ANZAAS AT MONASH

Science comes down from its lofty summit

As the setting for the 55th annual congress of ANZAAS, Monash is attaching its name to one of the great events in the history of science education in Australia.

The congress, from August 26 to 30, is not only important in itself. It is the core event of a Festival of Science unmatched for its imagination, range and potential impact.

Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Everest, will deliver his address as president of ANZAAS in Robert Blackwood Hall on Monday night, August 26.

The address will be part of Victoria’s 150th anniversary lecture series, entitled Forum 150.

During the evening, the ANZAAS, Mueller and Mackie Medals, the Michael Daley Award and the ANZAAS Esso Energy Award will be presented.

Youth ANZAAS will be for 1500 girls and boys chosen from year 11 classes in every secondary school in Victoria, together with 100 from other states and nearby countries.

For the Community Science and Technology program, more than 100 events are to be staged throughout the metropolitan area by government and private organisations, to show some of the countless applications of science in everyday life.

These events will be free, and the public is invited.

You can get a ticket by clipping the coupon which will be printed daily in The Sun News Pictorial, filling it out, and posting it to this address:

Sun-ANZAAS Community Science, P.O. Bag 750, Monash University, Clayton. 3168.

Interesting as the community program will be, it will be minor compared with the riches of the congress itself, with 130 half-day sessions of lectures, demonstrations, discussions and general give-and-take between about 700 scientists of every kind and their audiences.

No one with any kind of lively interest in our society and its problems, and in the problems and needs of today’s intelligent citizens of all ages, will fail to find enrichment at the congress if they choose their sessions carefully.

Just as the public will gain new insights into the immense continuing role of science in our material life, scientists will be refreshed and encouraged by feed-back from intelligent non-scientists.

Considerable care has been taken to make the ticket system effective so no one need be disappointed.

For all sessions of the congress, bookings can be made by telephoning 11500 (Melbourne) or (008) 13 6036 toll free (for Victorian country callers).

ANZAAS FESTIVAL OF SCIENCE

26-30 August 1985

The major events of the festival are to be the congress itself, the ASEAN interaction, Youth ANZAAS, and the Community Science and Technology program.

Of these, the congress, with its 130 individual sessions, will be the dominant affair.

But all three other events will make their contributions to the festival’s success.

The ASEAN interaction will be a one-day event for top scientists from Australia, New Zealand and the six ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei).

Or you may write for tickets to GPO Box 762G, Melbourne, 3001.

Two free displays will also be an interesting part of the Festival.

One is the Questacon travelling Science Circus in the Monash Sports Centre on Monday, August 26, Tuesday August 27, and Thursday August 29, from 2.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. This is an exciting do-it-yourself show for all.

The other is the unique SPACE show in the First Year physics laboratory at Monash from Monday to Thursday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The Minister for Science, Barry Jones, will officially “launch” the SPACE show at 10.35 a.m. on Tuesday, August 27.

Monash goes to town

Why the Monash Reporter in the City Square and why so much about science?

The explanation is simple. A Festival of Science will begin at Monash University on August 26 — next Monday — and continue to Friday, August 30.

It does not deal with the science that concerns only scientists, but the kind that, although of high quality in its expertise, relates to the needs, interests and problems of ordinary people.

The program for this brilliant and wide-ranging festival (the 55th Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science) is in this, your copy of the Monash Reporter, a magazine published by the university nine times a year.

Members of the public are welcome to attend any of the congress’s 130 individual sessions for $8 a session — the prize paid by ANZAAS members — and tickets can be bought through BASS.

To acquaint you with some of the practical applications of science, and as a preliminary to the festival, the City Square has become a meeting place.

The ANZAAS City Square program will run from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. from August 19 to August 23 inclusive, with special events between noon and 3 p.m.
Language standards are gone for good: US expert

There is little likelihood of restoring the standards of formal language and reversing the trend towards Americanisation of Australian English, according to a visiting language expert from New York.

Professor Joshua Fishman, Distinguished Research Professor at Yeshiva University, says schooling alone cannot turn the tide.

"No society should leave important things to the schools and expect they will be done."

"School itself is a secondary social institution — it serves the society."

Professor Fishman also suggests it is presumptuous to suppose that students' language can be controlled.

"We cannot control their sex lives, their clothing, so why think we can control their language?"

Professor Fishman was the 1985 Monash Visiting Professor attached to the Centre for Migrant and Intercultural Studies.

He is a leading international sociologist of language and has pioneered the study of language maintenance among ethnic minorities.

"The whole world is influenced by American English," he says.

"With the power and position which America has in defence and trade, it's very hard for the English-speaking world not to be influenced."

"We share literature, television, movies — all these exacerbate exposure to American English."

"And you have to remember that what schools teach and what people say are two completely different things."

Professor Fishman suggested that an educated group with a strong Australian identity might become the guardians of Australian English.

(Phillip Adams, who recently railed against television's Sesame Street for teaching Australian children to say "cookie" and "trash" for "biscuits" and "garbage", may be a strong contender.)

"Language has a symbolic function and if you cannot control the language you feel you cannot control the culture."

"If mainstream Anglo-Australian culture feels that it is being buffeted long-distance from America, the minorities in your midst are far more buffeted," he said.

"Minority cultures are in the position of not being able to regulate their lives." Commenting on recent recommendations in Australia that less English should be taught at HSC level, Professor Fishman said there was a lot of concern in America about the standard of English.

Many teachers felt that the formal variety of written English should be added to the children's vernacular English.

"In a sense English is getting worse — it's more acceptable to depart from the standard, more acceptable for students to write as they speak to each other."

"So there is conflict, with various levels of society holding out for a standard which young people can no longer meet."

"That's come about because of social change — children are not exposed to the best written variety of the language as much as they were years ago."

"It's impossible for children to master that variety of English if it's only coming from the schools."

"Television always uses the spoken informal language," he says.

"I don't know if the language will ever be what it was before, with everybody acquiring a formal language — even home life has become more informal."

But Professor Fishman had great praise for a different form of linguistic excellence.

He said Monash should be proud of the work being done by post-graduate students in the German and Linguistics departments.

"It was very exciting to meet with them."

"They are planning innovative things — work that is going to be important to everybody."
Art is what is made, what is displayed to be looked at, says Professor Margaret Plant, in defence of the many pieces in the Irreverent Sculpture exhibition “which will instantly appear juvenile or primitive”.

The works are alternative art from Australia of the 1950s and '60s.

Though in the Dada mould, they are a witty response to local conditions and Australian urban situations, says Professor Plant, chairman of the Visual Arts department at Monash.

“It begins with works from Barry Humphries’ First Pan-Australasian Dada Exhibition, held at the University of Melbourne in 1952.

Humphries, whose visual art activity came to a halt with his Sydney and Melbourne “retrospectives” of 1968, was a “phenomenon in the Dada annals in the southern hemisphere”.

Irreverent Sculpture reaches its chronological conclusion with the works of Les Kossatz and Aleksander Danko.

It was opened by Melbourne art identity, Georges Mora, on August 1, in the Visual Arts Gallery, 7th floor, Menzies Building.

The exhibition can be seen from 10-5 weekdays, except Wednesday, when it will be open from 11-6. It will continue until August 30.

