



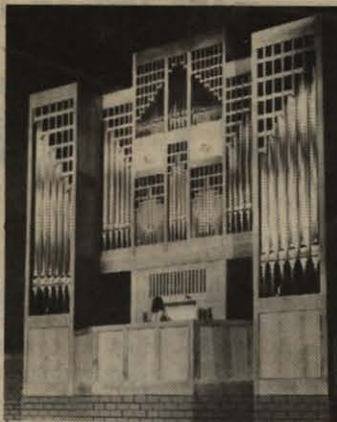
# MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

NUMBER 3-80

MAY 7, 1980



## INSIDE Reporter

### SCIENCE (AND ART)

Professor Ron Brown talked about the problems of communicating about science with the man in the street on ABC radio recently. Too few academics tried, he said. His comment that some science defied popular description was disputed by a fellow panellist, however. A report on the program P.4.

Also, Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre scoffs at the hoary old Science v. Art debate P.7. And on Page 10 we prove conclusively that there is art in mathematics.

### THE LAW

In the US, class actions have been brought in courts by representatives of a defined group to secure rights on behalf of all members. A class action has been brought on behalf of ex-servicemen in the 'Agent Orange' issue, for example. Recently it was reported that 20 US athletes were bringing a class action to try to force the US Olympic Committee to send a team to Moscow. Several Australian States are examining changes to their laws to enable class actions to be launched in our courts. A US legal expert in the field talks about class actions on Page 3.

### OUR HISTORY

It is 22 years since the Monash Act was passed. Many identities involved with the University's establishment are now retiring and speaking about early Monash experiences. Sir Louis Matheson is one; Dr Ian Langlands, member of the interim then permanent Council, is another. Dr Langlands recently told the early tale of Victoria's second university and revealed how a missing page of a photocopied document led to Monash opening three years early. P.6.

### RESEARCH

A visiting UK civil engineering professor is a firm believer in 'active' research funding — giving priority to projects which fit into an overall strategy for development. He discusses his views on Page 9.

### VISITOR'S ROLE

The Governor, Sir Henry Wincke, outlined the role of the University's No. 1 office holder — its Visitor — at a graduation ceremony recently. A report P.5.



## A grand occasion

The Louis Matheson Pipe Organ in Robert Blackwood Hall was inaugurated by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, on Tuesday, April 22. Stories P.2.

Above: Sir Zelman unveils the commemorative plaque. Monash Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, looks on.

Above right: Monash's first Vice-Chancellor in whose honor the organ was named, Sir Louis Matheson, and Lady Matheson in RBH foyer after the inauguration.

Below left: The organ builder, Herr Jurgen Ahrend, from West Germany, meets the Governor-General.

Below right: Herr Ahrend and his wife Ruth with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

Photos: Rick Crompton



# A Monash 'Glyndebourne'?

There were exciting prospects for bringing the new organ in Robert Blackwood Hall into full and effective use.

Sir Louis Matheson said this at the inauguration of the organ — "this wonderful instrument" — named in his honor.

Sir Louis said that it would not be an easy task to exploit the instrument's potential to the full.

But, he said, "a challenging opportunity can be perceived; let us hope that someone emerges to turn the vision into reality."

Sir Louis said that the organ together with the brilliant acoustics of Robert Blackwood Hall could make the Hall the focal point of a great annual music festival, such as Glyndebourne in England.

A Monash festival — with an exciting program of high standard — could attract music lovers from all over Australia and further afield.

Sir Louis raised the possibility of expanding the annual Monash Summer School, which brings hundreds of people to the campus for arts, crafts, languages and practical classes over the long vacation, into a "great festival of drama and music" with wide appeal.

"Certainly Monash now possesses all the physical equipment to make such a venture possible," he said.

"There are two rather different strains of thought underlying this suggestion: the first is that people are increasingly finding pleasure and satisfaction in doing things for themselves, with their own hands rather than simply remaining spectators of other people's activities.

"The second is that attending live performances, whether of music or of drama, is far more compelling an experience than listening to records or watching television.

"But the standards of performance and the quality of reproduction now readily accessible are so fine that live concerts are apt to be disappointing unless they are of the same high quality."

Sir Louis said that another suggestion for exploiting the organ's potential had come from the Director of Robert Blackwood Hall, Dr Ian Hiscock, who had proposed the creation of a "university circuit" in Australia for visiting organ celebrities.

For much of his speech Sir Louis spoke in personal terms about the significance of music. He spoke too, at times humorously, about his own attempts to create it.

He said: "By contrast with the world of today, with radios, tape recorders and record players in every home and compulsory recorded music squirted at one in every store, lift and aircraft, the world that I grew up in was quite silent."

He said that his first real opportunity to hear music was when he went to school in York, at age 13.

"Singing was very much encouraged at my school and I learned to play the flute well enough to join the school orchestra in works like the easier symphonies of Haydn and Mozart.

"This was a marvellous experience: I discovered for the first time that to play music oneself is to get inside the mind of the composer in a way that is

different in kind, I believe, from participation in any other art.

"Provided it is remembered that amateur music should be played and not heard, music-making is a rich source of enjoyment and refreshment different from, although complementary to, listening to the performances of others."

Sir Louis said that when he went to Manchester as an undergraduate the opportunities for concert-going really opened up.

"The Hallé Orchestra, under its permanent conductor Hamilton Harty, gave a concert every Thursday evening; on Tuesday one could go to the midday concerts; there were recitals by visiting celebrities and, periodically, the British National Opera Company, under Beecham, would arrive on tour and put on some of the classics of the operatic repertoire.

"All this made a tremendous impact on me; the opportunity to hear famous

musicians and sublime music was an added and unexpected bonus to the privilege of being an undergraduate.

"When people smile when I tell them that I come from Manchester, I think to myself that it was there that I first heard the Ninth, and Schnabel playing the Emperor, and Beecham conducting the great C Major; and I know that in spite of the dirt, and the rain and the fog, Manchester was not a bad place to grow up in if you could afford a shilling to get into the Hallé."

As far as his own attempts at making music were concerned, Sir Louis said that he achieved "modest competence" on the flute as a youth. Later he took up singing and travelled with the Warrington Male Voice Choir to music festivals in Lancashire.

When his singing voice "gave up" he turned to the flute again but with "fingers becoming increasingly inflexible it was very difficult to improve on the standard previously attained".

"Nevertheless for many years during my stay at Monash I used to keep Monday evenings free so that I could practise with the Dandenong City Orchestra then conducted by Geoff d'Ombrain. This was a most enjoyable contrast to my ordinary life, which contributed greatly to my capacity to carry on with the daily tasks.

"As the years went by and I grew older my skill as a flautist gradually deteriorated until, eventually, I became the worst second flute in Melbourne.

"When I realised this my mind went back to Neville Cardus' story of the great Hans Richter, the celebrated successor to Sir Charles Hallé in Manchester.

"Richter was having a lot of trouble with his second flute. Finally his patience gave way and, with it, his rather unreliable command of English.

"Your damned nonsense can I stand twice or once," he said, "but, sometimes always, My God, never."

## Organ a 'splendid' tribute to first V-C's achievement: Governor-General

The Louis Matheson Pipe Organ was a "splendid achievement and a sensitive acknowledgment" of Monash's first Vice-Chancellor's contribution and values.

The Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, said this in inaugurating the organ, built by West German builder Jurgen Ahrend. The inauguration ceremony was held on April 22 before a near capacity audience, formed largely of donors to the public subscription which funded the organ, in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Sir Zelman, formerly Dean of Law at Melbourne University, Vice-Chancellor of the University of New England then the University of Queensland, said that he had known Sir Louis Matheson since Sir Louis came to Australia as Vice-Chancellor of Monash. Sir Louis was chairman of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee when Sir Zelman first joined it.

Sir Zelman said: "We have been colleagues and friends over many years and I admire and respect his values and what he has achieved."

Sir Zelman, quoting from the foreword he wrote to Sir Louis's recently published memoirs *Still Learning*, said: "(Sir Louis) served the University with dedication and with great ability; he seized the available opportunities to develop its strength in staff, resource, teaching and research. Within a very few

years, it grew into a university of high national and international standing. That is a great achievement, and it is his great and enduring monument as Vice-Chancellor."

Sir Zelman recounted the history of an organ for Robert Blackwood Hall.

Such an acquisition had been discussed in the early planning stages of the Hall in 1966-67 but action was deferred because funds were not available, he said.

"The matter was revived in 1973 when Sir Louis's retirement was approaching; he responded to the proposal by saying that the acquisition of a fine organ for the Hall would be a happy commemoration of his work at Monash".

A committee was established which enlisted the services of John O'Donnell, then of the NSW State Conservatorium and now senior lecturer in Music at the Victorian College of the Arts, as organ consultant. Mr O'Donnell was organist at the inaugural concert and at others during the opening week.

Proposals were received from organ builders throughout the world and in mid-1974 Jurgen Ahrend was invited to come to Monash for discussions.

Earlier in that year Monash Council approved the launching of an appeal for the organ and established an organ

committee. The appeal committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Henry Krongold, raised \$325,000 which included \$50,000 from the Victorian Government.

An order was placed with Herr Ahrend in April 1975 which was confirmed by contract in 1978. Work started on the instrument in Herr Ahrend's Leer organ works late that year and was completed one year later. The organ was shipped to Melbourne late in 1979 and installed in the Hall by Herr Ahrend and a small team early this year.

In sketching a history of organs, Sir Zelman said that European (French and German) organ building reached great heights in the early 18th century. After that there was no great development, rather stagnation and decline in the following century when, it is said, the organ lost its identity.

Sir Zelman said: "In our day there has been a return to the Schnitger concept — he was a great German organ builder of the late 17th century — in specification, pipe scaling, voicing, the use of cases and other details.

"A modern European authority says that the modern 'mode' searches for the essentials of sound and for the way to attain this.

"It appears that the 17th-18th century organs knew these essentials; so we have a resemblance between the modern organs and these, not as a matter of imitation, but rather because the aesthetic starting point is the same.

"Mr O'Donnell in his note on the Matheson organ (in a specially produced brochure) tells us that it is built in this tradition. It is conceived as a work of art with integrity of form and it achieves beauty not through complexity and a desire to do all things, but rather through simplicity and consciously determined limitations."

\*Copies of the brochure are on sale, at 50c each, in Robert Blackwood Hall.

### Those few calls for support

Ahrend organs are so effectively constructed that their players usually are self-sufficient. But there could be times when it's "all hands on deck."

The Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, in his concluding remarks at the inauguration ceremony, related an anecdote about the organ committee's attempt to determine how often it would be necessary to employ assistance for the organist to enable the full exploitation of the instrument's resources.

