

Lively program to welcome students

Monash this week will welcome about 2750 new first year students with a lively orientation program which emphasises both academic introductions and the lighter side of campus life.

The three-day program begins at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday (March 7) with an address by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, in the Forum (if fine) or the main dining room in the Union (if wet). It ends on Friday with a "monster union night" starting at 8 p.m. and including a fireworks display at 9 p.m.

Academic orientation will be conducted at two levels — the faculty and departmental. Following the Vice-Chancellor's address, on Wednesday at 10 a.m., students will be invited to meet Deans and other staff in faculty groups. Details of where these groups will meet, and where departmental meetings will be held over the three days, are in the blue Orientation Program 1979.

Clubs participate

Clubs and societies — from the political to sporting and special interests — have organised activities to give new students a view of the diverse range of "extracurricular" activities they can become involved in at Monash.

A feature will be the day-long program of events organised by all sporting clubs and some others in the Sports and Recreation Centre on Thursday. There will be static displays, exhibition matches and action displays by groups ranging from bushwalking enthusiasts to Tae Kwan Do exponents. Taking the Mickey (or perhaps the Walt Disney bear) out of it all will be the Friends of Pooh (Winnie The) who will stage their famous SOGPONG match. The modern dance group will give free dance classes in the Centre and, as a bonus, students will be able to use the squash courts at no charge.

Worldly battles

While on the topic of energetic clashes, the Fellowship of the Middle Earth will meet the Science Fiction Club in a volley ball match, "in full dress", in the Forum on Thursday at 1.45 p.m. and students have been warned that at any time and in any place they may be confronted by a Darth Vader vs Wan Kenobi sword fight.

On Thursday, starting at 9.15 a.m. in the Union Theatre, there will be a program of films on contraception and VD, sponsored by the Health Service and Campus Pharmacy. The films will be followed at 10 a.m. by a forum on sexuality conducted by a panel of health experts. More films on related issues will be screened at 2.15 p.m.

On each day of orientation, campus libraries will be open for inspection and tours.

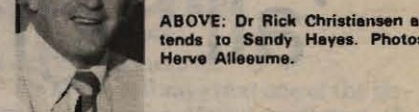
Special activities have been planned to welcome part-time students to Monash. Saturday, March 17 will be part-timers' orientation day. Guided tours of the campus will leave from the Union reception desk at 11 a.m., to be followed by a barbecue at the rear of the Union building.

On Thursday, March 22 at 7.30 p.m., part-time students have been in-

ited to join staff for refreshments in the cellar room of the Union. Financial help from faculties will enable a reasonably substantial spread to be prepared.



LEFT: Sixth year medical student, Tony Plowman, conducts a supervised consultation with Mrs C. Wells of East Bentleigh.



• Prof. Carson

NEW UNIT TO RESTORE DOCTORS' CARING ROLE

A community practice teaching unit — the first of its kind in an Australian medical school — has been established by the Monash department of social and preventive medicine, adjacent to Moorabbin Hospital.

Head of the unit, Professor Neil Carson, sees its task as helping to restore the importance of the caring role in medical studies and, in the long term, being influential in upgrading standards of general practice.

The unit, which opened early this year, is in two sections. The front part of the new brick building in Centre Road is a community practice, the East Bentleigh Medical Group, staffed by six doctors. Attached to the model practice, at the rear, are teaching and research facilities and offices.

Medical students, particularly in their final year, will attend classes at the unit and then join the qualified GPs in the teaching practice and other practices in the district to apply classroom concepts. (Such a placement program already operates with 200 doctors throughout southern

Melbourne). Among the unit's special facilities is video equipment which, with the patient's consent, can be used to record the progress of a consultation for follow-up study.

Students will be able to gain knowledge of all aspects of running a practice including the business side and the keeping of medical records.

The unit will also be a centre for research activities concentrating on the preventive and health education aspects of medicine.

