and promising it seems likely to trigger off a much larger and more comprehensive research program.

"In the long run we hope to be able to give an accurate assessment of the effects of kelp harvesting on the environment — to discover what the effects of continual cropping will be on future supplies."

Kelp — which can be 30 to 40 ft in length with a top length recorded of 45 ft — is harvested from the beaches at King Island although it can be cropped offshore.

It may appear that once the seaweed has been washed up on the beach its collection would have little impact on future growth, but Dr. Scott explains that if the plant were allowed to rot naturally and then swept back into the ocean it could be a source of enrichment which, with harvesting, is being denied.

To Scotland

Once harvested, the King Island kelp is hung to dry, milled and then shipped in containers to Scotland where it is processed and re-exported.

The first container of kelp was sent from King Island in 1976; the 500th was sent last month.

The commercial importance of kelp is as a source of alginates — the salts and derivatives of alginic acid, the material of which the cell walls of the plant are constructed.

Alginates are used in industry mainly as a stabilising and thickening agent. There are more than 300 applications — in foods, cosmetics, detergents, glues, paints, grouting and the like.

In World War II alginates were classified as a strategic material and in the US in recent years much research has been conducted on them and kelp.

But there has been little comparable research in Australia.

Other members of the Monash team involved in this project with Dr. Scott are Dr. Margaret Clayton, Dr. Bruce Allender and honours students, Wayne Rollie and Anthony Cheshire.

The sort of information about kelp the team will be seeking to establish is: how long it lives; why the plant becomes detached from rocks and how long it takes, once detached, to be cast up on the beach; what is the reserve of plants in the ocean and what proportion is being harvested.

During the last few months members of the team have set up observation points close inshore off King Island.

One thing they know about the plant already is that it is a specialist in surviving big seas and, in fact, that kelp, at least close inshore, is mostly to be found in areas of very violent waves.

This makes measuring, labelling and working with it both difficult and dangerous.

Underwater, the team will be conducting experiments like measuring the distance between points on selected plants over time to determine growth, and recording the recruitment rate of plants to a cleared site.

Samples will also be gathered for work back in the laboratory on such aspects as kelp's reproductive cycle and the plant's histochemistry (relating the plant's chemistry to its structure).

If the pilot study develops into a full-scale research program the team could do a resource evaluation of kelp in Bass Strait with the possible use of satellite data.

Millionth volume marks Library maturity

The Monash University Library last week took into stock its one millionth volume.

The book is Mammotretus Super Bibliaum by Johannes Marchenius, printed in Venice in 1476 by Francisca Renasor. A gift from the Friends of the Library, it is now the Library's oldest volume and its first incunable (a book produced before 1500, in the first 25 years of printing).

The book was handed over to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, last Wednesday by the President of the Friends, Mr. Ken Horn, State Librarian and for many years of Acquisitions Officer at Monash.

The University Librarian, Mr. Brian Southwell, has likened the occasion to a 21st birthday — the Library's gaining of maturity. But, in fact, it is less than 20 years since the appointment of the first Librarian, the late Mr. Ernest Clark.

Mr. Southwell says that such an achievement marks the Monash Library's growth rate as the fastest in Australia. He says that most major libraries have taken more than 100 years to reach the same size (Sydney University 115, Melbourne 127, Adelaide 106, Queensland 65, Australian National University 23, but including Canberra University College 90). Mr. Southwell describes the copy of Mammotretus Super Bibliaum as a fine piece of early printing — "a sharp reminder of how badly printing standards deteriorated after those early days."

The Monash University Bookshop presented the Library with its volume No. 999,999 — a reproduction of Rowlandson's Loyal Volunteers. Volume 1,000,001 will be a copy of George Bickham's The Universal Penman (1741) presented by Blackwells of Oxford who have been supplying books to the Library since it started. Mr. Southwell says the book, an example of "spectacular printing", will be an important contribution to the Library's special area of collecting — the time of Swift and his friends.
The emergence of professional sport is relating to several important legal questions, according to Professor Robert Baxt, of Monash University's Faculty of Law.

The questions, he says, can involve every general area of law from torts to trusts, from crimes to contracts, from arbitration to trade practices.

Sports law has grown quickly in many countries, notably the United States, UK, and Canada, because of an increased willingness there on the part of states to intervene in and attempt to resolve problems involving sport.

Courts in these countries have been asked to consider attempts by players to change clubs, actions by players against other players alleging violence, actions by clubs against local councils to permit changes to lease arrangements, actions by commercial enterprises against clubs and their executives for breaches of contract, tax disputes, challenges to discriminatory rules, and other disputes.

This emergence of professional sport highlights the question of whether "the people involved in these activities are being serviced by Australian laws," Professor Baxt says.

"One does not have to be a lawyer or sports fan to appreciate this growing interaction between sport and the law," he says. "The law affects the structure (and even the content) of sport at every level of competition."

Baxt is providing a forum for discussion of legal problems that could arise out of the phenomenal growth of professional sport in Australia. In recent years, the Monash faculty of Law, in association with the Monash University Board of Commerce and Recreation, the Visual Arts and Victoria's Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, has organised the National Conference on Sports and the Law.

It will be held in the Alexander Theatre at Monash on April 9 and 10, and will be officially opened by the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Dixon.

It will be held in association with a similar conference which will be conducted by the University of NSW, in Sydney, in May.

The first day of the Melbourne conference will be devoted to four topics: sport and the public interest, sport and the media, sex discrimination and sport and taxation.

Papers in these areas will be presented by Professor Baxt, Mr H. Schreiber, Mr J. W. Dwyer, Q.C., and Mr K. Burgess.

