Governments in many developing countries accord high priority to the construction of road systems as a key to increased economic production and improved standards of living for a larger section of the population.

Cost-benefit analyses precede major road projects; frequently stated benefits include greater agricultural output and other economic opportunities, reduced urban migration and improved accessibility to health and education services.

It is not often, however, that there is an examination after the project's completion of the benefits which have actually resulted and which have not and why not.

A Monash team is currently in New Guinea to conduct such a study for that country's National Planning Office.

The team is formed by Stuart Hoverman, Michael Kennedy and Tony Simonelli, Masters candidates in the Graduate School of Environmental Science. They bring diverse skills to their task: Mr Hoverman, who holds a science degree from the US and a Dip.Ed. from Monash, has spent four years in Sabah working with the US Peace Corps; Fr Kennedy has had 21 years experience working as an electrical engineer and teacher; Mr Simonelli, a Monash mechanical engineering graduate, has worked for six years, including two as a consultant on South America.

Mr Hoverman's work is being supervised by Professor W. Clarke, of Geography; Fr Kennedy's by Dr J. McKay of Geography; and Mr Simonelli's by Dr R. Trace, of Economic History.

The team's impact study is on the Hiritano Highway, completed about 18 months ago, which runs north from Port Moresby to Brown River (40 km) and then north-west along the coastal lowlands to Bereina, a total distance of some 165 km.

A distinguished British judge, Lord Scarman, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, will deliver the ninth Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture at Monash on Tuesday, September 9.

The lecture, organised by the Law faculty, will be held in the Alexander Theatre, starting at 8.30 p.m.

Lord Scarman's topic will be: 'The Common Law Judge and the 20th Century - Happy Marriage or Ir-retrievable Breakdown?'.

Lord Scarman was made Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in 1977.

The position is that of a judge in the House of Lords. Only the judges are allowed to sit in the House when it is functioning as Britain's highest court (as opposed to its other role as legislative assembly).

There are about 10 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary; the title is not hereditary. Lord Scarman, 69, was educated at Radley College and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was Harrow School Law Scholar at Middle Temple. In 1957 he became a QC and in 1961 was appointed a judge of the High Court of Justice: Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division (later the Family Division). In 1973 he was made Lord Justice of Appeal. Lord Scarman has served as chairman of the British Law Commission and its Council of Legal Education.

His publications include Pattern of Law Reform (1967) and English Law - The New Dimension (1975).

Admission to his Monash lecture is free.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

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Legal Lord to lecture

THE PHOTOS. Right: Members of the Monash team, right, Michael Kennedy is priest at Corpus Christi College, Clayton, Stuart Hoverman and Tony Simonelli, position a traffic counter on the Angabunga River bridge.

Centre: Tim Ealey interviews a member of the Kuni tribe during a pilot study in Bereina.

Left: Kuro children carry home white flour and polished rice from the local trade store - foods only available easily since the highway's construction and not as nutritious as traditional foods associated with the new highway, and what factors might be inhibiting the expected benefits.

The team will also look at the suitability of applying conclusions reached in their study to other road projects in New Guinea.

In the region being studied, the research team will attempt to construct a clear picture of the changes which have occurred in three significant fields they have nominated: economic, social and transport. They will seek to identify those changes which can be attributed to the highway's construction and those which have been caused by other factors.

In the economics sphere, they will be seeking information on who produces what, what proportion of production is for cash earning, derived income, and where produce is sold and how it is transported.

Aspects of social change they will be exploring are: population movements, incomes, patterns of consumption, social access and access to services, and time usage.

In the transport field, they will be attempting to gauge generated and diverted traffic and changes in costs, vehicle types, trip purposes and vehicle ownership.

The team will complete its report by the end of the year.

Members of the team flew to New Guinea early in August for a two month period in which they will conduct their study in the field and continue an examination of documents. This follows a period in New Guinea earlier in the year during which they familiarised themselves with the area under study, made contacts, and started their data collection from readily accessible sources.

On their current trip team members were accompanied for the first 10 days by the director of the Graduate School of Environmental Science, Dr Tim Ealey, who completed administrative arrangements with the National Planning Office which is sponsoring the study. He also assisted the team in a pilot study conducted in an area affected by the highway but out of the region of major study.

