

Art's the thing in May

1. A Blake Prize survey



Study identifies sex differences in speech use

A study by a Monash linguist on the speech behaviour of adolescents of Australian working class background has pointed up striking differences between the sexes.

The way in which the speech of males and females changes from about age 14 to 16 reflects development and divergence in their views of the world and their place in it, according to Dr Edina Eisikovits, a tutor in the department of Linguistics.

The study shows that females tend to modify their speech away from a low prestige variety towards "prestige standard". This is in line with their desire for social mobility and an increasing conformism with age towards standard community norms in their attitudes and values.

The males show no such modification of their speech. If anything, as they grow older they tend to use non-standard forms more frequently as a symbol of identification with their class and sex. Such forms start to carry their own prestige, as a marker of masculinity and toughness, and working class, anti-establishment values.

Dr Eisikovits based her study on more than 50 hours of taped conversations with 20 males and 20 females divided equally into two age groups — a young group in Year 8 of secondary school, average age 13 years 11 months, and an older group in Year 10, average age 16 years 1 month.

All were at least second generation Australian-born and were long-time residents of working class inner-Sydney suburbs such as Glebe, Petersham and Annandale.

Their parents had occupations relatively low in social status, including cleaner, canteen assistant and truck driver.

Dr Eisikovits identified speech differences by measuring use of such grammatical variables as:

- Non-standard past tense forms (for example, **seen, done**, as in: He woke up an' seen something).

- Multiple negation (for example: They don't say nothing).

- Invariable **don't** (for example: Mum don't have to do nothing).

In practically all cases she found a significant decline in the use of the low-prestige form with age among the females and no such decline, but often an increase in use, among the males.

Dr Eisikovits says that one possible explanation for this is that the two sexes increasingly do not share the same ideas on "prestige standard" speech.

"Certainly the attitudes and perceptions evidenced by the two sex groups in this study show some striking differences," she says.

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◀ A retrospective on the **Blake Prize**, awarded annually since 1951 for Australian religious art, is on show in the Exhibition Gallery, Menzies building, until May 23.

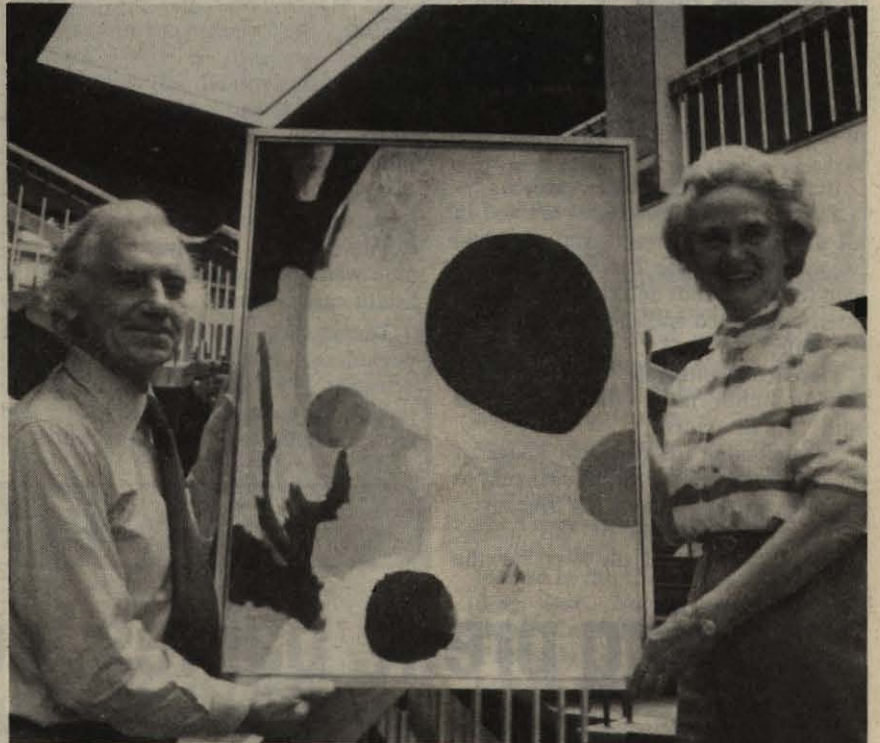
Most of the works in the exhibition are prize-winners — plus there are a few paintings which caused controversy or comment in their time. One of the paintings on show is **Rapotec's** 'Meditation on Good Friday,' a non-figurative work which created a storm when it won in 1961.

The works come from private collections and from holdings of State, municipal and university galleries and religious colleges.

The exhibition was opened last month by **Reverend Professor Davis McCaughey** who is photographed, left, with **Professor Margaret Plant**, of Visual Arts.

Photo: Adrian Featherston

2. A Peggy Shaw exhibition



● The artist, **Peggy Perrins Shaw**, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Kevin Westfold**, and one of the paintings in the exhibition. Photo: **Rick Crompton**.

An exhibition of paintings by **Peggy Perrins Shaw** will be held at **The Age Gallery**, Spencer Street, from **May 8 to 13**.

As with previous exhibitions, **Peggy Shaw**, wife of retired Monash historian, Emeritus Professor **A.G.L. Shaw**, will donate proceeds towards the **Monash Art Gallery**. This will form part of a multi-discipline building scheduled to be completed in 1985.

In 1981 Mrs Shaw donated \$8000 to the Gallery fund, raised by an exhibition at **George's Gallery**.

The Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Ray Martin**, has thanked Mrs Shaw for her continued generosity and goodwill towards Monash and the Gallery project.

"I am confident the exhibition will be a great success," he said.

A total of 75 gouache paintings in an abstract expressionist style make up the exhibition which is to be opened by **Sir Richard Eggleston**, a former Monash Chancellor.

Mrs Shaw says that the creative impetus for her paintings has come from visits to the **Flinders Ranges** and **Wilpena Pound** in South Australia, a recent bus trip she did from **Bangkok** to **Singapore** through jungle on the

Malay Peninsula — and the devastation caused by the **Ash Wednesday** bushfires at **Airey's Inlet**.

The Shaws live close to the city in an 18th floor apartment. Many of her artistic ideas come, too, from her "high rise" view of life — the sky, gardens, water and the lights and buildings of the city.

Mrs Shaw found naming the paintings in her current exhibition a problem until Mrs **Margaret Scott**, a keen musician, suggested musical terms which suited the mood of many of the abstracts.

Monash galacto-chemist, **Professor Ron Brown**, also helped. He suggested for one work the title **Alpha Orionis**, a golden high star.

Mrs Shaw studied painting for three years at the **National Gallery School** in Melbourne under a post-war training scheme. It was a class which included **Fred Williams**, **Clifton Pugh** and **John Brack**. Later she studied for five years in **London** and **Paris**.

Her work is represented in the **Australian National Gallery** in **Canberra**, the **National Gallery of Victoria**, the **Queensland Art Gallery**, university art collections (including the **Monash collection**) and all **Victorian regional galleries**.

From tramp Gamp to lady with the lamp — and on to professional

The history of nursing

From Sairy Gamp, the lush depicted in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit", to Florence Nightingale, the "ministering angel" — nurses underwent a dramatic transformation in the public mind in the last decades of the 19th century.

How this came about has been the subject of research by Monash Master of Economics graduate **Monica Mackay**.

Ms Mackay, now a tutor in the department of Applied Economics at RMIT, completed her thesis in the department of Economic History on hospital nursing in Victoria 1880-1905.

The nurse of 1880 bore little resemblance to the professional of today, says Ms Mackay.

"She generally received no formal training, relying on experience to pick up skills and knowledge. Her duties were similar to those of a domestic servant but, if anything, the nurse's status was lower. Characterised by Sairy Gamp, the image of the nurse was one of incompetence and uncouthness," she says.

By 1905 this image had vanished.

The nurse was thoroughly trained in all aspects of nursing. And she had become the angelic heroine, the lady with the cool hands and the warm voice, utterly dedicated and the very model of rectitude.

Florence Nightingale — "Queen Victoria in a uniform" — had much to do with "the new nurse".

"Overcoming the decadent image of the old type of nurse meant swinging to the other extreme," says Ms Mackay.

It was the reversal of this image, however, that paved the way for the

professionalisation of nursing this century. Although for much of this time, Ms Mackay says nursing could be best described as a "near" profession, not standing completely independent of the medical profession.

A changed image of nurses followed change in the public perception of hospitals in the late 19th century. The "gateways to death" came to be thought of as places where the ill might actually recover.

In the earlier part of the century hospitals were mainly institutions for the destitute or insane. Those who could afford it were nursed in their homes.

Ms Mackay says that by the 1880s, however, the "disease environment" in Victoria was such — with a high incidence of typhoid, dysentery, TB, scarlet fever, measles and the like — that public opinion was being moved on issues such as hygiene.

"There was an increasing consciousness of the need for hospitals, to isolate illness," she says. "Public opinion was ripe for the development of a health care system."

The medical science revolution was beginning, too, and creating new demands. The introduction of anaesthetics, for example, allowed longer and more complicated operations which in

turn required better facilities and more highly trained staff.

Spurred on by Land Boom conditions and the start of government subsidisation, a major drive began in the 1800s to upgrade what public hospitals there were (many were built in provincial centres during the Gold Rush) and build new ones.

"New hospitals meant new nurses to go with them," says Ms Mackay.

The new nurse was the Nightingale nurse. As early as 1868 Florence Nightingale had dispatched six nurses trained in her system to New South Wales at the request of Colonial Secretary **Henry Parkes**.

Ms Mackay says that nursing started to become a desirable occupation for middle-class girls.

"There was, at the time, a shortage of marriageable men of the right age. It was also the start of the women's movement with a growing recognition that there was the need for a lot of women to work — and an oversupply in the traditional occupation of governess," she says.

Despite the demand for nursing, conditions for nurses were terrible — "probably worse than for any other workers except those in sweatshops".

Hospital records and evidence from a

Royal Commission of 1890 indicate that nurses worked on average 14 hours a day, six days a week (with 16-hour days not uncommon and "days off" being half days here and there) for low wages. They "lived-in" in overcrowded conditions, were fed poor meals consisting chiefly of bread and butter, and were extremely vulnerable to disease.

"Still, it was socially acceptable work, a form of security, and often a way of escaping the restrictions and boredom of home," Ms Mackay says.

Nurse training in the early 1880s was, in large part, moral training with some basic education in hygiene.

"Hospitals resembled convents in their attitudes to their girls' morals," she says. "Needless to say, quite a few fell by the wayside."

In the 1890s there were a few unsuccessful attempts to form a nurses' association as a first step towards improved training.

In 1901 the Victorian Trained Nurses Association was set up under doctors' auspices.

The Association sought to regulate nursing and protect trained nurses from interlopers by introducing a three-year training program leading to a certificate that would be recognised by all hospitals.