Margaret Plant walking Danko’s Log Dog, a dachshund of sawn-log body, castor-rolling legs, collar and chain, which made his first appearance at Danko’s one-man show, Uck, at the Llewelyn Gallery, Adelaide, in 1970. Log Dog is fully recognised in his existence by council registration.

Above left: Barry Humphries’ Siamese Shoe, 1985 edition. Above, Les Kossatz’s Spent Heap/Segment, an artful pile of beer cans shown previously in 1969 at Strines Gallery, Melbourne, as “a tier of discarded VFL beercans”.

When pregnancy is seen as a selfish choice

"Have children but don't have children," is the contradictory message received by female academics, according to Dr Gabrielle Baldwin, who has just published a report on women at Monash.

Dr Baldwin, the University's first Equal Opportunity Research Fellow, says few people could dispute that children consider themselves very lucky; disadvantaged in their academic careers.

Equal Opportunity Research Fellow, their dual roles, but they were also in the right place at the right time and had supportive patrons.

"I met no women who argued that having children did not represent a problem in career terms," she said.

"Many senior men do not seem to feel that the University shares the general responsibility of the society to deal with the question of how women can have children without being penalised for it.

"This view could be explained in agreeing that having children is a socially desirable, indeed essential, function."

"Yet when it comes close to home, they are inclined to see it as a purely personal, even selfish, decision of the woman concerned."

On the general staff side, prejudice seemed to have operated principally in terms of fixed ideas about appropriate male and female careers, Dr Baldwin said.

"A career in administration, for instance, was considered an option only for a handful of women and there seems to have been a clear sense of their not being able to progress beyond a certain middle-range point.

"I have been told by people in administration that there was also a general understanding that secretarial experience was not an appropriate background for an administrative position."

Women made up 50.5% of the general staff, but were overwhelmingly in lower-paid and lower-status positions, Dr Baldwin said.

Even in the traditional female occupations (domestic, catering, janitorial), the senior positions were generally held by men who were employed as full-time workers while the women were casuals.

"This pattern of part-time and casual work seems to suit many women, but it's possible some individuals are suffering from the general application of a principle," she said.

Dr Baldwin's recommendations for equal opportunity structures at Monash, included that:

- The University establish an equal opportunity committee as a standing committee of council, with a membership broadly representative of the University.
- An equal opportunity officer be appointed at senior level, with direct access to the Vice-Chancellor, to work closely with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor under the general direction of the Equal Opportunity Committee.
- The University establish programs to deal with complaints of sexual harassment from both staff and students.
- The University adopt a policy of removing sexist terminology from its publications; and that child-care responsibilities be accepted as a legitimate right from its beginning.
- A complete review of selection procedures be undertaken, with a view to establishing a system which had much clearer and more specific requirements about the composition of selection committees, drawing-up of short lists, interviewing of candidates and recording of decisions.
- Workshops be run regularly for the members of selection committees, to acquaint them with the requirements of anti-discrimination legislation and to discuss the kinds of assumptions and preconceptions that might work against members of disadvantaged groups.

Dr Baldwin also recommended that the composition of all committees in the university be reviewed, and steps taken to establish a gender balance in their membership; that the staff branch (in conjunction with equal opportunity personnel) investigate ways of opening up careers paths for secretaries; and that the Careers and Appointments Service introduce an equal opportunity component into their liaison programs with schools.

Dr Baldwin's fixed-term appointment ended in May, and she has taken up a two-year lectureship in literature at Rusden College.

Microeconomics suffers from neglect

Microeconomics is a much neglected field of study in Australia, according to the former chairman of the National Companies and Securities Commission, Mr Leigh Masel.

Mr Masel retired in March after five years as the NCSC's first chairman and ECOPS graduate students are benefiting from his decision to have a "breathing space" before returning to a private career.

Mr Masel, who has a commercial law background, currently holds an appointment at the Bar and is teaching a post-graduate course in Securities Regulations.

"When I went to the commission, I did not know an awful lot about microeconomics and my learning was very rapid."

"It seems highly desirable to pass on some of the things I learned the hard way."

Mr Masel said that in a retirement interview from the commission, he had commented that there was little interest in Australia in the field of microeconomics and a lack of knowledge about securities regulations.

"Within three days I had a call from securities regulators to establish a 'home of microeconomics' (Monash) inviting me here.

"My primary responsibility as spokesman for the NCSC was policy, and I had a fair amount of information that I wanted to systematise.

"I was anxious to point out to students the wealth of Australian research material available.

"I have used quite a lot within the course, even papers given by Honors students.

"The NCSC is a very fertile field for information if you know how to use it.

"Microeconomics is a neglected field; there is great potentiality here for teaching more about public institutions, and I suppose I have a unique position having been head of such an organisation right from its beginning."

"Mr Masel said the NCSC had been remarkably successful in that its role had been generally understood and accepted in such a short time.

"The commission is unique because it has been to the forefront of monitoring securities markets and is, in effect, what the economists call governments-in-miniature.

"It has very wide policy powers and it wanted to make certain that as a new agency its ideology was understood — the theory being that if somebody obtained a ruling from the NCSC and if the ruling was applied generically, then the market was entitled to know."

"Mr Masel said he saw little point in the commission making a lot of regulations which gave it a "policeman" role. Ensuring the market was informed about policy led to a more efficient system, he said.

Breath of French air across campus

The enterprise French Club staged two events for Multicultural Week at Monash. Right: Le Yellowglen Tour de Monash was no place for piker. Winner, Brendan Boyce, 2nd year Science student, and runner-up, Peter Starkie, Ph.D candidate in Computer Science, who was highest after the grueling finish. As left, the forum, out front of union, the Great Balloon Challenge got under way. The peculiar angle of the photograph can be attributed to the fact that photographer, Richard Crompton, poked the camera over the side of the unprotected roof of the nearby Menzies Building as he lay flat to avoid joining the balloons in the very high winds.
New mind-bending drugs a cause for concern

Urgent public discussion is needed on the imminent development of drugs which can change brain function without side effects, according to Professor Peter Andrews of the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Professor Andrews, head of the college's chemistry school, will convene an ANZAAS session on Thursday, August 29, on the Shape of things to come: designing new drugs, vaccines, plants and animals.

He says computer technology and recent advances in the knowledge of body chemistry amount to a pharmacological revolution, and for the first time it is possible to develop drugs which exactly hit target areas in the body, including the brain.

This will mean not only more economical drug development programs requiring less random research, but also drugs which do not have adverse side effects.

Professor Andrews says the new drugs which influence brain function are being developed primarily to treat mental problems.

"But they could also be used to dramatically enhance concentration, the ability to learn, and memory.

"Given that these drugs will also be free of adverse side effects, it will be difficult to enforce constraints upon their use after they are developed.

"It's obvious from past experience that once these things are created, it's too late to stop them being used."

The title of the ANZAAS session has been taken from H.G. Wells' 1933 book, *The Shape of Things to Come*, which predicted that "the artificial evolution of new creatures" would be possible by 2050.

Science may have beaten Wells by 70 years, but community understanding and awareness of the developments are lagging behind.

Professor Andrews believes that while Wells' predictive ability is appreciated, the second point of his book is not.

"We have not even started to do what Wells suggested back in 1930 - which is thinking about the implications.