Working with local interpreters and with the assistance of organisations such as the Department of Transport and the Catholic Church, the team is now in the field conducting traffic and freight surveys; questioning public motor vehicle owners and passengers in villages (PMVs, as they are called), are the major form of transport from the villages to Port Moresby; surveying village farmers and trade store operators; conducting an observational survey of village householders' goods; and conducting interviews with representatives from government, and commercial, medical and educational institutions.
Research funding bodies at Monash

AVCC Party on staff development seeks submissions

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee's Working Party on Staff Development seeks submissions from staff on the subject of its inquiry.

The Working Party, says that it would like to hear from staff wishing to express their personal views on staff development or to relate personal experience of staff development activities, especially those provided by higher education units.

Submissions should be sent to Mrs D. Oliver at the Centre for the Advancement of Learning and Teaching, Griffith University, Nathan 4111.

The AVCC established the Working Party following consideration of recommendation R5.24 of the Williams Committee Report: "that the AVCC appoint an expert working party to formulate programs for staff in the theory and practice of teaching, curriculum development and examining and then later consider whether satisfactory participation in such programs should become a normal condition of tenured appointment."

Other members of the Working Party, which plans to report to the AVCC by the end of January next year, include Dr A. D. Spauld, Reader in Education at Monash; Dr R. A. Ross, Pro Vice-Chancellor and Director of Griffith's Centre for the Advancement of Learning and Teaching; Professor P. F. Bourke, Professor of American Studies at Flinders University; and Dr H. E. Stanton, Director of the Higher Education Research and Advisory Centre at the University of Tasmania.

The Working Party, which has met five times to date, has among its terms of reference:

- To survey the existing provisions for staff development in Australian universities.
- (To recommend) ways in which existing provisions might be improved.
- (To recommend) steps that should be taken in individual institutions to improve the status of the teaching functions.

The Working Party has held discussions with Dr Harry Murray from the University of Western Ontario; Professor B. Zernner, chairman of the Research Committee at Queensland University; and Dr Blair Stone, staff development consultant at Macquarie University. It has also received submissions from the directors of education development units at the Australian universities.

Chapel Singers look for new members with a love of song

The Monash Chapel Singers are looking for new members to join their ranks. There is only one qualification: that you enjoy singing.

Established in 1972, the Chapel Singers provide sacred and secular music for events in the Religious Centre.

All members are amateur and most have little or no formal training in music. The Singers meet every Tuesday and Thursday lunchtimes (1.10 p.m. to 2.5 p.m.) in the Religious Centre.

As well as supporting Religious Centre events, the Chapel Singers usually present programs at times like Easter and Christmas and on University occasions such as Open Day. Their current "big event" in planning is a concert on December 5 which is also expected to involve the Wednesday Consort and organists.

There are places in the Chapel Singers for singers of all ranges, particularly tenor. The method of joining is simply to turn up at the Religious Centre on a Tuesday or Thursday lunchtime.

Migrant studies series

Five seminars organised by the Centre for Migrant Studies will be held at Monash in third term.

At the last for the year, on October 20, Professor Ron Taft, of the faculty of Education, will talk on "Whence and Whither in Immigrant Research?" Professor Taft will be retiring early next year and has been asked to review his work in migrant studies and suggest directions for future research.

The schedule for the preceding seminars is:

- September 8, Dr Evangelos Afendras (SEAMO Regional Language Centre, Singapore), "Life History and Communication in the Migrant Situation"
- September 15, Dr Henk Everts (Education Advisory Service, Leiden), "Bilingual Education in the Netherlands: The Leiden Experimental Project"
- September 22, Dr Howard Giles (University of Bristol), "Language and the Desire for Ethnic Distinctiveness: A Social Psychological Perspective"
- October 6, Mr Petro Georgiou (Director, Australian Institute for Multicultural Affairs), "The Work of the Institute"

All seminars are free and will be held in Rotunda theatre 3, starting at 7.30 p.m.

For further information contact John McKay on ext. 2925 or Gil Best on ext. 2825.
Here's cheers to a new species of early crustacean!

When a Devonport man Mr Ken Sheehan, of Payton Place, decided to extend his wine cellar he had no idea of the stir it would cause among zoologists.

While excavating the cellar he struck a spring. To prevent water from the spring flowing into his cellar and garage he built a drainage system beneath the concrete floor.