It had achieved this by 1905. Training was more or less standardised across hospitals with doctors controlling central examinations.

"Nursing adopted professional standards but it was really just poised on the edge of becoming a profession in its own right," Ms Mackay says. "It was still 'controlled' by doctors — and would stay that way for some time."

Issues in health care

Saving prem. babies 'not a cost-benefit matter'

Dr Victor Yu, Director of Neonatal Intensive Care, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, presented the first lecture of the 1984 Human Bioethics Lecture Series recently.

The lectures are intended to focus on the ethical dilemmas raised by current clinical and research activities. Dr Yu's subject was "Extremely Premature Infants: to treat or not to treat?"

He said that Queen Victoria Medical Centre's policy was to provide optimal care for all infants of 24 weeks gestation or over. The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit had some exceptional babies survive at 23 weeks and less than 500g in weight.

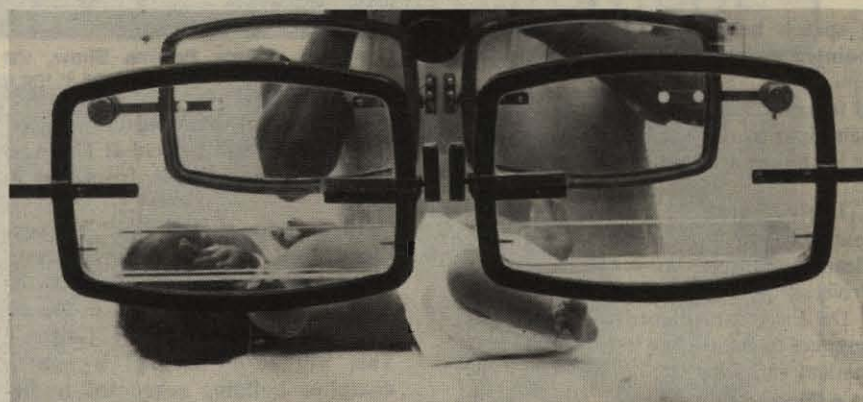
"With the improved survival prospects of extremely low birthweight (ELBW) infants, it is ethically wrong to withhold intensive care, even though some will die and a minority will be handicapped," said Dr Yu.

He said it was unlikely that the next five to 10 years would see a lowering of the gestation age at which a baby could survive, because of the lack of development in the foetal lungs.

"The main causes of death and disability in extremely premature infants remains failure of the cardio-respiratory system and the complications thereof, such as brain haemorrhage," he said.

"Our studies confirm that prompt and adequate resuscitation at birth is the most significant factor in improving survival prospects. Ignorance of the im-

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provement of neonatal care in recent years is responsible for the lack of awareness, on the part of some doctors, of the current potential for survival of extremely low birthweight infants."

Dr Yu said that it was impossible to predict which babies would develop normally and which would be left with a handicap. He estimated that one out of every 40 additional lives saved with neonatal intensive care acquired cerebral palsy syndrome. He concluded that "the net gain offsets the cost of an increase in the prevalence rate of neurological impairment".

A study undertaken at Queen Victoria Medical Centre indicated that 50 per cent of the survivors who had developed cerebral palsy had not in fact required assisted ventilation during the intensive care period.

Dr Yu asked: "How much is society prepared to pay for the improved healthy outcome of newborn infants?"

He said: "Many health programs, including kidney dialysis and transplantation, adult intensive care, coronary care, spinal units and geriatric programs are currently being supported by society, although they probably consume considerably more resources than they save or create. Criticisms concerning the relative economic value of neonatal intensive care are unjustified until we are able to make valid comparisons with other health programs competing for our limited health care resources."

"The preservation of human life reflects a moral issue which should not be determined by dollar profits. The cost-benefit method assumes that the worth of an infant, like the worth of any

consumer goods, is equal to the benefits that infant is capable of providing to others, and that the fact of his existence in and of himself entitles the infant to no claim on life."

Dr Yu agreed with **Professor Geoff Thorburn** that the best neonatal intensive care unit was the uterus, therefore more money should be allocated to research into prevention of premature labour.

On the question of withdrawal of life support, Dr Yu said this happened only when an infant developed a persistent neurological difficulty — such as after a large intraventricular haemorrhage — which would make survival unlikely and major handicap virtually certain.

Life support was only withdrawn after lengthy discussions with the parents, medical and nursing staff. The parents always made the final decision.

The cost of providing neonatal intensive care to a 1000g baby could be on average \$30,000 although in some cases this could rise to \$100,000. However, if the child were handicapped because of lack of adequate intensive care, the cost to the Government of providing care and services could be a million dollars.

● The next lecture in the series will be given by **Professor Paul Korner**, Director of the Baker Medical Research Institute, on May 9. His topic is **Medicine Today — Immediate cure or long-term prevention of heart disease?** It will start at 1.10 p.m. in R6.

Community justice centres for Vic?

A cross-cultural conflict: the traditionally-minded migrant father clashes with his daughter, influenced by Australian customs, about what is acceptable in social outings . . .

A small dispute on the scale of things, but significant nevertheless for the people concerned: neighbors disagree about an overhanging tree or a barking dog . . .

They are common disputes but not of the type, it could be argued, appropriately resolved in the courts where costs can be high and delays long, and which take a "winner-takes-all" approach to resolution.

In Victoria at present there is no alternative way of dealing with minor civil disputes.

Moves afoot, however, could see the introduction of community justice centres which attempt mediation between disputing parties in place of a determination along the lines of "I win, you lose".

Experiments in such an approach began in the United States in the 1960s and '70s with the establishment of Neighborhood Justice Centres.

In 1980 the New South Wales Government set up three Community Justice Centres as a pilot project. These Centres are staffed by ordinary members of the community who, after some training, act as mediators with the task of helping disputing parties resolve their conflicts without recourse to the courts. The NSW program differs from the US model in that it stipulates that lawyers have no role in the process.

Prior to the last Victorian election, both the then Government and the Opposition announced policies to establish some comparable project in this State.

Since then three legal bodies have examined, or are examining, the issue.

One of them, a committee of Victorian Young Lawyers chaired by Monash Law lecturer, **Mr Tony Pagone**, has recognised that the need exists for an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.

Mr Pagone says: "A survey of some 80 community bodies carried out by the committee identified a reasonably substantial number of disputes which were not being dealt with by the courts and which would never be dealt with by the courts."

Among these were disputes the nature of which would make their resolution in a court inappropriate, such as a disagreement between parents and children over discipline; disputes, especially domestic ones, between parties whose relationship is such that an "I win, you lose" outcome would be inappropriate; and disputes of a minor nature that would not go to court on grounds of cost alone.

The Young Lawyers committee is yet to report finally but seems likely to recommend the establishment of community justice centres on the mediation model. It is also likely to say that lawyers ought not be excluded from the program — to act not as advocates but as mediators.

Mr Pagone believes that such centres can be effective, however, only when all parties have demonstrated the desire to resolve a dispute and when there is no compulsion to attend.

He says that such centres operate

successfully when an atmosphere of trust has been established.

While the mediation model is considered something "new", Mr Pagone says that community-based resolution of conflict is at the foundation of the English legal system.

Even in the days of the infamous "ordeals" — when supernatural assistance was sought to determine innocence or guilt — consensus between the disputing parties was attempted first in a moot or local folk assembly.

The two other Victorian bodies that have looked at the question of alternative mechanisms for the resolution of minor civil disputes are the Civil Justice Committee, chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which issued a discussion paper last year, and the Legal Aid Commission.

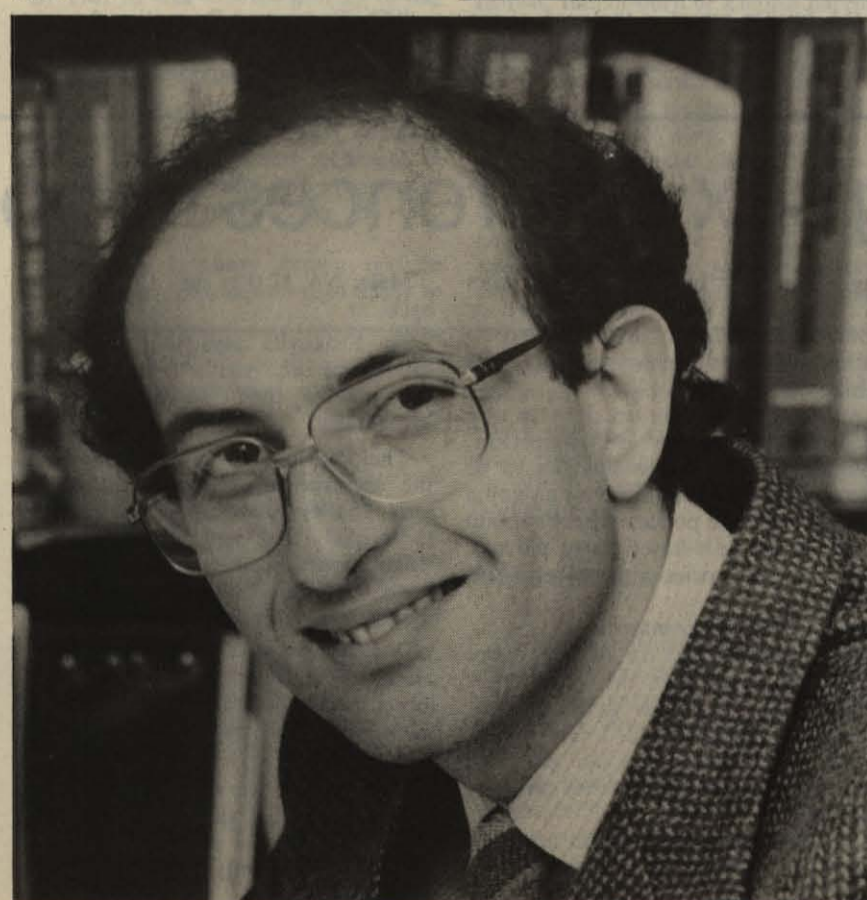
The Commission has just started its Dispute Resolution Project with State Government assistance.

Establishment of community justice centres in Victoria is not welcomed warmly by everyone.

Commenting on the Civil Justice Committee discussion paper, the Law Institute Council said:

"... that the court system does in fact have the capacity within its present structure to accept modifications and to accommodate disputes now handled by tribunals. The Council considers that to increase further the number of tribunals for resolving minor civil disputes is not the appropriate way to try to reform the way in which minor civil disputes are resolved. Any reform should be made to the court system from within, and resort to specialist 'consumer' tribunals outside courts of law should be avoided."

Comments Mr Pagone: "All these considerations point to the same direction: the issues raised are important, lawyers have something valuable to contribute and an investigation needs to be done."



• Tony Pagone . . . 'I win, you lose' outcome inappropriate in some disputes.