Sir Richard said: "In answer to our enquiry we received a letter from an institution which was the proud possessor of an Ahrend organ.

"The writer said that in their experience only three times had they used a registrant to assist the performer. Once was for a work by Schoenberg, once 'was when a visitor played an avant-garde program involving kaleidoscopic color changes. And once was by a visiting South German lady of great personal rigidity'."

# And justice for all from class actions

Class actions are viewed in the United States as an important legal tool in securing civil rights "across the board" for defined groups of people.

Such actions involve the bringing of a law suit by a few people who allege rights on behalf of themselves and others in the same position.

Civil rights is just one area of public interest litigation in which class actions are taken. Consumer litigation is another.

As well, class actions have been brought by and on behalf of people who have disabilities allegedly caused by prescribed drugs and transport crashes.

In the US such an action is figuring in the issue involving veterans who allege injury caused by the use of defoliants in Vietnam.

## In Australia

Class actions cannot be taken in Australia although several States, including Victoria, are examining ways of changing their laws to permit them. At present "representative actions" can be taken but if damages arise the Court can only award them to the people before it.

Currently visiting Monash's Law faculty is a US expert in class actions, Professor Jane Picker.

Professor Picker is participating in the faculty's teaching programs during first term with her husband Professor Sidney Picker whose special field is East-West trade law.

Professor Jane Picker works at Cleveland State University; her husband at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. They met at law school (Yale).

Professor Picker's particular expertise in class actions is in the area of sexual discrimination.

Eight years ago she established the Women's Law Fund, based in the Cleveland State University law school and tied in with its clinical program. The Fund is one of a handful of private organisations involved in public interest litigation, working alongside such government-established agencies as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Fund — Professor Picker was Legal Vice-President of its Board of Trustees until coming to Australia — was the first such private organisation to receive foundation funding (from the Ford Foundation) to litigate cases concerning sexual discrimination.

Professor Picker has herself conducted many of the Fund's cases.

In a celebrated case, she argued

before the Supreme Court the right to employment of teachers who fell pregnant or were new mothers.

She says that until litigation began in the early '70s it was a rule commonly adopted by public education authorities throughout the US that a teacher be required to take unpaid leave of absence from the end of her fourth month of pregnancy to the beginning of the semester after her baby turned three months old.

"In many cases that amounted to almost a full year away," she says.

The rule was successfully challenged in the Supreme Court. Pregnant teachers are now permitted to work for as long as they and their doctors think fit.

The Women's Law Fund has challenged successfully other discriminatory practices in employment — the laying off of women as a group first in a period of recession, and tardy recruitment of women to police departments, as examples.

In education, there have been class actions on the content of curricula (for example, requiring boys to do woodwork and girls cooking and sewing) and seeking equal opportunity for both sexes in school sports, including the awarding of scholarships.

Professor Picker says that there has been some opposition in the US to class actions from industry. The opposition is based on fears that successful litigation could cost business money.

## Misplaced fear

It is a largely misplaced fear, she says.

"The vast majority of class actions are taken in civil rights cases rather than those connected directly with industry," she says.

Professor Picker says that, in the Australian context, the question of the awarding of costs will probably need to be resolved before legislation permitting class actions is introduced.

Under the US system costs cannot be awarded against the plaintiff in a class action unless it is judged that the case was brought in bad faith. That is not the case there.

Professor Picker says: "In the present Australian set-up there are likely to be few class actions if there is the gamble of a suit being brought and lost with costs awarded against the plaintiff."



● Professors Sidney and Jane Picker. His field is East-West trade law; hers class actions.

## The West 'overestimates' China's trade potential

China is seen by many Western nations as the area of "glamour growth" in trade but, according to a leading US international trade lawyer, those who believe in an "exotic, huge market" overestimate its real potential.

The lawyer is Professor Sidney Picker of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, who is visiting Monash this term.

Professor Picker will be involved in the East-West trade law course of the graduate level international trade law teaching program conducted jointly for Monash and Melbourne students by Professor D. E. Allan (Monash) and Dr M. Hiscock (Melbourne).

Professor Picker says: "At the moment, everyone in the US wants to be briefed on trade with China.

"While China is a significant market which is opening up — particularly to Pacific Basin countries — its potential doesn't compare with that of the US's traditional trading partners like the EEC countries and Japan. Nor, closer to home, will it have the impact of our single biggest trading partner, Canada. There is relatively little interest in briefings on trade law in relation to Canada and that is not because US businessmen are familiar with its system."

But Professor Picker says that, with growing East-West trade, there is a need to expose lawyers to the issues which can arise when a country in which the ground rules for trade are governed by a market economy system does business with a country in which all economic activity is planned by the State.

This, he says, is difficult to do in the special case of China because its system has operated without a body of law.

Professor Picker says: "It is only now that China is evolving legal codes which operate in a neutral, predictable and objective manner."

The country is still drafting its civil, criminal and economic codes. Trade agreements are concluded with no underlying body of law to support them.

He says: "The agreements have as their binding ingredient good faith and the Chinese have had an excellent record in honoring them. Enormous problems arise, however, should a dispute occur."

Professor Picker believes that China will have its legal codes "in place" within the next year or two but that there will be continuing problems for a period after that.

"There will be a shortage of lawyers to operate the system," he says. "During the Cultural Revolution all law schools were shut down and the country didn't produce a lawyer for 10 years. It is only now beginning to train lawyers again.

"One of the bonuses is that the Government is determined to modernise and the motivation of the people is high."

## Work cut out

Professor Picker says that the Western lawyer trying to keep abreast of developments in China has his work cut out for him.

"There are changes to administrative procedures almost weekly," he says.

Channels through which Westerners can keep up with the changes are Chinese Government publications, Chinese embassies and from sources in the country's major trading point with the West, Hong Kong.

In the case of Russia, he says, the situation is different in that a body of trade law and regulations has been in place for many years.

But misunderstandings arise in trade with the West because neither side is sufficiently familiar with the other's trading system.

Professors Sidney and Jane Picker are on their second visit to Australia. Professor Sidney Picker visited Monash and Melbourne universities and the ANU as a Fulbright scholar in 1968.

The couple will travel to South Africa after Australia before returning to Cleveland.

## Science research to 2000

The 1980 La Trobe University Meredith Memorial Lectures will take as their theme "Australian science and technology: Research planning and policy 1980-2000".

The lectures will be held today (May 7) from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. in La Trobe's Union Hall.

The session will be opened by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen.

Speakers will include the chairman

of the Australian Science and Technology Council, Sir Geoffrey Badger (4.15 p.m.); professor of Agriculture at Melbourne University and recently appointed director of the Australian-Asian Universities' Co-operation Scheme, Professor D. E. Tribe (5 p.m.); Vice-Chancellor of Wollongong University, Professor L. M. Birt (7 p.m.); and La Trobe Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. F. Scott (7.45 p.m.).

# Getting the message across

Many areas of the 'hard' sciences are not getting adequate coverage in the media, according to Professor Ron Brown, chairman of the Monash department of Chemistry.

Speaking on the ABC talkback program *Frontline* recently, he said the neglect affected certain areas of physics, chemistry and biology.

The problem lay in the difficulty many scientists had in conveying their message in terms the man in the street could understand.

## Common language

"Personally, I get a lot of fun out of talking about that part of my work that deals with 'life in space' — there's a lot of common language and it is easy to comment in an interesting way," said Professor Brown.

"But in another area of my activities — spectroscopy — I have found it so difficult that I almost avoid attempting a popular account of what my team is doing.

"There are some areas where even the most enthusiastic expositor would find real difficulties: for example, in pure mathematics some marvellous things are being done but it seems to be impossible to express them in terms that even a scientist in another area will know, let alone the man in the street."

Professor Brown was taking part in a three-way discussion with Robyn Williams, of the ABC *Science Show*, and Wendy Parsons, a CSIRO journalist in Canberra.

Robyn Williams said that in his experience there was no subject that was beyond popular description.

"Of course, anyone can make any subject obscure if he wishes to, but if you are prepared to dedicate yourself

to the task, then you can cross over into that very difficult area of 'popularising'."

Mr Williams said he had had more success with physicists than with medical scientists or sociologists. Interviewing a sociologist, he said, could be a "chilling experience".

Mr Williams was critical of scientists who refused to engage in public discussion of their work.

He said: "I object to what I see as a 'cop-out' attitude by many scientists when they say 'Look, you are being irrational and hysterical and sensationalist. What we are being is scientists, and we are weighing the evidence

"They probably haven't read the scientific philosophers who say 'Well, OK — you can disprove the hypothesis, but rarely can you prove something to be the case'."

## Time scale

Wendy Parsons said a major difficulty was the communications problem that arose when a general journalist, one not specifically trained to cover science, set out to interview a scientist.

"The scientist is used to a much more precise discipline, and a much longer time scale. A journalist has a short deadline, he has to get the facts down and get them out. Where he wants a story quickly, the scientist is inevitably disappointed and he doesn't like his colleagues reading that kind of thing."

Professor Brown: "Scientists have to get used to the fact that if they want to communicate — and I believe it is imperative that they do — then they've got to get used to often quick, superficial interviews.

"I have little patience with my colleagues who are hypercritical of somewhat sloppy statements that scientists sometimes make, or are reported to make.

"You're not dealing with a scientific audience — you're dealing with people who want to get the gist of what you're saying, and the gist is always going to be slightly inaccurate or vague."

## Considered judgment

To the suggestion that it was "dangerous" to debate some scientific topics before the scientific community had produced a considered judgment, Professor Brown said:

"There's a lot to be argued about how you should debate a scientific point in public, but it is unrealistic to ask that everyone else should wait until the scientists have argued it out among themselves and then emerge with the tablets brought down from the mountain to be handed out to the eager populace.

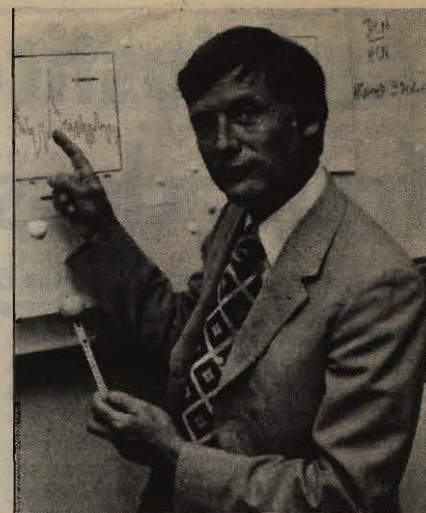
"We must realise that the people do want to know about certain things.

"We must then make sure that the people with expert knowledge on a particular topic are given a fair chance to give at least the cold facts.