Through an access hole in the concrete he saw, to his surprise, several tiny shrimp-like animals, about eight or nine millimetres in length. Fascinated by the tiny creatures, he collected six of them and sent them to a biology teacher at Devonport Matriculation College.

She managed to preserve one of them and sent it to Dr Sam Lake, then a senior lecturer in Zoology at the University of Tasmania, now at Monash.

Mr Sheehan's shrimp turned out to be a new species of relatively primitive crustacean, a syncarid of the family Psammastigidae. Syncarids are currently classified into three orders: Anaspides, Stygocarcides and Bathynellaceae.

Widely distributed

Dr Lake says that bathynellids are widespread. They thrive in subterranean waters of the warm and temperate zones of the world; southern South America, New Zealand and Victoria; andanasps, which include the famous "mountain shrimp" of Tasmania, are found in Tasmania, isolated areas of south-east Australia and King Island in Bass Strait.

The new species has been found only in the spring in Mr Sheehan's wine cellar.

Dr Lake says that with the first specimen it was not possible to classify the animal with any certainty as it was a female. Later, however, a male syncarid was flushed out of the wine cellar spring. With a precious male specimen, Dr Brenton Knot, a senior demonstrator in Zoology at the University of Western Australia, and Dr Lake were able to classify the shrimp with certainty as a syncarid of the family Psammastigidae with characteristics intermediate between those of the orders Anaspides and Stygocarcides.

"Discovery of the new species means that we can bring the two groups so much closer together that it seems reasonable to reclassify the two orders, with the order Anaspides now containing Stygocarcides as a sub-order," he says. "This sub-order, in turn, would contain the family Psammastigidae."

The zoologists' reclassification of the syncarids as a result of the discovery of the new species was recently published in Zoologica Scripta.

They have called their new species Eucrenonalpides einotheke. The generic name Eucrenonalpides refers to the spring or eucrenon, where the specimens were discovered. The specific name einotheke means "wine container" — an acknowledgement of its convivial origins.

Survey on the 'going rate' for new graduates

What is the "going rate" for new graduates?

According to Careers and Appointments Officer at Monash, Mr Lionel Parrott, questions about graduates' starting salaries are among the most frequently asked by both employers and students.

To date such questions have been answered intuitively. Early this year, however, Monash's Careers and Appointments Service set about establishing a more reliable yardstick on starting salaries. It surveyed some 160 graduate employers and received responses from 96.

The results of the survey have been published, with assistance from Deloitte Haskins and Sells Chartered Accountants, in a booklet available from the Service on the first floor of the Union.

As well as data on starting salaries for pass degree, honours, masters and Ph.D. graduates (in Arts, Economics, Engineering, Law and Science) as at April 30, 1980, the report contains information on such aspects as awards used in determining salaries, salaries in the public services and remuneration offered in addition to base salary.

The survey found that economics graduates majoring in accounting are "poor cousins" in the starting salary stakes. The average starting salary for such graduates (based on figures supplied by 65 respondents) was $11,350. This compares for example, with an average salary of $11,604 for an employee with a BA with a major in the humanities disciplines; $12,031 for an Arts/Law graduate ($11,660 for Economics/Law); and $11,869 for a Science graduate who majored in chemistry.

In an introductory comment, the report says that salaries paid by chartered accounting firms are out of line with those paid by other firms.

"Whether the chartered accountants will be able to adhere to a policy of placing themselves well below the industry average in other areas is one of the interesting questions for the year ahead. The size of the gap between the accounting firms and other employers assumes new significance with the increased interest in recruiting accounting graduates being shown by mining and mineral processing companies," the report says.

The survey found that the top price paid for pass graduates was $14,600 in Law. At the other end, a number of graduates from several areas including Arts, Economics, Law and Science had a starting salary of less than $10,000.

An honours degree brought the average starting salary of an employee up by about $600 to $700 a year. It was less significant for Engineering graduates, however, and brought up their starting salaries by $390 to $450 a year.

Salaries for honours graduates ranged from below $10,600 (in Economics and Law) to $15,200 (Law).

Starting salaries for graduates with Masters degrees ranged from below $12,000 (one case in Civil Engineering) to $15,000 which was a "high" recorded for some graduates across all faculties.

