

Logan seeks strategy for years ahead

Monash should learn from the experience of the best overseas universities and develop a long-term strategy for the future, says the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan.

"Mission statements and strategies have long been a feature of North American universities.

"On the British university scene, which more closely resembles our own, it has become apparent that a rational basis must be established to set a framework against which difficult decisions can be made.

"This has led, in several cases, to the production of statements about what universities see as their major goals, and the strategies they intend to use to achieve them."

Professor Logan has been examining procedures which could help Monash to be more explicit about its medium and long-term planning.

Flourish

He recently visited the National Advisory Board for Universities in Sweden, the University Grants Committee and a number of universities in the United Kingdom, and the Education Directorate at OECD.

"The very clear message is that the most successful universities appear to be those which have identified their overall objectives, have appreciated in advance the difficult external environment in which they work and — perhaps most importantly — have devised strategies which enable them to flourish," he said.

"The strategies address adjustments that may have to be made inside the university as well as to its relationships

with organisations in the external environment.

"Given the tenure system, long lead times are generally necessary for directional change in a university.

"If longer term goals can be identified, even incremental or marginal adjustment can be used more constructively, opening the way to evaluate performance in achieving objectives."

Professor Logan said British universities were encouraged to produce planning statements by both the University Grants Committee and the Jarratt report on efficiency in universities.

An OECD conference on policies for higher education in the 1980s had concluded that the crisis of higher education "is not merely one of public confidence vis-a-vis the performance of higher education; it is also, and perhaps more fundamentally, an internal crisis of purpose . . . in this a reappraisal of the special position of the university appeared as crucial".

A later OECD document said the main danger to the future of universities in OECD countries "is seen to be not so much institutional extinction as failure to balance clarity and control of missions and objectives on the one hand with, on the other, freedom to develop new purposes and activities".

"The external environment in Australia is not only one of financial constraint, but one in which questions are being asked about the role and function

of the university.

"It has become necessary for us to consider different ways of providing our services and of raising our revenue," Professor Logan said.

"It is not unusual for new opportunities to develop in times of public sector financial constraints.

"Strategic planning entails a belief that you can, to some extent, shape your own destiny as well as being shaped by external forces.

"In Australia, the larger institutes of technology have been developing corporate strategies over the past five years.

Long-standing

"Some universities also have commenced the process, notably the Australian National University," he said.

"At Monash there has been a long-standing commitment to planning by virtue of the special responsibilities of the deans to their faculties, the demands of triennial submissions and the role of the Development Committee.

"The common membership of the Vice-Chancellor and his senior colleagues on the Central Budgets Committee and the Development Committee has also facilitated putting things in place.

"But the university is more than the sum of its parts; and last year's McNeill Report on senior management made a number of comments on the need for planning at the centre of the university," Professor Logan said.

"Clearly, the process whereby the university spells out its future is as

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● Professor Mal Logan

important as the end result.

"A great deal of discussion and analysis has to take place at different levels in the university community to make this a 'bottom-up' as well as a 'top-down' exercise.

"Its success or failure will depend on the community's response to the idea, on management's capacity to stimulate new developments and close some down, and on the close interaction of budgetary and policy functions."

Professor Logan intends to visit a number of departments and other groups over the next few months to discuss these matters.

He is also inviting comments and suggestions from all members of the university.

Town-gown link in focus

Monash and the City of Waverley have combined, in their 25th anniversary years, to present photographs from the city's art collection at the University Gallery.

Among more than 200 photographs, the Waverley collection contains works by three Monash graduates: Peter Elliston (Ph.D. physics 1968), Jo Daniell (B.Ec. 1966) and Ann Balla (B.A. 1986).

They are included in the exhibition, *The Lens and Eye: Photographs from the City of Waverley Art Collection*, which was opened by arts critic and feminist author, Beatrice Faust, and continues until 17 October. (See centre pages.)

This is the final exhibition for the gallery at its present location: from early next year it will occupy ground floor premises in the new multidisciplinary centre.

Gallery hours for *The Lens and Eye* are from 10 am to 5 pm weekdays except Wednesday, 11 am to 6 pm.



● Jo Daniell's No 46, Cordillo Downs Station, Sturt's Stony Desert, South Australia 1983.

Higher degrees do not help teachers

Masters and Ph.D degrees in education are not equipping graduates hired by the Victorian Education Department with the kinds of expertise the department needs, according to a highly-placed adviser to the Education Minister.

The adviser, Mr Bernard Rechter, manager of the portfolio policy co-ordination division of the ministry, was addressing a staff seminar in the Faculty of Education.

The dean of the faculty, Professor Peter Fensham, arranged the seminar to discuss the issuing of the first volume of a report on *Higher Degree Studies in Two Faculties of Education 1950-85*. (See story *Monash Reporter*, No. 7-86, 2 Sept.).

The project was conducted for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission under the supervision of Professor Fensham and Professor Don Spearritt, of the Department of Education, Sydney University.

The first volume deals with Monash. A second volume dealing with Sydney has now been completed.

During the survey, many Masters and Ph.D graduates criticised the Victorian Department of Education for its failure to give special recognition to higher degree holders joining its staff.

They said that a higher degree often amounted to no more than a badge of respectability.

Mr Rechter said that the State system,

with its 53,000 government school teachers, and 800,000 pupils, and annual budget around \$2600 million, called for more and more highly expert people for its leadership and administration.

The kinds of expertise the department needed included knowledge of what could be called the "politics of education" — the roles of various interest groups in the education field, he said.

These roles were different from those of interest groups in health, transport, and other areas of government.

Expertise was needed, too, in the new technologies relating to education, in economic management and finance, and other management areas.

The bureaucracy, because of the lack of available expertise on many issues, was prone to make ad hoc and wrong decisions, he said.

The department did not find in higher degree graduates the kind of training that would be valuable in deepening and intensifying the bureaucracy's resources.

Mr Rechter pointed to a move, in parts of Australia and overseas, towards the granting of specific Doctor of

Education degrees in place of the Ph.D, and predicted that "we shall see more of this".

Mr Jack Kitson, assistant secretary of the Victorian Secondary Teachers Association and the Teachers Federation of Victoria, conceded that union policy had opposed the granting of special recognition of higher degrees within the department structure.

Teachers had nothing against higher degrees in education, and could see their value in general, he said.

But they asked what higher degree studies meant in practice on the job, in the classrooms, to those battling with

the demand for increased teacher skills, and with exacting changes in the whole teacher role.

As to higher degree studies, there was an immense amount to be done in ascertaining how school pupils actually learned and this had not been tackled within the Education Department.

Similarly, a great deal had to be done on how curriculums were made: How they come about and who decided what was taught to whom.

Higher degrees tended to be seen as "vehicles out of teaching", rather than part of the struggle itself, Mr Kitson said.

National shortage of social workers likely: survey

Australia will face a chronic shortage of social workers unless the Federal Government changes its training policies, says a Monash researcher.

Dr Thea Brown, senior lecturer in Social Work, believes there will be an increasing demand for qualified social workers which can only be satisfied if the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission allows universities to expand course intakes.

Her conclusions are drawn from an annual national survey which she organises.

The survey investigates the success of social work graduates in finding employment, how they got their jobs and their experiences in the first six months.

It aims to pinpoint how graduates gain satisfying positions.

In the late 1960s there was a large increase in social welfare services, which created a huge demand for social workers.

As a result, in 1973 the Whitlam government doubled the course quotas for social work, hoping to relieve the problem.

"Consequently, in 1979, with the third wave of expanded graduating classes, unemployment among the graduates appeared for the first time," Dr Brown said.

"Now, seven years later, the unemployment rate of social workers is negligible again and it is clear that the oversupply which started in the late seventies was a temporary phenomenon."

Dr Brown believes the demand for social workers is increasing again because gradual expansion of social services has absorbed the excess.

"As we become more aware of social issues such as child abuse or the homeless, there will be an increased need for social workers.

"More than 15 per cent of the national workforce are employed in welfare services, and this number will grow," she said.

"We are starting to receive complaints from agencies who cannot find base grade social workers to employ, and I'm afraid that we will have a crisis if the situation worsens."

Dr Brown said the present slight oversupply would be desirable if it were stable, because it would create a floating population of unemployed social workers.

This would mean that as positions become available, they could be filled readily, allowing new areas of need to be

satisfied rapidly.

The national survey, which was set up in 1981 and parallels a Victorian survey begun in 1979, also gives Dr Brown an insight into what stops graduates from gaining employment.

"The greatest single barrier is for people over 30, because employers do not like having an older person in a junior position," she said.

She has found that people in this category are more successful if they apply for senior positions.

"We also discovered that at times of high unemployment among social workers women are at a disadvantage, even though it is a numerically female dominated profession — but we have no idea why this is so."

• Dr Thea Brown



COMPUTER TELEX SERVICE

University staff can now send and receive telex messages from a computer terminal.

This new system, set up by Central Services and the Computer Centre, is a supplement to the existing telex service.

It reduces the current heavy load of the telex operators, offers the sender total control over the contents and format of the message, and can be used 24 hours a day.

More information can be obtained from a User Information Sheet available at the Computer Centre reception desk.



• For the second consecutive year, a woman student at Monash has won the national Masson Memorial Scholarship Prize awarded by the Royal Australian Chemical Institute in honor of its founder, the late Sir David Orme Masson. The prize, a medal and \$500, is awarded for academic achievement and is one of the most prestigious awards available to chemistry and chemical engineering undergraduates. This year's winner is Rachel Williams, pictured, who is doing fourth year honors in Chemistry. She is the daughter of Mrs Nicola Williams, senior tutor in Chemistry and Sub-Dean of Science. Last year's winner was Science honors student, Maria Fragoulis, who is now Mrs Maria Forsyth. Photo courtesy *Waverley Gazette*.