Professor Carson says the unit's aim will be to provide students with a broader perspective of health care by emphasising the caring role of doctors and medical care outside the hospital.

He says: "Students spend their time either in the Ivory Tower on campus or in teaching hospitals which are bases of the new health technology and, con-

centrating as they do on the more serious and complex illnesses and rare diseases, are more suited to postgraduate training for specialty practice rather than undergraduate training.

"Only a small percentage of those who seek medical care each day, however, need to be referred from primary care to the specialist or hospital.

"Many cases involve the continuing care of the chronically ill or a disability of social or psychological origin rather than organic, and many can be treated without the aid of drugs or a high-powered diagnostic procedure.

"The scientific revolution has played down this caring role of doctors, however."

The unit was established with a \$50,000 grant from the Commonwealth Government and with what Professor Carson describes as "very considerable help" from Moorabbin Hospital.

MONASH REPORTER

Monash Reporter is, as its masthead states, a magazine for the University — both students and staff. It appears nine times a year in the first weeks of March through to November and is available from boxes on campus.

The Reporter is produced by the Information Office which also publishes Sound — the official University broadsheet — and Monash Review, a quarterly publication reporting on what's new in research, education and community service at Monash.

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● Wendy Watts and Ian Richards

Top award to 'all right' grad.

Being the right female in the right place at the right time meant, for Wendy Kay Watts last week, becoming Caltex Woman Graduate of the Year in Victoria.

The award, announced on February 27, is the latest peak in a remarkable scholastic career that began in 1963 at Bentleigh East Primary School and, Wendy hopes, will lead later this year to Cambridge and studies for a Ph.D. degree.

On the way, Wendy — now 21 — has accumulated a list of results, awards and distinctions that few, male or female, could hope to match.

From Dux of Bentleigh East in 1969, she went on to McKinnon High, picking up in her earlier years a Junior Government Scholarship and a Commonwealth Scholarship.

In fourth form she gained an Outstanding Award in the junior division of Melbourne University's School Mathematics Competition, following up with certificates of merit in the

senior division in each of the following years.

In both fifth and sixth forms, Wendy undertook additional subjects — and coped with ease.

For her HSC results she scored four special distinctions, including one for general excellence, earned the Sybil Maud Cave Prize (for the top student in the state educated solely within the state system), was named one of the top 12 students for 1974 — and again became Dux of her school.

It was during her fourth year at McKinnon, Wendy says, that she first became aware of the existence of the boy who was later to become her fiancé — Ian Richards, now a Ph.D. student in computer science at Monash. Ian, too, had had a star-studded career in high school.

"He was famous," Wendy says.

"The big hero — winner of the BHP Award (for top science student in the state). We were all told to look up to him."

(Ian was Dux of McKinnon in his HSC year and, like Wendy, named one of the top 12 students in the state.)

At Monash, Wendy continued her remarkable run of scholastic achievements.

In the three years of her B.Sc. course she gained high distinctions in every subject she tackled, came first in 10 of them and second in the eleventh.

All of this in spite of the fact that in both second and third years she took overweight courses — in third year by 50 per cent!

Worked as tutor

Last year, while studying fourth year computer science, Wendy worked as a tutor in both the applied mathematics and computer science departments.

But even that workload was not enough to keep her occupied.

Every Christmas vacation since 1972 Wendy has worked to achieve financial independence — "and to expand my so far limited experience in private enterprise".

First she worked for a local chemist, and then in 1974 for a hot bread shop. This led to a regular weekend job as sales assistant in the hot bread chain and, in 1976, promotion to a senior staff position, managing the Sandringham outlet (up to 1000 customers in rush hours on Saturday and Sunday mornings) and supervising six junior staff.

Wendy spent her 1975 summer vacation working as a base grade clerk in the Naval Pay Office and in 1976 was offered the position of computer operator for the Shell Company of Australia — the first female ever

employed in that capacity. On the basis of her three months with Shell, that company subsequently modified its policy of offering such positions only to males.