Starting salaries for Doctors of Philosophy ranged from below $13,000 (cases in Arts, Economics, Engineering and Science) to $18,000 (all faculties but Law).

The survey participants were asked to estimate the percentage increase in starting salaries between April 30 this year and January 1 next year. The average estimated increase was 9.1 per cent.
LINGUISTS’ BID TO SAVE ABORIGINAL CULTURE

Within the next 20 years, another 40 to 50 Australian Aboriginal languages — from a total of some 230 — will most likely die out, according to a senior lecturer in Linguistics at Monash, Dr Barry Blake.

Dr Blake says that since the mid 60s, when he started research on Aboriginal languages, about 24 of them have become extinct. Viable Aboriginal languages can only be found in a band along Australia’s northern coast extending to the inland of the Northern Territory, Western Australia and parts of South Australia. Elsewhere there are cases of only a handful of elderly people speaking certain languages: when they die so too will the languages.

Moves are being made throughout Australia to stem the loss of these languages. For example, Dr Blake and fellow linguist Professor Robert Dixon, of the ANU, have attempted to encourage linguistic research by publishing their Handbook of Australian Languages. The first volume, which gives short grammatical sketches and vocabularies of a number of languages, was published last year; the second is due for publication later this year.

As another example, at the grass roots level, a pilot program to teach Aboriginal children Aboriginal languages was launched this year at two Victorian schools. This program was proposed by the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group after it received a report from Ms Eve Feal, senior tutor in Monash’s Aboriginal Research Centre (see separate story).

Now, teaching of and about Australian Aboriginal languages could go overseas — to two prestigious French universities, Strasbourg and the Sorbonne.

Putting forward the proposal will be Professor Claude Tchekhoff, professor of Linguistics at the University of Strasbourg, who is currently in Australia pursuing her interest in Aboriginal languages.

Professor Tchekhoff visited Monash’s Linguistics department for several weeks recently to work with Dr Blake (they met initially when Dr Blake was on study leave last year). She is now at the School of Australian Linguistics, located at Batchelor in the Northern Territory, and will go on to La Grande, south of Brome, where she will study an Aboriginal language before returning to France.

ERGATIVE LANGUAGES

Professor Tchekhoff shares with Dr Blake an interest in breaking down ethnocentrism in linguistic study — that is, they are interested in languages from other than the European point of view only.

Her particular interest is in ergative languages (a distinguishing feature of which is a basic sentence structure like ‘primitive gibberish’), she says.

"Today there is not a fluent speaker of the 85 languages which existed (in Victoria) when the Anglo-Saxons first arrived," she says.

In the same bulletin, Ms Eve Feal, senior tutor in the Aboriginal Research Centre, contributes an article on moves to teach Aboriginal languages to Aboriginal children in Victorian schools.

Ms Feal says that the designation of Aboriginal languages until recent times — typified by descriptions such as “primitive gibberish” — achieved its goal: “linguistic genocide”, as she puts it.

Language in schools

However, in 1978, Aboriginal Victorians “decided to take language planning into their own hands”. Ms Feal, a linguistics honour graduate, was employed by the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group through Monash’s Aboriginal Research Centre to carry out a survey and suggest a suitable Aboriginal language for teaching in schools.

The language proposed was Bandjalang, that of Aboriginals living in the north coast area of New South Wales and southern Queensland.

Since the co-operation of Principals and the Aboriginal Education Services Division the language was introduced as part of curriculum in two schools — Warrnambool West and Bell Preston Primary School — for a trial period of a year.

The first year pass rates for full-time students last year rose above 1976 levels in all faculties with undergraduate degrees in Economics and Politics, and Medicine.

This information is contained in a statistical report on the 1979 annual examinations released recently by the Examinations Office.

In Medicine the first year pass rate in 1979 fell to 88 per cent compared with a 1978 figure of 96 per cent. The average pass rate for the years 1970 to 1979 was 97 per cent.

In ECOPS, the 1979 figure was 82 per cent compared with 86 per cent for the previous year. The average for the last 10 years 1970-79 was 82 years.

The 1979 figures (with the 1978 figures in brackets first, and the 1976-77 figures in brackets second) were:

Economics and Politics: Arts 87 (86, 84); Law 97 (93, 88); Science 86 (83, 86); and Engineering 74 (73, 74).