"We need to answer these questions now: Should research directed towards the development of these brain drugs continue?

"Is the use of a drug to raise productivity or performance above normal levels acceptable or desirable?"

"Does it constitute an unfair advantage in business, education or research?"

"What may seem ordinary and experimental with a mixture of scientific bodies - private and government - get together and use it as a forum of discussion?"

One Monash man involved in such a study is Dr Tom Triggs, senior lecturer in Psychology.

He is convener of the session on Speed and Distance in Rapidly Changing Environment, to be held as part of ANZAAS on Thursday afternoon, August 29.

Taking part will be Dr John Metcalf, director of the Fairfield Hospital Virus Laboratory, Dr Adrienne Clark, director of Melbourne University's Plant Cell Biology Research Centre and Dr Mal Brandon from Melbourne's Veterinary Science department.

Dr Brandon, who will speak on designing new animals (already a reality with reports of giant mice and transgenic rabbits, sheep and pigs), says the potential of the new revolution should do far more than conjure up images of fear in the public.

"Frankly, I believe the gene revolution offers a world, hungry for high-quality protein, the opportunity for self-sufficiency."

It could increase the efficiency of production of animal goods such as milk, wool, meat and eggs, and control animal diseases which limit or prevent farming in some highly fertile areas.

"Although the Western world is at present preoccupied with a muesli-style diet, the rest of the world looks forward to a kilogram of meat once a week," he says.

Driving skills taken too much for granted

When we reach home after hours on the road, thankful that we have survived yet again, we little realise how remarkable our survival really is.

We make uncounted judgments of speed and distance in rapidly changing conditions - interpreting signs, lights and markings, and exercising driving skills as best we can within the demands of safety and the law.

Losers join the casualty list.

Many people think that the complexity of the system, and of the human behaviors within it, becomes almost fantastic when its scope is considered.

Understanding what happens in driver performance, with all the other factors involved, becomes a task of immense importance to our society in terms of human life and limb.

A normal wind would have taken the gasses over the bay, Mr Wescott explains driver psychology and accident prevention as part of the study of "human factors".

This is a major discipline in its own right, and Monash's Human Factors Group has been putting out valuable reports now for a decade.

The work is painstaking, and driver research is carried out on the roads as well as in the laboratory.

What may seem ordinary and excessively detailed to the outsider is often a wide-open new world to the researcher.

We take for granted our behavior on curves and crests, and in moving towards the centre line on the road.

We are confident in our ability to judge reaction times, and to adjust speed.

We see no particular problem in using a rear-view mirror, or obeying traffic lights.

Dr Triggs and his fellow researchers know well that nothing is so simple.

And already their work has had valuable practical results for society as large, as well as for science, in studies done for the State Transport Ministry on the reform of traffic laws and practices.

From Bhopal to Footscray - and beyond

Society tends to have an ignore-or-hate relationship with chemicals - it's only when something goes wrong that many people even think of their existence.

It is the chemical used at the wrong time or in the wrong place which grabs attention.

Yet without the vast range of modern chemicals, the quality and quantity of food produced would be inadequate, infectious diseases would be rife and modern building and domestic materials would not exist.

Both the benefits and dangers will be fully canvassed at one of the major ANZAAS symposiums, Chemicals in Society.

Four sessions covering deliberate dispersal of chemicals, the effects and the controls will be held on Monday and Tuesday, August 26 and 27.

The symposium has been jointly organised by the Applied Science Faculty of Victoria College and the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science.

The last session is titled From Bhopal to Footscray and will be addressed by Footscray resident, Geri Wescott.

Mr Wescott, who works at the Rusden campus of Victoria College, lives 250 metres from Butler's Transport, where a fire in April caused a potentially lethal chemical cocktail.

"There was a lot of luck attached to that one," he says.

"It was an unusually hot night and the wind took the gasses over the bay."

A normal wind would have taken the gasses over the city - and this was at 8 o'clock on a Friday night."

The Dean of Applied Science at Vic­toria College, lives 250 metres from Butler's Transport, where a fire in April caused a potentially lethal chemical cocktail.

"Although the Western world is at present preoccupied with a muesli-style diet, the rest of the world looks forward to a kilogram of meat once a week," he says.

"And already their work has had valuable practical results for society as large, as well as for science, in studies done for the State Transport Ministry on the reform of traffic laws and practices."

The complexity of the system, and of the human behaviors within it, becomes almost fantastic when its scope is considered.

The whole design of the symposium has been experimental with a mixture of scientists, companies in the chemicals industry and government authorities.

We hope the result will be scientific, political and controversial.

"We've tried to be adventurous without being sensational," he says.

"The symposium covers a huge area and we believe it's timely, with legislation on the disposal of hazardous goods and on occupational health in Parliament."

"And the University of New South Wales Press has already offered to publish the papers from the symposium which, Dr Stokes says, will aim for a balanced approach.

"It's definitely not just another negative - we're looking at the benefits and the costs.

"We'll be delighted if the public turns up and we'll be delighted if the institutional bodies - private and government - get together and use it as a forum of discussion."
This plea to scientists — for precision and freedom from jargon in their work is not new to science graduates — came at the University of Auckland by Professor Don Smith, Auckland's Deputy Vice-Chancellor. It seems particularly appropriate to the theme of the Festival of Science at Monash, which is emphasising a popular and de-mystifying approach.

"When I learnt that I was to give this address to the graduands in Science, I was a little taken aback. I am, after all, a Professor of English. Was this, I wondered, an attempt to prepare students for a confusing world by confusing them prior to leaving the University, with remote material from an irrelevant subject? Or was it a last-minute effort to produce a well-rounded graduate by giving the scientists a lighting dose of humanities?"

Surely, I mused, our administration is above such tricks.

In any case, what I should like to do is briefly consider the area where our two disciplines — science and the English language — meet.

The initial effect of science upon English is that it gives a particular twist to the Age of Enlightenment. What was once a pastime for one of his contemporaries referred to as a "rakishly rut of ragged rhymers".

This is most apparent in Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society of 1667 where he attacks "this vicious abuse" of the "Phrases of Tract of Metaphors, This Volubility of Tongue" and suggests that the only remedy for the Extravagance is for the members of the Society to "reject all the Amplifications, Digressions and Swellings of Style; to return back to the primitive Purity and Shortness, when Men deliver'd so many Things almost in an equal number of Words".

The science continued on our own day where the best scientific writing has a strength, simplicity and precision which would satisfy even a Bishop Sprat.

Not that all scientists are models of the precise who is thought to be a necessary part of their work.

Like many researchers they occasionally reach their peak of imper­sonal authority that turns out after examination to be rather bogus.

As Kemble Widmer points out in A Glossary of Research Language we can translate some of these phrases into their English equivalents:"

"It has long been known" translates as "I have not bothered to look up the reference"

"Three of the samples were chosen for detailed study" equals "The results of the others did not make sense"

"Typical results are shown". Translation. "The best results are shown".

"The most reliable results are those of Jones (1967)" — "He was a student of mine".

Precision

But there is another tendency in the language of science that carries dangers with it than the urge to plain­ness, and is a natural outcome of the need for exactness — that is confusing and thereby escape his unpremeditated

"Three of the samples were chosen for detailed study" equals "The results of the others did not make sense".

"Typical results are shown".

"I have not bothered to look up the reference".