Nixon was typical of US politicians

Richard Nixon is the quintessential American politician and his presidency will be seen in retrospect as one of the most significant this century, says Fulbright visitor, Joan Hoff-Wilson.

She believes Nixon was made a scapegoat over the Watergate affair, and that instead of being an evil person who dirtied American politics, he actually represents the political mainstream.

"At the core of American politics there is a disregard for constitutional behavior, a lack of the sense of what could be considered 'normal' or 'moral' political practice," she says.

"Nixon still does not believe he was guilty of any wrongdoing over Watergate; that the whole operation was within the bounds of American political practice.

"This is not true; in the final analysis the cover-up of Watergate did obstruct justice.

"Nonetheless, he was also a war-time president (he took office in 1968, at the height of the Vietnam commitment) and the United States hasn't experienced a war-time president who hasn't violated the constitution.

"Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Lincoln — all used their expanded (and often unconstitutional) war-time powers with impunity."

Dr Hoff-Wilson, Professor of History at the University of Indiana, had an anti-Nixon stance when she began interviewing the former president two years ago, in preparation for a book.

She expects to be "crucified" for her revisionist conclusions when *Nixon: The*

legacy reconsidered, comes out around the middle of next year.

"I was hoping it would be published while I was out of the country," she says with a grin.

"Americans don't want to know that Nixon's brand of politics is very common — it's simpler for them to say: 'Look at this evil person'."

She now believes that Nixon's six-year presidency should be evaluated 'without running everything through Watergate'.

When this is done, it will quickly become evident that he made major and lasting contributions to domestic and foreign policy, she says.

"It is now clear that in retrospect his will be seen as one of the most significant presidencies this century, certainly since the Second World War.

"He made major contributions to environmental legislation, government reorganisation, economic reform, civil rights and women's rights.

"His attempts to change the welfare system, although they failed, were the most progressive ever proposed."

Nixon now admits he allowed the Vietnam war to drag on for too long, and that the outcome of many of his other policies had depended upon it ending as quickly as possible, Dr Hoff-Wilson says.

"Nixon now believes that he was overly concerned about the reactions of China and the Soviet Union if the United States pulled out of Vietnam precipitately.

Evil

"He says his domestic policies would have had a much easier time in Congress if the peace process had been speeded up.

"If there was evil in the Nixon Administration, it was the evil caused by the unfortunate combination of the personalities and shared paranoia of Nixon and Henry Kissinger," she says.

"Nixon's major foreign policy ideas were his own, but he allowed Henry Kissinger to carry many of them through and to aggrandise himself in the process."

Dr Hoff-Wilson says Nixon and Kissinger both had a tendency to be secretive and to work behind the scenes.

"In combination, all their paranoia and suspicion was compounded and they became obsessed with 'leaks'."

She says all of the wire taps in the first year of the Nixon Administration were on the telephones of friends and associates of Kissinger — at Kissinger's

instigation — and would not in all likelihood have taken place had Kissinger not been in such a top government position.

"However, if you look at the impeachment charges against Nixon, and at his record, you can see that the telephone taps and his general secrecy all were justified as national security issues having to do with the war.

"Having got used to wire-tapping in respect to war, it was just a small step to wire-tapping for domestic purposes."

She says Watergate also highlighted a continuing problem in the American political system — the amount of power held by top presidential advisers.

Because these people were "unelected" public servants, they were "somewhat callous or indifferent" to electoral politics, and they seemed able to separate completely personal morality from political morality," she said.

Worrying

"It must be kept in mind that Nixon did not know about the initial Watergate break-in; his 'crime' was the cover-up.

"But as president, he was very bright, very sharp, and he knew what he was doing, and yet his aides were able to take illegal actions on his behalf without his knowledge.

"It is very worrying that this situation still exists, especially when there is no real evidence that a president like Ronald Reagan does know what is going on," she says.

Dr Hoff-Wilson, a Fulbright senior scholar, is teaching during third term in the Monash department of history.

Her specialities include diplomatic history and women's history, and her major published works are *American business and foreign policy 1920:1933*; *Ideology and economics: US relations with the Soviet Union 1918-1933*; *Herbert Clark Hoover: Forgotten progressive*; *Sexism and the law: A study of male beliefs and judicial bias in Britain and the United States*, and *Without precedent: The life and career of Eleanor Roosevelt*.

During her stay at Monash, she has given public lectures on Nixon, and on the status of American women.

She has another book about to be published, on the *Changing legal status of US women*, which warns of an impending split in the women's movement between what she calls the "political" feminists (those seeking individual rights) and the "cultural" feminists (who want collective rights).

● Dr Joan Hoff-Wilson



Engineers still tops in the starting salaries

Starting salaries are still particularly good for graduate engineers.

The latest list of figures in the *Survey of Graduate Starting Salaries*, issued by the Careers and Appointments Service, has them on top again.

On figures to 30 May 1986 compiled from employers' responses, aeronautical, metallurgical, mining and industrial engineers do best in the pass degree category with a median starting salary of \$21,500.

In the honors degree list, the leaders are electrical engineers, with a median of \$21,800.

Careers counsellor Jenny Baldwin's general comment on the engineering section is that while engineers have continued to set the highest starting salaries, their levels have shown the smallest annual percentage increase.

Her comments on other degrees are:

Arts — Salaries continue to hold their place with those of other disciplines, with Social Science showing a significant rise.

Economics — The relatively lower starting salaries paid to Economics graduates reflects the tendency of the chartered accounting profession to pay salaries \$3000 to \$4000 below those offered by other private employers.

Law — Graduates have received significantly increased starting salaries this year, with the exception of the Economics/Law graduates, whose salaries are lower because of the position of the chartered accounting profession. B.Juris.LLB graduates show one of the highest increases overall (13.4 per cent).

Science — This year Computer Science graduates have dropped from their position of receiving one of the highest starting salaries of all science graduates to one of the lowest (a percentage rise for the year of 8.4). The highest increases have been recorded for Environmental Science (13.4) and for Maths / Stats / Physics (12.7).

Higher degrees — As in past years, too little information has come in on higher degree starting salaries to form a table. However, on average, Master's degree graduates were paid \$24,000 and Ph.D graduates around \$27,000.

On the salaries for Master of Business Administration graduates, only three of 164 employers approached gave figures.

Some highest median figures for pass graduates from faculties other than

engineering are: Humanities \$20,000; Economics \$19,650; Jurisprudence \$20,910; Geology \$20,750. (Honors degree graduates average about \$1000 more.)

The 32-page booklet, produced by the Careers and Appointments Service with the support of the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins and Sells, covers a wide range of starting salary details in private industry, the Australian and Victorian public services, and in post-primary teaching.

As well as such facts as the number of new graduates employed in different organisations, it has a survey of graduate recruitment processes in various firms, and a survey of what happens to a graduate in the first year at work.

Etruscan vase proves to be hidden treasure

The "Monash Amphora" is one of the items on display in the Museum of Victoria's Etruscan exhibition, organised as part of the Spoleto Festival.

The vase, now known to be worth around \$10,000, was a real bargain buy for the department of Classical Studies which acquired it in 1976 from English antiquities dealer, Charles Ede.

It was certified simply as "Etruscan", and cost \$756.

Some eight years later, Nigel Spivey, a research student at the British School at Rome who was working on Etruscan art, learned about the vase from Mr Ede.

He asked Monash for a photograph, and later identified the piece as the work of the Micali Painter, an outstanding Etruscan black-figure master active during the period 530-500 BC.

Spivey said the scene of two figures dancing either side of the pot was unique within the painter's known repertoire, and he was delighted "to find the Monash vase to be a new and quite important piece to be added to the corpus".

Senior lecturer in Classical Studies, Mr Saul Bastomsky, says the Museum of Victoria has now valued the piece at \$10,000, the amount it was insured for while on transit to the exhibition.

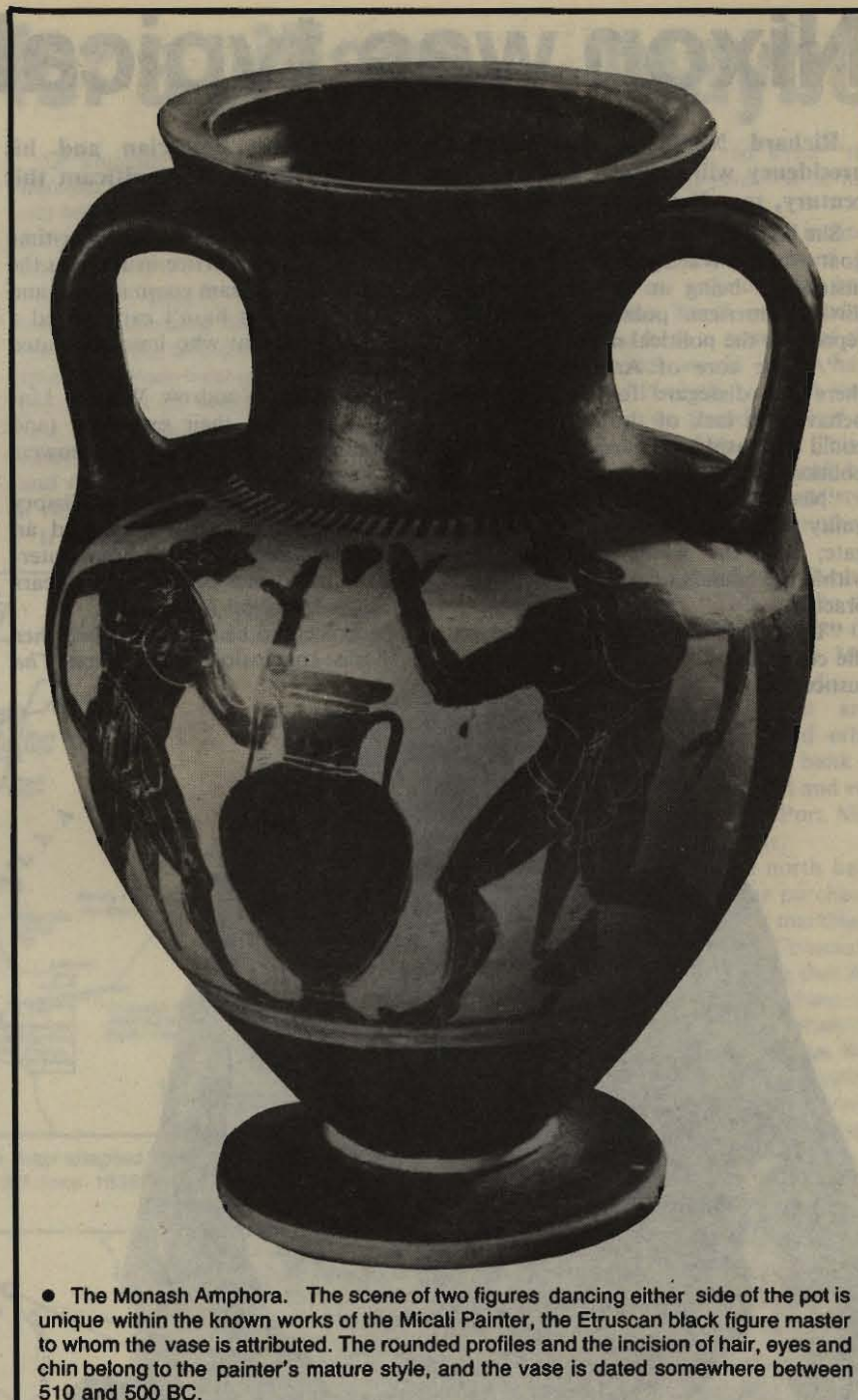
"This represents an increase of some 1223 per cent in 10 years," he says.