HOONORS

In the faculties without set courses - Arts, ECOPS, Law and Science - students are regarded as having passed the year if they have passed more than half the subjects or units taken. Students who have taken three subjects are regarded as having passed the year only if they have passed all three subjects.

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

The statistics also show that the percentage of students graduating with honours is continuing to fall in three faculties - Arts, Science and Engineering.

In Medicine the percentage graduating with honours last year rose.

In Arts, ECOPS and Science honours work involves an additional year of study; in the other faculties an honour degree is awarded as a result of student performance over the whole or part of the undergraduate course.

COMPARISONS

In the figures below the percentage of those students who were admitted to full-time first year study in 1976 and who had graduated by last year with honours (the minimum time) is compared, first, with the percentage of the 1974 intake who graduated with honours in due course and second, with the 1969-1975 average percentage: Arts 6 (10, 11); ECOPS 4 (4, 7); Science 13 (22, 22); Engineering 20 (25, 27).

In Medicine, where the course is longer, 20 per cent of students who enrolled in 1974 graduated with an honours degree, compared with 17 per cent of those who enrolled in 1973 and a 1969-73 average of 18.

In Law, two per cent of the 1974 intake and five per cent of the 1973 intake and a 1969-73 average of four per cent.
A program to salute 'Wicked Earl'

The libertine poet, John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, died three hundred years ago — on July 27, 1680.

Wilmot's tercentenary is to be celebrated, a little belatedly, on Thursday, September 4 in a lunchtime program prepared by the campus musical group, the Wednesday Consort, and the department of English.

The program is titled "The Life and Death of the Wicked Earl!"

Reader in English and member of the Wednesday Consort, Dr Harold Love, tells us about Rochester:

"His short but colorful life was a puzzling mixture of intellectual brilliance and hyper-energetic debauchery. As a leading member of the wittiest coterie of Charles the Second, he became famous for his indecent lampoons of Mankind'.

"Yet he is also the author of tender love lyrics, searing satires, and one of the finest poems in the language, the 'Satire against Reason and Mankind'.

"He is equally remembered as one of England's most indefatigable practical jokers. On one occasion he set up in practice as a quack doctor, dispensing home-made medicines and unorthodox medical advice.

"In fact, the more efficient the ceiling and wall insulation, the more it will re-radiate heat back into the room if a fire breaks out.

University Safety Officer, Mr Will Barker, sounds the warning on ceiling insulants as a fire hazard in a recent Safety Bulletin.

Mr Barker draws attention to a recent International Association of Electrical Inspectors seminar in Canada had been caused by insulation can affect the fire's spread, thus cutting the escape time for a person caught.

"As a result, the fire hazard of thermal insulation is firmly linked, for many people, to the combustibility of the insulant. This, in turn, gives rise to the popular conception that, provided incombustible thermal insulating materials are used, then all will be well and there can be no increase in the fire hazard.

Mr Barker writes: "It is unfortunate that many materials used for thermal insulation are combustible. Indeed, some are very combustible and this is particularly true for the very good insulators which are either cellular or plastic foam based."

At a recent International Association of Electrical Inspectors seminar in Toronto it was claimed that more than a dozen recent fires across Canada had been caused by insulant-covered lighting fixtures. Advice given was that even fixtures that have been enclosed in boxes might cause over-heating if the box is covered with an insulant.

Anyone for umpiring?

Does the thought of actually having to 'make the runs' this cricket season seem a little wearing?

For those who now fancy themselves in a wicketkeeping role — your opportunity could lie with the South Suburban Churches Cricket Association.

The Association is seeking umpires for its Saturday afternoon matches (1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.). The season starts on October 4.

The job carries with it financial reward the current rate is $16 an afternoon although this is expected to rise to $20 for the forthcoming season. Training in umpiring will be available for suitable applicants in September.

For further information contact Mr H. Brebelle, Physics laboratory manager (room 155, Central Science Block) on ext. 3690 or after hours on 725 6032.

Fire danger in insulants

China photos on tour

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"Yet the greatest surprise he gave his contemporaries was kept until the last weeks of his life when, dying of venereal disease at the age of 33, he underwent a religious experience that led to his conversion."

The pleasures and pains of this remarkable life are to be celebrated in the program which will be held in Humanities lecture theatre H2 starting at 1.10 p.m.