• Mainstays of the Club's waitressing staff for the larger part of its history, **Norma Pearce** (right) and **Carmel Heasley**. Photo: **Tony Miller**.

A toast to Norma's happy retirement!

After more than 15 years of service, Monash Club drink waitress **Norma Pearce** last month pulled her last beer, dispensed her last carafe — and happily contemplated the travel, reading, gardening and "just being with the family" that lies ahead in retirement.

It was February 11, 1969 when Norma started work at the Club, then located in the Union building. In the time since, Norma and her good friend **Carmel Heasley** — two of "Steve's originals" ("Steve" Kellehan was the bar manager then) — have notched up a record of cheerful, efficient service that could be matched in few other clubs.

"They've been fantastic years," Norma said on the day of her farewell. "I've made so many friends here with whom I've shared the happy and not-so-happy times."

"I've worked with good staff, good bosses and I've been made to feel important to the Club. I've always thought that's essential if you're going to work happily anywhere."

Norma has also done secretarial work and was at one time secretary to **Dick** (now **Sir Rupert**) **Hamer**.

But working at the Club three hours a day suited her family life perfectly.

"It allowed me a little time out of the house and also the time to become involved with kindergarten and school committees — that sort of thing," she said.

In the immediate future it's off to Queensland for Norma and her husband **Eric** who recently sold his taxi business. Next year they plan to travel around Australia.

Norma has a daughter, two sons and "two beautiful grandkids whom I hope to spend a lot of time with".

Working at the Club has given Norma an unusual perspective on people.

"Quite often I'll be going up the escalators at Myer's, pass someone and think 'There goes a Large Red — or there goes a Lemon Squash,'" she said.



Union and Sports & Rec. to separate

An inquiry for Monash Council on the relationship between the University Union and the Sports and Recreation Association has recommended that the two bodies be separated.

The inquiry was conducted by Mr Justice Tadgell and followed a submission from the Sports and Recreation Association in 1982 proposing that the Association be reconstituted as an organisation independent of the other segments of the Union.

At its April meeting, Council asked the Registrar to prepare legislation necessary to give effect to Mr Justice Tadgell's recommendations.

Mr Justice Tadgell says that the separation of the two bodies should be consistent "with the due protection of the Union, the Association and the general student body".

One of his stipulations is that the separation should not produce an increased cost to students for the use of the facilities that payment of the present Union fee now entitles them to use, or a reduction or overlapping of those facilities.

Mr Justice Tadgell recommends against two separate fees, one for the Union and one for the Sports and Recreation Association.

He says that a "students' amenities fee", to cover both areas, should be set. The amount of this fee should be fixed by Monash Council, not on the advice of the Union Board (as the Union fee now is) but on the advice of the Finance

Committee of Council, a sub-committee of it, or some other committee appointed by Council.

He recommends against an optional fee. The introduction of such a concept "would surely produce a reduction in the revenue now available for students' non-academic facilities and services and thus increase the cost to students who chose to use and pay for them".

Mr Justice Tadgell took submissions from and consulted with interested groups and individuals at Monash and other universities.

His 15-page report looks at the history and ideals of the Union and its constitution, the development of the Sports and Recreation Association, and sums up the cases for and against separation.

He concludes that there has existed for at least the last 10 years "an acute and endemic disharmony" between the Sports and Recreation Association and the Union Board which is injurious to both bodies.

He says: "Some of the disharmony results from an opposition between the comparative maturity and stability of the Sports and Recreation Association and its executive on the one hand and a natural ebullience and dynamism of younger students on the other."

"A further aspect is the need of the Association for a sophisticated understanding of the complex management re-

quirements of the Association, which understanding the Union Board as a whole is ill-equipped — or, perhaps, as events have proved, ill-designed — to offer."

Mr Justice Tadgell says that the difference between the bodies is this:

"The Sports and Recreation Association executive is avowedly non-political and is devoted to the efficient administration of what has become a large, expensive group of facilities deserving specialised and stable management."

"The achievement of these aims requires long-term planning and a continuity of policy and personnel. The Sports and Recreation Association expects the Union Board to take account of these matters in determining the allocation of funds. The Association's complaint is that the Union Board frustrates this approach because a major student component — substantially transient, not very representative and largely politically oriented and motivated — tends to take a short-term view dictated by the expediency of the moment."

"The Monash Association of Students, on the other hand, sees the Union as an essentially dynamic and political organisation, the function of which is to oversee and integrate the whole range of the activities of all its members in all their aspects."

"The Sports and Recreation Association, it argues, must take its place in the overall plan and, especially because of

its large consumption of the Union fee, must be subject to such strictures as the total control of the Union's activities requires in the interests of students.

"The MAS submission to the Committee complained, indeed, that the present Union structure does not provide for absolute student control over every aspect of the Union's activities. It protested that 'a true Student Union should be able to appoint and recall all of its officers', including the Warden who is in fact responsible to the University Council."

Mr Justice Tadgell said that two contributions to the problem stand out:

- The Union Board is capable of being used as a kind of power base for which it was not necessarily designed.
- The exercise of the Union Board's powers devolves on members whose interest in exercising them is inherently likely to conflict with the Board's duty to exercise them properly.

"These two factors are obviously as related as chicken and egg. Which produces which I do not know," he says.

"I do conclude, however, that both derive more from the system itself than from the personalities of those who administer it."

"Clearly, a system which permits and even encourages potential conflicts of interest and duty to occur is ill-fated. That the system has worked as well as it has is a tribute to the University staff, academic and non-academic, whose lot it has been to cope with it."

● Cont. from Page 1

Identifying sex differences in speech use

"Although both boys and girls were interviewed at similar points in their lives, their orientations and 'world views' differed significantly."

She found among the older girls a serious and conservative acceptance of the responsibilities of adulthood.

"All were concerned with fitting in with society and its expectations rather than, as two years earlier, their conflicts with it," she says.

"All saw themselves as having 'grown up' — a process which for the girls meant 'settling down'."

Dr Eisikovits says that the girls' new conservatism extended to language, as demonstrated by one of the interviewees who replied, when asked what her fights with her boyfriend were about:

"Like, oh, sometimes he swears at me and I don't like swearing anymore. An' he'll swear at me so we have a fight about that."

The boys, too, saw themselves as hav-

ing grown up, "but for them this does not necessarily mean settling down or conforming to family or societal expectations of 'good' behaviour", says Dr Eisikovits.

"Instead, it is more usually seen as a movement towards self-assertion, toughness and an unwillingness to be dictated to. Many spoke about on-going conflict with the police, the school and teachers and to a lesser extent parents, relating these stories with defiance and bravado."

Among typical comments:

● "I was pulled up by the police about 20 yards from me front door. They said, 'Where do ya live?' That made me feel real good. I said, 'Right there.' You know you can give 'em cheek, bit a cheek back an they can't say nothing."

● **Interviewer:** Your Mum and Dad didn't try to push you into anything (a job)?

Male: No. If they did, I'd push 'em back.

Dr Eisikovits says that the boys' "independence" seems to be given tacit support by their parents and the community.

Their attitude to swearing moves in the opposite direction to that of the girls. If they swore at home as a child more likely than not they would have "their mouths washed out with soap and water." Now, "if I swear in front of me mother she don't say nothing."

Dr Eisikovits says that one tidy example of the different prestige values in speech held by males and females can be found in the way they correct their own speech.

The older females self-corrected towards standard speech forms: "An' me and Kerry — or should I say, Kerry and I — are the only ones who've done the project."

The males self-corrected in the opposite direction: "I didn't know what I did — what I done."

Dr Eisikovits says that language, as well as acting to positively identify a particular group, may also act to differentiate one group from another — to mark "in group" members from "out group".

As a middle-class, adult female she realised she was an "outsider" and was interested to observe differences in the way her interviewees talked to her compared with how they talked between themselves (she interviewed them in pairs so that a broad picture of their natural language would emerge).

Dr Eisikovits found that the females, when responding directly to her questions, converged in their speech towards her own. The males' language moved even more sharply towards the non-standard.

Science must improve its PR

The 'cargo cult' view harmful: astronomer

Scientists must improve the "popular image" of science before society can make better use of it.

An internationally distinguished astronomer, **Professor Robert Hanbury Brown**, said this in the occasional address delivered at the Monash Science graduation ceremony on March 30. Professor Hanbury Brown was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the graduation.

He said that the "public relations of science" could be improved "by teaching people not more science but more about science so that they see it not merely as a cargo cult but as an integral and valuable part of our culture."

Distinctive spirit

He continued:

"Science does have a distinctive and valuable spirit which arises from a dynamic tension between imagination, reason and observation.

"It gives us magnificent new perspectives and completely new ideas; it takes no notice of race, color or creed; it strengthens values which are important to society such as scepticism and a respect for truth.

"Finally, it makes everything in life so very much more interesting. It is an exciting adventure of the human spirit."

Professor Hanbury Brown said that some of the criticisms of science made by the "counterculture" in the 1960s and '70s still had an impact.

Counterculture

It had been said that science taught us to see the world as a machine; it had concentrated our attention on measurable quantities such as Mass and Velocity, rather than immeasurable qualities like happiness and kindliness, and for that reason had narrowed our imagination; by its concern with things and not people it had taught us to treat people like things.

"The criticisms which the counterculture makes of science might have applied to the Mechanical Philosophy of the 19th century but they do not apply to 20th century science which is profoundly different," Professor Hanbury Brown said.

"Modern science, especially physics, is more abstract, less mechanical, more imaginative and less dogmatic than anyone who is ignorant of topics like Relativity and quantum mechanics can possibly imagine.

"As for the criticisms that science narrows the imagination, nothing could be farther from the truth.

"At one end of the scale our telescopes have shown us a spell-binding vision of the Universe filled as far as we



• A happy occasion — Professor Robert Hanbury Brown (second from right) is congratulated after the graduation ceremony by Mrs Hanbury Brown; the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin (left); and Monash chemist, Professor Ron Brown.

A pioneering researcher in the fields of radar and modern astronomy has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Monash.

He is Professor Robert Hanbury Brown, professor of Astronomy at the University of Sydney from 1964 to 1981.

Professor Hanbury Brown worked in the UK Air Ministry from 1936 to 1942, spending thousands of hours in aircraft developing radar for night fighters and the detection of ships and submarines. By 1942 he had lost his hearing in one ear and could not continue with high altitude work so he went to America to develop radar for the Pacific War.

After the War he worked with Sir Bernard Lovell at the University of Manchester developing a new technique in radio astronomy, then in its infancy, for measuring the angular size of radio stars.

Professor Hanbury Brown realised that the same technique would apply to

can see with billions of galaxies. At the other end, x-rays have shown us the equally astonishing complexity of living matter.

"In the last 100 years, science has transformed our picture of the world more profoundly than did the explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries and has contributed more to the enlargement of the imagination than any of the Arts."