"Many debates seem to get to the emotional level almost within the first few seconds . . . People are arguing from the point of view of the answer that they want to achieve and they don't want to be concerned with the facts that would interrupt the eloquent flow of their emoting."

Professor Brown added: "Too many of my colleagues are reluctant to have a go at communicating because they feel they've had their fingers burnt.

"Sure, they'll have had their fingers burnt — just like all sorts of other



Professor Ron Brown explains his research to the layman.

people — but I don't think that's sufficient reason to stop communicating.

"A lot of scientists, I sense, feel it's a bit beneath them to communicate through the media, yet they are damaging the situation by being so reluctant to make themselves available for interviews and discussions."

Wendy Parsons suggested that the standard of public discussion as set by the Australian Academy of Science was "pretty poor". She said that the Royal Society in London employed an officer whose responsibility was to make scientists accessible to science journalists.

A similar appointment at the Australian Academy, she said, would greatly strengthen the link between science and the media.

Miss Parsons added that in the United States, the American Association for the Advancement of Science had funded very successful "media intern" programs under which new science graduates were taken into media positions to "get a taste of what it's all about".

In many cases, the media organisations retained the graduates as science journalists, and the Association was hoping that in this way there would be a gradual infiltration of scientists into the media.

## Monash officer elected to Ethnic Council

Administrative assistant in the Monash Mathematics department, Ms Terezia Kral, has been elected vice-president and membership officer of the Australian National Ethnic Council in Victoria.

ANEC was established last year following the Federal Government's decision to phase out the Good Neighbour Council.

Ms Kral says that members of ethnic groups believed it would be a pity to let important functions of the Good Neighbour Council disappear — particularly its information and referral service for ethnic communities.

Ms Kral has herself been in Australia for 30 years and worked at Monash for 10 of them. She has been involved in ethnic affairs through the Australian Slovaks' Association for which she organised an Australia-wide congress a year ago.

As ANEC membership officer she will be seeking to secure the representation of as many ethnic communities as possible on the Council. At present

10 communities are represented — mostly the smaller East European groups.

Ms Kral says: "We would like to involve some of the larger European groups — like the Italians, Greeks and Germans — and the non-Europeans, such as the Vietnamese."

She says that many of the larger groups have their own strong representative bodies.

But she says that membership of ANEC as well would add strength to the common aim of all ethnic groups — the preservation of a multicultural Australia.

Also, ethnic groups could improve their self-help role by sharing information and advice.

Ms Kral says that ANEC's role as a helping organisation will continue to be important even though the number of people migrating to Australia is decreasing.

"Not only new arrivals have difficulties and turn to their ethnic com-

munities as a trusted source of help," she says.

"People who came here years ago are now facing new problems — problems of old age and loneliness, for example. They seek advice on such matters as pension entitlements, insurance, health care and entry to nursing homes."

Ms Kral says that ANEC also hopes to play an increasingly active role as an advisory body to government on ethnic affairs.

She explains her own attitudes to the importance of retaining strong ethnic groups in Australia: "I have seen many cases where migrant parents have decided that they will bring their children up as Australians without any tuition in their background or mother tongue.

"This can be dangerous for the children who reach school and are labelled as 'migrants' but have no background in their heritage of which to feel proud.

"I believe as migrants we have a job to play as good Australians building a beautiful country but we must not forget our ancestry and we must attempt to integrate our old customs into our new way of life."

At the same annual general meeting at which Ms Kral was elected to office in ANEC, Dr A. Elek replaced the retiring president, Mr M. Fox.

## Postgraduate awards

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee renewed its efforts to obtain improvements in postgraduate awards at a meeting in Newcastle recently with the Federal Minister for Education, Mr Wal Fife.

The AVCC wants the Government to increase the number and value of postgraduate awards and wants them to be made tax free. It wants the number of awards increased from 700 at present to at least 900.

After the last Federal Budget the AVCC expressed serious concern at the fall in the number and value of postgraduate awards in recent years.

It decided to take the opportunity of its first meeting with the new Minister for Education to press for more satisfactory provision to be made for postgraduate awards in the next Federal Budget.

The Chairman of the AVCC, Professor D. W. George, said that earlier this year the AVCC had made a full submission to the Department of Education on the case for improving the awards, but it had thought the issue so important that it should be raised directly with the Minister.

# The role of our Visitor

Heading the list of "Officers and Staff" of Monash is the University's Visitor — the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Winneke.

Just what does a Visitor do?

Sir Henry threw light on this matter in an occasional address at a recent Monash graduation ceremony. An honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Sir Henry at the ceremony.

First up, Sir Henry dispelled notions that a Visitor was "one who makes an occasional call upon a genial host in the hope of suitable refreshment and entertainment".

"Far from it and on the contrary," he said, "the Visitor is an office appurtenant to a charitable institution, the occupant of which is invested with the functions usually carried out by Visitors.

"Now that may sound like saying that a duck is a bird called a duck, that swims like a duck, quacks like a duck and sometimes lays a duck egg.

"In truth the name imports the function and the function justifies the name."

## Remote origin

Sir Henry said that the Visitor had its origin in the remote past as an essential ingredient in the constitution of eleemosynary (charitable) institutions, as the earliest examples of corporate entities. The founder of such an institution usually reserved the right to visit it and inspect its workings. The right was reserved to his heirs.

Modern universities established by Royal charter had the Crown as the Visitor if no other had been appointed; modern universities established by statute usually had a Visitor named in the statute, he said.

Sir Henry said that the standard form for Australian universities could be found in the Melbourne University Act which provided that "the Governor shall be the Visitor of the said University and shall have authority to do all things which appertain to Visitors as often as to him seems meet."

He said that the concept of a University Visitor carrying out a general inspection and inquisition was dead.

"But if Mahomet will not go to the mountain (on a general visitation) there is nothing to stop the mountain going to Mahomet," he said.

## Complaints, appeals

"The more familiar participation of the Visitor in the affairs of the corporation is that which is concerned with the entertainment of complaints and appeals made to him."

Sir Henry defined what type of complaints and appeals the Visitor had authority to deal with.

The Visitor's concern, he said, could only be with the internal affairs of the institution — with a complaint or appeal put in motion by a member of the corporation against a member of the corporation.

He said that the broad principle that the Visitor could only be concerned with domestic affairs carried with it two corollaries which imposed limits on the subject matter he could deal with.

"The first is that matters arising between the institution or its corporators and outsiders, or concerning the rights and liabilities of such outsiders in relation to the institution or any of its corporators, cannot be the subject of the Visitor's determination," he said.

"The second corollary is that matters arising between the corporation and its corporators alone which concern compliance with the demands of the public law, that is to say the law which is applicable to all persons, or to classes or persons without regard to their character as insiders of the institution, travel beyond the limits of the Visitor's jurisdiction."

Sir Henry said that an important consequence of a matter being within the Visitor's jurisdiction was that the courts could exercise no jurisdiction over it.

The Visitor may be ordered by the courts to exercise his jurisdiction or prohibited by the courts from exceeding it.

"But the courts will not adjudicate on matters which lie within his jurisdiction."

Sir Henry said that the Visitor had to use "proper discretion" in the grant or refusal of relief.

## In good faith

"It is a proper exercise of the Visitor's jurisdiction to refuse to interfere with the exercise of authority which has, under the statutes and regulations of the institution, been entrusted to a body formed within the institution, as long as the authority has been exercised in good faith," he said.

"It cannot be too clearly understood that the Visitor does not sit on appeal to re-hear the matter after it has been so dealt with.

"Nor does he sit to hear a matter which is entrusted to such a body before recourse has been had to that body for relief."

## A current case in WA

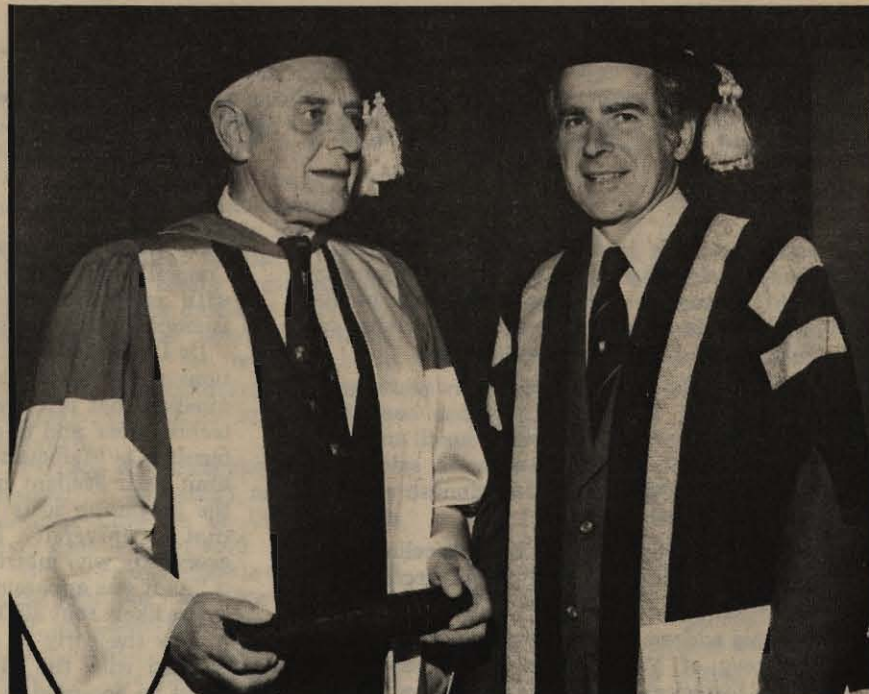
To date, no appeals from Monash have been made for Visitorial mediation. There is a pertinent case currently before the State Full Court in Perth, however.

The Australian Higher Education Supplement of March 26 reported on a dispute over an attempt by Murdoch University to cut a lecturer's study leave by half, in line with Tertiary Education Commission recommendations.

A lecturer in Mathematics, Dr Walter Russell Bloom, took his case to the WA Governor, Sir Wallace Kyle, who is Murdoch's Visitor, after the University ruled that he could not have the 12 months study leave he had applied for.

Sir Wallace, after receiving the appeal by Dr Bloom, in turn appointed an assessor, Mr Justice Hale, who advised that the Visitor had the authority to decide whether Dr Bloom would be given 12 months leave instead of six.

The University brought the case before the State Full Court with Dr Bloom as first defendant and Sir Wallace as second.



● Victoria's Governor and Monash's Visitor, Sir Henry Winneke (left) with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin. Photo: Herve Alleaume

Sir Henry summed up: "The occasional function of the Visitor is to interfere to put things right when they miscarry, if he is asked to do so. But there must be a miscarriage in the operation of the instruments of government for him to act. He is not an alternative instrument of government."