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The photographs in the exhibition are representative of a larger collection available for use in schools through the Education faculty's Educational Services Centre.

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Ann Thomson exhibition

An exhibition of paintings by the Sydney artist, Ann Thomson, opens to the public tomorrow (Wednesday) in the Visual Arts gallery.

And the artist herself will be at Monash tomorrow to discuss her work as part of the Women and Art: Into the '80s seminar series. This will be held at 11.00 a.m. in the Studio of the Visual Arts department.

Ms Thomson's opinions are expected to provide an interesting contrast to those of the Melbourne-based artists who have participated in the series so far.

The exhibition is of work completed by Ann Thomson since 1974. It is the first Melbourne showing of her work; she normally exhibits at Gallery A in Sydney.

Later today Betty Churcher, senior lecturer at the Preston Institute of Technology, will open the exhibition.

Ms Churcher's book Understanding Art won a "Times Educational Supplement" book award.

The gallery is on the seventh floor of the Menzies building, south wing. It is open Monday to Friday from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. until 6.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

September 1980

Yoga as a philosophy or just for relaxation

The Monash Yoga Society is offering a new series of Yoga and Yoga Relaxation classes in third term.

The Yoga Relaxation course is of six weeks duration. Classes for men will be held on Wednesdays (7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.), starting on September 17, and for women on Wednesdays (10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.), starting on September 17. The cost is $10 for students and $20 for staff.

Classes will be held in the Yoga rooms in the Union basement.

The Yoga Society president, Greg Nathan, explains the difference between the classes: "Yoga is a comprehensive system for developing the whole person and, as such, includes physical, breathing, concentration and relaxation practices, and some guidance towards gaining positive attitudes."

There are many people, however, who wish to benefit from the relaxation aspects of Yoga but who, at this point, do not want to take up a full course.

We are thus offering the Yoga Relaxation courses which are specifically aimed at helping staff and students find a more relaxed approach to their work."

Teachers for the courses are from Melbourne’s Yoga Education Centre.

For further information contact the Yoga Society on ext. 3093 or call at the Yoga rooms. The Society will have a table in the Union foyer from 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. until September 12.

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in September.


If a subject or unit is not discontinued by September 17, 8.30 a.m., as the case may be, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as failed. In exceptional circumstances the Dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between the appropriate dates above and the end of the appropriate teaching period.
Antonis Samarkis is one of Greece's most widely read contemporary authors both in his own country and abroad.

His best known novel 'The Flaw' has earned the praise of people such as Graham Greene, Arthur Miller and Arthur Koestler. The book has been translated into some 30 languages, including English, and made into a film.

Now a collection of Samarkis's short stories will reach a wider audience with its translation into English by Associate Professor Gavin Betts of Monash's Classical Studies department.

There are 10 stories in the volume, The Passport and Other Short Stories, which will be published by Longman Cheshire.

The title story — "The Passport" — reflects aspects of Samarkis's own experience under the military junta which seized power in Greece in 1967. In 1970 he was invited to France to receive the award Grand Prix des Litterature Policiere for "The Flaw". His application for renewal of passport was refused because of statements he had made five years earlier — about the necessity for political freedom in Greece — and articles written before the junta came to power.

Samarkis was subsequently sentenced to a long period of harassment by secret police.

Appeal

Associate Professor Betts tells us in a biographical note that on one occasion Samarkis was invited by the General Security Branch to reply, in his own handwriting and in duplicate, to the charge that "from a study of Mr Samarkis's novels and short stories it is clearly to be inferred that he is opposed to war and, in particular, to nuclear war."

On legal appeal Samarkis finally had his passport renewed, but his opposition to the junta at home and abroad continued to be a thorn in its side.

His experience in Greece during this period marked only one phase in an adventurous career.

Born in Athens in 1919, Samarkis worked in the Greek Ministry of Labour from 1935 to 1963 except for the period 1940-44 when he resigned as a protest against the totalitarian regime of Metaxas.

During World War II, when Greece was occupied by the Germans, Samarkis was in the Resistance. In June 1944, just before Greece's liberation, he was captured and condemned to death but escaped and went into hiding.

Associate Professor Betts writes that Samarkis's knowledge and expertise in the fields of labour and social issues have been used by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation on missions in many countries — including going in disguise to negotiate the conditions in Brazil's notorious Island of Flowers camp for migrants.