"Even more important is the fact that in the catalogue of works of the Micali Painter, one piece will be known for ever more as the 'Monash amphora'."

The exhibition opened on 15 September in the museum's Thorpe Gallery, and will continue until 15 October.

Material has been assembled from public and private collections around Australia, and some exhibits will be displayed in tombs and kilns specially constructed in the Etruscan style.

The Etruscans, an advanced culture, lived in Central Italy between the 7th and 2nd centuries, BC.



● The Monash Amphora. The scene of two figures dancing either side of the pot is unique within the known works of the Micali Painter, the Etruscan black figure master to whom the vase is attributed. The rounded profiles and the incision of hair, eyes and chin belong to the painter's mature style, and the vase is dated somewhere between 510 and 500 BC.

Women were on top in Ancient Rome

Things were not good for men in the patriarchal society of Ancient Rome, says Alba Romano, senior lecturer in Classical Studies.

Living in what she describes as an "exclusively, unabashedly blue-ribbon patriarchy", they were under the total authority of their fathers or grandfathers, and did not attain independence until the death of the paterfamilias.

Conversely, women were in a very good position as the frequently favored offspring of all-powerful fathers, and if wealthy they also could have the upper hand in marriage.

"If marriage failed, the women were able to return to their power base, the paternal home, without any social or financial loss," said Dr Romano in a seminar which was part of the Centre of General and Comparative Literature's third term program.

"They were able — and strongly encouraged — to start again, unburdened by children and in possession of their assets.

"Wives walked into marriage protected by their dowry, and in case of divorce the dowry was restored to the bride's own family.

"Even if the marriage was dissolved by gross dereliction of the wife — adultery, drunkenness, poisoning of

children, counterfeiting of keys — the husband was allowed to retain only one-sixth of the dowry.

"Divorce was a great instrument a woman had, be it as a threat or reality; she could return home any time to a welcoming family."

Children always remained in the father's custody since they belong to his family.

"I am not aware of any document that indicates this was a source of distress for the mother," says Dr Romano.

"Given the very common practice of adoption, it seems that Roman parents divested themselves of children without great compunction."

There was overwhelming evidence of the power of Roman women, she said.

"Historians revel in portraying prominent women who distinguished themselves either for their vices or their virtues.

"Lavinia, Tarpeia, Lucretia, Cornelia, Sempronia, Marcia, Fulvia, Livia, both Julias, Messalina, Agrippina; these women have shaped Roman History to a vast extent."

Dr Romano believes the undeniable power of Roman women derived mostly from the weakness of the marital relationship — its easy dissolubility.



● Dr Alba Romano

MONASH REPORTER

Export base for Japanese

Geographer Dave Edgington believes the Australian government should be doing more to encourage Japanese companies to use this country as an export base.

Dr Edgington recently gained his Ph.D at Monash for a survey of the influences acting upon the location and behavior of Japanese transnational corporations in Australia.

His thesis emphasises that the Japanese investment experience has differed from that of British and United States companies when they expanded into Australia in the 1950s and 1960s.

"The British and Americans set up production centres, using Australia both as a market and export base," he says.

"The Japanese have been 'trading oriented', keeping production and technology close to home so, while they are selling in Australia, they are not using this country as an export base."

He believes Australian governments could have done more to get the Japanese to change this approach — and it is still not too late to act.

His thesis, *Influences upon the location and behavior of Japanese transnational corporations in Australia*, will be published next year by George Allen and Unwin.

British-born Dr Edgington travelled a circuitous route to Monash.

He gained a degree in estate management at London University and travelled to Melbourne by way of Afghanistan, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand and a round-Australia trip, arriving here in 1973.

For a time he was economic adviser at the Japanese Consulate in Melbourne, and is now doing an economic analysis of employment distribution for the Victorian Ministry of Planning and Environment.

Industry to study maths at Monash

Monash will be the venue for the third national Mathematics-in-Industry Study Group conference to be held from December 1 to 5.

About 30 researchers from industry and about 70 professional mathematicians are expected to attend the conference, held under the sponsorship of CSIRO Division of Mathematics and Statistics, with the Victorian branch of

the Division of Applied Mathematics of the Australian Mathematics Society as the main co-sponsor.

The gathering will open with the industrial representatives presenting the mathematicians with about 10 problems originating in industry.

The mathematicians and the industrial people will then work together on the problems for the next three days.

The group director, Dr Frank de Hoog, has been spending six months in gathering interesting problems — those in any area of mathematics of practical importance, and amenable to mathematical modelling.

Details are obtainable from Dr de Hoog, CSIRO Division of Mathematics and Statistics, GPO Box 1965, Canberra 2601.

This will be the place for a village — maybe

A fresh analysis of John Batman's celebrated walkabout of June 1835 has led Dr Stuart Duncan, a senior lecturer in Geography, to question accepted history on key points.

He has put before the Royal Historical Society of Victoria his ideas on where it was that Batman made his treaty with the Aborigines that ceded him 600,000 acres; and on where Batman intended the future "village" of Melbourne to lie.

He puts the treaty spot somewhere in the Thomastown area on the banks of Edgars Creek, rather than on the Plenty River or the Merri Creek as historians have suggested.

Dr Duncan has formed his view by studying Batman's account of the journey, and the sketch map showing his party's movements, using topographical and geological maps and going over the ground.

He claims Batman's journal makes it clear that Batman reached the Maribyrnong on his return march and followed it down to its junction with the Yarra.

"The sketch map was falsified to show his 'side-line' coming down to the Yarra east of Melbourne; if the return is plotted in reverse, north-east from Flemington, it comes, very plausibly, to Thomastown.

"Likewise, if Batman's outward journey is reconstructed from the topographical details and disregarding the distances Batman claimed to walk — and invariably overstated — his 'Mount Iramoo' can be identified as Redstone Hill, near Sunbury," Dr Duncan says.

"Batman's eastward trek to find the Aborigines whose smoke was seen from Mt Iramoo brings him to Edgars Creek and an intersection with the line north east from Flemington."

As to what spot Batman meant when he wrote in his journal, "This will be the place for a village", Dr Duncan says that the plaque in the pavement in Flinders Street saying "John Batman landed near this spot, June 1835" is wrongly placed.

Believing that Batman was not in the boat that went up the Yarra from the Maribyrnong on Monday, June 8, 1835, he feels that the plaque is inappropriate and should be removed.

"There is an opportunity to erect a memorial in a more appropriate place," he says in the latest issue of the *RHSV Journal*.

"This is the new park being developed on the banks of the lower Yarra, at the mouth of Stony Creek.

"It will be known as Stony Creek Backwash Memorial Park, to commemorate the men who died when part of the West Gate Bridge collapsed.

"As this was where John Batman stepped ashore to begin his walkabout, it is surely the most eligible site at which to record his contribution to the exploration and settlement of Victoria."

Dr Duncan's opinion about whether Batman landed near the Flinders Street site has been formed partly on his interpretation of Batman's most famous journal entry:

Monday, June 8, 1835 — "The wind foul this morning for Indented Head. We tried, but could not get out of the river. The boat went up the large river I have spoken of, which comes from the east, and I am glad to state, about six miles up found the river all good water and very deep. This will be the place for a village. The natives on shore."

It would be uncharacteristic of Bat-

man, Dr Duncan says, to write "the boat went up the large river" if he had gone along himself.