"He was a student of mine".

Precision is needed above all is to be conscious of the immediate, a costume of eternity the otherwise inadequate individual can don and thereby escape his unpredetermined and merely personal vocabulary". (I hasten to point out that Braudy here is writing of the jargon of literary criticism, not of science.)

The distinguished writer on scientific matters, Lord Ritchie-Calder, has argued that scientists have an obligation not to conceal their discoveries in jargon:

Mislead

"Cryptic, is that the word for so many scientific terms nowadays. Sometimes one feels that like the code names or to secure greater precision of military operations they are deliberately designed to mislead or, like the jargon of literary criticism, to preserve a mystery. More generously, they are like index-cards which convey to the specialist a who is doing research, full of knowledge; but scientists forget that others have no access to that cabinet. They ought to explain. They are entitled to their language of convenience. I have mine too; I write shorthand but I do not expect others to read it."

Now I am sure that you who are graduate students in science and technology, thousands of whom are here, have already delighted tens of thousands of visitors in Canberra and NSW will be entertained by the best scientific writing that has a strength, simplicity and precision which would satisfy even a Bishop Sprat.

This influence has continued to our own day where the best scientific writing has a strength, simplicity and precision which would satisfy even a Bishop Sprat.

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"The most reliable results are those of Jones (1967)" — "He was a student of mine".

Perform in the travelling circus

A science show for children and the young of all ages, where no one ever says "Hands off!" and everyone is encouraged to experiment, will be one of two special events at the ANZPAS science congress.

The other will be the largest display of Australian and overseas space activities ever seen here, organised by the Space Association of Australia.

The travelling Science Circus that has already delighted tens of thousands of visitors in Canberra and NSW will be at the Space Centre at Monash.

It will be open to everyone — free — from 11 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. on Monday August 26, Tuesday August 27 and Thursday August 29.

The circus is part of the Questacon hands-on science programme of the Australian National University, Canberra.

MONASH REPORTER

Questacon has been called a Disneyland of science, and the aim of the circus is to give all kinds of non-scientists quality instruction with a maximum of pleasure.

Questacon's creator, Dr Michael Gore, never tires of seeing visitors approach experiments cautiously, and then become engrossed and show their excitement as astonishing things happen.

On the Monday morning, Dr Gore will participate in a session of the ANZPAS congress on Science to the People — the Case for Scientific Awareness.

On the Wednesday space display, in the first year physics laboratory at Monash (Building 26) — also free — will feature Australian expertise in satellite communications, earth monitoring from space, space science and astronomy and spacecraft components.

Large exhibits will be presented by Ausat, Telecom, Australian Landast Station, CSIRO, Hawker de Havilland and more than a dozen other organisations.

The display has two objectives. Overall the Space Association of Australia is working to raise public awareness of the need for Australia's own federal Space and Technology and Research Authority.

As an event in its own right, the display relates to four sessions of the ANZPAS congress.

They are:

• Space Opportunities for Australia and New Zealand — all day (two sessions) on Tuesday August 27, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

• Satellite Technology for Communications and Education — 9 a.m. to noon on Wednesday, August 28, and

• Star Wars Science (Strategic Defence Initiative) — 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesday, August 29.

• The ANZPAS tsastarface, above, from left; Professor Ian Ross, chairman, Mrs Thais Bassett, secretary, Mr Frank Moloney, editor, Festival of Science News, Mr Bill Charles, co-ordinator, Community Science and Technology program, and Professor John Shaw, director of research, Mr John Thompson, executive secretary.

AUGUST 19, 1985
Professor Roger Short admitted natural childbirth and deer farming

But since he is organising ANZAAS sessions on the two topics, he obliged.

"Well, in a way they have both got the theme of getting back to nature — we have overmedicalised birth and we have overdomesticated our pigs and poultry and cattle, so session is a way of getting away from fat meat," he said.

The Natural birth — home or hospital? session on August 27 will look at ways of optimising the birth environment while ensuring obstetrical safety.

"I think the quality of the birth experience is enormously important," Professor Short said.

Among the speakers will be Dr Mary Houston, a PhD in nursing and now a professor at Lethbridge University, Canada, who has made a study of the Canadian Hutterite people, strict, back-to-nature, Anabaptist sect, and Dr Judith Lumley, from the Queen Victoria Hospital, being built in Clayton.

"We have the chance for a natural childbirth-breastfeeding clinic to try to give mothers an environment where we can do it all," he said.

He envisages the clinic having a community arm to follow up breastfeeding and infant health concerns and a research program to document the differences between breastfed and bottle-fed babies.

The deer farming sessions will be held at Monash on Thursday, August 29, and will include a venison sausage barbecue at luncheon and a demonstration of deer catching from a helicopter.

The helicopter has been provided by Mr Tim Wallis, a New Zealander credited with owning the world's largest private helicopter fleet, who has developed a technique for catching deer by firing a rocket net.

"The need to deal with New Zealand's huge deer population has coincided with the move to herd fat-free diets.

"There was a realisation that most of our grazing animals are too fat and we really want it lean meat, and our domesticated animals can no longer produce it.

"We do not have any rule of deer meat at all — all the fat can be trimmed off," he said.

Speakers will include Dr Graeme Caton of the CSIRO Wildlife division of Canberra, who has recently published a history The Deer Wars, and Dr Ken Drew, of the Invermay Research Laboratories near Dunedin, who will discuss the food value of venison.

Back to nature with childbirth and deer farmers

Dr Jocelyne Scutt bites her lip when she discusses surrogate motherhood.

"It's a very difficult area — there are some similarities to adoption, but in that field there is little possibility of the mother changing her mind or the parents not expecting that particular child.

"It is one area where the criminal law cannot control its outcome, "Dr Scutt, deputy chairman of the Victorian Law Reform Commission, has organised two ANZAAS sessions on Wednesday, Thursday, in the law, covering prostitution and surrogate motherhood.

Speakers at the surrogate motherhood session will include New South Wales woman, Teresa McFadden, who under-took a surrogate pregnancy then decided to keep the child, Dr Robyn Rowland of Deakin University who will put the feminist perspective, and June Factor from the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties.

Dr Scutt believes it is important to look behind the surrogate motherhood question to the causes of infertility.

"Often it's technological problems — some women are infertile because of rough operative techniques or environmental factors such as pesticides which can inhibit fertility.

"It seems important to study these questions so we don't have such a need for surrogate motherhood.

"We should be examining why women think they need to have children — even if it means a surrogate pregnancy — or why they need to be biologically related to their children."

Speakers at the prostitution session will include Cheryl Overs from the Prostitutes' Collective and Jude McCulloch from the St Kilda Legal Service.

When zoologist Mike Cullen came to Monash from Oxford in 1976 he had romantic notions of working with kangaroos and koalas.

But with a background interest in seabirds, he found himself very quickly attracted to the "peculiar little beasts the public knows as fairy penguins."

Professor Cullen refers to them by the more correct title of Little Penguin — and obviously with great affection.

So it seemed natural that he would be asked to organise the ANZAAS session to discuss the welfare of his favorite bird, under the title Penguins in Australia and New Zealand.

The session will be held on Tuesday, August 27.

The State Government recently recognised public concern about the penguins with the announcement of a $300,000 research grant and a multi-million dollar plan to buy back private properties on the Summerland Peninsula on Phillip Island.