Second day topics are players' contracts, commercialisation of professional sport, sports violence, disciplinary measures and eligibility requirements and liability of supplied sports equipment.

Speakers will be Mr A. Goldberg, Q.C., Professor H. Lunts, of the University of Melbourne, Mr A. McDonald, Q.C., and Mr H. Nathan.

The seminar will air some little known implications of the law in relation to sport.

For example, in his paper on Sport and the Public Interest, Professor Baxt will discuss some problems facing many sporting organisations and will suggest proposals for reforming the law.

Most sporting organisations do not incorporate under the Corporations Act or other legislation and therefore face certain technical difficulties which can be very costly and embarrassing to officials and players alike, he points out.

**Personal liability**

The law does not recognise a sporting organisation as a separate entity or legal being, he says. As a result, often the courts find there is no contract in existence between say a sporting club and local municipality which might have leased premises to this sporting organisation.

In addition, he says, officers of sporting clubs are sometimes faced with personal liability because they contract in their name and not in the name of the sporting club insofar as the law is concerned.

Alternatively the law often finds that there is no contract in existence at all because one of the parties to the contract is supposed a legal being — the sporting club — but because the law does not recognise a sporting club as a legal being unless it is incorporated there often is no contract.

In addition, he says, the law makes no differentiation, assuming the sporting club is incorporated, between a sporting club and a professional body inssofar as such laws as Companies Acts, Trade Practice legislation, consumer protection legislation and similar legislation apply.

"This can create tremendous problems for the sporting club, and all those associated with it," he says.

Questions which will also be explored by the seminar include the legal implications of injuries to players and spectators, and the rights of a sportsman to choose whichever club he wants to play with and what control the club has over his conduct.

The session on disciplinary measures will deal not simply with professional sportsmen but with the many problems that arise also in amateur sport, such as the suspension of players reported for abusive language or intimidating conduct, the expulsion of clubs because of the unruly behaviour of their supporters, and suspension of officials.

The section on violence in sport will deal with the player's legal rights to sue a player who injured him, the club, or organisation running the event.

One aspect of violence which could raise some fascinating questions, Professor Baxt believes, is the situation of a spectator hit by a player who loses his temper in running off the field.

For further information about the seminar, contact Lila Cooke, Faculty of Law, ext. 3377.

---

**Honorary degrees**

Victoria's Governor, Sir Henry Winneke, is one of four distinguished people who will be awarded honorary degrees by Monash in 1980.

The others are Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre, professor of Physiology at Monash from the department founded until his retirement in 1978; Mr Ian Langlands, who retires as Deputy Chancellor on March 16; and the artist, Fred Williams.

Sir Henry Winneke will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws degree at a ceremony on Friday, April 11.

Mr Langlands will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a Science graduation ceremony on Wednesday, April 23.

Mr Fred Williams, noted particularly for his landscapes, will receive an honorary degree by the university for his landscape paintings, will receive an honorary Doctor of Arts degree at a Science graduation ceremony on Thursday, April 24.

Mr Sir Edward Hughes, has a few tips on this subject for a group of Victoria's newest doctors at a Monash graduation ceremony last year.

Sir Edward is chairman of the department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital and last year was appointed foundation honorary director of the Monash faculty of Health, Fitness and Physical Achievement.

In an address titled "Keeping the Waiting Room Full," Sir Edward told graduates that there were four requirements for success as a doctor — and these criteria could apply to other professions too.

He said: "The first requirement is obvious — the doctor or engineer or lawyer must be truly knowledgeable in his field of interest. He must be well informed throughout the world and his work is representative in all Australian State collections, the Museum of Modern Art and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. He has served on the Commonwealth Arts Board, the National Film and Sound Board, and the National Board of the National Gallery and its Council.

Several of Williams' works are in the Monash collection including his portrait of the former Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson.

---

**The art of being a good doctor**

What makes a good doctor?

One of Melbourne's most distinguished doctors, Professor Sir Edward Hughes, had a few tips on this subject for a group of Victoria's newest doctors at a Monash graduation ceremony last year.

Sir Edward is chairman of the department of Surgery at the Alfred Hospital and last year was appointed foundation honorary director of the Monash faculty of Health, Fitness and Physical Achievement.

"The wider the compatibility spectrum the more patients and advisors that will be attracted," he said.

A fourth requirement was free and continuous line of communication.

"The wider the compatibility spectrum the more patients and advisors who will be attracted," he said.

"The wider the compatibility spectrum the more patients and advisors who will be attracted," he said.

Sir Edward said that compatibility — which included compassion and loyalty to professional colleagues — was a third requirement.

Sir Edward said that compatibility — which included compassion and loyalty to professional colleagues — was a third requirement.

Sir Edward said that compatibility — which included compassion and loyalty to professional colleagues — was a third requirement.
Goodbye to admin pioneer — and that infectious laugh

IN MIDS-1969, soon after he had been ap­pointed Vice-Chancellor of the still non-existent Monash University, the chairman of the Interim Council, Bob Blackwood, visited me and told me that the immediate problem was the appointment of the Registrar: there were several candidates. But a chap called John­son seemed to me to have all the necessary attributes. He was an Oxford graduate but, far from letting this impede him, he had made his way to Adelaide, via McArthur’s H.Q. in Ceylon.

In the University of Adelaide, and subsequently in the University of Western Australia, he had had comprehensive experience and, it seemed to us, was exceptionally well qualified to lay down the administrative mechanism for Monash. We were not wrong.

He turned up in Clayton — characteristically by road — and we had days and long and dusty evenings — at 8 p.m. one Sunday evening. He hoped to start work at once but, finding me playing truant, left a note saying “8 p.m. Sunday evening. Reporting for duty. Where are you?” The following morning we really did start and, for weeks and months, we laboured long and hard to get out our first budget.