Sir Henry said that the case books indicated instances of the Visitor's exercise of power in relation to issues such as the validity of elections to fellowship, the efficacy of disciplinary measures, the propriety of failing to publish the results of unsuccessful candidates, the wrongful character of dismissal from a University and the right to readmission.

He said that in the case of Victoria's oldest University, Melbourne, recourse had been made to the Visitor on only four occasions — in 1871, 1879, 1884 and 1979 — "a circumstance which may indicate that it has come to be regarded as a tribunal of last resort, as indeed it is".

## Monash honors Governor

The Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Winneke had always seen it as his duty to serve his fellow man to the limits of his capacity.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, said this while presenting Sir Henry for an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a recent Monash graduation ceremony.

Professor Martin said that Sir Henry's career had been made even more distinguished by the dedicated and able way in which he had fulfilled the duties and traditions of the office of Governor, to which he was appointed in 1974.

Sir Henry became Governor — the first to be born in the State — after a decade as Victoria's Chief Justice.

"In that capacity Sir Henry demonstrated the humanity and sympathy for the underdog which had characterised his work as a Crown Prosecutor," Professor Martin said.

"His judgments were highly respected and the law reports of the period are notable both for the number of judgments that he delivered as the presiding judge in the Full Court of the Supreme Court and especially for his wise decisions in criminal appeals."

Born in 1908, Sir Henry, the son of a County Court judge, was educated at Ballarat Grammar, Scotch College and Melbourne University where he obtained first class honors in law.

Sir Henry started practice during the Depression and quickly established a substantial practice.

At the start of World War II he joined the RAAF and before the War ended became Director of Personal Services.

On returning to the Bar he was recognised as one of the leading common law practitioners. In 1948 he became a member of the Victorian Bar Council and took silk in 1949.

Professor Martin said: "At the end of that year he accepted an appointment as senior counsel to the Attorney General and Crown Prosecutor, in which capacity he so impressed the Ministers with whom he worked that in 1951 legislation was introduced to revive the traditional title of Solicitor General, and to redefine the duties of the office."

## Monash but a twinkle . . .

During its work in the late 1950s Monash's Interim Council had a vision of a great University of world stature — in the excellence of its teaching, scholarship and research — rising on the foundations the Council was laying.

"There is ample evidence from many sources, especially overseas, that this vision has become a reality," a member of that Interim Council and then permanent Council, **Dr Ian Langlands**, said in an occasional address delivered to a Monash graduation ceremony late last month.

Dr Langlands, who was Deputy Chancellor when he retired from Council early this year, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the ceremony.

During his address Dr Langlands traced the very early history of Monash University and in a fascinating historical sidelight revealed how a missing page from copies of the 1957 Murray Report distributed to members of the Interim Council led to Monash opening its doors three years before it was meant to.

Dr Langlands said that his association with Monash spanned the University's life, almost 22 years. His association with moves which eventually led to Victoria's second university being established, however, went back to the years immediately following World War II.

He was asked at that time to represent the Institution of Engineers, Australia, on a committee set up by the State Government to assess the need for an institute to provide advanced training in technology and industrial management.

Dr Langlands said: "I well remember my embarrassment at finding myself the odd man out in a committee of about 20, including two very senior and eminent members of the staff of the University of Melbourne, in maintaining that association with the humanities was beneficial in broadening the outlook of technologists and what was really needed was more university training rather than an institute of technology."

Dr Langlands' point was not taken. In its report in 1947 the committee recommended the creation of an institute of technology.

"A Bill to this effect was drafted but, for reasons unknown to me, was never presented to Parliament," he said.

In 1955, Dr Langlands again represented the Institution of Engineers on a committee examining the need for an advanced education institution. The following year the committee recommended that a university of technology be established.

He said that by this time it had become obvious that there was an urgent need to increase the facilities for all aspects of university education in light of the pressure which was being placed on the University of Melbourne.

Concurrently on the federal scene the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, had appointed a committee to inquire into the future of Australian universities, headed by Sir Keith Murray.

In 1957 the Murray Report was tabled. It was to revolutionise the Australian university scene.

On the same day as the Report was tabled the Victorian Government announced that it had invited the committee to make a special report on the type of university best suited to the State's needs.

"The special report rejected the concept of a university of technology and recommended that a multi-faculty university be established as soon as possible," Dr Langlands said.

The Government acted quickly: Robert Blackwood was appointed chairman of the new University's Interim Council.

The Bill establishing Monash was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March, 1958, and the University came into being on May 30 of that year.

Dr Langlands was invited to join the Interim Council which first met in June, 1958. "It entered with energy and enthusiasm into its task of launching the University."

Dr Langlands said: "Following the recommendations of the Murray Committee, the Monash Act had directed that priority be given to the sciences and technologies, and to relieving the pressure on those faculties at Melbourne that were limiting or about to limit their student intake. (In those halcyon days the prevailing social and political philosophy was that a university education was the right of everybody who matriculated.)

"As it was apparent from the latest statistics that it was likely that all faculties at Melbourne would be full by the early to middle '60s it was decided to proceed with the utmost speed so that students could be accepted in 1961.

"It was further decided to establish the faculties of Science, Engineering and Medicine first, to be followed as soon as possible by Arts, Commerce, Applied Science, Education and Law in that order.

"Finally it was agreed that the University be designed to take 12,000 students (one-third part-time) and be completed by 1968."

### A suitable location

Dr Langlands said that the next step was to find a suitable location.

Demographic studies showed that it should be the Oakleigh/Springvale area and of the 14 sites examined the present one, at that time occupied by the Talbot Colony for Epileptics, was the most favored although considered not quite large enough.

The Government indicated, however, that its acquisition would not be favorably regarded, Dr Langlands said.

"When the Interim Council finally recommended that the Huntingdale and Metropolitan Golf Courses be taken over, Cabinet quickly decided that the acquisition of the Talbot Colony and the neighboring property was the lesser evil," he said.

In April, 1969, a development plan with estimated costs for the University was presented to the Premier. The plan provided for capital expenditure of \$4.4m. in 1960 and a population of 776 full-time students in 1961 rising to 12,000 by 1968.

### Commission 'not impressed'

The plan was approved by the Premier but referred to the Commonwealth which would be carrying a large share of the cost.

It was the first major submission considered by the newly formed Australian Universities Commission and the Commission was not impressed, Dr Langlands said.

The Commission's advice, accepted by the Prime Minister, was that the University open in 1964, not 1961; that the first faculties be Arts and Commerce, not Science, Engineering and Medicine as recommended by the Murray Report and incorporated in the Monash Act; and that capital expenditure for 1960 be \$1.5m., not \$4.4m.

Dr Langlands said: "The Interim Council was bitterly disappointed and very angry indeed at this severe public rebuff which it considered unwarranted and based on wrong premises. It decided to fight back."

A meeting between the Interim Council and the Commission yielded a compromise: Science, Engineering, Medicine to start concurrently with Arts and Commerce; the University to open in 1961; but no increase on \$1.5m. A reduced student intake was necessary.

Dr Langlands related an anecdote about the importance of a missing page to the 1961 opening date.

He said: "During the meeting (between the Coun-



● Dr Ian Langlands

cil and Commission) the Chairman of the Commission had several times mentioned that, in its Victorian Report, the Murray Committee had recommended that the new University open in 1964.

"This puzzled the members of the Interim Council.

"At their first meeting they had been given photocopies of the Report and they had found no reference in it to a 1964 start — only the statement that the university was urgently needed.

"Next day, the Director of Education, a member of the Interim Council, called for the original of the Murray Report and was amazed to find that, in the final paragraph, the year 1964 was given as the target opening date.

"He then found that the last page of the Report had inadvertently been omitted from all the copies distributed to the members of the Interim Council.

"So, by a fortunate mistake, Monash started three years sooner than it was meant to."

In May 1959 the Interim Council unanimously approved the appointment of **Louis Matheson** as Vice-Chancellor.

Dr Langlands said: "With the approval of finance and the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, the Interim Council was able to engage senior staff whose first task was to prepare for the opening to students in 1961.

"Fortunately Monash had no difficulty in attracting top level people, both academic and administrative, and so the foundations of the young University were soundly based."

## Autonomy

The preservation of academic standards depended on respect for the traditional autonomy of universities.

Monash's Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Ray Martin**, said this in an occasional address delivered to a recent University of Melbourne graduation ceremony.

In the address Professor Martin voiced serious concern at the threat to university autonomy posed by the Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill before the Victorian Parliament (see report in Sound 8-80).

He said that the Bill, as introduced, seriously infringed university autonomy by transferring to the State the responsibility given to universities under their Acts for managing their own academic affairs.

"Accreditation and approval of the content of their degree courses is a matter for the universities: external interference in this traditional process by a statutory authority must inevitably debase academic standards and diminish the overseas standing of our universities," he said.

"The decline and fall of the Victorian university estate could become a reality overnight."

Professor Martin said that universities had been under persistent attack. Critics had claimed that the institutions were immune from such matters as approval and accreditation of courses, that they were not accountable to the public and that they believed they had a divine right to autonomy.

He said: "These criticisms of the universities, not surprisingly, are being promulgated by other sectors of the post-secondary education system which appear to have ambitions to be accorded the status of a

# Graduations

## Check urged on man's reptilian inheritance

The "Science versus Art" argument brought to mind a statement attributed to former United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant: "In capitalist countries, man exploits man; under communism, it is the other way around".

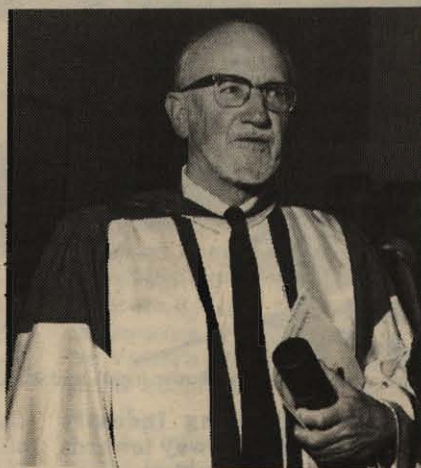
Emeritus Professor A. K. (Archie) McIntyre said this in an occasional address delivered to a recent Monash Science graduation ceremony. Professor McIntyre, who retired as professor of Physiology in 1978, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the ceremony.

He said: "A view of science has been growing, especially over the past decade, picturing it as a cold, unemotional and anti-human process, calculating and ruthless, the very opposite of the warm, imaginative approach of the creative artist.

"I believe the anti-science gurus have been attacking the wrong targets and suffer from a major misunderstanding about the nature of creative science, in contrast to its technological exploitation, or even perversion, by powerful economic, political or military influences."

Professor McIntyre, whose research area has been nerve and brain function, said that some "counter culture" critics of science might be tempted to say that science was confined to the left brain hemisphere and art to the right.