And what does she do with her spare time?

Well, she's always been a keen sportswoman. At Bentleigh East she was captain of the girls' crossball team and a member of the softball and netball teams. About that time she passed her third grade ballet examinations and engaged in competitive gymnastics for two years.

At high school she earned gold colors for two seasons with the volleyball team and took up ice skating.

At Monash she's a member of the Squash Club and of the Monarch Social Club in association with the Monarch Ice Hockey Club. She's lately taken an interest in skiing and in car rallying, at the administrative level.

Other interests

Other interests? Drama (she's a regular patron of Melbourne Theatre Company productions), music (she learnt piano to third grade standard and hopes to further her musical studies this year) — and "a keen interest in the preparation and consumption of fine food and wines".

Wendy is not sure what she wants to do in the future — but thinks there's time to worry about that later.

"I never look more than a year ahead — and even a year is very long-term for me," she says.

"But I want to maintain variety in whatever I do. I don't believe in narrowing things down; I like to have a number of things happening all at once."

Meanwhile, she's awaiting her marriage to Ian on September 23.

Some comments on Wendy . . .

"... an exceptionally gifted young woman, perhaps the most gifted I have had as a student over a period of some 20 years... she has been top or top equal in every subject she has taken in the first three years of her Monash career with the sole exception of Chemistry 101 where she was second..."

(A professor of mathematics)

"Wendy... is the kind of person who seems to believe that there are thirty-six hours in every day. She has spent a lot of time at her work, a lot of time too at helping other students with problems — both academic and personal."

(A senior lecturer in mathematics)

"She is deceptively 'normal'... she has the 'common touch' and does not try to project herself as anything but an ordinary person..."

(A senior lecturer in computer science)

"Everything seems easy for Wendy and sometimes she doesn't seem to realise they are not so easy for other people... she's just breezed through her courses... taken maths units that should take half a year and completed them in a week..."

(Her fiancé)

"But I've had a lot of narrow escapes... though things have usually happened just at the right time — the last minute... I know that it has been to my advantage to be a female at this time — and it has been for a number of years throughout my university career."

(Wendy on Wendy)

Mathematicians pose a monkey of a problem

Consider the following sentence concerning a monkey and its father: "The father is twice as old as the monkey was when the father was half as old as the monkey will be when the monkey is three times as old as the father was when he was three times as old as the monkey was."

Don't bother searching through Reporter to find the full problem then turning all the pages upside down for the answer. The problem is posed in another magazine, Function, and it is there, among those with keener mathematical intellects, that it will be solved.

Function, now in its third year of publication, is a mathematics

magazine designed principally for students in the upper forms of school. It has a board of 12 editors, the majority of whom are from Monash but including others from Melbourne, Queensland, and Murdoch universities, the RAAF Academy and Scotch College.

Chairman of the board this year is Monash senior lecturer, Dr M. A. B. Deakin, who replaces Professor G. B. Preston.

Each issue of the magazine features problems to which solutions are invited. The monkey and its father problem appears in the current issue (February 1979).

According to Dr Deakin, not all the problems are in the mind-bogglingly

difficult category. One was solved by a student in grade four at a Melbourne primary school. One — "What point on the earth's surface is furthest from the centre of the earth?" — has not yet been answered correctly.

During its two years, Function has established a reputation, primarily, for first-rate expository articles and broad coverage of interesting mathematics.

The current issue has articles on Babbage and the origins of computers; the life of Hanna Neumann, Australia's greatest woman mathematician; and the communication of cholera.

Earlier issues, of which back copies are available, have contained such ar-

ticles as Mathematics and the Law by Sir Richard Eggleston; The Winds Over the Earth by C.H.B. Priestley; Mean, Mode and Median by P. D. Finch; the Four Color Problem by J. Stillwell; Catastrophe Theory by M. Deakin; and Stability and Chaos by P. Kloeden.

School students also have been encouraged to contribute articles — an invitation, according to Dr Deakin, which has yielded some "excellent" copy.