Frank was a bit shaky, I seem to remember, on technical staff but he accepted my assertion (which was even more shaky) that we would double the staff to one academic. One academic to ten students and we had the basis of an estimate which only needed to be doubled and would we would have had a budget. Alas, that final step eluded us.

There were other difficulties. We needed paper, desk telephones, drawing pins. To me these were insuperable difficulties but Frank mastered them with consummate ease. Before long we had a switchboard, less than four outside lines, a kitchen table. There was no telephonist and it was the duty of the nearest member of staff, cleaner or Vice-Chancellor, to answer incoming calls.

Those were the improving days. Then came the consolidating days when Frank built a system that has stood the test of 20 years. He is a great systems man: he draws organograms that show how all the constituent officers relate to one another and, surprisingly enough, they do so relate. But he looks beyond systems to people and no-one, in my now quite long experience, takes more care to find the right man for the job to be filled.

Appointed Comptroller

He was disappointed, I think it should be said, when it was decided to divide the registrarship and to appoint him Comptroller and, in due course, Jim Butchart as Academic Registrar. Perhaps, in his retirement, he will be able to concede that as Comptroller he has been able to bear on the financial problems that beset a new university in a way that would have been more difficult if he had had a wider responsibility. Even if he still has reservations let me say that although I had many sleepless nights they were never on account of our solvency. I knew, without the slightest doubt, that with Frank Johnson in charge we were able to pay our debts every day of every year.

Of course some of our venturesome academics thought him a stick-in-the-mud. With never a glance at the alphabetical failures of the IACs and

Frank Johnson retired on February 4 after serving Monash for 20 years as its first Registrar from February 1960 and then as its first Comptroller since 1965.

In this special piece for Reporter, Monash’s first Vice Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, sums up Frank Johnson’s contribution. His story of the early days is told in his book Still Learning to be launched later this month.

It’s farewells all around . . . Frank Johnson and his wife Margaret (right) with Deputy Chancellor, Mr Ian Langlands, and the Vice-Chancellor, Mr L. O. Morgan, at the simple but moving ceremony. Mr Langlands retires from his position on March 6.

The ASLA of the day they urged a more adventurous policy. But Frank would have none of it and, if he earned their strictures, he earned my undying praise.

He was — and perhaps is — a great advocate of formula bargaining. Let us try to get this annual budgetal juggling on to a more rational basis, he would say, and he gradually worked the deans round to a recognition of the fact that most of the budget could be calculated in terms of students and staff; the balance, quite a small proportion of the whole, could then be debated.

Having extolled Frank’s virtues as a quite exceptionally rational analyst of university financing, I have to reveal that he has his Achilles heel. As a strategist in the area of motoring he is hopeless, a romanticist who admires elegant design against all the hard evidence that more accountable produce. Having said that I have also to say that it is he who suffers most from his romantic ideals; the University has done very well under the very hard-nosed policy that he has laid down.

So Frank goes his way into retirement which, we hope, he and Margaret will enjoy for many years. We thank him for many years of devoted and selfless service, involving countless hours beyond those that were specified, and a total dedication to the Monash cause. My undying memory of him is that, in good and bad times alike, his infectious laugh was the leit-motif of the University Offices.

The Monash link in a divine location

Professor David Allan, Sir Owen Dixon Professor of Law at Monash, reports an interesting chain of coincidences that cropped up during his recent study tour in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

He writes:

“On Sunday, November 25, I attended the English Communication Service at St. John’s Anglican Cathedral in Taipei. The congregation consisted of about 16 people.

In addition to Dr. Mary Hiscock, of the University of Melbourne, and myself, there were our Chinese host and his wife (Professor Herbert Ma, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the National University of Taiwan), a few Chinese from Malaysia, and some American and Nigerian students who were studying Mandarin at the University.

The officiating priest was an Englishman. Father Briggs, and he noted that there was a number of visitors present and suggested that we all introduce ourselves. Professor Ma introduced me as being from Monash and the other visitor from the University of Melbourne.

It then turned out that one of the Malaysian students, Father Oei, who was vicar of the Parish of Petaling Jaya in Kuala Lumpur, and who has a daughter doing first year Science at Monash. He himself had a degree from Melbourne University and had lived at Ricksen in Italy.

Another of the Malaysian Chinese from Sarawak had a son who works in the computer section at Monash as well as another son at Sydney University. Professor Ma himself has been a visitor to Monash on a number of occasions; and Father Briggs confessed that he himself had been a Bush Brother in Hong Kong.

Traveller’s tales

Three tips on Italy

Reader in Physics at Monash, Dr Gordon Troup, has given three tips to people planning outside studies programs in Italy which may eliminate the need for three coins in the fountain — and a fervent wish for “things to work out” — after arrival.

Traveller is current on an outside studies program at the Laboratorio di Elettronica Quantistica, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche in Florence. He writes to colleagues at Monash:

“I. Since a new law on the letting of apartments was passed about 18 months ago, it is extremely difficult to obtain an apartment, be it near or far, through Italian friends going to agents. It is necessary to be here and to make it known that the lease is to be granted.

The tenant that people are keeping apartments locked up rather than let them. Agents will not tell Italians what they have on their books which may be for foreigners.

II. If your children are to go to school here they will need not only the international “yellow books” recording information against smallpox, whooping cough, polio, tetanus etc. Otherwise, they may not be accepted into schools.

III. In making plans for a course in Italy may not put this down on his first request for a ‘permesso di soggiorno’ instead of staying for more than the three months now allowed for tourism, soon to be cut to 30 days unless permission is given by the Consul in Australia.”