Professor Hanbury Brown said that the evils laid at the door of science "are not features of science itself but are due to what Francis Bacon called its meeting with power, and are features of that power".

He continued: "If the first great lesson of the Scientific Revolution was that Knowledge is Power, the second is that our ability to produce new

optical work and he made an optical instrument out of some old army searchlights. With it he measured the size of Sirius.

"This was the first time in the history of astronomy that the size of a common star, as distinct from the handful of supergiant stars, had been measured," said Professor John Swan who presented Professor Hanbury Brown for the honorary degree.

In the early '60s Professor Hanbury Brown, Indian-born of English parents, came to Australia to collaborate with Richard Twiss and Professor Harry Messel on building an interferometer.

This telescope, located at Narrabri in New South Wales, successfully measured the angular size of 32 stars.

Professor Swan said: "It caused a virtual revolution in astronomy because angular size is an essential basic measurement without which all sorts of other calculations, such as the star's

physical size and surface temperature, can only be guessed at. The information is also vital to test models of stellar interiors and atmospheres, and theories of stellar evolution."

Ten years ago Professor Hanbury Brown shut down this project and started work on a new and cheaper design which takes advantage of the latest developments in optics and computers. A prototype of this new interferometer began making its first measurements in 1982.

"With this new instrument the number of measured stellar diameters should increase from 32 to about 100,000 which will give rise to another revolution in astronomy," Professor Swan said.

He noted that measuring a star's diameter was equivalent to measuring the diameter of a 20 cent piece suspended in the sky above Perth and viewed from Sydney.

knowledge greatly exceeds our ability to use wisely the power that it brings."

As a remedy to this, Professor Hanbury Brown urged better assessment of the effects of new applications of science and technology.

US success

"The establishment of the Office of Technology Assessment in the USA is one early attempt to do this and it has already done quite a lot of good," he said.

"Obviously, if we are able to do this successfully in Australia we shall need better public understanding and information about science and that in turn depends upon there being more well-educated scientists in the community."

More
graduation
news and
photos

Pp 6, 7

French Journal celebrates 20 years

And the future's bright!

Twenty years ago the first issue of the *Australian Journal of French Studies* was published from Monash's French department.

Its founding editor, Roger Laufer, professor of French at Monash from 1962-67, and the small editorial committee that shaped the project in the year before the first number appeared, hoped to produce for Australia a journal of French studies which was international in scope and character.

At times in the Journal's history their hope looked like being dashed as costs increased and circulation hovered just in the vicinity of viability.

But as people associated with the Journal gathered for a 20th birthday celebration recently, its current editor, Associate Professor Wallace Kirsop, of the French department, looked forward confidently to the third decade — and beyond.

"We have become the journal of the profession in Australia and are respected internationally as one of the leading journals in the field of the history and criticism of French literature," says Assoc. Professor Kirsop.

"More and more senior scholars from around Australia and from Europe and North America are sending us unsolicited material — a sign, I think, that the journal has arrived."

It is published three times a year, of a standard issue size of 112 pages, with articles in either French or English.

Subscribers

The journal has a print run of 750 of which about 520 are mailed to subscribers.

Associate Professor Kirsop says that there are more institutions than individuals among subscribers.

"We have a good coverage in academic libraries around the world," he says. "And it's pleasing to note that libraries are hanging on to us at a time when periodical subscriptions are being cancelled because of financial constraints."

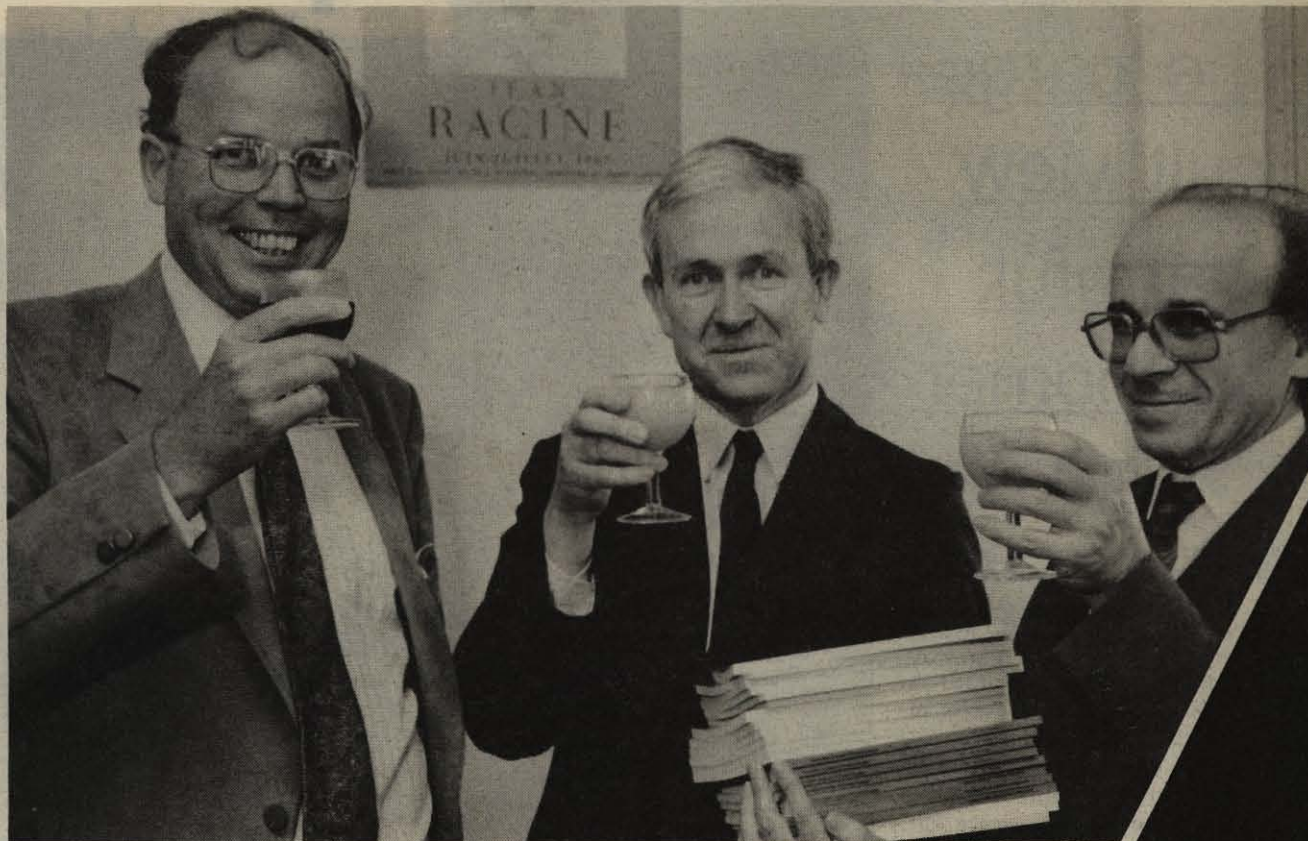
Assoc. Professor Kirsop, editor since 1968 and an associate editor in the Laufer years, says that the *Australian Journal of French Studies* was very much a child of its times.

"The '60s was a period of expansion in tertiary education in Australia which saw the growth of quite a number of specialist publications," he says.

Before the Journal appeared, Australian scholars in French had only one native-grown option for publication — the journal *AUMLA* — which they shared with scholars in other languages.

From the start, the editorial committee sought to give the Journal a place on the national and international stages. Its eclecticism is reflected in the composition of its editorial board. Although published from Monash, only three of the Journal's board members are associated with the University. Two of the others are from the US, one from

MONASH REPORTER



● A toast to 20 years of publishing. Australian Journal of French Studies editor, Associate Professor Wallace Kirsop (centre), joins associate editor, Dr Jacques Birnberg (right), and Dr Gaston Hall, an editorial board member for 19 years, in a salute to the Journal's third decade. Dr Hall is Reader in French at the University of Warwick in the UK and is currently a visiting fellow at ANU. He has also been a visiting fellow at Monash.

France, one from Britain and the rest from other Australian universities.

Assoc. Professor Kirsop says that the Journal has not followed one line critically.

"We've moved with the times, reflecting changes in research interests and fashions in critical methods," he says.

Every so often a special number of the Journal is produced in which experts write on a selected topic — sometimes, say, to celebrate a significant anniversary of the birth or death of a writer. One last year marked the bicentenary of the birth of Stendhal; one planned for 1985 will pay tribute to Mauriac on the centenary of his birth.

Special numbers are planned two to three years ahead — there's one on 18th century literature taking shape for 1987 publication — and material is in hand for the ordinary issues for several years hence.

It reflects an optimism about the future that has not always been possible.

"We went through a difficult stage in the '70s," Assoc. Professor Kirsop says. At one time the Journal was published jointly by Monash and Melbourne universities but then reverted to sole Monash proprietorship.

"It is now on a solid footing," he says. "We have a satisfactory number of subscribers, adequate control over costs, and the support of the profession."

Two share German prize

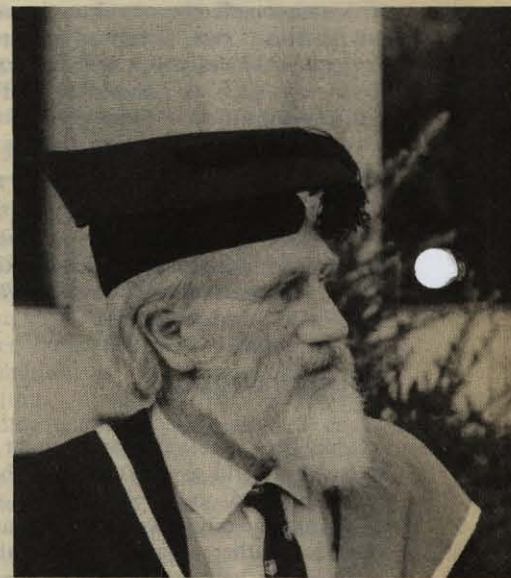
Two female students have shared the Goethe Prize for 1983.

They are **Connie Doblin** and **Lisa Banks**. Connie is pictured below left with Lisa, right, and the Consul-General in Melbourne of the Federal Republic of Germany, **Dr. K. H. Scholtyssek**, at the prize-giving ceremony held in the German department last month.

The Goethe Prize is awarded annually by the Goethe Society for the best student in first year German at Monash.



achie



Vivian takes top national prize

A Monash graduate has won the first national Caltex Woman Graduate of the Year Award.

She is Vivian Burden who graduated earlier this year Bachelor of Science with first class honours in Psychology.

And to complete the hat trick, Vivian, who is married with one daughter, won the Australian Psychological Society Prize.

She is currently Acting Research Officer in the Planning and Research Department at Rusden.

Vivian won the 1983 Victorian Caltex Award and was then chosen from all State finalists for the Australian Award which was presented by the Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, at a dinner in Sydney. The State Award is valued at \$5000; the National Award at \$40,000.