Research on the brain has shown that, in most people, language and



● Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre

detailed logical operations such as mathematics depend on the left side, whereas perception of space and spatial relations and more general concepts depend on the right.

"But the creative scientist is much closer in his operations to those of the poet or painter than is popularly believed," Professor McIntyre said.

In his address Professor McIntyre delivered a mini-lecture on the brain and its evolution through higher forms of life ("One of the hazards, Mr Chancellor, of inviting an ex-professor to give an occasional address," he remarked).

In particular, Professor McIntyre focused on the role in human behaviour played by different levels of our brain's machinery which corres-

pond to evolutionary steps: the oldest and most primitive, the reptilian brain, and the phylogenetically newest part, the neocortex, which dominates the primate brain.

He said that, despite the seeming dominance of the human cerebral cortex, man carried in his brain still-functioning lower levels of neural machinery as a legacy of evolutionary history — levels crucially important for survival in the Darwinian pattern.

He said that the reptilian brain seemed to be important for aggressiveness, territoriality and ritualistic behaviour.

"Perhaps occasions such as today's (graduation ceremony) are relatively harmless products of this reptilian brain complex," he said.

"But, of course, there is a darker side to the reptilian inheritance.

"If, as indeed seems likely, the reptilian brain influences human behaviour this could help to explain a good deal of its less encouraging current manifestations. Ritualistic and mass emotional phenomena, of which there is a depressing abundance of recent or on-going examples, include the fruits of some organised religious as

well as social and political movements.

"Apart from obvious instances such as the present near-anarchy in the Middle East and elsewhere on a smaller scale we are not lacking similar problems here.

"All seem characterised by virtual abandonment of reason and rational thought and look like manifestations of reptilian brain activity, unchecked by the neocortex.

"To sound a more encouraging note, there are occasional examples of neocortical dominance in human affairs; and, after all, some three-quarters of the human brain is neocortex, that vastly complicated organ of perception, awareness, prediction, abstraction and imagination.

"But for its proper function, it does need some drive from below, involving feelings, emotions, aspirations — even altruistic trends — generated at least in part from subcortical levels such as the limbic system (a ring of interconnected nerve cell complexes between the reptilian brain and the neocortex).

"But for rational behaviour, the neocortical computer must remain in control of the reptilian complex of the brain."

## Doctorates for two physiologists

Two Monash physiologists, Dr Ian McDonald and Dr Uwe Proske received D.Sc. degrees at a recent Monash Science graduation ceremony.

Dr McDonald, a reader in the department of Physiology, received the doctorate for his work on the endocrine system in monotremes, such as the echidna, and marsupials.

His work related the function of the endocrine system in these mammals to differences in habitat and to mortality patterns that occur in relation to breeding.

He has also studied the role of the adrenal glands in maintaining salt and water balance in sheep.

Dr Proske, a senior lecturer in the department, received his doctorate of science for his work on the mechanical properties of muscle in kangaroos and cats.

He is studying how mechanical movements, sensed by nerve endings in skeletal muscle, are converted into patterns of impulses sent to the brain.

## tal to academic standards: V-C

University by a stroke of the parliamentary pen.

"It is of course quite absurd to suggest that universities are not accountable to the public. They are required to expose their activities and plans to the most detailed inspection — domestically by their governing bodies, regionally by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, and nationally by the Universities Council and the Tertiary Education Commission."

Professor Martin said that the relation between academic standards and institutional autonomy was central to the purposes of a university.

### International yardstick

It was important to examine how academic standards were determined, he said.

"The yardstick is not merely a local one determined by regional interests but it is truly international and laid down explicitly in the Royal charters of the first three universities established in this country.

"Thus the universities of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide are required by their Royal charters to ensure that the standards of their degrees are to be of the standard set by the universities of the United Kingdom and that such degrees are to rank with those of the UK universities.

"This continues to be the prevailing assumption so that we find, a century later, the Act of 1958 which provided for the establishment and incorporation of Monash requires that one of the objects of the University is to ensure 'that the standard for gradua-

tion in the University shall be at least as high as prevails in the University of Melbourne'."

Professor Martin said: "It is apparent from these words that the Victorian Government of the day understood clearly the need to ensure that the academic standards of its new university would rank with those of the great institutions overseas and, furthermore, it was determined to enshrine its belief in an Act of Parliament."

Professor Martin said that the standing and reputation of a tertiary institution relied on the calibre of its academic staff and the content and standard of the courses which were taught.

"The traditional autonomy of universities is essentially their freedom to select staff and students and to determine the conditions under which they remain in the university," he said.

"Included in this traditional autonomy is the statutory right to design curricula and degree courses, to set and maintain academic standards, to determine policy on research and to allocate available funds between the many categories of expenditure."

Professor Martin said that there were three principal ways of ensuring that academic standards were preserved. All depended on university autonomy being respected.

The three guarantees were:

**ONE: The recruitment of permanent academic staff must, as far as possible, be on the basis of international advertisement.**

"This is the best guarantee that new members of staff bring to the university their individual experience of scholarly standards accumulated at home and abroad.

"It is their responsibility to devise the content of lectures, tutorials and examinations, to recommend teaching texts, to formulate the laboratory programs which are the components of a course of study leading to a degree of the highest standard.

"The details and structure of the course will be exposed to peer review by the deliberative bodies of the university: the faculty board, the professorial board, with the ultimate power of approval being vested in the council of the university.

"By this process the academic standing of the course, its relevance, the availability of facilities and funds are all exposed to the scrutiny and judgment of experts in the field."

**TWO: There must be movement of staff between universities and other institutions.**

"In particular, study leave programs ensure that recent trends and developments, especially overseas, are monitored regularly by academic staff and incorporated when appropriate in the home university.

"In order to preserve the excellent standards of scholarship in Australian universities, it is vital that no further erosion of entitlement and financial support for overseas studies programs is permitted."

**THREE: High standards depend on the strong nexus between teaching and research.**

"It is the devoted commitment of the staff to imaginative inquiry in their own fields of knowledge that stimulates teaching and helps to ensure that intellectual standards remain truly international."

# Vacation work — recruitment link

Results of a recent survey conducted by the Monash Careers and Appointments Service and the Student Employment Office pinpoint ultimate graduate recruitment as a significant reason for employers offering course-related vacation work to students.

Yet students appear generally not to consider the possibility of such work.

Officer-in-charge of Careers and Appointments, Mr Lionel Parrott, quotes an executive of a firm that does all its graduate recruiting through vacation employment: "What is a more effective way of selection than two three-month long 'interviews'?"

A report on the survey's results, **Student Vacation Employment: A Survey of Employer Attitudes and Objectives**, was published by Careers and Appointments last week with the assistance of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., chartered accountants. Copies of the report have been distributed on campus, to employers, other careers services and schools.

The survey, believed to be the first of its kind, sought to find out from employers why they offered vacation work to students.

## Survey's importance

The report's introduction says: "Appointments services of universities and colleges view vacation employment as an important and, perhaps, essential aspect of the total service offered: it is useful in bringing students into contact with the careers and appointments services, particularly early in their tertiary studies. Thus to understand employers' attitudes and objectives concerning vacation employment seemed important."

"The results of the survey are also important from an employer viewpoint. Appointments services of tertiary institutions can make more effective contact with employers if employers' attitudes and objectives are better understood."

A questionnaire was sent to 220 employers located mainly in Victoria and selected at random from records of employers maintaining regular contact with Careers and Appointments at Monash. The questionnaire drew a response rate of 46.4 per cent.

Among the survey's findings were these:

- In 83 respondents who provided exact numbers, vacation positions declined five per cent in the 1979/80 long vacation compared with 1978/79. There was a decline of 37 per cent in non-course related positions but only a two per cent decline in course-related positions. In this category one-third of employers reported an increase in employment.

"The overall decrease, particularly in non-course-related work, appears due to a reduction in seasonal work and economic factors whereas those who increased employment may have been motivated by post-graduation recruitment factors," the report comments.

- A total of 79 per cent of employers providing course-related work saw an aid to graduate recruitment as the prime purpose of so doing.

- A total of 62.8 per cent of students received work as a result of contact with Careers and Appointments.

- Only one-third of respondents had an official policy statement on vacation work objectives. Only three were able to provide a detailed policy statement and only one of these was considered of sufficient standard to be a model.

The report comments that, while it is anticipated that graduate selection will become more important as a reason for offering course-related vacation work, "greater care in the application of policy, training, supervision evaluation and subsequent follow-up appears warranted."

In a section headed "Conclusions for Students," the report says that financial considerations appear to be the main reason for students seeking vacation work and that students generally appear not to consider course oriented employment (except in the engineering faculties).

It says: "This is curious considering the apparent benefits of such work: establishing or improving inter-personal relationships; practical affirmation of theoretical learning; practical experience in recruitment interview techniques; ability to evaluate the employer and the nature of work without any long term commitment; the likelihood of a permanent position being offered on graduation; the application of and perspective gained through practical experience relating to future studies."

The report suggests that academics can assist students in the search for course-related work by listing industries or organisation which may offer work.

It says that engineering students fared particularly well in penetrating the vacation job market.

"The active effort of academic staff in this aspect is reflected in this penetration," it adds.

The survey also found that law students, who have little opportunity for obtaining vacation jobs with the legal profession, fared reasonably well in their vacation job seeking.

It points out that the demand for geology and metallurgy students is strong but strikes a pessimistic note for Arts students.

"They predictably have little scope and their situation has worsened since the public service sharply reduced vacation employment."

The report says that, on the questionnaire response, overseas students with student visas "will not need to fear discrimination".

"Only one respondent would not employ non-permanent residents although the absence of a response by several employers to this question may not be an entirely unconscious omission. Where employers imposed limitations on non-permanent resident numbers, generally the limit was 10 per cent (which, given the present immigration laws, appears reasonable)."

In a section on "Conclusions for Employers," the report says that some employers use vacation work intelligently to establish their organisation's name among students on campus.



● ADP Manager, Mr Maurie Butler (right), and Mr Lou Sperandeo with two prohibited imports.

## Spot the hot objects

Australia's computing industry could be inching its way towards an immeasurable problem.

And it all seems to have come about because of a rigid rule which prohibits the import of steel rulers calibrated in inches. The Australian authorities stuck their boot in to the foot, so to speak, in the all-in sweep of metrication a few years ago.

The computer industry, however, still talks in inches. Much computer equipment is made in that great Imperial power, the US. For example, computer print-outs take the inch as their measure and use a horizontal spacing of one-tenth of an inch and a vertical spacing of one-sixth or one-eighth of an inch. People working in the field — planning layouts, for example — need inch rulers and the flat, steel variety is considered the easiest to use and the most popular.