The birds had a disastrous season in 1983-84 with many washed up dead on the coast during winter and a poor breeding season.

Everything seemed to point to a shortage of food and yet fishermen said there was plenty of their main food — pilchards, anchovies and squid," Professor Cullen said.

Research would be aimed at discovering the factors involved in the seasonal variations. All the major colonies — Phillip Island, Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, Port Campbell and King Island — would be monitored to see how localised the good and bad seasons were.

Researchers were also hoping to use a "marvellous little thing" being developed at the University of Tasmania — a microchip which could be attached to the birds to show where they went to feed.

Professor Cullen, who is on the committee of management of the Penguin Parade at Phillip Island, said researchers were particularly lucky that an amateur group had been monitoring the penguins since 1968.

"So many studies of biologically interesting and unusual things tend to be carried out by PhD students so there is nothing beyond three years."

"There is no chance in a three-year study to pick up the causes of natural changes — you will see them but you won't know why they occur," he said.

AUGUST 19, 1985
It is critically important for Australia to become involved in the population problems of Southeast Asia, according to Professor Roger Short, of Physiology. "If areas like Southeast Asia can expect a trebling of population by the end of the century, this must put great pressure on land. "When land hunger really gets going, Australia won't know what hit it."

Professor Short is convener of the Population Symposium being held as part of the ANZAAS ASEAN Interaction program on August 28. He believes the session has an important part to play in waking Australia up politically to the population problems of Southeast Asia.

One of the more colorful speakers will be Mr Mechai Viravaidya, a minister in the Thai Government who has been nicknamed "Mr Condom".

Mr Mechai is noted for having developed one of the most exciting family planning services in the world — with a lot of showmanship and marketing expertise. He has turned Bangkok taxi drivers into a vasectomy recruiting force, by offering free holidays in Singapore and the US to those who persuade hundreds of men to have vasectomies.

Among Mr Mechai's gimmicks are brightly-colored key-rings, containing a condom, with the slogan: "In case of emergency, break glass."

Professor Short says Mr Mechai was delighted when opponents of his contraceptive techniques nicknamed condoms "mechais".

"The publicity was exactly what he wanted — he wasn't offended at all. "Mechai has concentrated on the male method of contraception — condoms and vasectomies — and it has worked spectacularly in Thailand. "He will be talking about his marketing techniques."

The symposium will also be shown on separate new contraceptives under development including a gestagen implant which is being tested in Indonesia.

The contraceptive, called Norplant, is being marketed in Finland and Sweden and offers five to seven years' protection.

It can be implanted under the skin by a paramedic. Professor Short said the symposium would also discuss migration as a possible solution to population problems.

"Australia is faced with the immigration problem, but we'll also be asking whether emigration is any sort of answer and whether internal migration, such as Indonesia used, can be a help to control the problem."

The population symposium is one of five parallel workshops being held during the ASEAN Interaction at the Victorian Arts Centre.

The day has been planned as a special part of the ANZAAS festival, to realise the ANZAAS charter requirement that "it foster communication between scientists of all disciplines and between scientists and the general public, especially in Australia, New Zealand and the neighboring countries."

The program will be opened by the Administrator of Australia and Governor of New South Wales, Air-Marshal Sir James Rowland with the concluding address being given by the Minister for Science, Mr Barry Jones.

It is hoped that a televised discussion of the issues will be held at night.

The five workshops are: Co-operative development of science and technology; economic implications of rapid industrialisation and structural change on the region; population levels; major environmental issues related to development and conserving the cultural heritage of countries in the region.

**Campuses combine to exhibit rare instruments**

Dong-son drums, bronze bells, plucked lutes and frame drums are among a collection of ancient and modern musical instruments from Indonesia now on display at the Gryphon Gallery, on the Carlton Campus of the Monash College of Advanced Education.

The exhibition, *Musical Instruments of Indonesia*, is presented by the Indonesian Arts Society and the Monash Department of Music.

It will continue until August 30, with free performances by the Monash Gamelan Orchestra on Friday, August 23 and Thursday August 29, from 6-7 p.m.

Many instruments have come from the music department's collection, and regions represented include Sumatra, Java, Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Lombok, Sumba, Flores, Panait, Alor, Timor and Irian Jaya.

The Department of Music is also staging:

- Exhibits from the Gryphon Gallery are fully described in this new book by Margaret Kartomi. Further details on page 13.

**THE ASEAN INTERACTION**

Margaret Kartomi, on ext. 3238 or Dr Carol Williams, ext. 3224. Dr Kartomi, Reader in Music, will convene a session for ANZAAS on conserving the cultural heritage of countries in the ASEAN region, for the ASEAN Interaction, to be held on Wednesday, August 28, at the Victorian Arts Centre.
Windsurfing has a deeper significance

The head of the Youth ANZAAS Space program, Professor Peter Mason, lists windsurfing among the relevant activities on his curriculum vitae, because it is "a good example of applied polymer science".

The foundation professor of Physics at Macquarie University, he is well-practised at bringing science to the people through his books and papers on polymer science and biophysics, and his broadcasts on the ABC.

Professor Mason and his team — Dr Martha Cleary of ICI, Sue Barrell and Mary Voice of the Bureau of Meteorology, and Ian Bryce of the Australian Skeptics Society — have taken human curiosity as the starting point for the one-day Space program.

They link the human urge to explore with the development of ships and navigational aids, optical astronomy and measurement of the universe, radio, Sputnik and man on the moon.

Attention then shifts from the cosmological to the atomic scale, looking at the space between materials and shifting back, finally, to the controversial question of the uses to be made of outer space.

Space is one of the four spectacular linked themes — Light, Life, Space and Time — to be presented to 1500 Victorian Year II students at Dallas Brooks Hall during ANZAAS week.

The conference president, Sir Edmund Hillary, will open the youth program on Monday, August 26, and give a special address on the Wednesday afternoon.

The co-ordinator of the Time segment is Dr David Smith, senior researcher for the ABC’s natural history unit and research associate in the University of Melbourne’s zoology department.

Dr Margaret Brumby of Monash is responsible for the Life segment, and Professor Geoff Opat of the University of Melbourne’s school of Physics, who is chairman of the Youth ANZAAS committee, is organising Light.

How you live dangerously without even trying

Many inhabitants of this country are not to be trifled with, and you can learn who they are at an ANZAAS session on Dangerous Australian Animals on Monday morning, August 26.

Dr Struan Sutherland, of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Parkville, with colleagues, Mr Alan Coulter and Mr Bruce Wentworth as participants, will talk on Australia’s problem as the home of more potentially lethal creatures than any other country in the world.

The CSL experts will explain possible dangers and make clear how we should behave towards the creatures if we come across them.

MONASH REPORTER
Program for City Square

In the week before ANZAAS, appetisers to the main congress fare in the form of displays of practical applications of everyday science, will be presented in the City Square.

The program will run from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. from August 19 to August 23 inclusive, with special events between noon and 2 p.m. on some days.