In her honours year Vivian broke new ground in research on the neurophysiological development of normal children. She and her supervisor, Dr John Bradshaw, expect to publish their results this year.

The Caltex Award will enable her to pursue doctoral studies at Cambridge Medical Research Centre in the UK. She hopes to extend her work to dyslexic children.

Vivian has distinguished herself academically and in community service in three countries.

Scottish-born, she gained a first teaching qualification in Glasgow. Her early teaching years were spent in an economically depressed area of Scotland where she undertook voluntary work with local youth groups.

In 1966, Vivian migrated to New Zealand where, after extra training, she began working with adolescents with learning and emotional difficulties.

Five years later she moved to Western Australia where she established one of the first remedial learning centres in a State school. She also helped set up a weekend learning centre, staffed by volunteers, for children in need of specialist help and for whom services were not available within the system. This later received Federal funding.

Vivian studied eight years part-time for her first Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Western Australia. She then entered Monash at fourth year level.

After completing studies at Cambridge, Vivian intends to return to Victoria and hopes to work as a clinical neuropsychologist in the public sector.

● Graduation day for Vivian Burden, who is pictured with husband Roger and daughter Mhairi.

pex
of
vement

If Australia is to achieve . . .

Australia was at the crossroads in the economic directions it could take.

One of the most critical challenges it faced was the intensification of competition from east Asia as that region emerged as a major centre of economic growth, the Dean of the faculty of Economics and Politics, Professor W.A. Sinclair, said recently.

Professor Sinclair was delivering the occasional address at the ECOPS graduation ceremony on March 11.

"One possibility is that Australia will react negatively by attempting to insulate itself further from these competitive pressures by imposing more barriers to trade and financial transactions," he said.

"The positive reaction would be to welcome the opportunity to become closely linked with the most dynamic part of the world economy. This would mean moving towards an economic structure which took more account of competitive reality in the region as a whole and the advantages of efficiency in resource allocation."

Professor Sinclair said that there were signs that Australia was starting to opt for the second alternative.

He said: "The present Federal Government is demonstrating a willingness to take bold decisions not only affecting the admission of Asian immigrants to the country but also the relaxation of the financial controls which have been a part of the Australian apparatus of protection from the outside world.

"It has also indicated its interest in

closer trading ties with Asian countries and its awareness that this would imply amendment to the present protective arrangements for manufacturing industry."

Professor Sinclair said that the foundation of Australia's high living standards was laid in the 19th century when a group of new settlers availed themselves of the opportunities provided by natural resources.

But, he said, those living standards had been on a downward slide from a peak in the late 19th century as the natural resources were brought into use or became depleted.

When Australia turned towards manufacturing it faced special problems associated with a small population.

"The reaction to this has been to attempt to overcome the inherent disadvantages of manufacturing industry by lessening the degree of competition in the home market from overseas producers by way of import duties and other forms of protection," he said.

"A more or less explicit policy of combining immigration with widespread protection of manufacturing industry emerged in the 1920s and reasserted itself after the Second World War."

Professor Sinclair said that this phase of our economic development was now over.

"For a long time, manufacturing industry did grow in importance in Australia," he said.

"But for some years the percentage contribution made by it to gross domestic product has been in decline.

"In any case, even in the period when its importance was growing, the protective umbrella was fostering an emphasis on the labor-intensive end of the manufacturing spectrum.

"This has left a legacy of industries which were particularly vulnerable to the advance of technology in other parts of the world.

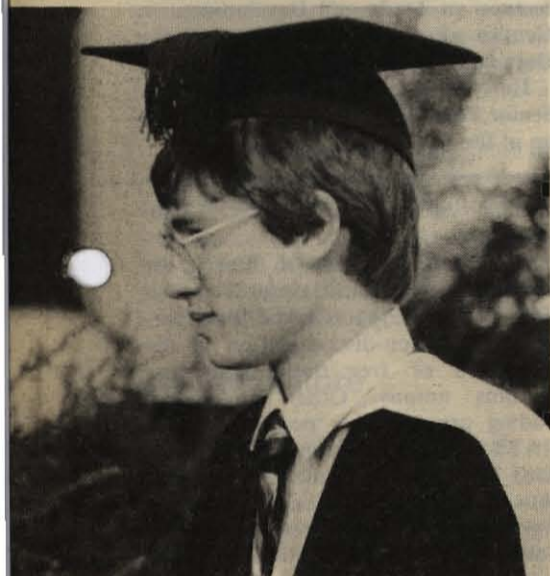
"The emphasis placed on the growth of labor-intensive industries as a medium for population increase has served whatever purpose it may have had and its continuance has become a threat to Australian living standards."

Professor Sinclair warned that any substantial change in policy would have consequences for those employed in the industries concerned.

"There will need to be a more general acceptance in Australian society of the need to tolerate some change in the existing structure of the Australian economy in the interests of making long-term gains for the community as a whole," he said.

"Secondly, closer economic relations between Australia and Asia will be aided by an understanding of the reasons for their differing national characteristics.

"Not only do their inhabitants draw on separate cultural traditions but they are also the product of different economic backgrounds. If Australian attitudes have been less competitive than those elsewhere, this is at least partly because of that initial abundance of natural resources compared with the situation in regions of much denser population."



Further study at Cambridge

At the same Monash ceremony at which the Caltex Woman Graduate of the Year received her degree, so too did the national Shell Scholarship winner receive his.

He is Michael Kertesz, who graduated Bachelor of Science with first class honours in Chemistry.

Michael will use his Shell Scholarship to pursue doctoral studies in organic chemistry at Cambridge University. He leaves for the United Kingdom in October and expects to be away three years.

Michael is pictured above after the graduation ceremony with his father, Mr George Kertesz, a senior lecturer in History at Monash.

MAY, 1984

MONASH REPORTER

Economist warns of threat to world trade

The erosion of discipline and the abandonment of guiding principles in the international trading system in recent years are of serious concern, according to a research fellow in Monash's Centre of Policy Studies.

Dr Gary Sampson says that smaller trading nations such as Australia stand to fare badly in a system which is turning its back on some of the economic principles that have had much to do with the substantial growth of world trade in the post-war era.

These principles were to a large extent embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, created in 1947 and to which 86 countries are now committed.

GATT's aim was to constrain countries in their pursuit of national interest from adopting policies that would damage the collective interests of member countries.

Dr Sampson says that such multilaterally agreed rules ensure a higher degree of predictability in the conduct of international trade by bringing some consistency and predictability to governmental actions.

In the absence of such rules, he says, the terms of international trade are negotiated bilaterally, with the outcome depending very much on the relative bargaining strength of the countries concerned.

"Under such conditions, past experience bears witness to the fact that smaller trading nations fare poorly," he says.

Non-tariff barriers

The threats to GATT's "guiding principles" in the last decade have come from within GATT itself — in some of the "codes of behaviour" negotiated at the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the renegotiation of the Multifibre Arrangement and the 1982 GATT ministerial meeting — and outside.

Dr Sampson says that at the heart of change in the international trading system is a reduction in the importance of tariffs as trade regulating devices and the proliferation of non-tariff barriers.

A major premise of GATT was that the tariff was to be the preferred measure to be used by governments in the regulation of competition between imported goods and domestic production.

Tariffs are regarded as a fixed and transparent form of trade control. They are publicly listed in customs schedules; limit competition between current and prospective suppliers to price competition; and are easily quantifiable and able to be compared between nations.

The process of negotiating reductions to barriers of international trade is greatly simplified in the case of tariffs: by their nature they lend themselves to progressive reductions.

GATT specified procedures whereby the high tariffs of the post-war era could be progressively reduced through a series of such negotiations.

The rationale for this, on which there has been consensus, is that trade liberalisation coupled with the phasing out of

internationally uncompetitive lines of production will improve domestic allocation of resources and promote an efficient and stable structure for domestic industry.

Dr Sampson says that, in recent years, it has become apparent that the process of tariff reduction has been coupled with a proliferation of non-tariff measures — part of a rise in "made-to-measure" or "contingency" protection.

Non-tariff measures, he says, are "far from transparent, devoid of economic rationale, outside the established rules of the game, highly discriminatory and difficult to negotiate away in the future".

Tailor-made protection has resulted in a growing number of highly specialised arrangements whereby governments "administer" trade that would otherwise be administered in the market place.

This has long been the case in the agricultural sector of the European Economic Community where governments administer production by deciding on target prices for grains and other products.

'Unfair' trading practices

It is also the case in most of the world's trade in textiles and clothing which is controlled by the Multifibre Arrangement. This gives governments the legal cover to carve up the import market by deciding on the shares to be allocated to various countries.

It is also the case in steel production and motor vehicle manufacturing.

GATT members gathered for the Tokyo Round of negotiations intending to "do something" about the proliferation of non-tariff barriers.

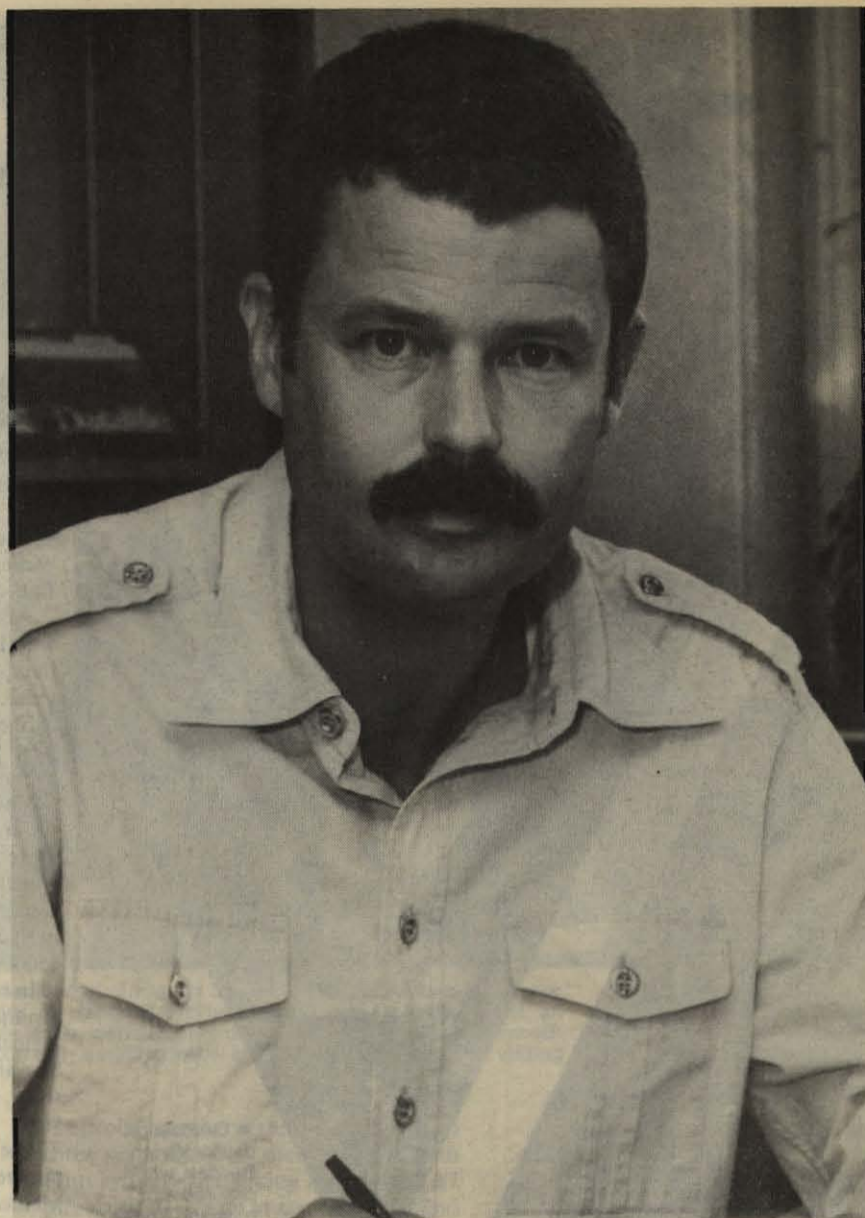
Dr Sampson says that, ironically, the Tokyo Round ended up being more about trade regulation than trade liberalisation.