Operations Controller in Administration Data Processing at Monash, Mr Lou Sperandeo, encountered the Rule against inch rulers when he attempted to order some recently.

In the past the rulers, with computer

supply company names emblazoned, have been distributed by company reps as a good-will gesture. Technically they have been "smuggled" in to Australia (there appears to be no local suppliers) probably with consignments of other material such as magnetic tapes.

The ADP ruler stock was falling (steel rulers, like all other useful pieces of office paraphernalia have a tendency to walk), no companies were forthcoming, so Mr Sperandeo set about ordering some from stationery suppliers.

He was informed that they were simply not available because of the import embargo. He confirmed that this was the case with an officer of the Department of Science and Environment in Melbourne, who, with talk of import permits and the rest, referred him to Canberra.

In the meantime, however, Mr Sperandeo was able to secure a quantity of under-the-counter steel inch rulers locally. (Reporter is not sure how many exactly — whether, for example, it constitutes a gross breach of the embargo.)

## Trauma Foundation grants

Accident-induced trauma can arise from a multitude of causes — and afflict the victim for the rest of his life in as many ways.

It can affect a person physically, emotionally, socially, financially or legally in a whole range of relationships with society, with its institutions and with the people he associates with.

In the past, little research has been carried out into the complex network of processes that come into operation from the moment a person is injured — on the roads, at work, in the home — and the way in which they relate to each other.

An opportunity exists at Monash to undertake research projects in the area of accident trauma with the support of grants from the Trauma Research Foundation.

The Foundation was established in 1973 with a gift from a Melbourne plastic surgeon who was concerned at the paucity of funds available for work

in the treatment and rehabilitation of accident victims.

Projects supported so far include a study of the sociological implications of severed hand trauma and research (in the faculty of Law) into the effectiveness of present methods of compensation and rehabilitation of road accident victims.

The Foundation's trustees are particularly concerned at present to encourage research in the area of work-related injuries.

They see valuable opportunities for research in a wide range of disciplines — for example, anatomy, surgery, bio-engineering, social and preventive medicine, psychology, law, sociology and social work, science, engineering and education.

The Foundation has two University-based trustees — Professor Robert Baxt (faculty of Law) and Mr J. A. L. Hart (department of Surgery, Alfred Hospital) — who would welcome inquiries and applications for grants.



# UK engineer advocates 'active' research investment policy

Visiting UK professor of marine engineering, Professor Pat Holmes, is an advocate of what he terms an "active" research investment policy.

A funding authority "actively" invests if it channels the major part of its money into research and development in designated priority areas. Such a policy, Professor Holmes says, makes more sense than "passive" research investment where grants are handed out to individual researchers without heed to an overall strategy.

Professor Holmes, on his first visit to Australia, is spending three months in the Mechanical Engineering department at Monash where he is giving a series of postgraduate lectures on ocean engineering structures and participating in the department's research on coastal and ocean engineering. Professor Holmes is visiting as a Senior Queen's Fellow; his home university is Liverpool.

Pursuing an active research policy is at the heart of the work of a high level UK body on which Professor Holmes is currently serving.

He is a member of a five-man task force, established by the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Science Research Council and the UK Department of the Environment, which is looking at research and development needs in the construction industry over the next 20 years.

The task force intends to "come up with a shopping list", he says, by identifying priority areas for funding within civil engineering.

## Basic research

Professor Holmes says that the pragmatism of active research must be tempered in one important way — a qualification for which, as the sole academic member of the task force, he has argued and won acceptance.

He says: "Authorities, however vigorously they may attempt to pursue an active policy, must always make available a proportion of their funds for the type of research which has no short or medium term application; in other words, for basic research — in this case in an applied science.

"Without provision for basic research a country is mortgaging its long-term future."

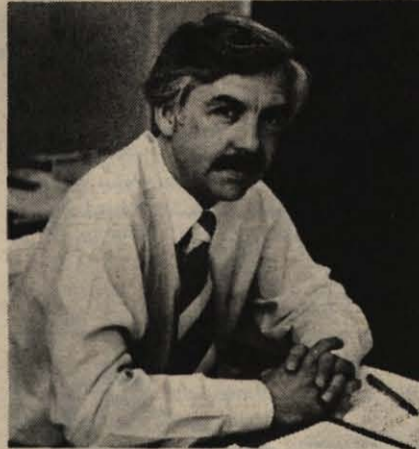
Professor Holmes explains that the process by which the task force is assessing research and development priorities for the construction industry is based on consultation.

He says: "The task force agreed that priority in research investment should depend on what the market for the result would be.

"Our first step was to identify major 'products' in the construction industry. We identified about 50 of these — airports, nuclear power plants, waste water treatment plants, transport systems, offshore structures and the like.

"We then went to representatives of those industries — the UK's leading civil engineers — and asked them where they saw their market going and what problems they saw in the future.

"The task force then went to university researchers and asked them where



● Professor Pat Holmes

they saw their present work leading and what effect, if any, their projects would have on the market."

Professor Holmes says that the task force, in collating the responses, should be able to evaluate the forces at work — the push from research and the pull from the market — and nominate target areas for development in universities, government laboratories and private industry.

Professor Holmes says that designating research priorities does not mean locking funds into projects for a long time without review.

(He says that the usual three year time scale of research programs is generally adequate but makes the side comment that, in Australia, the allocation of funds on an annual basis seems to "severely hinder" academics in the pursuit of their research.

He says this short-term funding may be a symptom of an inferiority complex which he has detected in some sections of the research system — a feeling that "overseas comment" is required to reinforce decisions on research investment.

He says: "That sort of feeling is, of course, totally unwarranted. The research activity in Australia in my own field, for example, is at the highest

levels of expertise and relevance when judged by international standards.")

He says of the active research policy: "What is needed is a constant monitoring of the situation to assess new needs as they arise and the flexibility to change direction if needed.

"With this belief our task force decided that it would have an ongoing life. There is no way that we can predict all the changes in the construction industry over the next 20 years. Take the case of the computing industry and the revolutionary effect microprocessors had over a very short period."

Professor Holmes says that the task force will be taking a broad view of the British construction industry's role and it may have recommendations which are not readily acceptable politically.

He says: "I'm thinking here of our according priority to investment in the development of a product which may have a small home market but a huge one overseas. In port and harbour construction, for example, there is only a small market in Britain but a big one in, say, the Middle East."

The marine engineering research work of Professor Holmes' own department has attracted a grant of about \$1m. over three years.

The core of his study is the properties and behaviour of ocean waves. He has been examining the effect of waves on offshore structures and waves in shallow water (particularly the effect of the movement of sediment on the nearshore environment including ports and beaches).

On the basis of his research on offshore structures — vital to the ocean mining of oil and gas — Professor Holmes has been consulted by developers of Australia's North-West Shelf.

The world's first offshore platform was built in the Gulf of Mexico 30 years ago. The first North Sea platform was built 15 years ago.

Professor Holmes' work has involved the development of mathematical models of wave behaviour using analysed data on wave properties recorded on North Sea structures.

The design of offshore structures, he says, is a field in which significant research problems remain. There are still aspects of the loading and behaviour of waves which are not understood. He points to the recent collapse of a Norwegian platform in the North Sea as a possible result of this.

Offshore structures are designed to withstand the roughest storms — in fact, predictions have been done on the severest storm likely to occur in 100 years.

But, he says, there is a second vital consideration beside the occasional huge storm — the constant battering of an offshore structure by waves (the wave loading).

"The North Sea structures are hit by waves every six seconds on average, day in and day out. The fatigue of the metal becomes a critical factor. As engineers we have to adequately define what stresses these structures will be subjected to over a 25 year life span."

Professor Holmes points to new developments in the conception of offshore structures as the search for oil, gas and minerals extends to deeper sections of the ocean.

When oil recovery is carried on at depths of 500 to 1000 metres, he says, it will become uneconomic to construct platforms as at present with foundations in the ocean bed.

He predicts that for such operations floating structures tied by cable to the bed will be built.

The main section of the structure, housing men and equipment, will be a tension buoyant platform held underwater, with a slender access funnel to the surface.

"In fact the first contract for such a structure has just been let," he says.

A step on from that will be satellite structures on the sea bed operated by remote control from a main platform.

## Dean named President of IE Aust.

Monash's Dean of Engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee, last month became President of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

Professor Endersbee, who took up his Monash appointment four years ago, is the Institution's 61st President.

In the last few years Professor Endersbee, in articles in the general and specialist press and in speeches, has been a vigorous advocate of the important role Australia, a resource-rich nation, will play in the future.

But he has issued two warnings: Australian society must not shy away from technological change and we must produce sufficient engineers of a high enough standard to compete at the international level.

In an article in *Monash Reporter* last year, Professor Endersbee, back from a visit to the US, said that many industries around the world, especially energy intensive industries, were looking to Australia as a location for future growth.

But Australia was handicapped by a shortage of technicians and engineers

and the situation was getting worse, he said. There would be 30 per cent few engineers graduating in Australia in 1983 than in 1978.

Professor Endersbee continues on the same tack in an article in the April issue of *Engineers Australia*, the journal of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

In the article he says: "I see the challenges now before Australia as providing an opportunity for Australian engineers to work together to create a wonderful future for us. We should approach this task with essentially the same optimism as the nation started the work of the Snowy Mountains project 30 years ago."

In "Engineers Australia", Professor Endersbee says that Australia is not facing up to basic problems and the only way we can overcome them is to develop our technological capabilities.

"In relative terms we have slipped backward compared to other nations over the past decade or so and we have lost ground technologically to

countries like Japan, Germany and the US.

"Because of the nature of international technology it's difficult to make up lost ground but we must provide the mechanism within the Institution of Engineers, Australia, whereby our engineers can gain the expertise, skills and motivation to do this.

"We must also look to our young people and let them know the nature of the challenges and the benefits to the nation of having our brightest young people enter engineering."

## John says 'thanks'

John Patton, who recently retired as mail officer in Central Services, has written to say thanks for the warm farewell he received from the University. John says he was "overwhelmed" by the generosity of those who attended his presentation and that his wife, too, was "thrilled" with her bouquet.

Art lovers don't normally turn to mathematics books for their sustenance.

They might well — particularly in cases where great artists drew the diagrams.

This latest confirmation that there is indeed art in mathematics comes from a senior lecturer in the Mathematics department at Monash, Mr G. C. Smith.

Mr Smith teaches the history of mathematics and has a special interest in historical aspects of the Monash Library's collection.

Working with Hargrave librarian, Mrs M. Chiba, he has turned up some interesting examples of art in early books on the physical sciences in the collection (which has about 400 such works including facsimiles and early editions).