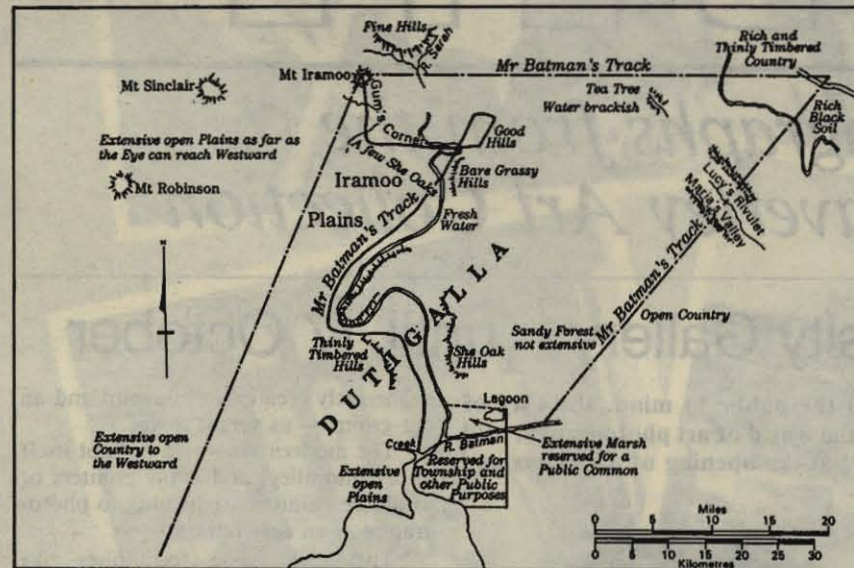
"My reading of the journal inclines me to the view, often expressed by others, that Batman was not in the boat that went up the Yarra on Monday, June 8. Had he been a member of the party, the journal would surely have been phrased differently, e.g. "I went up the river . . . we found the river all good water and very deep, etc." This is not to denigrate him as egotistical, but merely to acknowledge the prose style that is followed consistently throughout the journal."

It can even be argued, Dr Duncan says, that the words "This will be the place for a village" need not refer to the north bank of the Yarra where Melbourne was later to be established.

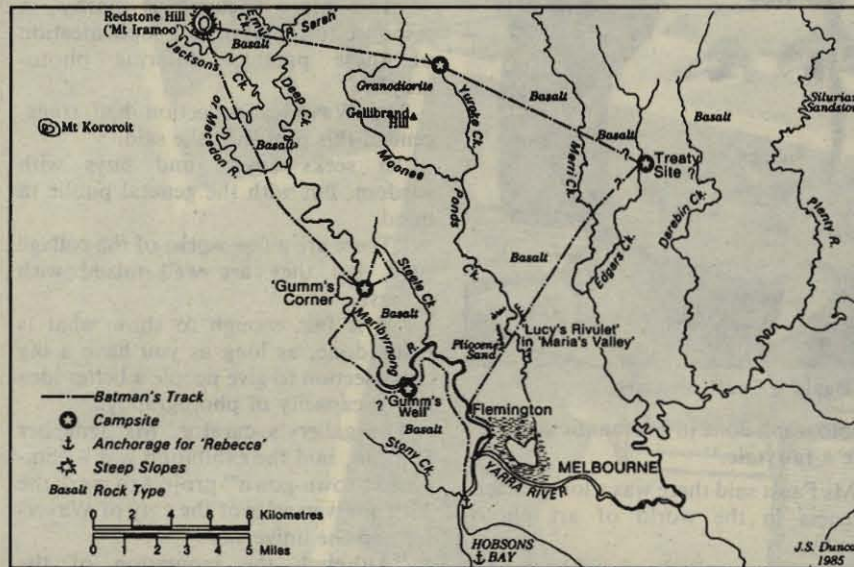
"Batman's map shows an area 'Reserved for a Township and other Public purposes', on the south bank of the Yarra extending to the coast and embracing all of what is now Port Melbourne and South Melbourne.

"It does not include the north bank between the boundary of the purchased block and the lagoon and marshland that were 'reserved as Public Common'.

"However, given the trouble that was taken to alter the map and to have the treaty description of the tract include the area, I am inclined to believe that Batman realised the value of the site visited by the boat party. He might, of course, have envisaged a village on the south bank!"



● Above. Part of John Batman's sketch map adapted from a lithographed facsimile made in 1871. Below. John Batman's route, 3-7 June, 1835, as reconstructed in 1985 by Dr Duncan from Batman's journal and sketch.



● Dr Stuart Duncan

Mature age study gives a lift to your life

Mature age education is good for you, according to a national survey by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Successful students markedly improve their job status and prospects, and find substantially more job happiness and satisfaction, say the authors of *The impact of higher education on mature age students*.

The survey, sponsored by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission under its evaluation and investigation program, found the progress of mature age students (those who begin an undergraduate course after age 25) is "exemplary", particularly as most are part-timers.

Of the 1978 commencers, over 54 per cent have already graduated, and a further 20 per cent are expected to do so soon.

Of the graduates, 43 per cent have begun further courses — master's

degrees, graduate diplomas, another bachelor's degree, or Ph.Ds.

The survey was done by Terry Hore, Leo West, Elena Eaton and Beverley Kermond.

As well as compiling formal statistics, the group looked at the changes occurring in the working and personal lives of mature age students as a result of their having gained bachelor degrees.

They found the students had improved their academic ability, communication and leadership skills, academic interests and self-esteem.

There were also some increases in "intellectual interests, social liberalism, attitudes towards feminism, altruistic orientation and life satisfaction" — and a large decrease in dogmatism.

Mature age students were found to fit

into five main categories, dismissing the common notion that their ranks are heavily loaded with "bored middle-class housewives" — although just on 60 per cent are female.

Early School Leavers (34.2 per cent) tend to come from disadvantaged backgrounds. They should be seen as "an important part of the movement to redress the imbalance of participation of lower socio-economic groups in higher education".

Recyclers — 1 (22.4 per cent) are those without degree qualifications upgrading to a degree. Most are already working in professions when they begin their courses. Most are teachers, but there are nurses, librarians, accountants and counsellors, among others.

Recyclers — 2 (24.6 per cent) have higher degree qualification, and want to update in a different discipline. About

half are doing it to improve job advancement or professional skills and competence.

Returners (11 per cent) are those who completed only part of a higher education course, and now want to finish it.

Deferrers are those who passed HSC but did not go on to higher education at the time. They provide 7.8 per cent, and, like Early Leavers, appear to be from the poorer levels of society.

The benefits of mature age education have been greatest "in every measure" in the Early School Leavers.

The report concludes: "There is no universal list of desirable outcomes from higher education, but on this set of results it seems reasonable to describe the higher education of mature age students as a success story — in their progress and performance, their personal development, and their employment."

THE LENS AND EYE

Photographs from the City of Waverley Art Collection

Monash University Gallery – until 17 October

By choosing photographic works with the public in mind, the City of Waverley had escaped the pretensions of the world of art photography, said critic and feminist writer, Beatrice Faust, at the opening of *The Lens and Eye* exhibition.

"I'm very impressed with the Waverley collection; Australian photography from the 1880s to the 1980s is contained within these 53 photographs."

Ms Faust said she had not particularly liked some original exhibitions containing works now in the Waverley collection.

"The fact that the works look especially good on the walls at Monash suggests to me that the Waverley selection committee has been choosing the best available, getting the cream.

"And the photographs benefit from the comparison and contrast."

The collection was a legitimate cross-fertilisation between art and photography, she said.

"When you look at works here like Grant Mudford's — and I'm a big fan of his — they look like hard-edged paintings.

"But they do things with color, film and light which are extremely difficult, subtle, and only capable of being done by photography.

"Harold Cazneaux's *Pouring Steel* is another example — it is an industrial



● Beatrice Faust

photograph done in a romantic style; it's like a fairytale."

Ms Faust said there was a lot of defensiveness in the world of art photography.

"A new method of criticism has developed, a new language, which

deliberately creates an in-group and an out-group — us versus them.

"The modern art world has got itself up a blind alley, and many painters or would-be painters are turning to photography as an easy option.

"They use passé techniques like collage under the impression they are doing something new for photography, but they are just being parasites.

"The new language is partly in response to the apparent sophistication of these painters entering photography."

The Waverley collection had transcended this problem, she said.

"It seeks advice and buys with wisdom, but with the general public in mind.

"There are a few works of the collage type, but they are well mixed with others.

"It is fair enough to show what is being done, as long as you have a big cross-section to give people a better idea of the capacity of photography."

The gallery's curator, Ms Jenepher Duncan, said the exhibition was a combined "town-gown" project to mark the 25th anniversaries of the City of Waverley and the university.

"Although the reputation of the photographic section of the Waverley Art Collection has grown well beyond the council's boundaries, the photographs have not been seen together outside the municipal context.

"The exhibition, culled from some 200 photographs, sets out the broad range of the collection which spans just over 100 years and includes some of Australia's best-known photographers."

Ms Duncan said early contributors included Charles Bayliss, Harold Cazneaux and Max Dupain.

Contemporary photographers whose works showed their fascination with the Australian landscape included Jo Daniell, Rodney Harris, Mark Strizic, Michael Klivanek and Ingeborg Thyssen.