The members dealt with what are considered "unfair" trading practices. They drew up a set of codes that define acceptable government behaviour in a number of areas — for example, in dealing with subsidies and dumping action.

Says Dr Sampson: "Interpreting the codes, and the terms that are used in the codes, has added to the 'legalism' of GATT and compounded difficulties associated with giving economic meaning to legal terms that lack economic sense. The codes have provided governments with more tools to respond to economic problems without giving due economic consideration to the implications of their actions."

He says that the Tokyo Round also left a major piece of unfinished business — renegotiation of the conditions under which governments can "legally" intervene to protect domestic producers from "serious" injury from import competition.

Late in 1982 a GATT ministerial meeting was held for which hopes were high that checks would be placed on the move away from multilateralism towards bilateralism, and the resort to illegal non-tariff measures. It was hoped also that the ministers could undertake to improve the lot of agricultural export-



For Gary Sampson, a 12 month stint in the Centre of Policy Studies at Monash is a homecoming.

In 1969 he took out his doctorate from Monash — the first ever Ph.D. in Economics awarded by the University. He was a lecturer and then senior lecturer in the department of Economics.

Dr Sampson left Australia in 1974 to take up a position with the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva where he is now Chief of the Data and Policy Analysis Section.

He is at Monash on a Reserve Bank Senior Fellowship — the first one taken up at the University.

ting countries and even announce a new round of trade liberalising negotiations.

Dr Sampson says that, as things turned out, the ministers could not even muster the political will to condemn "protectionism", much less agree to trade liberalising negotiations.

Australia, which Dr Sampson says is one of the few countries which basically abides by GATT provisions, took a dramatic step by dissociating itself from the ministerial declaration — the only country to do so.

Another ministerial meeting has been set for November 1984.

Australia's stance

"For the meeting to take place, however, there will have to be some assurance that it will not result in the same unsatisfactory outcome as the last," Dr Sampson says.

Australia's stance is likely to be as firm despite a change of Federal Government, he adds.

"Indeed, it could be argued that at least part of the present Government's enthusiasm for great regional cooperation stems from a frustration that arises out of multilateral trade negotiations being dominated by large countries (read United States) or large groups of countries (read EEC)."

Dr Sampson says that a further development that has profoundly changed the nature of the international

trading system is the creation of sub-systems.

The most important of these is the EEC which was formed under the provisions of GATT that allowed for departures from non-discrimination in the formation of free trade areas and customs unions. Other preferential trading arrangements permitted under GATT include the European Free Trade Area (EFTA), the Lome arrangements between the EEC and some 60 developing countries, preferences under the Canada-US Automotive Products Arrangements and so on.

Co-ordinated action

These sub-systems have resulted in changed power relationships.

The negotiating strength is with the larger entities, as Australia has learned in disputes with the EEC.

Says Dr Sampson: "Other smaller trading nations have similar concerns to Australia and there may be some merit in seeing if there is scope for co-ordinated action on a regional basis to improve the collective negotiating position of these countries with major blocks."

"The fact that other west Pacific countries have a different structure of trade to Australia is irrelevant in this exercise. What is relevant is that most are small trading nations that are experiencing the same frustrations as Australia in the GATT negotiations."

American students sample life down under

Five American students are currently studying at Monash under the University of California Education Abroad program.

Another 15 are at three other Australian universities — La Trobe, Melbourne and the Australian National University.

Although strangers to each other when they arrived, the five students at Monash have become good friends. Ernest Taylor, Mary Miltenberg, Brad Sevier, Brickton Kristy and Kimberley Rector arrived in Melbourne in February.

Mary, who went to California from New York, says she found more of a culture shock moving from the East to the West Coast of the U.S. than coming to Australia from California.

All five enjoy the slower pace of life in Australia and are fascinated by the "interesting animal sounds, particularly the bellbirds and the kookaburras". Brickton is so taken by the bird calls that he plans to record them.

Mary, who has studied at the Davis campus of the University of California, is enrolled at Monash in Economics and Politics. She is studying Spanish, Politics, Economic History and Economics. Away from study, she likes bushwalking. She also works part-time in the Arts and Crafts Centre and tutors two local teenagers in Maths and English.

Brickton comes from UC's Los Angeles campus and is also enrolled in Economics and Politics. His subjects are Spanish, Marketing, Competition and Regulation. He enjoys bushwalking and hang-gliding.

Kim's home base is the Santa Barbara campus. She is enrolled in Arts at Monash, specialising in Sociolinguistics. Bushwalking is also one of Kim's interests along with social involvement programs which take her on weekly visits to Winlaton and Hillside.

Ernest is from Davis and a Science student, while Brad comes from Santa Barbara and is enrolled in Economics and Politics.



• American students, Mary Miltenberg (left), Brickton Kristy and Kimberley Rector.

A common difficulty they have encountered is the Aussie accent. Mary often has to ask telephone callers at the Arts and Crafts Centre to repeat themselves before she understands what they are saying.

Only Brickton has developed a taste for a famous "land down under" export — the vegemite sandwich. The other four say that you would need to be introduced to it at a very early age!

Some of our habits surprise the students. They are amazed at the number of "cuppas" we have, and they

also find the amount of red meat, sweets, butter and refined foods we consume staggering.

However, they all agree there is far more to be said in favor of Australia than against it. Mary has "discovered" Carlton, the Australian Ballet and Free Entertainment in Parks.

Kim thinks the contrast between the city and the gardens makes Melbourne an unusual and beautiful city. She has also spent some time touring the National Gallery and attending performances in the Concert Hall.

Both Brickton and Kim are full of admiration for the public transport system in Melbourne. "You can get just about anywhere you want to go by train or tram. Back home we only have buses, so almost everyone needs a car," says Brickton.

The five students at Monash hope to meet up with their colleagues from the other three universities during the term vacations. They want to do some sight-seeing in South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland — and several hope to go to Perth — before they return home for Christmas.

Unions help new Monash Centre

Two of Australia's largest unions have jointly donated \$36,000 to Monash's newly-established Centre for Molecular Biology and Medicine.

The unions are the Federated Clerks Union and the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association.

The money is intended to assist in the production of interferon, a substance which is beginning to prove successful in the treatment of a wide range of viral diseases and is being investigated for use in the treatment of multiple sclerosis and blood cancer.

Interferon genes

Interferon genes have previously been derived only in small quantities and a single treatment could cost about \$50,000.

The Monash Centre, under the direction of Professor Tony Linnane, has

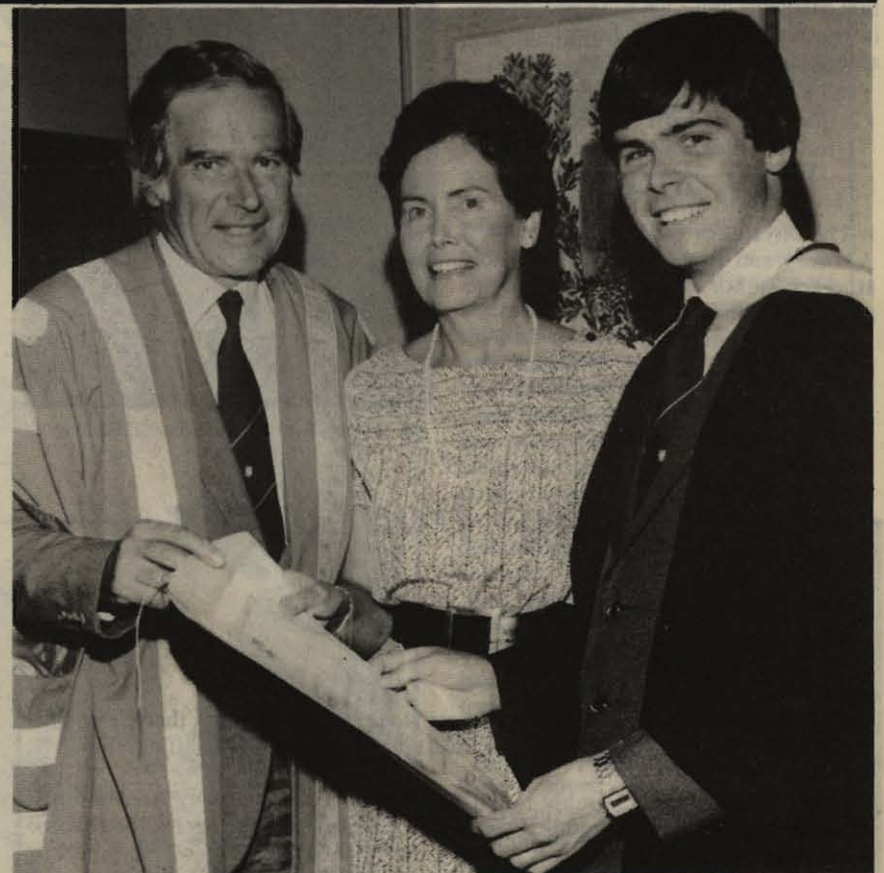
isolated six interferon genes and is currently in the process of reproducing them through a yeast culture into a useable form at a cost of about \$50 a treatment.

Clerks Union National President, John Maynes, described the grant as an appropriate involvement for unions seriously concerned with the health and welfare of their members and the community as a whole.

"The union movement is now rightly involved in occupational health and safety," Mr Maynes said.

"It is appropriate that this be combined with resources being devoted to health generally, particularly life-threatening ailments which can result in the family being left without a breadwinner.