Leading historian to lecture

Reader in History at the University of Adelaide, Mr Hugh Strettton, will deliver the sixth Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture at Monash on Friday, March 7.

Mr Strettton’s topic will be “How to Corrupt the Social Sciences.”

The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be held in Rotunda Theatre 1 at 12 noon.

Mr Strettton was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and Oxford University. Among his publications are The Political Sciences (1969), Ideas for Australian Cities (1970), Housing and Government (1974), and Capitalism, Socialism and the Environment (1976).

For nearly 10 years he has been involved with the South Australian Housing Trust and recently served on a committee which reviewed government of the University of Adelaide.

The Oscar Mendelsohn Lecture is funded by an endowment made to Monash by Mr O. A. Mendelsohn with the aim of "promoting the study of humanism, materialism, positivism and other effects of the application of knowledge in the fields of human affairs and thought generally".

Leading historian to lecture

March 1980
New targets, strategies for postgraduate body

Until recently postgraduate students were isolated, had no voice and were suffering an identity crisis-caught in a grey area between the undergraduate body and staff.

They have now started to organise, have set targets and are developing the strategies to achieve them. And, according to Mr Burgess, secretary of the Monash Association of Graduate Students, postgraduates have a greater voice than any other student group of the Monash student body.

MAGS, says Mr Burgess, has played an important role in invigorating the postgraduate body nationally. The Association organised the first national conference of postgraduates in January at Monash. The conference was an "opening out" of the annual general meeting of the Council of Australian Postgraduate Associations which MAGS had agreed to host. About 18 of Australia's 19 university campuses were represented.

Mr Burgess says that the conference discussed two kinds of issues: "bread and butter" topics and more philosophical ones about the role of education and how postgraduates could promote that role.

He says that, in the first category, the conference discussed cutbacks in research funding, the level of Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards and replacement of the scholarship scheme for the community's intellectual enrichment and is not always seeking material return for their efforts.

On awards, the conference resolved to press in the long term for the replacement of the scholarship scheme with a TEAS-type system under which any student approved by a university for postgraduate study would be eligible for an allowance.

Allowance increase

In the short term, Mr Burgess says, postgraduates believe an increase in living allowances from $4200 to $5900 a year - what he calls a return to the level, in real terms, of 1977.

He explains the position of postgraduates: "Their needs differ from those of the average undergraduate student and this should be recognised financially. The postgraduate student is, on average, 27 or 28 years old and many are married. Their work, too, should be valued more highly as an original contribution to knowledge."

The conference also discussed conditions of work and called for investigation of both anecdotal complaints about the use of postgraduates in some circumstances as "cheap labour", being required to do work which a research assistant should normally be employed to do.

Mr Burgess says that as important as these "subtle issues" was the place given at the conference to discussion of attacks on education and the role of postgraduates in defending it.

He says: "We feel that the value of universities to the community is being undermined by demands that the educationalists should be vociferously oriented at every level."

"We believe that the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake has value and that it is necessary to respect this if Australia is going to aspire to be a civilised society."

"In the past, the value of research has been justified in terms of the material benefits which will flow from it to the community. There are not always material benefits from research in the humanities, for example."

"We believe it is important to defend the traditional role of universities as centres for accumulation of knowledge generally."

Mr Burgess thinks that the Australian public can accept the idea of scholarship for the community's intellectual enrichment and is not always seeking material return for their efforts.

"Look at the desire by an ever-increasing number of people to seek access to education at a later stage of their lives," he says.

"This demand for tertiary education is not always tied to job prospects."

Universities face their 'worst crisis'

Australia's universities are facing the worst crisis in their history and there is little hope of a return to the good old days of the past, according to the First Report of the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations' working party on the steady state situation and academic staffing.

The report is the result of many months work by a group which included three Monash staff members: Dr. A. J. Spaull (Education) as Convener, Dr. P. S. Lake (Zoology), Dr. L. H. T. West (Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit), and Dr. L. R. Johnson of Melbourne University.

"We are concerned with the future of universities as we know them," Dr. West told Monash Reporter. "This is far wider than an industrial issue for academics."

Compulsory retirement

Compulsory early retirement for academic staff is one of the report's recommendations. It also suggests FAUSA's executive examine the need, feasibility and cost of establishing a data bank on university academics, to help in future policy planning.

Among its other main recommendations:

- Academics should reject "golden handshake" schemes as a major method of creating new vacancies or positions.
- The setting up of part-time work committees by all universities, to study and administer fractional appointments.
- A FAUSA investigation of ways to lower the present retirement age of 65 years to 63 from 1985 without penalty to staff.

The report also suggests that FAUSA consider financing a staffing model and the development of data for its use, including information on the proportion of staff at each level prepared to accept early retirement, fractional appointments and similar schemes.

Stressing the wider implications of the prospective staffing crisis, the working party describes it as the very antithesis of university tradition.

Limited openings

With little promotion for tenured staff and reduced opportunities for academic movement between universities, there would be only limited openings for new people in the system.

"The consequence of this is an ageing group of virtually the same people in the same positions . . . a whole generation of bright young people denied entry on a career basis. With lack of mobility, inflexibility in research orientation and lack of innovation will increasingly become the mark of university research . . . " the report says.

The report describes the likely impact of various staffing strategies, with special reference to academic discipline, staff promotion and mobility, as well as staff commitment, morale and teaching.

Copies of the 45 foolscap page document will be distributed to FAUSA member bodies, to inform academics of future problems and gauge their reaction. Feedback from the Universities will be considered by the working party in preparing their final report, for the guidance of FAUSA policymakers.

March 1980
And the builder is ‘very pleased’

It is Monday, February 18 and the German organ builder Jurgen Ahrend is sitting in the foyer of Robert Blackwood Hall.