The general outline of the City Square program is as follows:

MONDAY — Health Day:
Royal Children’s Hospital — Birth defects.
Royal Melbourne Hospital — Test your blood pressure.
Lincoln Institute — Getting your eyes right.
Rusden State College — Bicycle fitness clinic. Test your heart and lung capacity (in the amphitheatre).
Baker Institute and the Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine — Explanations of the latest research.
State Dept of Health — What you should know about AIDS.
QUIT (Anti-Cancer Council) — Why smoking is so bad for you, and what to do about it if you’re an addict.
Victorian Civil Ambulance — To teach you life-saving techniques.
Royal Eye and Ear Hospital — The marvellous bionic ear developed in the oto-laryngology department by Professor Graeme Clark and his team.
Royal District Nursing Service — The best ways of treating diabetes at home.
National Acoustics Laboratories — Experts from the hearing division provide valuable information on hearing care.

TUESDAY — Science and Technology Day:
Chisholm Institute of Technology —

The City Square program team, from left, Steven Tassios, Christine Sirokoff and team leader, David Packham.

THURSDAY — Communications and Applied Electronics Day:
Esperanto — What it is and how it developed.
Victorian Deaf Society — Non-verbal communication.
ACI — The Ausiniet computer.
Hawthorne Institute of Education — Surveying with lasers.
Victoria Police — See how the radar gun is used to catch speeders.
L.E.I. (Aust.) Pty Ltd — Security against intruders has become an intriguing technology.
3AW — A display by one of our commercial radio stations.

FRIDAY — Mind Expansion Day:
RMIT — See the latest sound and radio activity measuring techniques.
ASEA Pty Ltd — Infra-red camera techniques for temperature measurement.
Melbourne University Science Faculty — Physics today.
Swinburne Institute of Technology — Environment Day:
Port of Melbourne Authority — Few of us know just how complex and interesting our port has become.

WEDNESDAY — Environment Day:
Part of Melbourne Authority — Few of us know just how complex and interesting our port has become.

COMMUNITY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

See the astonishing light car that can travel nearly 5000km on less than five litres of petrol.
CSIRO — The Scriber invention. A new type of timber board coming into use.
Amalgamated Photo Finish Co. — How the photo-finish system operates so successfully at race-tracks.
RAAF — Achievements of the air force’s quality control laboratories.
ASTEG Pty Ltd — See how Australian industrial robots work.
Alternative energy — The case for new non-atomic energy systems.

“Industrial relations suffer from overkill”

The Australian industrial relations field is beset by overkill, according to Dr Breon Creighton of the Melbourne University Law School.

“Industrial relations have become so complex that initially seems very attractive because regulation confers a lot of benefits on a union and the price they are supposed to pay is adherence to the norms of the system.”

“Industrial relations has become such a way as to warrant deregistration, would be a strong union and would seek to carry on outside the system.”

“Deregistration is one of the things we felt the issues were rather topical and we have aimed at a general audience of people with an interest in business, industrial relations and public policy issues.”

“The problem in Australia is that we certainly should not have the extraordinary array of controls that we have at the moment,” he said.
Brighter job prospects for graduates

The picture generally is brighter for graduates seeking jobs at reasonable pay, according to the latest annual survey by the Monash Careers and Appointments Service.

In its sixth annual survey of graduate starting salaries, the service sent questionnaires to 200 employers over a broad field throughout Australia, and found 89 of them interested enough to cooperate.

The 89 had employed 1603 graduates during the year, compared to 1126 hired by the 76 employers who replied in the previous year.

Interest in arts graduates has improved significantly and their salaries are much higher than in the previous survey, achieving parity with other graduates.

There has been a greater demand for economics students, reflected particularly in better salaries for those with majors in economics and marketing.

Graduates are finding posts with chartered accountants attractive, despite salaries which are $2000 to $3000 a year less than those offered by other private employers.

Engineers continue to get the highest starting salaries and materials and mining engineers are doing best with salary improvement of just over 10 per cent. Chemical and engineering employers' starting pay has increased moderately, with civil engineers lagging behind other engineering disciplines.

Law graduates have fared better than before in the number of jobs obtained, but starting salaries are only moderate — perhaps a sign that firms are more interested in graduates after they have done articles, and had a few years' work experience.

Of science graduates, those with geology and computer science have got the highest salary increases in the past 12 months, with chemistry and biological sciences graduates, by comparison, showing very small increases.

Overall, the survey found science starting salaries are mostly higher than for arts and economics.

As in past years, the Careers and Appointments Service questionnaires have failed to obtain adequate information on starting salaries for graduates with higher degrees.

However, on average, it is estimated, masters degree graduates were paid around $22,000 on appointment, and Ph.D graduates around $25,000.

As an interesting and possibly helpful innovation, the service included in its questionnaire this year a section on the qualities that employers seek in selecting the graduates they recruit.

Employers were asked to rate desirable qualities on a scale from 1 (not relevant) to 5 (very important).

Employer ratings of these desirable qualities vary greatly. There has been only one point on which most seem to agree — that political ideas are not of great concern.

Presence, maturity, intelligence, willingness to take responsibility and initiative, and ability to carry on under pressure are good marks.

Some employers are interested in "good looks"; others in a sense of humour, others again in honesty, energy and ambitiousness.

Understandingly, what does seem to put employers off greatly is poor grooming and appearance.

Clayton's Cup

Back in 1983, the Monash Association of Debaters (MAD) and the Melbourne University Debating Society (MUDS) organised a casual series of debates which developed into the Clayton's Cup. Tony Holmes, now president of MAD, says the highlight of the early debates was one with the topic That Monash is a University.

As the (then) president of MAD, Elisabeth Ford sat in the audience watching Melbourne win the first and second discus debates and the series, she decided that some sort of award was called for.

In a moment of inspiration, she adorned the polystyrene coffee cup she was holding with the words Clayton's Cup, and university debating in Melbourne gained its equivalent of The Ashes or the America's Cup.

The Clayton's Cup is the cup we have when we are not having a cup, debating the debating society you have when you don't have a debating society (MUDS) from the university you have when you don't have a university (Melbourne).

It is symbolic of the causal nature of the competition, which Monash enters as much to give its members debating experience as it does to win.

The Clayton's Cup series was planned to go for five debates, with one at each university, and three at schools.

The first debate, That Queensland should be asked to secede, was held at Scotch College.

The audience (who clearly enjoy their holidays in Noosa) awarded the debate to Monash who argued the negative.

Unfortunately we were unable to arrange an adjudicator for the debate, so it was counted as a non-debate.

We also debated That loving is a dying art, in front of 200 students from St Pauls, Altona.

Again, the audience thought the Monash team won but the adjudicator, with a closer regard for the niceties of debating, gave the win to MUDS.

At Monash late last month, the topic was That an older university is a better university.

MUDS were rather worried at the prospect of arguing for an older university in front of a Monash audience, so they decided to argue the negative.

Although they were a little late arriving (mostly because Melbourne Uni is in such a remote location) the Melbourne team impressed the audience with their style as they sat down to a chicken and champagne lunch.

As a result of the compelling advantages held by younger universities, they managed to win the debate by the narrowest of margins (only one vote of three adjudicators, two awarded them the win by one point, and the other gave a draw).

The adjudicators noticed a certain lack of conviction in the Monash team as they argued that older universities were better because they had things like Lygon Street, quaint little libraries, lecturers who showed the benefits of being in the one institution for 40 years, and students who went there because their parents had been there.