Of Samarkis's writing, Associate Professor Betts says that readers may be surprised to find nothing considered "typically Greek" in the Anglo-Saxon world.

He says: "We have no mention of classical ruins, of picturesque islands inhabited by happy peasants or the immaculately whitewashed villages so beloved of travel posters."

"Samarkis is far too essentially Greek to need such superficial (and misleading) trappings, if indeed they could be of any use at all in what he has to tell us.

He says that the background and substance of all Samarkis stories is "the real, the essential Greece of the present, in as much as it has evolved in consequence of war, dictatorship and political unrest, with its shattered vistas of the future, with its extremes of poverty and affluence in a fiercely competitive society where traditional values are eroded by Western materialism."

Associate Professor Betts says that Samarkis has a universal appeal.

"He is concerned with life as it is now," he says. "For him Greece is the microcosm of the world at large and his directness and poignancy enable us to empathise with his view of contemporary man."

Mannix College has set up what it describes as a fine, if modest, library. The library has about 9000 volumes with special collections on the Middle Ages, Islam and St Thomas Aquinas.

The Master of Mannix, Dr L. P. Fitzgerald, says that an effort is now being made to build up a reserve section of most-wanted books.

"On a budget of $4000, however, it will not be possible to duplicate the University libraries," Dr Fitzgerald says.

The library, which employs student assistants, is open during term from 9.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. and from 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. every weekday, as well as afternoons and evenings on weekends.

Withdrawals are restricted to members of the College but anyone at Monash is welcome to use the library.

And a special plea to staff from the Mannix library: "Dominicans have been mendicants since the 13th century. Would you have any books that need a warm, loving and permanent home?"

DISSCLAIMER

"The opinion inferred about the city square sculpture and its supposed relationship to the exhibition "Art Nouveau Architecture in Melbourne" (Bound, 6 August, 1980) is not that of the department of Visual Arts or the Exhibition Gallery.

The paragraph reads: The exhibition consists of more than 40 photographs of buildings and decorative details that depict a Melbourne that's fast disappearing before the tide of "Yellow Perils" and slab-sided examples of modern "multinational architecture."

Dr J. Gregory, Acting Chairman, Department of Visual Arts

Jenepher Duncan, Curator, Exhibition Gallery

SYMPOSIUM

A public symposium on "Stress at Work" will be held at La Trobe University on October 3.

The symposium, which will be held in Union Hall, begins at 9.30 a.m. and is co-sponsored by the Productivity Council of Australia, the Australian Psychological Society and the La Trobe University department of Social Work.

It will be officially opened by Mr J. H. Ramsay, Minister of Labour and Industry.

The symposium will discuss overseas research trends, and problems of health, distress and stress in Australia from the trade union, management and professional viewpoints.

The Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships.

The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Office, extension 3055.

Shell Postgraduate Scholarships in Arts, Engineering and Science.

Available for third or later year undergraduate, to enable supervised research at ANU for at least eight weeks in December-February, Pares, Hall of Residence fees, and a weekly allowance are provided. Applications close in Canberra on September 26.

Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships 1981-82.

Open to recent graduates who are British subjects and Australian citizens. Tenable at Harvard University, renewable for two years, and available in most fields of study.

The award includes tuition fees and a stipend of $12,800. Applications close at ANU for at least eight weeks in December-February, Pares, Hall of Residence fees, and a weekly allowance are provided. Applications close in Canberra on September 26.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Awards 1981.

Grants with good honours degrees who are Australian citizens, under 35 may apply for any of these awards. Benefits include return fares, accommodation and other allowances. Application closes in Canberra on October 17.

Australian-American Educational Foundation Fellowships.

Applications close at ANU for at least eight weeks in December-February, Pares, Hall of Residence fees, and a weekly allowance are provided. Applications close in Canberra on September 26.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Awards 1981.

Grants with good honours degrees who are Australian citizens, under 35 may apply for any of these awards. Benefits include return fares, tuition fees, living and other allowances. Tenable for two — three years.

Applications close at the Graduate Scholarships Office on the following dates:

- October 17: for Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- November 15: for Canada, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Pacific Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.
- February 15:
- October 17: for Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- November 15: for Canada, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Pacific Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.