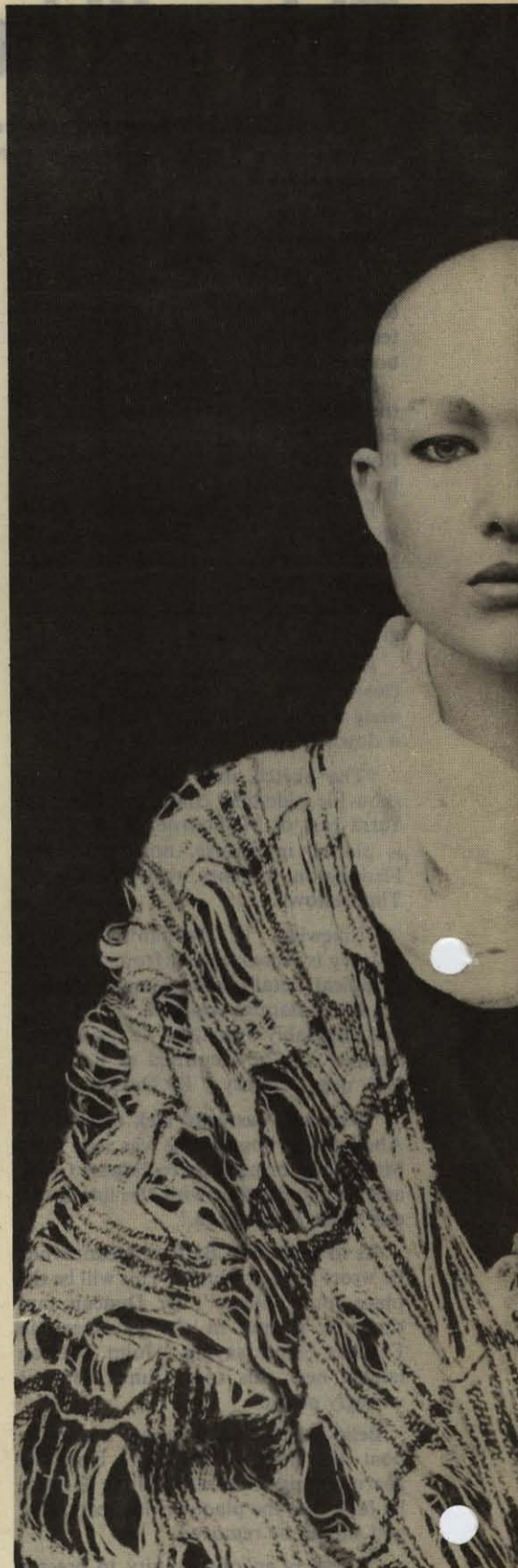
"The photograph as a statement of visual fact is finely represented by the portraits and life studies of Sue Ford, Roderick McNicol, David Moore, Max Dupain, Wolfgang Sievers and Bill Henson," Ms Duncan said.



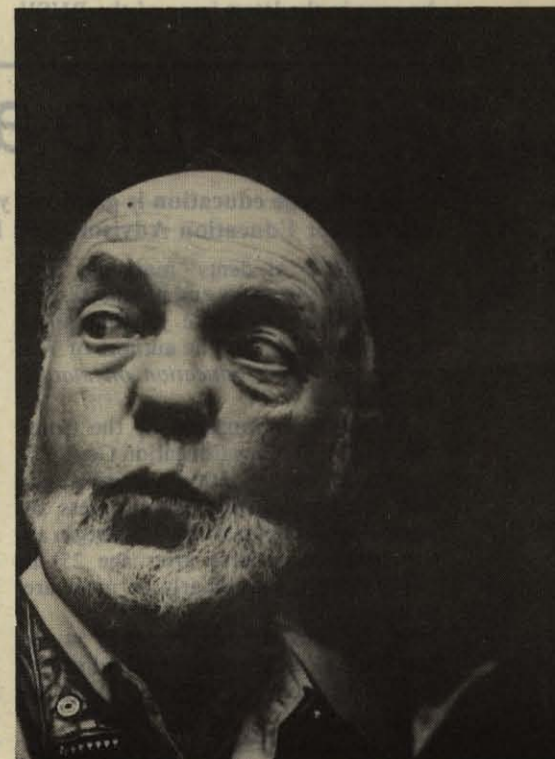
● Officials from the City of Waverley who helped to organise the exhibition included Gwen Stainton, arts officer and curator, and Noel Denton, chairman of the photographic selection committee.

MONASH REPORTER

● Photos — Terry Bogue



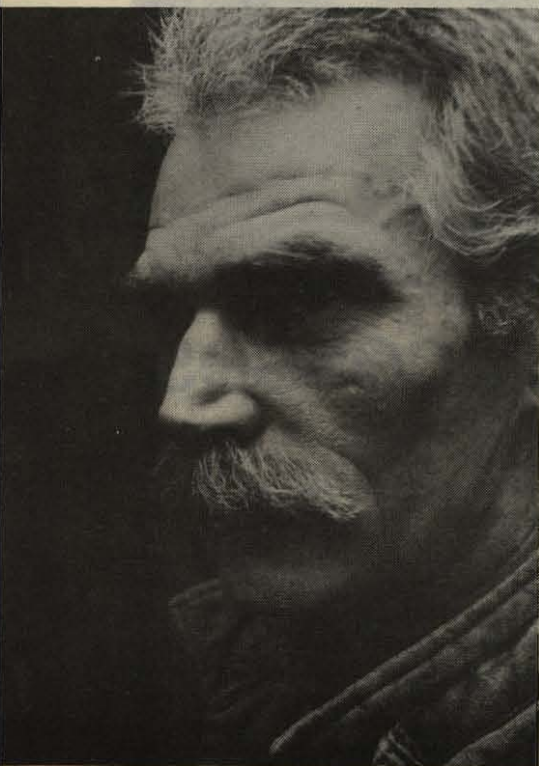
● Carol Wells 1985



● Photographers Wolfgang Sievers and Roderick McNicol



Roderick McNicol



at the opening of *The Lens and Eye*.



● *Redfern Interior* 1949. David Moore



● *Inter Departures 3* 1980, Ann Balla



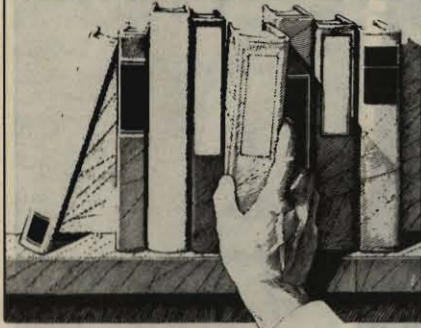
● *Blanket Bay* 1981. Peter Elliston



● *Sulphuric Acid Plant of Electrolytic Zinc, Hobart, Tasmania* 1959. Wolfgang Sievers

Long ago, but not so far away

BOOKS



When a booklet entitled *Victoria: Long, long ago* is published soon by the Museum of Victoria, the authors' names will be given as Leaellyn and Pat Rich.

For the latter, publication is no novelty. Dr Pat Rich has been, since 1984, a senior lecturer in the Monash departments of Earth Sciences and Zoology.

Her two latest books are *Kadimakara: Extinct vertebrates of Australia* and *The fossil vertebrate record of Australia*.

For Leaellyn Rich, however, the appearance of the booklet will be a momentous event, as it is her first publication.

Now aged nine, and a pupil at Monash Primary School, she worked with her mother, Pat, in the booklet's creation, and provided some of the illustrations.

Victoria: Long, long ago will be produced in color for use in schools from preparatory to second grade.

Dr Rich has been delighted to find that even quite young children enjoy learning about dinosaurs and other extinct creatures from the earliest times in Australia.

"In fact, *Victoria: Long, long ago* was written for a short series of talks given in Sandra Mackiewicz's first grade class at Monash Primary School in 1983," she says.

"It is through the efforts of such teachers that special subjects like geology are able to be accommodated in a primary school system."

The booklet tells of when giant kangaroos and birds three metres high lived where Melbourne stands today; and of how, long before that, Melbourne was beneath the sea, the haunt of armor-plated fish and colorful corals like those of the Great Barrier Reef.

In a text that goes back to 360 million years, the 12,000 years that have passed since one could walk to Tasmania are a moment.

The booklet shows how fossils come about, and recalls some of the stories of discovery. It ranges outside Melbourne proper to Beaumaris, Miamia, Lancefield, Bacchus Marsh and Emerald, where Dr Rich and her husband, Dr Tom Rich, curator of vertebrate fossils at the Museum of Victoria, live with their children Leaellyn and baby Timothy.

Readers will notice that one of the dinosaurs, the graceful and fast-running *Leaellynosaura*, has a familiar name.

It is the name that Pat and Tom Rich gave to one of their dinosaur fossil finds at Dinosaur Cove, Cape Otway.

Leaellyn Rich thus becomes the first Australian schoolgirl to have a dinosaur named after her.

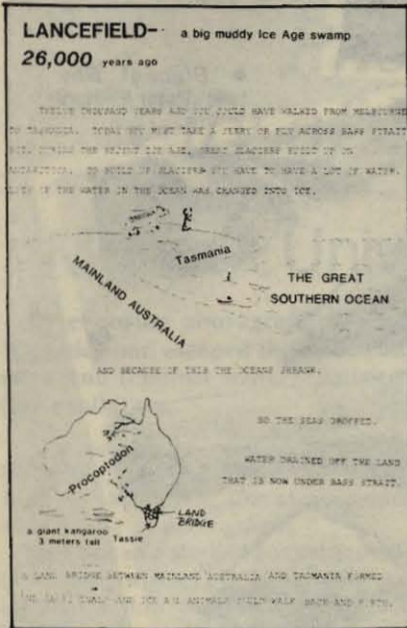
It is appropriate then that, with her mother's help, she is to appear soon in her local newspaper, *The Emerald Trader*, as a columnist writing on the rocks, fossils and other prehistoric features of the district.

Pat and Tom Rich have four books for children to be published soon by the Shakespeare Head Press, Sydney, which deal with dinosaurs and fossil marsupials, birds and other backboned animals of Australia's past.

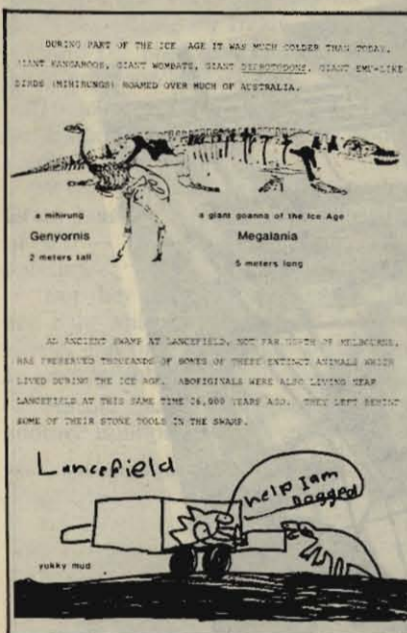
They have spent three years in developing them, along with study kits for teaching palaeontology in primary and secondary schools.

The study kit that accompanies *Victoria: Long, long ago* will be available in December, and information can be obtained from Dr Rich at the department of Earth Sciences.