As a consequence, Monash lost the Clayton's Cup series for 1985.

Nevertheless the debates have been a great success for gaining experience for our members.

Two of the speakers at the Monash debate (William Mooney and Greg Wheeler) were first year students.

The fight they put up was very creditable, and Melbourne Uni has been warned not to bolt down the Clayton's Cup just yet — we plan to give them a real battle in 1986.

The MAD team — Greg Wheeler, Simone Dolan and William Mooney (with raised flat). Photo — Tony Miller.

HSC students can't stay away

Country kids come with their sleeping bags, city ones give up their Sundays, and even the footy finals cannot keep such enthusiasm away.

But it's not a rock concert, a king-size disco or a sports meeting that draws this 1000-odd crowd of young people to Monash one Sunday each year.

It is a series of lectures for HSC students conducted by the Department of Economics, which provides a unique opportunity for first-hand experience of the economic at the tertiary level.

The one-day program is for first-year economics students, with one-fifth of the State's HSC Economics students.

Organised by Monash senior lecturer, Dr Graham Richards, the Victorian chief examiner in HSC economics for the past three years, the series is held at Robert Blackwood Hall and offers a wide range of topics.

The program for this year's event, to be held on Sunday, September 14, is as follows:

10 a.m. Income policy — the Australian experience

11 a.m. Reasons for government intervention in the market economy

Noon Causes and consequences of economic growth in Australia

Panel discuss: Tax reform in Australia

1.45 p.m. Fixed and floating exchange rates

2.45 p.m. Tax reform in Australia

3.46 p.m. The nature and evaluation of alternative economic systems

Dr Ian Ward

Dr Richards says the series is free and enrolments are not necessary, but it would be appreciated if those planning to attend could call him on ext. 2308, or telephone Mrs Bergin on ext. 2318.

AUGUST 19, 1985
Churchill award will boost children’s theatre

Phil A’Vard is planning a concerted attack on the apathy shown towards live theatre by Australian schools.

During a tour of children’s theatres in Belgium, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom next year, he will study what he describes as the “organic link” between European theatre and community, in a bid to recreate the same kind of enthusiastic atmosphere here.

Mr A’Vard, manager of the Alexander Theatre and founder of the highly successful children’s Saturday Club series, has been awarded a Churchill Fellowship for the 10-week tour.

His schedule has been planned with the assistance of Dominique de Ryck, chairman of the Association Internationale du Theatre pour l’Enfant et la Jeunesse (ASSITEJ), a world-wide organisation which promotes excellence in children’s theatre, and co-operative exchanges between administrators and directors.

Mr A’Vard began the Saturday Club in 1971, and since then it has had more than 10,000 child members (5-13 years) and accompanying adults.

But he is very frustrated about his inability to attract sufficient interest from schools to stage regular performances.

“If we could get 50 schools to commit themselves we could put on some of the best children’s theatre in the world,” he says.

He plans to hold a series of seminars on education in theatre after his return, to convince teachers that live theatre is important for young children.

“It has much the same benefits as reading,” he says.

Unlike television, which is pre-digested and stifles the imagination, the theatre develops the ability to think in pictures.”

Mr A’Vard attributes the success of the Saturday Club to the efforts of his staff at the Alex.

When he returns from Europe, he will work with them to develop a preparatory kit for schools to assist with introducing pupils to the theatre.

“Teachers must be persuaded to cultivate a sense of occasion and to prepare the children for a live performance.

“This has worked well for the Saturday Club, with parents telling their children beforehand that there will be real people on stage who will be affected by their reactions.”

Great Hall plays host to young performers

Monash University won’t be celebrating its 25th anniversary until next year, but the Sports & Recreation Association last month jumped the gun...

It put on a party in the Sports Centre, to mark Doug Ellis’s 25 years with the University.

Doug, now Deputy Warden of the Union and Sports Administrator, started at Monash on July 18, 1960, eight months before the University admitted its first students.

He had been plucked from his job as a glassblower at the University of Melbourne by Professor Ron Brown to help set up the fledgling Chemistry department laboratories.

It was appropriate, then, that Ron Brown, right, who on February 1, 1960, had become the first professor appointed to Monash should give a short speech to mark the occasion.

In reply, Doug paid generous tribute to the other 40 or so long-serving members of the University who “tumbled down” to the Sports Centre for the celebrations.

Doug marks a milestone

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MONASH REPORTER
Many finer points of legal practice in Victoria have been passed on by word-of-mouth, says senior lecturer, Sue Campbell.

This hit-and-miss method has many pitfalls and Mrs Campbell, and her colleague, Guy Powles, are among a team which felt it was time to put the unwritten rules down on paper in a form accessible to both old and new practitioners.

The result is the Lawyers Practice Manual (Victoria), published by the Law Book Company and launched by the Chief Justice of Victoria, Sir John Young, at the Legal Aid Commission offices.

Although the project was Monash-based, it was very much a co-operative venture, Mrs Campbell said. It was funded primarily by the Victoria Law Foundation, with assistance from the Law Institute, a special research grant from the University, and funds from the Faculty of Law.

"The most significant aspect is that it will probably end up as an essential part of every Victorian solicitor's library," she said.

"It will assist articled clerks, law students on clinical programs and practitioners dealing in unfamiliar areas."

"It concentrates on what you actually do in a given case.

"There are three levels in law: the law on a particular issue which states, for example, that you have the right to recover damages; then the procedure or written rules such as that you begin the claim by summons; and thirdly, the practice — the type of summons, how the form should be filled in and how many copies are needed, how it is issued (through the court or by mail), whether a fee is payable, and if so, whether by cash or stamp duty.

"Some of these things can be tracked down, but others can't be looked up anywhere.

"They've always been learned by word-of-mouth and newcomers don't get any structured sense of what they are doing."

The manual's authors are all solicitors teaching in the Monash clinical legal education program, which enables final year Law students to work under supervision at the Springvale or Monash/Oakleigh Legal Services.

Susan Campbell and Guy Powles are both senior lecturers in Law at Monash, and Maureen Tehan is a former member of the Springvale Legal Service staff.

They have produced practice guides and sets of sample documents for their students, covering questions not answered in statutes, reports or texts, and the Lawyers Practice Manual developed from these.

It emphasises the informal aspects of practice and each chapter includes examples of completed documents.

The chapters have been written by one or more lawyers experienced in the relevant field, and submitted to other experts for comments and criticisms.

The loose-leaf manual, which comes in two volumes, will be regularly updated and new chapters published.

Simon Smith is the co-ordinator of the Springvale Legal Service and a lecturer at Monash, and Maureen Tehan is a former member of the Springvale Legal Service staff.

Publications received

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**TWO POEMS, ONE THEME**

VISION

for Dimitris

A woman passes.
Not just good bones, warm skin,
But a rich nature
Flowering in mouth and eyes.
'Lovely,' I say, and he:
'But that mole on the chin.'

THE PROPHET AND HIS OWN

Mark, 6

The root of his tongue withers,
They know him in this town,
But these new things he's saying:
Pretend not . . . ripple gather, 
and break, and be 
Drawn back from where it came from:
Fathering, mothering water.