The Australian-American Educational Foundation is inviting submissions from heads of departments of Australian universities and colleges as a preliminary step to the award of Fulbright grants to Australian senior scholars and postdoctoral fellows to teach and/or carry out research in America in 1982.

Sets of submission papers are now available and can be obtained on request from the Executive Officer, Australian-American Educational Foundation, Churchill House, 218 Northbourne Ave, Canberra, ACT.

Closing date for receipt of submissions is October 31.

Senior lecturer in politics, Max Teichmann, recently achieved a rare distinction: he and his wife Helene had a scholarship, tenable in Israel, endowed in their honour.

The scholarship, worth $300 a year, is to be awarded by the Melbourne-based Orah Group of Na'amat, Israel's largest women's movement.

Publicity officer for the Orah Group, Paula Ungar, said the group had decided to establish the scholarship in appreciation of the time Mr Teichmann had spent in giving lectures to the group.

The scholarship would enable an underprivileged student, either Jewish or Arab, to continue his or her education in a Na'amat technical or boarding school, she said.

'Na'amat, with a membership of 700,000 dedicated working women and homemakers, is the women's division of the Histadrut — General Federation of Labor. It aims to "create a just society in which women have equal rights and can develop their full potential, to their benefit and that of the community".'

MONASH REPORTER
A triple treat of Indian music, dance

Lovers of Indian music and dance are in for a treat at Monash this month with two programs planned for the Alexander Theatre — one on September 13, the other on September 20 — and a lunchtime concert at Robert Blackwood Hall on September 22.

A colorful presentation of musical items from throughout India has been promised for a Monash Indian Association concert at the Alexander Theatre on September 20 at 8 p.m.

Shanthy Rajendran, one of the finest exponent of the Indian classical dance, Bharata Natyam, will perform at the Alexander Theatre on September 20 at 8 p.m.

Shanthy will be appearing with her own dance school, which is being sponsored by the Ceylon Tamil Association.

Shanthy is from Sri Lanka and is in Melbourne with her husband who is reading for a Ph.D. degree in Civil Engineering at Monash.

She trained in Bharata Natyam for seven years at Kalakshetra, a renowned school of classical dance in Madras, under the guidance of Rukmini Devi Arundale who is return home. The play was performed in the University of Queensland Theatre. Admission: adults $3.50, children, students $3.

Other Play • •

Concerts — artists include The Changing Moods (gospel singers), the Halcyon College Pipes and Drums, Gregorain (male voice choir), composer — Alan Rowe, Preis, at St. Colomans Catholic Church, Noble Park, 7.45 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults $6; children, students, pensioners $2.50; family $15. Tickets: 798 1063.

LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Brian Brown Jazz Quintet, 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

Lecture — "The Orchestral Society", by Prof. J. McClagagh, Deakin University. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre 86. Admission free.

SEMINAR — "Women and Art: Into the 90's", by Ann Thomas, 1.30 p.m. Visual Arts Department Studio, Monash Indian Association, 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults $3, children, students free.

LUNCHTIME CONCERT — "The Swingin' Jazz Man" pres. by the Salvation Army Boys' Home, with the Melbourne Central Youth Band. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults $3, children, students free.

Jazz Quintet.

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

Copy deadline is Friday, September 18.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the Assistant Editor, Monash Reporter, P.O. Box 241, 7825. Admission free to students.

Lunchtime 'lecture' with a difference

Leading Australian actor Max Gilligan ("Scanlan") will play "Scanlan" to Monash for a lunchtime season this month.

"Scanlan" will play in the Alexander Theatre from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., September 5 to 12.

The play — in the form of a lecture by an English department academic about his favorite poet — is currently the toast of Sydney, despite its 11 p.m. start at the Nimrod Theatre.

"You've got to be keen or related to the author," Barry Oakley is reported to have said about his Sydney audience.

By coming to Monash (at a more civilised hour) "Scanlan", in a way, returns home. The play was performed here during a national conference on Australian literature in 1978. Oakley has the time and residence in the department of English.

"Scanlan" has since been published in the University of Queensland Press volume The Great God Mogaden and Other Plays.

Lunchtime concert at Robert Blackwood Hall on September 22.

One on September 19.

- one on September 19.

- one on September 19.

- one on September 19.

- one on September 19.

- one on September 19.