"We are breaking new ground in a modest way with the hope that others will follow."



• Antony Martin, who graduated B.Sc. at Monash on March 30, pictured with his parents, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin and Mrs Rena Martin. Antony is the third member of the family to have studied at Monash.



Issues of access

Why not all faculties?

SIR: I am writing with reference to the article headed **Report On Access and Equity (Reporter 2-84)**.

Under subheading Action 2, there is reference to "two schemes which seek to discriminate positively in favour of disadvantaged groups".

Later, under the same heading, there is mention of the exemplary performance in Arts of students who entered by one of the schemes. Further, "Dr Hore and Dr West say that efforts should be made to encourage such entrants into Science, Engineering, and Economics and Politics".

There is no mention of encouragement to study Medicine or Law. Neither of these requires more specialised preparation than Engineering or Science. The practices of Medicine and of Law are closely involved in everyday life, from conception to death and probate via sickness, home purchase, child-bearing and divorce court, etc.

It can be expected that activities which are as personally related to almost everyone — including disadvantaged groups — as are Medicine and Law could benefit by increased representation of disadvantaged groups among their practitioners to at least the same extent as Science, Engineering, Economics and Politics.

Therefore it is interesting to observe that Medicine and Law were not present in the list of studies to be encouraged among disadvantaged groups.

Dr I.H. Lehrer
Chemical Engineering

Why, indeed?

The Director of the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, **Dr Terry Hore**, co-author of the **Access and Equity Report** with **Dr Leo West**, replies:

We agree completely with Dr Lehrer. It was not our intention to exclude the faculties of Medicine or Law from our proposals. We apologise if the text gave such an impression.

'Thanks' from junior

Cathy Toscano, who worked behind the Union desk, has had a son:

Narre Warren North
April 2, 1984

Hi Everybody,

I've arrived and two weeks early at that! Now I must first say "thank you" for the lovely presents I found on my arrival home, and for the terrific "shower", even if I was there in spirit.

I didn't know any of you but now I'd just love to say my thanks to Mum and Dad's friends for the love and best wishes before I arrived and also for the concern during my nine months (less two weeks) growing period. I felt so much a part of your special friendship.

I wish every kid was as lucky and loved as I am.

Patrick John Toscano
(Mum — Cathy, and Dad — Joe, included)

Monash Reporter welcomes letters on topics of interest to the University community. They should be sent to the editor in the Information Office.

How transport affects the type of student: a reply

SIR: As members of the Transport Working Party (although not necessarily representing the views of that committee) we are grateful to Dr Green for drawing attention to some of the issues raised by the Transport Working Party Report (**Monash Reporter 2-84**).

The implications of the report are, as Dr Green rightly points out, far wider than the issue of the physical transport system to Monash, and reach to the heart of the question of who has access to tertiary education in general. Where we would take issue with Dr Green is the extent to which improvements in public transport, however those may be achieved, could hope to overcome the range of impediments with which some individuals are faced in opportunities for tertiary education.

Two points

We feel there are two points arising from Dr Green's letter which need much closer scrutiny than either the Transport Working Party, or Dr Green have been able to give them.

1. Does the lack of public transport access to Monash affect those who apply for admission? Dr Green obviously thinks it does when he cites the example of Camberwell being equidistant from the three metropolitan universities yet having many more resident students attending Melbourne University. We feel that, in fact, choice of institution is a

Benefits of biking it

SIR: It is possible to travel long distances to Monash, quickly, reliably and cheaply using two old bikes and the train, as in the following example:

Nth Fitzroy to Richmond station by bike

Richmond to Huntingdale station by train

Huntingdale to Monash by bike

Time (door to door): 50-60 min.; **cost:** \$2 [c.f. car, via F-19 Freeway: **Time** (door-to-door): 40-50 min.; **cost** of petrol alone \$2 approx.].

Some benefits: connections with environment maintained; time to read; exercise; no pollution generated; warm glow of self-righteousness [necessary on blue (!) trains].

On reliability: good, for bikes permit exclusion of unreliable/slow sections of public transport — in the example: tram to City, City to Richmond rail section and bus to Monash from Huntingdale.

On overnight cycle security: vandal-proof cycle boxes as at Clayton would be extended to Huntingdale if Vicrail saw more than one regular user.

On safe, all-weather cycling: see the Bicycle Institute of Victoria [or me].

On acquiring the attitude to try this option: ah . . .

Frank Fisher
Environmental Science
(Tel.: ext 3841 or 481 1483 a.h.)

very complex process, of which public transport access may play a part, but so many factors such as where one went to school, where one's relatives attended university, the reputation of individual institutions, the range and attractiveness of individual programs, where one's friends are going, and many other intangible elements. Without a much more comprehensive and expensive behavioral survey, it is impossible to separate out what does influence choice.

2. Even if a lack of public transport access to Monash does prove to

discourage the disadvantaged, the goal of a substantially improved transport system is likely to prove quite impracticable. Monash, as the report was ready to admit, is not well served by public transport. But given the low demand for public transport in both space and time, can we realistically expect it to be? If the University were concerned that certain classes of individual were being excluded on the basis of accessibility constraints, a more cost-effective approach might be to provide some direct subsidisation for those disadvantaged, than to expect bus service operators or the State Government to provide further subsidised services to this institution in the hope of aiding those not otherwise able to get to Monash. Because of the widespread distribution of students and staff, and the greatly varied timetables which contribute to unpredictable arrivals and departures, an increase in public transport services is difficult to justify.

The Working Party did consider a number of schemes whereby the University itself might provide some type of transport service, but on close examination these likewise did not appear feasible.

Strengths

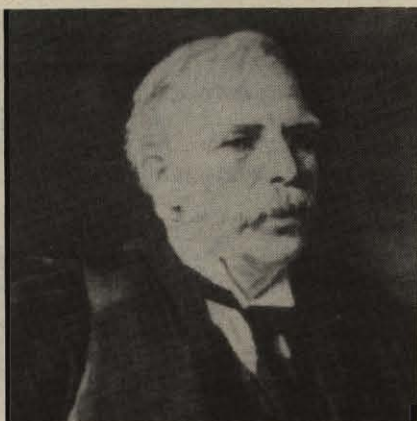
The general conclusion of the Transport Working Party was that Monash should concentrate on its strengths in attracting students (e.g. desirability to potential students from the eastern suburbs in terms of distance, ease of access and parking by car) rather than to dissipate its efforts in trying to achieve the unrealisable goal of high accessibility all day by conventional public transport.

The question of the disadvantaged student is less one of transport problems than of the much broader range of opportunities or constraints conveyed by schooling and social class.

This last point is reinforced by the article "Report on Equity and Access to Monash" appearing in the same edition of Reporter.

C.A. Maher
A.J. Richardson

It's Kiwi Rutherford!



• Ernest Rutherford, New Zealander

SIR: I cannot let pass without comment your description of Ernest Rutherford as "a British physicist who died in 1937" (**Reporter 2-84**).

Rutherford graduated from Canterbury College, now the University of Canterbury, with double first-class honours in mathematics and physics in 1894 after winning a junior scholarship from his family home near Nelson, New Zealand. He undertook a year of research at Canterbury after graduating and then went off to the Cavendish with an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship to begin the research that was to change the course of physical science.

He made several return visits to New Zealand, one of them to marry Mary Newton, the daughter of the family with whom he boarded while an undergraduate in Christchurch.

Six years ago one of the world's leading theoretical physicists, Murray Gell-Mann, of Caltech, opened a museum commemorating Rutherford in the little room where he undertook his first experiments.

We at Canterbury were also dismayed last year when Sir David Low was described (not by the Reporter) as "the great Australian cartoonist". Actually, Low passed through Canterbury's School of Art too and matured in Christchurch before going off to the Sydney Bulletin and then Fleet Street.

E.T. Beardsley
Information Officer
University of Canterbury



Sweet revenge — but not according to the script

It takes all sorts, so it is said.

And it took allsorts — licorice allsorts (or sorts of licorice allsorts) — to sort the good sports from the bad at a memorable performance of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" given by the National Opera Company at the Princess Theatre in 1951.

It was a performance at which the guests at the wedding of Butterfly and Lieutenant Pinkerton acted more like pall-bearers at a funeral than merry-makers . . . and one of their number stood on a narrow-arched Japanese bridge at the centre back of the stage and heaved away as if he had just swallowed a mouldy oyster.

John White, a member of the chorus and one given to not-so-sweet revenge, remembers the night in an article published in the current issue of *Margin*, the Australian literary historical journal published by Monash's English department and edited by Dr Dennis Davison.

Mr White, who is 70, is a Friend of the Monash Library and regularly attends English department drama productions.

He is a retired shipping clerk whose lifelong passions have been the theatre and music. An active member of the Melbourne musical scene, he sang post-war in the chorus of numerous professional companies including the National Opera Company.

Mr White recalls the scene-setting events during the wedding at the performance before the truly memorable one:

"Keeping to tradition, the chorus girls, as demure maidens, kept to one side of the stage, and the men, being wilful rouses, on the other, and all simpered around in their confined areas,

bowing and scraping with flicking of fans and shuffling of feet.

"Being a wedding, the guests had to be eating, so two supers were employed, taking around to the chorus small earthen bowls filled with, of all things, licorice allsorts.

"On the opening night, when the principals were singing away with blissful abandon about their devotion and the orchestra under Joe Post was gilding the ripening music, the super appeared out of the wings on the male chorus side of the stage with the bowl of licorice goodies, held up in his two hands like an offering to ancient gods.

"Jack Gibbs, an excellent chorusman, unfolding his right hand from across his chest outside his long flowing robes, reached and took one. As I went to do the same, he, on some mischievous impulse, bumped me aside, and muttered, 'None for you, you old bastard!'

"And with that, he grabbed a few more whilst stuffing them into his deeply draped sleeve, turned to Ralph Small, a brother of the late 'Malvern Star' Bruce, and loudly whispered, 'Come on, Ralph, take some, none for Whitey!'

"And he kept it up, shepherding the super to the other chorusmen, telling them to take more than one, which they did until they had all gone."

For the next performance John White sought revenge with the help of the proprietress of a milk bar near the theatre. He concocted his own allsorts, saving the licorice from some originals but replacing the confection with a mixture of pepper, mustard and clag. He swapped these with the ones waiting to be devoured at the next wedding breakfast.

Mr White continues:

"Come the wedding scene and all on stage were busy smiling and bowing and scraping and the principals were trilling away, when the super appeared.

"I made to take a sweet and Jack edged me away, 'Didn't we say none for you, you old bastard!'

"He held a sweet high, taunting me as I made a rather determined effort to get one, then backed off to guide the super amongst the other men. They immediately had a marvellous time, grabbing them with a frenzy uncalled for by the producer. I was ostracised!