In the auditorium, Melbourne organist John O'Donnell is playing the Ahrend-built, 45-stop, 3097-pipe organ in a preview for a select group of organ specialists who have had a conducted tour of the instrument by the builder himself.

The organ — built to commemorate the work of Monash's first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, and financed by public subscription — is ready 12 days ahead of the contract date.

"Hear that," says Herr Ahrend, indicating the music from inside, "that’s French." He has just explained that the Matheson organ, which took him and a team of six artisans 12 months to construct in his organ works in Leer, West Germany, has as its specialty a "French division" which allows a range of French Renaissance and Baroque music to be played.

The organ is Ahrend's largest and is his work No. 100 (including restorations and new constructions) in 25 years of business.

Now that the organ is completed and installed in the Hall how does he feel about it?

"Pleased, very pleased," he says. "It’s one of my best."

John O’Donnell, who will play the organ at the inaugural recital on April 22, describes the hallmark of the new organ as its simplicity.

The builder agrees: "I have made it without complication in its action so, from the organist’s point of view, it is easy to handle. "The main problem in building such a big organ with so many stops is keeping its feeling as ‘an instrument’. To achieve this I have kept things simple."

The organ is made from oak and pipes from lead and tin. In addition, Herr Ahrend learned from his inspection of organs in Europe. Much of the work is done by hand.

"I study the best features of organs around the world and use them in my own constructions," he says.

Herr Ahrend has been working with organs since he was 16 years old when he was apprenticed to Herr Paul Ott, an organ builder in Gottingen where he was born.

In 1954, at age 24, he passed his Masters Examination and established his organ works at Leer, first in partnership with Herr Bruenzen, a fellow apprentice at Herr Ott’s, and then on his own since 1971.

He finds continuing beauty in the act of creating a musical instrument from the raw materials — the blocks of wood and consignments of tin and lead.

And, he says, there is beauty in knowing that the instrument will have a life for generations and centuries hence.

Reassemble

Herr Ahrend, his wife Ruth, and his foreman Herman Schmidt and his wife Grete arrived in Melbourne on December 29 last year to begin the task of reassembling the organ which had been shipped from Bremen to Melbourne in crates in a container.

The team started work on January 3 and just 12½ working days later had the organ installed in Robert Blackwood Hall.

The Schmidts returned to Germany while the Ahrends stayed to perform the demanding task of individually voicing and tuning the 3097 pipes — “making the organ fit the size and sound of the Hall”, as Herr Ahrend describes it.

Final delight

It was a time of great concentration, a little apprehension (Herr Ahrend had only been in the Hall for three days in 1974) and final delight.

He describes his time in Australia as "absolutely magnificent".

"We have been looked after by very kind, friendly people and some beautiful places in Victoria, such as Wilson’s Promontory," he says.

He even has a kind word for Melbourne’s weather — “rarely too warm, just right”.

The Ahrends have now returned to Germany and their next project is restoration of a 1565 organ in Leiden in the Netherlands.

They will return to Melbourne for the Matheson organ inauguration.

"I am looking forward very much to hearing the music which has been planned and to hearing the organ in a full Hall," Herr Ahrend says.
Monash leads in South-East Asian studies

Australia — with Monash University in the forefront — has become an internationally recognised centre for the study of modern Southeast Asia. And, because of Australia’s geographical location, it is unlikely that the study will become more bound in this country as it has in the last decade in the United States.

Professor Merle Ricklefs, recently appointed to a chair in the History department at Monash, Professor Ricklefs comes to the University from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. He is, however, an American by birth. He graduated from Colorado College and undertook graduate studies at Cornell University, where he was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1973.

Vietnam

Professor Ricklefs says that Southeast Asian studies in the US fell victim in the mid ’70s to a “collective amnesia” produced by such factors as the end of American involvement in the Vietnam War and the decline in foundation funding. Vietnam is the only Southeast Asian country to have withered away because of lack of funds or student interest. This is in sharp contrast to the health of the study — particularly from the social sciences approach — in the two and a half decades from the end of World War II. Professor Ricklefs says that on the other side of the Atlantic, in Europe, Southeast Asian studies “trundle along” much as they always have.

“Expecially in Southeast Asia there has always been a predominantly philological study with emphasis on pre-colonial and classical research and relatively little on more modern topics.”

An exception to this has been the more vital modern study at SOAS in London.

Professor Ricklefs says that Australia is now a vigorous base of Southeast Asian study — a strength which has grown from the pioneering work of scholars such as John Legge (now Dean of Arts at Monash) and Monash’s Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, established in 1964.

In Southeast Asia itself, universities face massive financial problems, a not generally high, though improving, standard of student and a situation in which the best academics are called on to teach solidly and have very little opportunity to write.

To the study of Southeast Asia at Monash Professor Ricklefs hopes to bring “a longer time vision” than it has had to date.

He is currently completing a large study of Java from the 1670s to the mid 18th century — what he calls the last great un researched period in Javanese history.

He is, however, looking forward to the work’s end.

“In a way it’s like an albatross around my neck. I am keen to get on to the 19th century,” he says.

Changes may occur

He says that we should be more aware, perhaps, that Indonesia could be facing a long period of difficulty during which major changes may occur. It is reluctant to put a time on it — “The one lesson from history is the unpredictability of human affairs,” he says — but believes change will occur before the end of the century.

He cites two significant causes of change in Indonesia.

One is population pressure. The country’s population is now about 140 million and will reach 200 million by the end of the century.

“The population cannot continue to grow at such a rate without fairly serious social and economic consequences. Central Java, which has the highest rural population density in the world, has become the deficit food area for some time,” he says.