Mr Smith says that perhaps the best known case of an artist contributing to mathematics is Albrecht Durer. Durer wrote a book on practical geometry, *Underweysung der Messung mit dem Zirckel und Richtscheit* (which, translated from the 16th century German, means "Instructions on measuring with compass and ruler"), published in Nuremberg in 1525.

Mr Smith says that a less well known contribution was made by the most famous of 18th century English wood engravers, Thomas Bewick.

He has unearthed in the Monash collection a first edition of what is believed to be the first book to which Bewick, as a youth, contributed illustrations.

The book is Charles Hutton's *A Treatise on Mensuration* both in Theory and Practice, published in 1770.

In the Library's copy there is an annotation which appears to be in the hand of an early owner of the work.

It says: "This is the first Edition of Hutton's *Mensuration* and contains in the diagrams the first specimens of the

art of Thos. Bewick the Celebrated Wood engraver."

Identifying whether Bewick was the illustrator is not a simple matter of turning to the volume's title page: giving illustrators credit in those days was

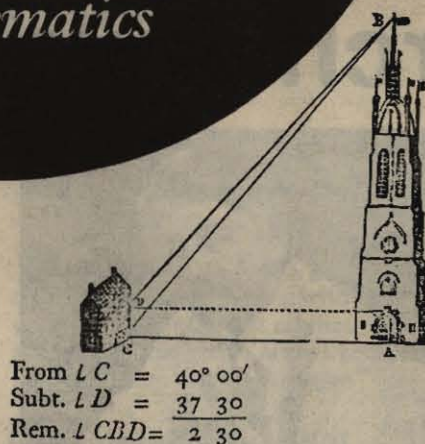
not a widespread practice.

So Mr Smith went to an autobiography written by Bewick and found reference to the work he did for Hutton. This information was later confirmed by reference to a

bibliography of Bewick's work which is in the State-Library. Mr Smith provides the following historical background on the identities: "Charles Hutton, 1737-1823, is remembered primarily for his *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*. He was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne where he lived until his appointment as professor at the Royal Military Academy in 1773. As well as writing a number of texts he edited the *Ladies Diary* between 1773 and 1818. "Hutton's 'Mensuration' contains the usual kind of geometrical figures throughout but there is also a number of wood-cuts which are more illustrative in character. In particular, Part 1, Section 3, which is concerned with problems of height and distances, contains about 20 figures of towers, walls, ships, hills, clouds and streams. "Thomas Bewick, 1735-1828, was born in Northumberland and spent most of his life in, or near, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was the outstanding English 18th century artist in wood engraving, particularly book illustrations. "In his old age Bewick wrote an autobiography: *Memoir of Thomas Bewick*. In it he refers to Charles Hutton twice. "In chapter 4 he describes his apprenticeship in 1767 to Ralph Beilby who, together with his brother, had an engraving business in Newcastle. "Bewick says that 'the first job that I was put to do was blocking-out the wood about the lines on the diagrams . . . for the *Ladies Diary*', on which he was employed by Hutton. He also mentions working on Hutton's mathematical works. "In addition he remarks that Hutton recommended him to Samuel Horsely who was editing a collected edition of the works of Isaac Newton and says, 'the execution of the cuts for which devolved upon me'."

## The fine art of mathematics

*This is the first Edition of Hutton's Mensuration and contains in the diagrams the first specimens of the art of Thos. Bewick the Celebrated Wood engraver.*



Top left: The annotation in Hutton's 'Mensuration' which identifies Bewick (left, from his memoirs) as the book's illustrator. Top diagram from 'Mensuration', bottom, from early Newton work.

### Letter to the editor:

## Stretton — 'overstatement'

SIR: Hugh Stretton's Oscar Mendelsohn lecture, summarised in your issue of April 1, has much to commend it. It was a stimulating and provocative address.

The more modest among us, however, must suspect those who, with a particular background, purport to speak for "the social sciences". In this instance, Stretton was guilty of overstatement — except, perhaps, in relation to economics.

This is manifestly the case so far as sociology is concerned. He says: "Sociologists lost interest in actual societies and their actual problems", and "They wrote less and less about society and more and more about the problems of theory and method within their discipline".

The first statement is just not true. An analysis of the members' directory of any of the major sociological associations of the world, including the Australian, will show that a majority of sociologists have always been concerned with the actual problems of society.

The second statement is a half-truth. It is true that, in the '50s and '60s, there was an increasing concern, among some sociologists, with problems of theory and method. And why not?

A maturing discipline needs to give

increasing attention to the critique and evaluation of its theory. As Kurt Lewin said: "There is nothing so practical as a good theory". It is true that, during these decades, there was a limited flirtation with "abstract theory"; but they were also the decades during which a serious endeavour was made, via the development of "middle range" and "grounded" theory, to create a more fruitful relation between theory and ongoing empirical research.

My final point is perhaps the most important. However, "committed" we are — and I would put myself in this category — there are still many of us who believe — whether it is labelled "positivist" or not — that a rigorous and detached analysis of the social problems of our choice is an essential prerequisite of effective change.

W. H. Scott  
Anthropology and Sociology

## Plans for first counselling day

Monash's first Careers and Counselling Day will be held on Saturday, August 2.

Professorial Board last year decided that a Monash Careers and Counselling Day should alternate with Open Day on a yearly basis. On such a day more emphasis would be placed on academic and careers counselling than on the "public relations" aspect of Open Day, it was decided.

The counselling day is being organised by the Careers and Appointments Service in conjunction with the faculties.

Officer-in-charge of Careers and Appointments, Mr Lionel Parrott, says that the day's aim will be to provide secondary students with the knowledge they will need to make informed decisions on what courses they should do, where they should study and what jobs they might be likely to get.

Mr Parrott says that it is planned that most departments will participate in the day with academic staff in attendance to talk to students.

He says it is hoped that present Monash students will participate, too, by establishing, perhaps, a "drop-in" centre at which prospective students could talk to them about aspects of University life.

### Employers

He says that employers of Monash graduates will be invited to attend the counselling day also to give students information on the type of jobs they might hope to get.

Mr Parrott says that while August 2 will be a day for prospective students, his office is currently considering whether parents of prospective students have specific information needs and, if so, whether these could be met in a separate way.

He says that his office is also exploring ways of strengthening links with career teachers by, for example, inviting groups of them to the campus to meet staff, view facilities and gain an appreciation of what is going on at the University.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

The Academic Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a precis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, extension 3055.

### German Government Scholarships 1981/1982

For advanced study in German:  
 • Scholarships available to honours graduates who are Australian citizens. Value: Approximately 750DM per month, plus other allowances.  
 • Travel Grants available to postgraduate scholarship holders. Value: Return economy air fare. Closing date July 4.

# Memorable play of hidden motives



TAUT, sombre, muted at times, sardonic at others, and lit by flashes of anguish and passion, this was a memorable production by students of the Monash English department of Middleton and Rowley's *The Changeling*.

With its comic sub-plot set among the fools and madmen of Bedlam, its fantastic on-stage virginity test, and its macabre story of a woman who employs a servant she loathes to murder her fiance so that she may be free to marry the man she loves, but finds the price she must pay is that of becoming the murderer's mistress, *The Changeling* is not the play for a faint-hearted director.

Tim Scott's belief in, and uncompromising fidelity to the play — no cuts, no gimmicks and no embarrassment — revealed it for what it is: a play which, in the words of T. S. Eliot, "stands above every tragic play of its time, except those of Shakespeare".

The scaled-down indoor Jacobean theatre and stage which Toni Pusterla created on the ground floor of the Menzies building worked splendidly. The mood was set the moment one stepped inside. The arched stage entrances seemed to lead to a darkness beyond and conveyed a sense of the hidden and labyrinthine passages within a fair, impregnable fortress that the play establishes as the setting of the main action. The symbolic force of that, in a play which deals so much with hidden motives, I had not felt so strongly before.

"Not a moral creature — she becomes moral only by becoming damned", was Eliot's verdict on Beatrice, the tragic heroine. The process by which Beatrice, conventionally moral enough and ir-

responsible, is caught up in the consequences of her acts and desires until she is indeed "the deed's creature" was brilliantly created by Helen Pastorini. This was a performance of rare ability — by any standard.

De Flores, murderer and her seducer, is usually seen as a cooler customer in his sardonic recognition of motives — both hers and his own. If David McLean missed that note, his was still a convincing portrayal: nervous, vulnerable, acting in the rush of anguish and desire. In a world where good looks, privilege, duty and sexual morality seem to reinforce each other, his "dog's face" expressed the pain and baffled tenderness of the underdog.

## Madness and folly

The decision to present the play intact was justified by the success of the sub-plot. Bill Collopy, Noel Sheppard, Philip Rhodes, Margaret Swan and Ian Hamilton kept it alive and moving. Its franker obscenities, its associations of madness and folly with a pervasive sexuality, and its odd parallels with the main plot — visual as well as verbal echoes — all clearly bore upon the play's theme. But while in the main plot the disruptive and distorting force of love leads to destruction, here comedy makes sanity and survival possible.

There was a remarkable evenness in the production: even minor parts were capably filled. Peter Lawrence was a quiet, thoughtful Jasperino, Ian Dallas a determined and vengeful Tomaso. It was good to see Colin Smith on the stage at Monash again — a credible and warm Vermandero, though

one missed the hint of powerful will beneath the benevolence. Did Beatrice really need to resort to such desperate means? Was her impasse so impossible and impassable with a daddy like that?

I sympathise with the actor playing Alsemero, having played it myself. James Ross made a convincing job of that incorrigibly upright and moral man (despite his own bit of dalliance in a back room). Loving and loathing, including the attractions and repulsions of sexual will, are central to the play, as they are to our response to its characters. Alsemero's expression of loathing left us, appropriately, without much love for him — or for the world which, having cast out its deviants, recovers its sanity, order and normality at the end of the play.

The deepest moments of the play came out well in this production. An unflagging momentum led us to Beatrice's desperate attempt to convince Alsemero of her love for him, most poignantly felt in her pathetic lie that she has been faithful to his bed, to her final self-recognition, and to De Flores' willing embracement of damnation as the price of his pleasure. The moments survived the more conventional framework of the play's ending to leave us still caught up in loving and loathing.

All in all, a most worthy offering to the late Professor Arthur Brown, whose suggestion it was that students of the English department should perform *The Changeling* and to whose memory the production was dedicated.

Richard Pannell,  
Senior lecturer,  
Department of English.

## Monash students to stage Nowra play

"Inner Voices" by Australian playwright Louis Nowra will have a four night season at Monash beginning tonight (May 7) and ending on Saturday (May 10).