"Then Jack turned to me with a triumphant smile, looking like a Japanese surfacing out of a cave, and murmuring, 'Yum! yum!', he delicately placed the sweet in his mouth. He munched and then it came . . .

"Aaw . . . shit . . . this is bloody hot . . ." His gloating chuckles had collapsed into a bewildering expression of agonised astonishment as he painfully munched the mixture.

"The others seemed too scared to swallow and were moving their lips with difficulty and making mournful faces at each other. They could have been pall-bearers at a funeral instead of hearty guests at a wedding."

Mr White recalls that Jack Gibbs made a beeline for an arched bridge, centre-stage, "head down, with a determination not to be hindered."

"Then, leaning slightly forward over the low railing, he opened his mouth wide and a torrent of gooey allsort and pepper and mustard and clag and saliva poured like a dollop on to the lino floor of the would-be lake.

"At the next performance, when the super appeared, Jack, with a sweeping

wave of his arm, bowed to me in a most ungainly Japanese type of bowing, and hissed out of the corner of his mouth, 'Him first!'

"And I was!"

Mr White has memories of other such in-performance pranks. And he remembers, too, the "theatre" of his other great interest, politics — attending street meetings, pamphleteering and slogan writing on walls in the '30s on such issues as the Spanish civil war.

He proudly talks of his father, a journalist on *The Herald*, who was one of 130 foundation members of the Australian Journalists' Association who held their first meeting, in defiance of newspaper owners, in 1908.

When the AJA celebrated its 50th birthday Mr White senior was one of only eight of the original 130 still alive, and one of four able to attend the function.

The current issue of *Margin* also carries a review of the poetry of Helen Simpson by K.A. McKenzie.

Helen de Guerry Simpson, born in Sydney in 1897 of an aristocratic Franco-Irish family, went to Europe at age 16 to return to Australia for short visits only.

She was a prolific writer and a highly successful broadcaster for the BBC. She died in 1940.

One of her novels, *Under Capricorn*, which was set in Sydney in the convict era, was filmed by Alfred Hitchcock.

Margin editor, Dr Davison, has been given many of Helen Simpson's BBC scripts by her son-in-law, Anthony Hamilton, director of Edward Arnold Ltd. He plans to publish them eventually.

For copies of *Margin*, contact the English department.

Exploration leaders wanted

The Australian and New Zealand Scientific Exploration Society is seeking leaders for its five-week expedition to Hinchinbrook Island, off the coast of far north Queensland, during the 1984-85 summer vacation.

The expedition is for people aged 17 to 23 and will offer good opportunity for scientific discovery in areas such as botany, ornithology, entomology, marine biology and the study of Aboriginal settlement. Little scientific study has been done on Hinchinbrook, a tropical national park, to date, especially in the wet season.

Leaders, who bear their own costs, are expected to be highly motivated, physically fit and have identifiable scientific interests. They must also have bushcraft, navigation and safety skills. It is anticipated that one of the seven leaders of the 30 to 50 expeditioners will be a medical doctor.

For further information contact ANZSES, P.O. Box 174, Albert Park, 3206.

Scholarships

The 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.

CSIRO AWARDS FOR POSTDOCTORAL STUDY

Approximately ten awards are available in areas of interest to CSIRO. The awards are normally available for one year in Australia or overseas and a following year in Australia. The value of the awards includes stipend, dependents' allowances, travel and maintenance grants. Reimbursement of fares for overseas awards is also available. Information is available from the Graduate Scholarships Office.

Can you help?

The Psychology department is seeking volunteers for relaxation and imagery experiments.

If you can help, contact Patra Antonis on 221 3634 between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. Monday to Friday. Or write your name, phone number and a suitable time to be contacted, on the list on the door of room 403, fourth floor, Biology building.



• A new poetry volume, *Pen Friends*, was launched in the English department last month. The two poets featured are Isobel Robin, who retired last year from her job as secretary in the Philosophy department, and Nan Bowman, who is completing her Ph.D. in the English department. Nan recently married Professor Henry Albinski of Pennsylvania State University and now lives in the US, but returned to Melbourne for the launching. She is pictured, left, with Isobel and Medal Poets publisher, Dennis Davison, of English.

Musical pot-pourri

The Community Research Action Centre is organising a special project on Music, Politics and Society in second term.

It will consist of a series of concerts, lectures, workshops, discussions and films.

Sessions organised to date will look at "The effect of music on society", "Songwriting", "Brecht, Weill and musical theatre", "Religion — chanting", "Unemployment", "Racism", "Feminism", "Media", "Perception of music" and "Vietnam, Dylan and 1984".

The last two will be run by Monash Music graduates Katrina Addicoat and Jacqueline Clark.

Suggestions on lecturers, musicians or topics for the series would be appreciated. Contact Ernie Gruner in the CRAC Office, Union building.

★ ★ ★

Care to lunch to the sound of live music?

Most lunchtimes, between 12 noon and 2 p.m., musicians play and sing in the Wholefoods Restaurant, first floor of the Union. Wednesday is classical music day but there are also regular performances of folk, pop, jazz, blues and Celtic music.

New musicians are welcome to join in. See the Wholefoods cook or other performers.

★ ★ ★

The Wholefoods Restaurant and the Musicians Co-op hope to hold a Ball, along the lines of their successful 1982 venture, in the first week of second term.

Entertainment will include a palm court orchestra, bush, jazz and rock bands, as well as theatre and dance and smaller musical spots. Student theatre members will guide the evening along.

Anyone wishing to be involved — in entertaining, publicity or the kitchen — should contact the Wholefoods Restaurant or the Student Theatre Office.

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And if you're an enthusiastic musician still looking for the right group to join — why not go all out and try the Monash University Orchestra?

The Orchestra, which is going from strength to strength, is looking for players of violin, viola, oboe, French horn, trombone and percussion.

Members practise on a Thursday evening at Mannix College. For further information contact Margaret on 29 4291.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the first week of June, 1984.

Copy deadline is Friday, May 25. Early copy is much appreciated.


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



DE TRIANGULORUM MENSURATIONE.

CAP. I.

Prenoscenda quedam pro calculo Triangulorum utriusque generis.

I.  Riangulum planum intelligitur contineri sub tribus rectis lineis: Et Triangulum Sphaericum sub tribus arcibus five periferiis maximorum circularum. Nam sicut in plano brevissimum spacium inter duo puncta, est linea recta. Sic in Sphaera brevissimum inter duo puncta spacium, est arcus circuli maximi.

B I J. Tri-

An exhibition of books on the history of the mathematical sciences is on show in the Hargrave Library until May 18.

The display includes works of Peurbach, Galileo, Boyle, Newton, Euler, Lagrange, Jacobi, Serret and other authors such as

Cocker, Barrow, Bayes and Jessop.

All books are from the rare book collection of the Hargrave Library.

The exhibition coincides with the Australian Mathematical Society Conference being held in Melbourne from May 14 to 18.

May diary

The events listed below are open to the public. "RBH" throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a BASS ticketing outlet on campus at the Alexander Theatre.

7-23: EXHIBITION — "The Blake Prize for Religious Art", a survey exhibition, pres. by department of Visual Arts. Monday to Friday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Wednesdays 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

7-19: SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION — "Winnie the Pooh". Daily at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., Saturdays at 2 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$7.50, children \$5.50.

7: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Music of 17th Century Italy, and 18th Century France, for recorders and harpsichord. Recorders — Ros Bandt and Chris Burgess; Harpsichord — Priscilla Taylor. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

PANEL DISCUSSION — "Multiculturalism Today — Did We Get What We Wanted?", pres. by Centre for Migrant Studies. Participants include Mr L. Bini, Mr W. Lippman, Mr G. Papadopoulos, Mr G. Zangalis. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2925, 2825.

9: SEMINAR — "Medicine Today: Immediate Benefit or Long-term Prevention of Heart Disease", by Prof. P.I. Korner. Pres. by Centre for Human Bioethics. 1.10 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3266.

10: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Racism — Aboriginal Experience", by

Ms Molly Dyer. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

10-12: LIGHT OPERA — "The Yeomen of the Guard" by the Babirra Players. Nightly at 8 o'clock. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$7.50; students, pensioners \$4.50; children under 15 \$3.50. Bookings: 878 5810, 232 5196.

14-16: SHORT COURSE — "Quantitative Methods for Management", pres. by department of Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$390. Further information, enrolments: Mrs D. Jones, ext. 2441.

14: LIVE ABC RADIO BROADCAST — "Melbourne Makes Music", featuring Ros Bandt and John Griffiths presenting

"Classical Indian Music in Melbourne". 3.30 p.m. (Patrons are requested to be seated by 3.20 p.m.) RBH. Admission free.

25-26: REVUE — "Bayside Show Time". Further information: 543 2255.

26: SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series B & C) — "Sid the Serpent Who Wanted to Sing". Series C at 11.30 a.m., Series B at 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6.75, children \$5.20.

28: LIVE ABC RADIO BROADCAST — "Melbourne Makes Music", featuring John O'Donnell and the Albany Brass Quintet presenting Chorales from various periods. 3.30 p.m. (Patrons are requested to be seated by 3.20 p.m.) RBH. Admission free.

Important dates

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in May:

7: Second term begins for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital).

Study break begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.

9: Graduation ceremony — Education, Engineering and Medicine.

12: First term ends.

Study break begins for LL.M. by coursework.

First term ends for Medicine IV.

21: First half-year resumes for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St. Second term begins for Dip.Ed.

23: Graduation ceremony — Arts (and Economics and Politics if required).

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

Last day for discontinuance 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. for it to be classified as discontinued.

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 28 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

Coming events

The St Vincent's Bioethics Centre will hold its annual conference from May 22 to 25 at St Vincent's Hospital.

Seminar topics include: life support systems; the determination of death and the use of donor tissue; infertility; and ethics committees.

Among speakers will be Victorian Law Reform Commissioner, Professor Louis Waller; IVF pioneer, Professor Carl Wood; and New York theologian, Fr Ronald Lawler.

Registrations close on Friday, May 11. For further information contact the St Vincent's Bioethics Centre secretary on 418 2453.

The Centre for Migrant Studies will hold a special panel discussion on developments in multiculturalism over the last 10 years, tonight (May 7) at 7.30 in lecture theatre R3.

The discussion marks the 10th anniversary of the Centre's interdisciplinary seminars.

Among the speakers will be Luciano Bini, Walter Lippmann, George Papadopoulos and George Zangalis.

They will look at the good and bad aspects of the development of multiculturalism during the decade, the role of successive governments, the views of political parties today and the role of ethnic organisations.

They will also consider the outlook for multiculturalism.

Two free concerts — which will go direct to air on ABC radio — will be held in Robert Blackwood Hall this month.

The first, on May 14 at 3.30 p.m., features classical Indian music. The second, on May 28 at 3.30 p.m., will be a concert of chorales from various periods.