Philip Martin

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**So Much That Is New**

Baldwin Spencer 1860-1929

D. J. MULYANEY AND J. H. CALABY

A biography by D. J. Mulvane and J. H. Cately.
Melbourne University Press. RRP $23.50
Baldwin Spencer was a great Australian scientist and anthropologist, a writer, editor, lecturer and art collector. As one of a small group of immigrant British biologists during the 1880s, he helped establish post-Darwinian principles in the newly-formed departments of biology at Melbourne and Sydney universities. His special interests were comparative microanatomy and embryology, and he was a biologist on the Horn expedition of 1894 to the Australian central desert, where he examined little-known flora and fauna.

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The politics of consulting youth — techniques in search of purpose.

P.R. Wilkinson and Anthony Kelly. Published by the Office of Youth Affairs, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Barton ACT 2600. Telephone (062) 72 3955.
A report on a research project done by the Social Planning Unit in the Social Work Department of the University of Queensland, commissioned by the Office of Youth Affairs.

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**Dogdog or Bumbung? Learn the truth**

You have almost certainly heard of the Gamelan, but do you know what a Dogdog is, or a Gong Bumbung? You may be thrown, too, by the difference between a Kacapi-later and a Kacaping. These are just four of the more than 150 musical instruments described in detail (and accompanied by a 16-page illustrated essay on their use) in Musical Instruments of Indonesia — an Introductory Handbook, by Margaret Kartomi, published by the Indonesian Arts Society.

A beautiful little book, with both color and half-tone pictures, it is available at the Monash bookshop for $6.

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**Margins Number 14, 1985**

ed. Dennis Davison

A collection of articles, essays and poems published twice a year by the Department of English. This issue contains an item by New Zealand researcher, J.S. Ryan, about the mysterious early Australian novelist, Fergus Hume. Margin is available on subscription from the Department of English for an annual cost of $3.
Scientific ratbaggery may get its reward

It will never rival the Oscar, but a new award may soon be introduced for Australian science.

The Bunyip would be a reverse award for those "who had done the most to impede the advancement of science and the pursuit of knowledge and truth".

It was suggested in June on the ABC Science Show by Professor Roger Short, of the department of physiology.

Professor Short hopes the show's presenter Robyn Williams, will administer the award.

"I think it would be rather fun — we need a bit of humor in these days of controversy," Professor Short said.

The Science Show is currently running a series of talks on "Scientific ratbags" to gauge interest in scientific ratbaggery and awards for such.

The suggestion has already provoked a lot of correspondence to the ABC.

There have been several nominations:

- for the Queensland Minister for the Environment, Mr Martin Tenni, "for his words of wisdom on national parks and the Cape Tribulation-Bloomfield Rd";
- for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, for allegedly hiring an American woman to establish the shape of demolished buildings by sensing the force fields left behind in the air; and for
- a New South Wales man who nominated himself because scientists "are unable to tell us what energy is".

Whatever the future of the Bunyip Award, Professor Short hopes it would not suffer the fate of the American Golden Fleece Award, which was awarded annually by Senator William Proxmire for "the most useless piece of research" — until one humorless recipient sued.

A suggested coat-of-arms for the Bunyip Award — the Monashcan — designed by ABC listener, John Gadsdon, of Campsie, New South Wales.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the second week of September, 1985. Copy deadline is Friday, August 30, and early copy is much appreciated. Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly (ext. 2003),-/Information Office, Ground Floor, University Offices.

MONASH REPORTER
Rhodes open to all-rounders

They should have achieved academic training in a recognised degree-awarding body in Australia or overseas, sufficiently advanced to ensure completion of a Bachelor's degree, preferably with honors, by October, 1986.

Applicants should not be married and the scholarship is forfeited by marriage after election or during a scholar's first year of residence in Oxford.

A Rhodes Scholar receives a personal allowance fixed by the Rhodes Trust.

In 1984-85 this allowance was 3,810 pounds a year. In addition all fees are paid by the Trust directly to the college, and successful candidates are helped with their travelling expenses to the United Kingdom.

Applications must be on the prescribed form which is available from the office of the Registrar, Mr Jim Burchart (ext. 2008).

CONFERRING OF DEGREES 1986

Applications to Graduate are now available from the Student Records Office, University Offices for Bachelor degree candidates in their final year who expect to qualify for their degree at the 1985 annual examination and who wish to graduate at a ceremony in 1986.

Applications must be lodged by Monday, September 2, 1985.

Students in those faculties in which honors are taken in an additional year, who intend to proceed to honors, should not complete an Application to Graduate until August in their honors year.

If the honors year is subsequently abandoned, an Application to Graduate with the pass degree should be lodged forthwith.

MONASH REPORTER

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MONASH REPORTER
Learn to analyse your artistic response

Most people know what they like in the arts without knowing why. Their senses, thoughts, feelings, intuitions and knowledge turn them one way rather than another — and that's it!

A lifetime can be spent without solving the mystery, and a great many art lovers, like artists themselves, come to believe that no solutions are possible anyway.

The more they try to penetrate the mystery, the more they become confused by the mumbo-jumbo, vogue words and art metaphysics of the day. Yet there is a rewarding way to look at the arts that relatively few people have explored.

To bring it far more to public attention the ANZAAS congress has included in its five-day program two sessions called Analysis Across the Arts.

They will be held on the morning and afternoon of Thursday, August 29. The convener for both is Mr Malcolm Gilles, lecturer in music craft at the Victorian College of the Arts.

The two sessions will cover not only the visual arts, but music, drama, film, dance and architecture. A distinguished visitor will be Professor Jean-Jacques Nattiez, a celebrated musicologist from the University of Montreal, Canada.

Students from the various schools of the Victorian College of the Arts will be there to demonstrate, and audience participation will be warmly encouraged. There will be lectures, audio-visual demonstrations and text analyses.

What then will be the value of these sessions to the art lover? The answer is that they will demonstrate new ways for analysing and comparing the methods of artistic creation and performance, in a practical way that must heighten understanding of each discipline.

The how and why of art become absorbing.

While there will be no claim that art and science can become one, it will be shown that the rigorous kinds of thinking that develop science can also be applied, to a high degree, in fully appreciating the arts as well.

All speakers at the sessions will be under orders to minimise technical words. One that must come up, however, because of its importance, is "semiotics".

All it means is the study of systems of signs, or signals. It has become so important in academia that some 50 courses at universities around Australia — from fine arts to French and linguistics to philosophy — now take it into account.

In academia, predictably perhaps, disputes continue about what is a sign and what isn't, and semiologists are at war — but at ANZAAS commonsense will be the keyword for everyone.

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Finding your way around the Festival

**LEGEND**

**A** — First Year Physics building: SPACE EXPOSITION

**B** — Eastern Science Lecture Theatres: S1 to S4

**C** — Sports Centre: QUESTACON TRAVELLING SCIENCE SHOW

**D** — Festival of Science Office and Media Centre

**E** — Union Theatre

**F** — Menzies Building: Lecture Theatres H1 to H6

**G** — Rotunda: Lecture Theatres R1 to R7

**H** — Alexander Theatre

**I** — Robert Blackwood Hall

**J** — Religious Centre

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*How beauty can be found in fiddle-string and bow, when all the odds are in favor of cacophony, is one of the intriguing questions of music. Here Hubert Soudant rehearses the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra at Robert Blackwood Hall, one of Australia's great concert centres and the Great Hall of Monash.*