• Co-authors, Dr Pat Rich and her daughter, Leaellyn. Photo — Richard Crompton.



• Pages from *Victoria: Long, long ago* showing some of Leaellyn Rich's contributions in words and pictures.



Chemistry's formula for past successes

The department of Chemistry is so proud of its history it has published a book in the university's Silver Jubilee year.

Twenty-five years of chemistry at Monash tells how the department was the first to be built and opened, and the first to get a professor. (Dr Ron Brown, then a reader in Theoretical Chemistry at the University of Melbourne, was appointed Foundation Professor of Chemistry at Monash in November, 1959.)

Another point of pride is that it was a chemist who, in 1956, first suggested

that the university should be named after the great Victorian engineer, soldier and administrator, Sir John Monash.

That was John Swan, at the time with the CSIRO, who almost 10 years later became Professor of Organic Chemistry at Monash, then Pro-Vice-Chancellor (1975). He was Dean of the Faculty of Science from 1976 until he retired as Emeritus Professor in 1984.

Ron Brown and John Swan are among those who write affectionately of the early and later days of the department in this 48-page illustrated publication.

Others are Dr Frank Eastwood, reader; Mr Doug Ellis, now director of the Sports and Recreation Association who was the department's first laboratory manager; Dr Jean Youatt, senior lecturer; Professor Bruce West (inorganic chemistry) and Professor Roy Jackson (organic chemistry).

There are memories of early days, too, from Dick Harcourt, the university's first Ph.D in chemistry, and Ian McWilliam, the first M.Sc.

The book, illustrated with half-tone photographs and a colored centre-spread (of academic, technical and clerical staffs, research students and research personnel of October, 1985) also includes a full list of graduates and staff over the 25 years, and a list of major equipment built in the workshops.

You can't even take apathy for granted

The religious factor in Australian life

by Gary Bouma and Beverley Dixon
MARC Australia RRP \$9.95

If one thing seemed certain in our easygoing Australian way of life, it was apathy about religion.

Only a few puritan wowsers, the odd Catholic and some religious nuts ever talked about God.

If ever there was a country where the 1960s pronouncement, "God is Dead", appeared to hold true, it was the Land of the Southern Cross.

All of which means that, for unquestioning academics and politicians, and perhaps for all the rest of us, *The Religious Factor in Australian Life*, a new book by Gary Bouma, senior lecturer in the department of Sociology, and Beverley Dixon (head of the department of Home Economics at Victoria College, Rusden) is going to come as a rude shock.

For what they have found, by means of a carefully constructed sociological survey, is that nearly 60 per cent of Australians claim to be religious, more than 85 per cent identify with a religious group and less than five per cent are atheists.

Perhaps more surprisingly, two-thirds of Australians admit to praying, meditating or contemplating, and more than one in four goes to church at least once a month.

Australia is not the secular country we all thought.

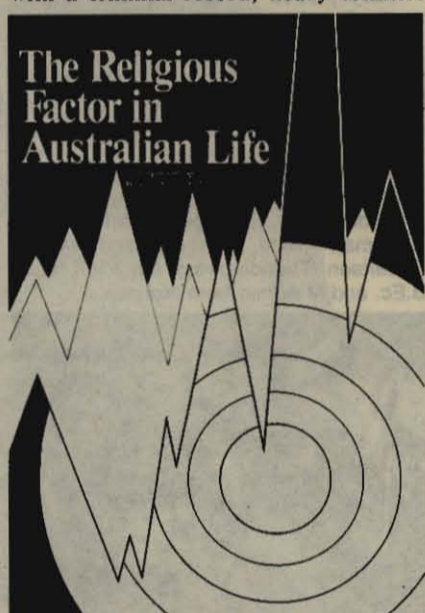
The authors have also determined that religious identification tends to affect social attitudes.

In fact, it makes a difference in eight out of 10 social issues measured.

And even here there were surprises. For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Lutherans and their ilk.

As might be expected, they and the Catholics turned out to be most pro-family.

Another interesting finding was that in general the level of antipathy towards different races and ethnic groups was far less than that shown towards people with a criminal record, heavy drinkers



and people who are emotionally unstable.

The Religious Factor in Australian Life incorporates part of the research of the Australian Values Systems Study, the Australian component of an important international survey being undertaken in more than 20 countries.

The conduct of the research work was supervised by a committee which was chaired by Dr Don Edgar, the director of the Institute of Family Studies, and included representatives from universities and industry as well as Mr Gary Morgan of the Roy Morgan Research Centre.

The questionnaire was based on an international model which took about 18 months to prepare, although it was tailored to Australian needs.

While it is always easy to criticise such surveys on the basis of their questions, I found this one in particular pretty sensible.

Part of its reasonableness stems from the authors' careful attempt not to make claims beyond what their data will support.

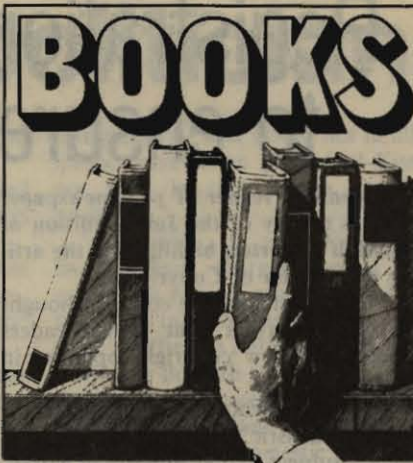
Therein, however, lies one of the paradoxes of research based on questionnaires: The way people answer questions, and what they actually do in their lives, are sometimes two very different things.

In this case, that could pull in two directions.

People who would not admit to being religious to their friends may do so in the anonymity of a survey.

On the other hand, those who express tolerant views may find they are not so tolerant when faced with a real life situation.

And so, like all good surveys, *The*



Religious Factor in Australian Life points to further interesting questions.

Although the book is printed clearly it retains the look of a cheap computer print out which makes it irritating to read at times.

In my copy, the computer had decided to swallow at least part of one paragraph.

The organisation of the book is functional, but that does not seem to detract from the interest it should have for a wide variety of policy makers, sociologists, church leaders and lay people.

For until now it has been easy to discount the religious factor in Australian life.

Tim Thwaites



• Dr Gary Bouma

Creating a history for all Australians

Four Monash historians are playing key roles in the creation of the greatest history of Australia — and one of the most splendid national histories ever published.

They are Professor Graeme Davison and Dr Marion Aveling of the department of History, and Professor John McCarty and Ms Ailsa McLeary of the department of Economic History.

The work, *Australians — A historical library*, will be issued as a set of 10 volumes through 1987 and 1988 for the Australian Bicentennial, and will cover from 40,000 years ago to the present.

Five of the 10 volumes will be histories — *Australians to 1788*, *Australians 1838*, *Australians 1888*, *Australians 1938*, and *Australians from 1939*.

The other five will be reference books, including an historical dictionary and a new kind of national history atlas.

Three of the history books will be what historians know as 'slice' volumes, in which history is presented as a series of cross-sections analysed at different stages in the passage of time.

Professors Davison and McCarty and Ms McLeary have edited and sent to press *Australians 1888*.

MONASH REPORTER

Dr Aveling and her co-editor, Professor Alan Atkinson, of the University of New England, have done the same with *Australians 1838*.

The books are the result of seven years' work for the editors, assisted by other writers and researchers from Monash and elsewhere.

Professor Davison says the books are aimed at the general reader rather than the specialist.

"We have taken pains to make *Australians 1888* readable without making it bland and simplistic."

The marketing of the 10 volumes will be done first as a set, with the five history volumes appearing in order and the reference books becoming available at different times.

There is a plan that the giant production will later be broken down into paperbacks for individual sale.

For the publication and marketing of the history, David Syme and Co. Ltd. of Melbourne has joined with John Fairfax and Sons Ltd and Kevin Weldon and Associates Pty. Ltd. of Sydney to form Fairfax Syme and Weldon Associates, GPO Box 506, Sydney 2001. Ms Deborah Winter can be telephoned there for information, on (02) 282 3234.



• Professor John McCarty, Dr Marion Aveling, Professor Graeme Davison and Ms Ailsa McLeary. Photo — Tony Miller

Registration not needed to ensure copyright

Recently a reader of your newspaper sent us a copy of the July 2 edition of *Monash Reporter*, highlighting the article on Register of Copyrights.

That reader, like the council, thought it was important that other readers understand how copyright operates in Australia.

Copyright protects original literary, musical, artistic and dramatic works as well as subject-matter other than works, namely — films, records, broadcasts and the typeface of published editions.

Original works, such as musical works, are protected by copyright as soon as they are made, e.g. written.

Protection is automatic — there is no system of registration or any other procedure involved.

International protection for works protected by copyright is regulated by the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions.

Australia is a member of both conventions.

One of the Berne convention's basic principles is that protection of works must be automatic and not conditional upon compliance with such formal

requirements as registration, payment of fees, and the deposit of copies.

The Copyright Act also provides certain presumptions of ownership in favor of the named author which will apply unless put in issue by the other party in a court action.

Consequently, it is not necessary, and in fact is contrary to Australia's international obligations, for the government to provide a registration service.

Private registration services therefore do not perform any official (governmental) function.

They may provide some ease of mind to some people, in the same way as others feel more secure by sending a copy by mail to themselves and leaving it sealed.

I should point out, however, that any methods such as these are only relevant if they assist in providing evidence of authorship (rather than showing that on a particular day a person lodged a copy, or received a copy in the mail, of a particular work).

In my view, the best proof of authorship is the original drafts and final original version of the work (written or taped).

Therefore it is advisable to keep these materials.

If it ever becomes an issue, further valuable evidence can be provided by other people who know the author has written the work.

In almost all cases, the author's own statements in court would be sufficient.