The other factor is a changing attitude of the West to Indonesia’s importance in light of the West’s growing friendship with China.

Professor Ricklefs says that already China’s sale of oil has had an impact on Japanese demand for higher-priced Indonesian oil.

“If the China market opens fully it will be a bonanza compared with Indonesia’s worth,” he says.

Initiatives

Professor Ricklefs says that the Suharto government does not have as black a record in its handling of the emerging problems as some of its critics claim.

To its credit are initiatives in education, health and the strengthening of the economic infrastructure. To its debit are a bleak record on human rights, and massive and massive corruption.

He says the military dominated government faces criticism from some significant sources — Islamic groups, foreign and possible military men, who fear an Islamic backlash, and members of the younger generation who feel that their elders have thrown away the promise of the revolution.

Support

But the government still enjoys the support of a considerable body of people which believes there is no credible alternative.

Professor Ricklefs acknowledges that there can be problems for scholars of Southeast Asia who are outspoken on the politics of the region — chiefly from sensitive governments who may deny access to the country, at least temporarily.

He says: “There is even a feeling in some countries that their history is a form of national treasure and archives should be closed to foreign researchers.

“I think we must treat these situations with sensitivity, realising that they occur at a certain stage of national development, but, at the same time, adhere to the belief that scholarship knows no national or ethnic boundaries.”

Japanese companies aid Monash teaching program

A number of Japan-based companies operating in Melbourne have joined forces to support the 1980 teaching program of the Monash Japanese Centre in Tokyo with a donation of $4,000.

The Toyota company has also announced an independent contribution of $4,500.

The program in Tokyo, consisting of intensive language instruction and individual work on honours dissertations, will be attended in 1980 by eight fourth year honours students.

The topics being researched are: sex discrimination in the Japanese school system; women’s magazines in Japan; and Japanese attitudes to the American occupation.

Professor John Legge (second from right). Dean of Arts, receives a cheque from Mr M. Inukai, general manager of the Toyota Motor Co Ltd. Professor J. V. Neustupny, chairman of the Japanese department (left) and Mr Y. Iiatsuzaki, manager of Toyota Motor Sales Co Ltd look on.
A Monash what's what

Council, Professorial Board, Faculty Board . . . they're names that crop up often enough but as to just what they do and who are their members, it is possible to pass through the University as a student without quite realizing.

So for those who are new and for those who never knew, here's a brief guide to the governing bodies at Monash which, incidentally, students have a right to be represented on.

Council is the supreme governing body of the University and is presided over by the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston.

The Council derives its powers from the Monash University Act, passed in 1958 but since amended in a number of ways, particularly in relation to membership.

At present, the Act requires that the Council should consist of not more than 39 members. Currently we have 55 and the following make up as follows:

Nine members appointed by the Governing Council (of the University).

Three shall be members of the Victorian Parliament, and six shall be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Governor of the University.

Ten members elected by the students of the University.

Seven members (again not employees or students) elected by members of the local council of the University.

Four members (not employees or students) elected by the faculty of the University.

The Chancellor is ex-officio member of the Council.

One member appointed by the Minister who shall be either the Director-General of Education, or his deputy.

Four members (not employees or students) appointed by co-option by the Council.

Two members - Deans of faculties - chosen by the Deans.

One member elected from among their number by full-time members of the staff of the University (other than the teaching staff).

Three members elected by the students of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor are ex-officio members of the Council.

Although it may sound a lofty body, Council does not as a rule initiate changes in the statutes and regulations governing the University's conduct. Rather it acts on the advice and recommendations of a network of boards, committees, and subcommittees closely tied to the day-to-day running of the university.

Council depends heavily, too, on the work of its own standing committees and of committees of the University's governing councils. It is an ex-officio member of every faculty of the University and of all boards and committees within the University.

The Comptroller and the Librarian (Professorial Board) are entitled to five positions on the University Council. Through standing committees of Council, such as the safety committee and the Hall's Committee of Residence committee, the interests of these groups are catered for. Graduate students and postgraduates are entitled to five positions on the University Council.

A voice on the Council is as effective as the argument spoken. To be a good representative for the student population one must do his or her homework; looking at each issue raised and reflecting upon its importance, asking questions as to how it will affect the University community and adopting a holistic view, open to change with evolving arguments. The Council is not a puppet forum for political speeches or dogmatic mudslinging. As the supreme governing body of the University the Council is capable of making wise and informed decisions.

By Peter Golding, graduate student on Council

The student contribution to decision-making

On first sight one could be easily overawed by the people whose names are "household words" at Monash and the words that have annually appeared in Faculty Handbooks, on enrolment forms and examination result slips, plus community and industry identities all brought together in the one forum - the Monash University Council. Thirty-five people surround the oval table in the Council Chamber. The Chancellor takes his chair and the meeting begins.

Three hours and a cup of tea later, a new student appointment has been approved, the proposal of the Union Board to raise the Union fee has been approved, the proposal of the Academic Registrar has been approved, the appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor W. A. G. Scott, has been approved. The proposal of the University to adopt a more proactive role in the development of the Arts Gallery has been approved, the University Council has approved the University of Melbourne's proposal to adopt a more holistic approach to examination results and to change from a system of exams to a system of written and oral presentations by students. The proposal of the University to adopt a more holistic approach to examination results and to change from a system of exams to a system of written and oral presentations by students.

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.

"It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.

"It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.

"It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.

"It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.

"It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.

"It is also intended that the exhibitions, as a pair, should trace the evolution of the principal features and preoccupations of Australian art, in this way demonstrating the historical significance of major art collections as purveyors of time, taste and artistic traditions."