The play is being performed by a group of second and fourth year modern drama students in the English department. It will play nightly at 8 p.m. in the Ground Floor Theatre (SGOI/2) of the Humanities building.

"Inner Voices" is regarded as one of the most acclaimed and individual of recent Australian plays. It has had distinguished productions in other states, most notably by Nimrod in Sydney, and was adapted as an opera by the Victorian State Opera Company in a highly successful season last year.

## Cast

The Monash production is being directed by Peter Fitzpatrick, a lecturer in the English department who has recently published a book on Australian drama titled *After 'The Doll'*. Cast members include Rick Mitchell, Noel Sheppard, Ian Hamilton, Bill Collopy, Celestine McDermott, Olga Savvidis, Diane Nobbs, Ron Van As, Matthew Ricketson, Greg Renner, Matthew Peckham and Terry Brown.

Peter Fitzpatrick says: "The play is

set — with a good deal of historical licence — in 18th century Russia. It takes as its premise the legendary story of Ivan VI, imprisoned in silence by Catherine the Great from his early childhood and, at the outset of the play, having only one word — 'Ivan' — with which to articulate all his needs and feelings.

"Nowra traces through Ivan's subsequent exposure to voices the relation of language to power and privacy.

## Humour

"There is humour in 'Inner Voices' but underlying it are patterns of manipulation, and occasionally of brutality, which are intensely serious."

Bookings for "Inner Voices" can be made at the English department office in the Humanities building or on ext. 2140.

● The Age theatre critic, Leonard Radic, in a recent article on "The Australian Playwriting Explosion" said of Nowra: "On my reading of him, Louis Nowra is destined to be a force in the Australian theatre. In Sydney, both the Nimrod and the Sydney Theatre Company have scheduled productions of his plays this year. It is high time their counterparts in Melbourne followed suit."

## Education lectures

A series of public lectures on Australian educational issues will be held at Monash, starting early next month.

The lectures, organised by the Education faculty, will be held in lecture theatre R2 on Wednesdays from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

The schedule is:

June 4, "Australia in the 1980s: Economic, Technological and Social Trends and Their Implications for Education", Hugh Hudson, senior research fellow in Monash's Centre of Policy Studies and former South Australian Minister for Education.

June 11, "Curriculum Development and Innovation: Trends in Content and

Control", Dr Malcolm Skilbeck, director of the Curriculum Development Centre.

June 18, "Policy for Youth", Professor P. W. Musgrave, Dean of Education.

June 25, "Evaluation and National Assessment", Dr John Theobald, senior lecturer and visiting research fellow from Chelsea College, London (Assessment of Performance Unit).

July 2, "Teacher Education in the 1980s: The Effects of the Inquiries and Commissions", Dr Ian Allen, principal, Coburg State College and formerly Director of Professional Studies in Education, Simon Fraser University, Canada.

## Important dates

The Academic Registrar advises the following important dates for students for May, 1980:

- 2: First teaching round ends, Dip. Ed.
- 5: Second term begins for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital)
- 9: Graduation ceremony — Economics and Politics.
- First term ends for Dip. Ed.
- 10: First term ends.
- First term ends for Master of Librarianship.
- First term ends for Medicine IV.
- Mid first half-year break begins for LL.M. by coursework.
- 12: Study break begins for B.Ed., B.Sp. Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych, and M.Ed.St.

21: Graduation ceremony — Arts.

26: First half-year resumes for LL.M. by coursework.

First half-year resumes for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych, and M.Ed. St.

Second term begins for Dip.Ed.

Last day for discontinuation of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the first half year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Ed.St. If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, 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 May 26 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

# Monash venue for organ festival

Both Monash organs — the Jurgen Ahrend-built instrument in Robert Blackwood Hall and the Ronald Sharp organ in the Religious Centre — will be featured during the 10th Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord.

Festival activities will be held at various locations throughout Melbourne (with many in the Festival's base, the Toorak Uniting Church) from May 8 to 17.

The focus will be on Monash on Saturday, May 10.

## Organ workshop

Starting at 11 a.m., John O'Donnell will conduct a workshop on the new Louis Matheson Pipe Organ constructed by Ahrend. He will play and talk about the instrument and discuss Bach's organ registration.

At 2 p.m. in the Religious Centre, the Wednesday Consort, a campus early music ensemble, will present a program for organ, flutes, 'cello and

voice. The recital will feature both the Sharp organ and the Festival's chamber organ.

## Recitals

Back in RBH at 4 p.m., John O'Donnell will give a recital of music by Sweelinck, Scheidemann and J. S. Bach.

Activities will shift on Saturday evening to Melba Hall at Melbourne University where NZ organist Anthony Jennings will give a recital.

Besides Jennings and O'Donnell, senior lecturer at the Victorian College of the Arts and internationally recognised for his work on Baroque interpretation, other artists appearing during the Festival will include: Sergio di Pieri, former organist at St Patrick's Cathedral and founder of the Melbourne Festival, who is currently teaching organ at the Benedetto Marcello Conservatoire in Venice; and Jennifer Bate, a London organist whose specialty is 19th and 20th century music.



Members of the Wednesday Consort, photographed last year. The organ is the Ronald Sharp organ in the Religious Centre.

The Festival's artistic director is Doug Lawrence who will be familiar to Monash audiences. Lawrence, director of music at the Toorak Uniting Church, chief study teacher of organ at Melbourne University and Ormond College organist, has just released his second record of organ music. Last year he played the inaugural recital on the organ in the Sydney Opera House. The cost of tickets for Festival

workshops is \$3, afternoon and twilight concerts \$4, and evening concerts \$6. A full subscription costs \$60, or an evening, weekend and twilight subscription \$50. Student subscriptions are half price.

For further information or bookings contact the Toorak Uniting Church Office at 603 Toorak Road, Toorak, phone 240 0366.

## MAY DIARY

7-9: EXHIBITION by Druva Handweavers and Craftsmen. 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Arts & Crafts Centre Gallery. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3096.

7-10: MUSICAL — "Oklahoma!", by Rodgers and Hammerstein. Presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Nightly at 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4.50; students and pensioners \$3.50; children \$2.50. Bookings: 95 3269.

7: LECTURE — "Photographic Problem Solving", an exploratory lecture on problems encountered in normal photography. (Darkrooms available for inspection from 6.30 p.m.) 7.30 p.m. Arts & Crafts Centre. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3096, 3180.

SEMINAR — "Women and Writing: Into the '80s", by Helen Garner. Pres. by Monash Departments of English and Visual Arts. 1.10 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "Accidents, Ergonomics and Workers Compensation", talk and discussion led by Mr Eric Wigglesworth, Sir Robert Menzies Foundation for Health, Fitness and Physical Achievement. Pres. by Environmental Science. 5 p.m. Room 137, First Year Physics Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3841.

8: LECTURE — "Production of the Iliad", by Rush Rehm, presented by Monash Classics Society. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free.

9: CONCERT — Leon Patillo with guest Francis Butler, presented by Force Productions. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: \$6.90; pensioners, students, children, groups of 20 or more

\$5.90. Tickets available from Force Productions, 221 6168 or RBH.

10: CONCERT — 10th Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord. John O'Donnell will play the Louis Matheson Pipe Organ and discuss Bach's organ registration. 11 a.m. Tickets available from JCW Booking Hall, 663 1822, or Toorak Uniting Church, 240 0366. RBH.

CONCERT — 10th Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord. John O'Donnell will play a program of works by Sweelinck, Scheidemann and J.S. Bach. 4.30 p.m. Tickets available from JCW Booking Hall, 663 1822, or Toorak Uniting Church, 240 0366. RBH.

10: SATURDAY CLUB (Blue Series) — a jazz presentation by Frank Traynor and his Jazz Preachers. Youngsters are invited to bring their instruments and join in. 2.30 p.m. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3. Subscriptions still available for Saturday Club Red and Blue Series.

13-24: SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION — "Coles Funny Picture Book Show", by Cole Turnley and John Wregg. Daily at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., Saturday 2 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4.90, children \$2.90. Tickets also available at BASS outlets.

14-21: COURSE — "Urban Hydrology", pres. by Centre for Continuing Education. For further information contact exts. 3716 - 3719.

16: CONCERT — ABC Gold Series No. 2. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Piero Gamba, Clara Bonaldi — violin. Works by Dvorak, Baird, Purcell, Shostakovich. 8 p.m. RBH. Admis-

sion: adults A.Res. \$8.50, B.Res. \$6.90, C.Res. \$4.90; students and pensioners A.Res. \$6.90, B.Res. \$4.90, C.Res. \$4.10. Please note: No concessions on day of concert.

17: CONCERT — May Music Camp with guest conductors Georg Tintner and Gwyn Roberts. 7.45 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3; students and pensioners \$1.

19-23 COURSE — "Microprocessors for Instrumentation", pres. by Centre for Continuing Education. For further information contact exts. 3716 - 3719.

22-31: MUSICAL — "Chu Chin Chow", by Oscar Asche. Presented by Heritage Musical Theatre. Nightly at 8 p.m. Saturday matinee, May 31 at 2 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$5; children, pensioners \$3.50. Bookings: 726 6107, 375 1925, 876 1061. (No performance May 26).

26: CONFERENCE — "Recreation and the Law", pres. by Sports and Recreation Association and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation. 9.15 a.m. Rotunda Lecture Theatres. Fee: \$20. Inquiries, enrolments: ext. 3103.

26-27: SHORT COURSE — "Production and Materials Scheduling Workshop", presented by Monash Department of Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$120. Further information, reservations: Mrs Dorothy Jones, ext. 2441.

26-30: COURSE — "Mosses and Liverworts", a bryophyte identification course presented by Centre for Continuing Education. For further information contact exts. 3716 - 3719.

23-29: SHORT COURSE — "Critical Path Scheduling Workshop", presented by Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$120. Further information, reservations: Mrs Dorothy Jones, ext. 2441.

28: CONCERT — 1980 Yamaha Electone Festival presented by Waverley Music Centre and Music School. Guest artist — Marty Wooster, compere — Glen Knight. 7.45 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3; children and pensioners \$1. Tickets available from Waverley Music, 277 5594, or RBH.

29: LECTURE — "Investment of Trust Assets — Recent Developments and Investment in Inflationary Conditions", by Mr P. Bunning, Trustees Executors & Agency Co. Ltd. First in a series of free lectures on "Recent Developments in Trusts" co-sponsored by faculty of Law and the Trustee Companies Association of Australia and New Zealand. 6 p.m. Law Institute of Victoria, 470 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Further information: Mrs Lisa Cooke, or Mrs Dot Grogan, ext. 3377.

## MONASH REPORTER

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

Copy deadline is Thursday, May 22.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor (ext. 2003) c/- the information office, ground floor, University Offices.