Additionally, it is prudent for the author to keep a record of all those to whom he submits his works and ensure that all copies are labelled with the copyright notice, i.e. ©, name of the copyright owner, year of first publication.

This notice is necessary to attract full international protection notably in the United States.

In my view, if these steps are followed, proving authorship will not be a problem.



Most of the problems faced by authors do not involve disputes as to authorship anyway, but are related to the contractual obligations they have entered into (often because they have signed an agreement before having it reviewed by a lawyer).

Should any author have an inquiry on copyright or related questions such as

contracts, confidential information and designs law, they can obtain free advice from the council's lawyers on (02) 957 2941 or toll-free (008) 22 6103, or by writing to 22 Alfred Street, Milsons Point 2061.

Emmanuel Candi
Legal Officer
Australian Copyright Council

Dig out your blue suede shoes

Remember the Thunderbirds, the Chessmen, the Planets and the Blue Echoes?

They played for people like Johnny O'Keefe, the Bee Gees and Johnny Chester back in the fifties and sixties.

Now, some members of these groups have formed the All Stars, "the most authentic sixties rock-n-roll group in

Victoria", and they will be playing at a rock-n-roll night at the University Club on Saturday, 18 October.

There will be full drink waitress and bar service, a buffet supper, a free wine-tasting beforehand and prizes for the best-dressed and the best-dance couples, all for \$12 a head. Tickets are available from the club from 1 October.

Science conference

The Australian Academy of Science is inviting proposals for papers for the 1987 Elizabeth and Frederick White Research Conferences.

The conferences, held in Canberra twice yearly, examine the physical and mathematical sciences related to solid earth, terrestrial oceans, the earth's atmosphere, solar-terrestrial science, space sciences and astronomy.

Further information is available from Mrs Hilary Back, (062) 47 3966. Applications close with the Academy's Executive Secretary, GPO Box 783, Canberra, ACT 2601, on 15 November.

Talks on speech

The first Australian Conference on Speech Science and Technology will be held at the Australian National University from 24 to 27 November.

Keynote speaker is Professor John Laver, director of the Centre for Speech Technology Research at the University of Edinburgh.

Information about conference bookings, and other details, can be obtained from Dr Bruce Millar, The Secretariat, Department of Engineering Physics, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra City, 2601 or by phoning (062) 49 4572.

Cambridge initiative

In a major initiative, the Cambridge Commonwealth Trust is offering five full-cost Packer Cambridge Postgraduate Scholarships each year to Australians who have been offered places to pursue Ph.D courses in subjects deemed relevant to Australia's needs.

Applicants for the scholarships, tenable at the University of Cambridge, must be citizens of Australia, under 26 years of age on 1 October, 1987, and holding, or expecting to hold a first class honours degree.

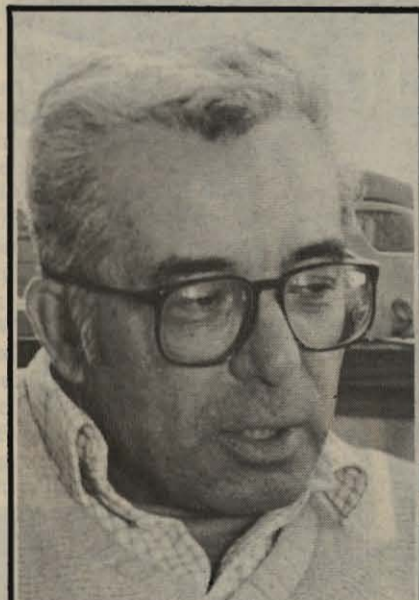
For further information, contact Mr Phil Ruglen, Higher Degree and Scholarships Officer, on ext 2009.

Invitation to historians

Professional historians and students of history are invited to join the History Institute, Victoria.

Formed in 1981 as an organisation of members of university history departments, the institute was extended several years ago to include all historians.

Membership is \$20 yearly for professional historians and \$5 for students. For further information contact the institute between 9am and 2.30pm Monday to Thursday at 258 Faraday Street, Carlton, telephone 344 6209.



• Dr Pavel Gan of Gottingen University, West Germany, one of three notable overseas visitors who gave seminars last month at the Monash department of Slavic Languages. The others were Polish professor and diplomat, Dr Marian Dobrosielski, and Dr Tomas Spidlik, professor of Eastern Spirituality, Pontificum Institutum Orientale and Gregoriana University, Rome. Dr Gan is working with Professor Jiri Marvan, head of the department of Slavic Languages, on a full text of the works of the Lachian poet, Ivor Lysohorsky.

Harry wears a new hat

Senior lecturer in Philosophy, Harry Stainsby, a director of the Alexander Theatre, will take on a new role this month as the Judge's Associate in the Babirra Players production of *Trial by Jury*.

He will join Jeff Fletcher, who recently retired from the department of Physics, and a number of other Monash people including David Eckstein, pictured below left, who is starring in the co-production, *HMS Pinafore*.

Babirra is presenting both shows at the Alexander Theatre on October 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11 at 8 pm, and as a matinee on Sunday, October 5 at 2 pm.

Bookings should be made to the ticket secretary on 232 5196, or 232 2844.

Modern papacy

With Pope John Paul's visit to Australia in mind, the Monash Newman Society is next week presenting a lecture, *John Paul II: Recovery*, which will be the final in a series by Brother Christian Moe on the modern papacy.

The lecture will be given from an historical perspective, and it will begin at 1.10 pm in R2 (Rotunda) on Monday 6 October.



Students not likely to take risks: Parrott

Universities are not good breeding grounds for entrepreneurs because students are unlikely to be risk-takers, says Lionel Parrott, officer-in-charge of the Careers and Appointments Service.

"The entrepreneur has become the man or woman of the moment, even approaching savior status, at least in the area of economic problems.

"There is an interest in understanding how entrepreneurial skills might be

developed as a result of educational programs," he said in a recent issue of *Careers Weekly* (Vol 16, No 35).

"But the capacity of any education system to train students to become entrepreneurs must be doubted.

"The emphasis placed by the secondary education system is directed towards educational achievement; the rewards associated with secondary education are earned through conformity to understood and acceptable standards.

"But the entrepreneur is unlikely to be conforming. He or she is likely to be unconventional, and possibly even unpopular, and not necessarily an achiever in educational activity.

"The basic motives of most students in choosing tertiary courses are conservative, and dominated by thoughts of 'Which course will get me a job?' and 'Don't let me choose a course that offers any likelihood that I will be unemployed'."

"This is hardly the stuff of which entrepreneurs are made," says Mr Parrott.

"Because graduates extend their caution into choosing an employer, their demonstrated preference is for the well-known, the familiar employer, who offers the best prospects of job security and slow but steady advancement."

In the *Careers Weekly* article, *On being an entrepreneur*, which is addressed to students, Mr Parrott concludes:

"If your first inclination, upon being given a proposal, is to say no, or look for reasons why it will not work, then you will never be an entrepreneur (you might be his or her accountant, though!). If on the other hand, your reaction to ideas, concepts, etc. is positive then there is a chance you are made of the right stuff.

"Money should not pose a problem, for any entrepreneur will be highly persuasive and it is usually not his or her money at risk, not initially anyway.

"An entrepreneur will be a risk-taker, at least in the eyes of most of the community, nor will he or she be deterred by the thought of failure. The attraction of potential success is so great, that I imagine some successful entrepreneurs may even have been bankrupts at one stage of their careers, or perilously close to it.

"Creativity will be part of the stock-in-trade. An entrepreneur will either be brimming over with ideas, be quick to seize upon the ideas of others, or work using a combination of both these sources.

"Many of their successful ventures will come from following one of the training officer's old maxims, referred to as KISS (keep it simple, stupid). Imagine the fortunes made by the inventors of the safety pin, the glider clip or the clothes peg.

"If you are wondering who amongst your friends or associates might be an entrepreneur, just ask yourself who you would like to have by your side in a crisis, or some kind of disaster.

"The entrepreneur is a survivor, a person who will always still be around after the worst kind of adversities.

"Again, if you are reading this article and find yourself attracted to the idea of being an entrepreneur, but don't know how to get started, then forget it. One of the difficulties in writing about entrepreneurs is that I have never met one, and don't expect to.

"You see, they are not the kind of people who will ever consult a careers adviser, either."

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Applications are invited for Special Research Grants in all disciplines for 1987.

Further information and application forms are available from Ms Chris Peters, ext. 3073. Applications close with Mr Bob Harle on 24 October.

★ ★ ★

The Australian Telecommunications and Electronics Research Board is inviting applications for support in 1987/88 for projects in telecommunications, electronics, radio science and related fields.

Further information and application forms are available from Ms Chris Peters, ext. 3073. Applications close with the Research Administration Officer, Mr Bob Harle, on 21 November.

★ ★ ★

Applications are invited for the two-year Kobe Steel Postgraduate Scholarship in any discipline at Oxford University in 1987. A month in Japan on the completion of study is included.

Application forms are available from the Scholarships Office. Applications close with the Higher Degree and Scholarships Officer, Mr Phil Ruglen, on 31 October.

IMPORTANT DATES

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

- 3 Applications close at 5 pm for entry to Bachelor of Social Work course in 1987.
- 4 Third Term ends for Medicine VI.
- 10 Third Teaching round ends, Dip. Ed. Applications close for 1987 LL.M. by coursework and Diplomas in the Faculty of Law commencing in Summer Term.
- 18 Third Term ends
Third Term ends for Medicine I and II.
- 22 Examinations commence for Medicine VI.
- 24 Annual examinations begin. Second half-year ends for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
- 25 Second half-year ends for LL.M. by coursework.
- 31 Third Term ends for Dip.Ed. Closing date for applications for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards.

OCTOBER DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public. Inquiries about activities at RBH (Robert Blackwood Hall) should be made to the ticket office, 544 5448.