The Melbourne collection will open at Monash today (March 4) and will run for a month. The exhibition, "the Melbourne University collection: a selection of paintings by well-known Australian artists," aims to present a comprehensive view of the two collections, demonstrating their particular character and strength as a reflection of their diverse histories.
Coal hope in oil supply crisis, but no money for Monash research

A "space-age" form of coal-fired transportation may provide an intermediate-term solution to problems caused by unstable, dwindling oil supplies.

This is the view of a professor of Chemical Engineering at Monash, Professor Owen Potter, who believes that a recently developed method of coal combustion and microprocessors could be the keys to efficient, economical, clean rail and road transport, including the family car. But Professor Potter is concerned that the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council has not accorded priority to the idea while according high priority to research into liquid fuel alternatives to petroleum such as methanol, oil from shales, oil from coal and fermentation ethanol, and research into electric vehicles.

The Council turned down a request by Professor Potter for a grant of about $1 million over three years. He believes in that time it would be possible to produce an experimental vehicle, with the whole project taking five to six years.

Professor Potter says that application of the newly developed method of fluid bed combustion to a form of transportation would control the enormous emission problem which accompanied earlier coal-fired steam engines.

"With fluid bed combustion it is possible to secure more complete combustion and, in the process, to remove sulphur dioxide," he says.

In the method, coal is fed into a fluid bed of limestone particles and air is blown through. The limestone reacts with the sulphur produced by the burning coal and captures it.

Professor Potter says that nitrogen oxides are not a high level anyway because of the low (80°C to 100°C) temperature of combustion.

The second feature which qualifies Professor Potter for a grant of about $1 million over three years is the handling of solid particles and the feeding of them into the combustion chamber. But he is confident the project could be a success.

"We know it has been done. We know it can be done better than ever before," he says.

What, then, would be the advantages of a return to coal-fired transportation in modern guise?

Professor Potter answers this by examining the cost and efficiency of suggested alternatives to transportation.

He says: "Ethanol from fermentation is horrendously expensive. The electric vehicle has a range of about 20 miles only before time-consuming recharging is necessary.

"The conversion of coal to oil makes enormous demands on capital — $200,000 million to meet Australia's needs in full. As well, when coal is converted to petroil one half of the energy is lost in the processing stage. The net result of direct combustion would be a greater overall energy efficiency."

Professor Potter says that black coal can be readily stored at $20 a ton while the price of oil has broken the $200 a ton mark. But, he says, the "opportunity cost" of coal would be based on the cost of conversion to oil.

"We may guess at one-third of oil cost — about $60 or $70 a ton — as the price coal should command," he said.

"Even at this figure there is a very substantial advantage in the direct use of coal."

Professor Potter has received publicity in newspapers in Melbourne for the proposal for coal-fired transportation and has since received a stream of letters from people, chiefly steam enthusiasts, fired by the idea.

He points out, however, that he is not necessarily championing the steam cause. The steam cycle is just another in which an energy system can be converted to transportation energy. It could also be done on air.
Lively new dictionary illuminates our politics

If some people are fascinated by politics, it remains an impenetrable mystery for most Australians, even though they are driven regularly to the polls by compulsory voting laws.

The gap should be narrowed by the lively new Dictionary of Australian Politics just published by Macmillan.

Its authors are two of the best known commentators on the Australian political scene - Monash's Max Teichmann, senior lecturer in Politics, and Flinders University's Dean Jaensch, also a senior lecturer in the subject.

Their political expertise is manifest in a series of stimulating entries on theoretical concepts like democracy, freedom of information, manipulation of law and order; their academic authority is apparent as they reduce complex subjects - like the Australian Labor Party, Bank Nationalization and Preference Voting - to a few succinct paragraphs.

There is a valuable reference list of key figures in Australian political history and contemporary politics. 1978 Monash law graduates still hold main positions in terms essential to any understanding of political debate today, with entries on subjects as diverse as Inflation, the Gold Standard, Terms of Trade, the Multinational Corporation and the Senate Estimates Committee.

Institutions like the Prices Justification Tribunal, the Australian Industries Development Corporation and the Loans Council are clearly explained as well as pressure groups ranging from the Australian Medical Association to the Festival of Light, the League of Rights and the National Aboriginal Conference.

On international affairs, there are valuable definitions of those Newspeak words which often bedevil lay people trying to understand world events - like OECD, OPEC, UNCTAD, UNHCR and UNO; international agreements like the Vietnam War, Non-Alignment, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Threat from the North are all tackled vigorously. It is in international affairs that a need is expressed as a result of representations from the governments of the day.

Max Teichmann believes it would be wrong to pretend the writers of a work like this have not been afraid to make their political judgments.

"We wanted to show that a dictionary need not be dull and boring," he explained. "We hope it will be useful for everyone with an interest in politics, especially teachers as well as the man on the street perusing political terms.

The book is the first of its kind to focus exclusively on Australian politics and the authors will revise it if necessary, according to reader reaction, adding new definitions where a need is expressed. It seems certain to become a standard reference work.

ARCG chairman

The Australian Research Grants Committee has a new chairman - Professor M. H. Brennan.

Professor Brennan replaces Professor I. G. Ross who retired as ARCG chairman last year.

Professor Brennan was educated at the University of Sydney where he gained his B.Sc. (Hons) and Ph.D. He began his academic career as a research associate at Princeton University, USA, and later as a lecturer and senior lecturer in Physics at the University of Sydney until his appointment to Flinders University in 1975 as a founding professor of Physics. In 1978, he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor of the University.

"Professor Brennan is a nuclear and plasma physicist and has conducted research for more than 20 years in Australia and the US.

Two scholarships are being offered to first year undergraduate students living in the Halls of Residence.