1: ARTS & CRAFTS — Weekend workshops in Printing from Nature, Efficient Reading, Massage, Stress Management, etc, etc. For further information and free brochure, phone ext. 3180/3096.

1: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "Computer Based Land Use Mapping", by Peter Rudman, Ministry for Conservation, Forests & Lands. OCTOBER 8: "Environmental Moral Dilemmas: A Multidisciplinary Panel", by Brett Sculthorpe & Mike Roberts (Chairman), GSES. OCTOBER 15: "Eco-Feminism Debate", by Saide Gray & Sue Ferrier, GSES. Environmental Science Seminar Room. 5.15 pm. Inquiries: ext. 3837.

1: CENTRE FOR GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE — "Marx and the Postmodernist Problematic of Interpretation", by John Rundell, Monash University. Menzies Building, Room 310. 3.15-5.15 pm. OCTOBER 10: "From Marx to Postmodernism", by Margaret Rose, Melbourne University, Menzies Building, Room 1010. 2.15-4.15 pm. OCTOBER 17: "The Frankfurt School and the Critique of Culture", by Johann Arnason, La Trobe University. Menzies Building, Room 1010. 2.15-4.15 pm. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2130.

1-17: EXHIBITION — The Lens and Eye — Photographs from the City of Waverley Art Collection. Monash University Gallery, Menzies Building, 7th Floor. Hours: Mon-Fri, 10 am-5 pm, Wed 11 am-6 pm.

2: ZOOLOGY SEMINARS — "Variation in the mating system of Pronghorn", by Dr John Byers, University of Idaho. OCTOBER 9: "Why do Flame Robins migrate?" by Doug Robinson. OCTOBER 16: "Life

histories of Pygmy Possums", by Simon Ward. Admission free. Biology Building, Seminar Room 232. 1 pm. Inquiries: ext. 2648.

2: SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS — "Today's Crisis in the Philippines and its Historical Roots", by Jose Ma Sison, Visiting Fellow, Asia Centre of the University of the Philippines. OCTOBER 9: "Sabah: The Rise of the Partai Bersatu Sabah and Kadazan Nationalism", by Dr Francis Loh, Politics. OCTOBER 16: "Erosion of Constitutionalism in Developing Countries", by Dr H.P. Lee, Law. OCTOBER 30: "The Tree of Life in Indonesian Textiles: Ancient Iconography or Imported Chinoiserie", by Robyn Maxwell, Curator of Asian Textiles, Australian National Gallery. Admission free. Menzies Building, Room 515. 11.15 am. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

2: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURES — "Aboriginal Languages", by Dr B. Blake. OCTOBER 9: "Aboriginal Literature", by Ms E Fesl. OCTOBER 16: Film about Bicentenary. Discussion — Ms E. Fesl. Admission free. Lecture Theatre R6 1 pm. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

2: SPACE ASSOCIATION LECTURE — "19th Century Astronomical Research in Australia", by Dr W. Orcheston, senior lecturer in Astronomy, Victoria College, Rusden Campus. Admission free. Lecture Theatre R3. 7.30 pm. Inquiries: 772 5804.

2: 1986 JOHN HENRY NEWMAN LECTURE — "Design Implications of the Construction Progress of Australia's New Parliament House", by Romaldo Giurgola, FAIA, of Mitchell/Giurgola and Thorp, architects of Australia's new Parliament House. Admission free. Main Hall Mannix College. 8.15 pm. Inquiries: ext. 3983.

3, 10 & 13: BLOOD BANK — Ground floor, Menzies Building South, 9.45 am to 3 pm.

4: RELIGIOUS CENTRE — "Pipoca", Brazilian music ensemble, dir. Dennis Close. Admission free. Large Chapel, Religious Centre. 1.10 pm.

5: 15th ANNUAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT SERIES — "On Broadway", a history of Broadway from Ethelbert Nevin to Steven Sondheim. Jeannie Marsh (mezzo-soprano), Michael Easton (pianist/comper). Admission free. 2.30 pm. RBH.

5: EVENING CONCERT — Eastern Music Concert. "Nutan Musical Light", pres. by Pran. Accompanied by famous singers, dancers and musicians of the Indian film industry. RBH. 7 pm.

7: Choral competition of the Eighth Annual Waverley Music Eisteddfod, adjudicator Bruce Macrae. Admission: adults \$2, children \$1. RBH. 4.30 pm.

7: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINARS — "Why Write in Macedonian in Australia?", by Jim Pateras. OCTOBER 14: "Progress Towards a National Language Policy", by Joe Lo Bianco. Admission free. Lecture Theatre R6. 1 pm. Inquiries: ext. 2245.

10: EVENING CONCERT — Kilvington Girls' Grammar School. Featuring instrument ensembles, choral and orchestral items. Admission: adults \$5.50, concession \$3.50. RBH 8 pm. Inquiries: Mrs Roberts, 578 6231.

11: EVENING CONCERT — Young Lebanese Australian League. After a successful tour of America, Brazil and Europe, Marcel Khalifa, together with El-Mayadeen Group will present a night of Arabic music and singing. Admission: \$25. RBH. 8 pm. Inquiries: Joseph 387 6692 / 792 2495.

12: 15th ANNUAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT SERIES — ABC Young Performers. Francis Barzyk (tuba), Nigel Gaynor (piano accompanist), Majella Drew (piano), Miki Tsunoda (violin), Angela Dhar (piano

accompanist). Pres. a program of works by Verne Reynolds, Vivaldi, Alec Wilder, Chopin, Brahms, Telemann and Bloch. Admission free. 2.30 pm. RBH.

16: MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS GROUP BASKET LUNCHEON & FASHION PARADE — featuring top designer labels. Compere — Mrs Murie Richardson. 10.30 am. Inquiries: Mrs D. Farr, 232 5146. RBH.

18: CONTINUING EDUCATION — "Paris in a Day", an armchair tour of the city. Fee \$30, incl. lunch. Normanby House, 10 am-4 pm. OCTOBER 20-23: Short Course — "Mechanical Vibration" — description, effects measurement & control. Fee: \$470. Faculty of Engineering. 9 am to 6 pm. Inquiries: ext. 3718.

18: EVENING CONCERT — Melbourne CAE Wind Symphony together with the RAAF Central Band pres. a benefit concert for the Angela Taylor Trust. Admission: adults \$9.50, concession \$5.50. Tickets available: 699 2388, 336 3812, RBH. 8 pm.

19: EVENING CONCERT — "Waverley Concert Band", Music director, John Sewell, together with soloists, guest choir and compere, Don McRobert, presenting an exciting repertoire from semi-classical to rock. This concert is under the auspices of Arts Waverley. Admission free. RBH. 8 pm.

19: 15th ANNUAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT SERIES — Donald Scotts (violin), Lawrence Jacks (viola), Arturs Ezergailis (cello), Brian Chapman (piano), pres. a program of works by Mozart, Gordon Jacobs and Schumann. Admission free. 2.30 pm. RBH.

31: CENTRE FOR HUMAN BIOETHICS LECTURE — "Issues in Bioethics Relating to Nursing", by Professor Anne Davis, University of California. Admission free. Lecture Theatre S1. 1.05 pm. Inquiries: ext. 4083.



With some help from a friend

Inclement weather forced the Rambling dancers to perform indoors when they visited Monash during Aboriginal week.

But they needed modern technology to make their ancient sounds heard over the noise of the lunchtime crowds in the Union's upstairs foyer, and Manoleta Mora, from the department of Music, was happy to oblige.

The dancers, who come from Arnhem Land, are David Gulpilil, Don Gundinga, Bob Bununggura and Peter Belyambi. The group also visited Monash two years ago.

Photo — Tony Miller.

Monash Reporter

The next issue will be published in the first week of November, 1986.

Copy deadline is Friday, October 24 and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly, Information Office, University Offices, or ring ext. 2003.

Hope springs eternal . . .

A Rumanian artist who lost almost everything she owned and had her house burned down, has donated her sole remaining possession — a large glass mosaic — to Monash.

The mosaic, *Hope*, is a volcanic image symbolic of the world's suffering and sadness, says its creator, Mrs Freida Reiss.

"The volcano explodes at the peak into bands of hope which represent aspirations and achievements."

Mrs Reiss's misfortunes began when illness prevented her return to Australia after a short holiday in France six years ago.

When she finally returned this year she found vandals had destroyed her house and the only thing she could salvage was the 25-year-old mosaic.

She decided to return to France to live and planned to take the mosaic with her for sentimental reasons, but found the cost prohibitive.

So she asked Mr Doug Ellis, director of the Sports and Recreation Association, if he could find somewhere to hang it at Monash.

Mrs Reiss's work has been bought by many overseas collectors, including Princess Caroline of Monaco, and her mosaics are owned by organisations in-

cluding the Mid-City Motel in Warrnambool, and St Mary's Church of England, Morwell.

Hope now adorns the wall of the Altis Grove coffee lounge in the Monash Sports and Recreation Centre.

It is made from very expensive Venetian glass brought to Australia when Mrs Reiss came here 32 years ago, and which is no longer available.

"I had what was probably the only re-

maining Venetian glass of this type in Australia in a crate in my studio, but it was stolen," she says.

"The glass was available in a tremendous range of colors and, unlike oils or other materials, it will never fade."

She estimates *Hope* took 600-700 hours to complete.

● Mrs Reiss and Mr Doug Ellis, director of the Sports and Recreation Centre, with the *Hope* mosaic in the background. Photo — Julie Fraser.

POLISH DANCING



The Lowicz Polish vocal-dancing ensemble will present an evening of folklore in songs and dance in the Union Theatre on Friday, 10 October.

The program will be introduced by Stefan Orłowski, and will include a variety of national songs, and dances like the Polonez and Mazurka.

Proceeds will go to the university's department of Slavic Languages, for the study of the Polish languages.

Entrance fee is \$8 for adults, \$4 for students and pensioners.