Application for both scholarships are available from the Graduate Scholarships Office in the University Offices. They must be returned by Friday (March 7).

The Parents' Group Bursary is open to male or female students and is intended to assist with living costs at one of the Halls.

The Bursary is normally awarded to a Victorian student from the country who must live away from home to attend the University and who may have suffered educational disadvantage because of lack of money and the location of his or her home.

The Stuart Simpson Scholarship is open to male, full-time first year undergraduate students.

The scholarship is valued at up to $3000 per annum and the payment of compulsory fees and Hall fees. It is tenable for one year.

The scholarship is awarded for proficiency at HSC or equivalent.
Monash's new $500,000 arts and crafts centre will be setting for some fascinating new courses this year, including marquetry, pottery art, clay modelling, realism in oil painting and the art of sensitive massage.

Sensitive massage was one of the most popular courses at the Summer School and is expected to attract some fascination, new course. The centre will be the setting for Graham Dean, this is going to be the most ambitious craft year ever at Monash practising the old European way but there are still vacancies in pro-rata fees only).

**SKILLED TUTORS**

Among the arts and crafts centre's dozens of highly skilled tutors is Peter Chaloupka, one of the few people in Victoria practising the old European art of marquetry, or wood inlay work.

Antique collectors especially are expected to welcome the chance to learn an almost forgotten craft, especially if they have some treasured pieces in need of restoration.

According to Activities Officer, Graham Dean, this is going to be the most ambitious craft year ever at Monash, with 80 different courses running in successive ten week cycles to December.

**ALL WELCOME**

The first classes are already under way but there are still vacancies in some of them. (Late starters will pay pro-rata fees only).

"I want the general public to realise our arts and crafts centre is not just for Monash staff and students," Mr Dean said.

"Everyone is welcome here."

Among the impressive new facilities at the centre are two new darkrooms, to be used for both beginners and advanced photography courses.

There are also etching workshops, with facilities for several kinds of printmaking. Courses in stained glass windowmaking will also be available this year, as an advanced version of previous years' popular leadinglight courses.

Almost 3000 people took part in the Monash Summer School, the most successful ever held, with 74 subjects and 150 separate courses.

### MARCH DIARY

- **5: EXHIBITION** — Selection of works from the University of Melbourne college Art Association. Bel, Rupert Bunny, Hugh Ramsay and Tom Roberts. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building, Admission free. The exhibition will run until April 3.

- **TWILIGHT SEMINAR** — on various aspects of workers compensation legislation and related problems in the law. Pres. by Monash Faculty of Law and the Law Institute of Victoria, 470 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Fee (including dinner, copy papers) $35. Inquiries: Mr. P. Cooper, 329 0653, Mrs. L. Cooke, ext. 5.

- **7: OSCAR MENDELSOHN LECTURE** — How to Corrupt the Social Sciences? by Mr Hugh Streton, Reader in History, University of Adelaide, 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3721.

- **10: INTRODUCTORY COURSE** — in programming in FORTRAN, by Mr Hugh Streton, Computer Centre, Weekly from Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. Lecture Theatre R14. Fee: $5. Inquiries, enrolment ext. 3703 to 2770.


- **19: INTRODUCTORY COURSE** — in programming in PASCAL, by Dr T. J. E. King, Computer Centre. Weekly from Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. Lecture Theatre R14. Fee: $5. Inquiries, enrolment ext. 3777 to 2770.

**CSIRO ON CAMPUS**

Monash Physics staff and students will have an opportunity to see applied science in action later this year when the CSIRO's calibration laboratories are established on campus.

Making the wheels of industry run smoothly is the job of the CSIRO Applied Physics Division's Melbourne branch, now moving into new quarters in the old central Science laboratory at Monash.

"Our job is to provide physical standards of measurement for industry," the officer in charge, Mr Ray Harrison, explained.

"The principal role for us when they strike trouble on the production line. We make sure everything fits together properly.

At present, Mr Harrison is busy supervising the installation of $750,000 worth of equipment, and the move is being moved from former headquarter in Maribyrnong.

When it is completed around mid-year, the CSIRO and Physics department staff will begin planning joint cooperation programs.

The CSIRO move to Monash is the result of government policies designed to encourage closer cooperation between industry and academic institutions.

### LUNCHTIME LANGUAGES

Want to brush up your Latin and read some of its literature in pleasant company? Then Monash University via one class could be for you.

"We will be the first lunchtime Latin class to be held every Wednesday from March 12, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.," said Professor Gavin Betts, the Classics Studies department, with some help from his colleague.

The classes, being organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, will be held at 1 p.m. Thursdays, from March 11, and if there will be 2-1/2 classes, payable by the term.

The introductory sessions will cover a quick revision of basic grammar, followed by readings from various parts of the text. The selection depending on the interests and readiness of students. Numbers of classes will be restricted to 15 people on a first come, first served basis.

For further information, contact Lorraine Curnia on ext. 3716 or leave message on 3716.

"If you can't be in Paris for the Spring, why not pretend you are away, by joining Marguerite Van Der Borgt's lunchtime French conversation class!"

The idea is to spend an hour chatting about current affairs in French, over a glass of wine - or maybe Dubonnet.

Each meeting will centre round a theme, like an article from Le Monde, and the cost is $15 for nine sessions.

The conversation class is restricted to 14 people, but extra staff will be held every Wednesday from March 12, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Enrolment forms are available from the Centre for Continuing Education. For further information, call Barbara Brewer, ext. 3719.

**MONASH REPORTER**

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of April, 1980.

Copy deadline is Thursday, March 12.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor (ext. 2000), care of the Monash Reporter, Monash Union ground floor, University Offices.