The cover of each issue features a design of mathematical interest.

A yearly subscription to Function — five copies costs \$4, with single issues priced at \$1. For further information contact Joan Williams on 541 2591.

BOOK BASS FOR BEST IN THE HOUSE

Want the "best in the house" for a city cinema, theatre or other entertainment venue without the inconvenience of a trip there beforehand or having to arrive more than an hour before the performance?

BASS — the Best Available Seating Service — at the Alexander Theatre on campus can do this for you.

Unlike the other computer ticketing agency in the news recently, BASS is alive and well and able to give Monash staff and students and local residents access to scores of events in Melbourne.

Among these are MTC productions, the Australian Opera, "Annie", "Dracula" and the Melbourne Military Tattoo.

The Alexander Theatre has been acting as a BASS centre since last November. Manager, Mr Phil A'Vard, says that in BASS's first six weeks of operation the Alex. has sold more tickets for outside events than in the previous 12 months under the old voucher system.

Mr A'Vard estimates that more than 40 people from outside the campus are

using the service each day, in addition to students and staff.

BASS not only books the seats but prints the tickets as well, for immediate pick-up. It can nominate the best available seats or, on the visual display unit, show an up-to-date box plan allowing the customer to choose a particular seat, as long as he does so reasonably quickly before it is purchased from another agency.

Mr A'Vard believes that BASS is the ticketing system of the future and points out that it is backed by the Victorian Government. BASS in Victoria is run by the Arts Centre building committee which will later become its management committee. Any surplus the service makes will be ploughed back into the Arts Centre.

The Monash agency is one of 15 in Victoria. It is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday to Friday during term and on Saturday morning. When the Alexander Theatre is being used for productions it will be open later.

Right: Alexander Theatre box office assistant, Wendy Grouby, operates the BASS terminal.



Conference centre among new uses for old Marist College

The building that was formerly Marist College, bought by Monash in 1978, will be used for a diverse range of activities.

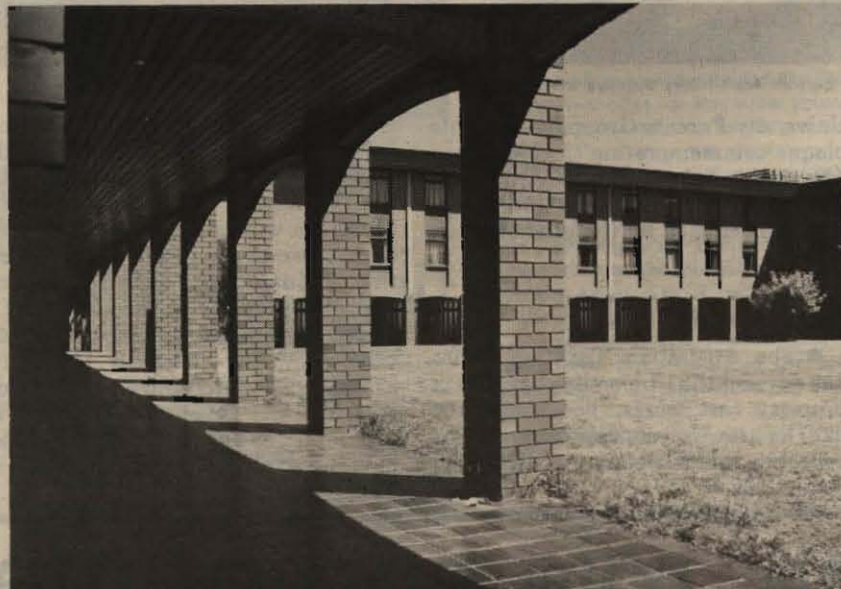
Its chief use will be, on a two-year trial period, as a centre for conferences, seminars and other educational and training activities. Other areas have been set aside for the Law Faculty's Monash Legal Service and the Victorian Hospitals' Computer Service.

The building, set in 6.25 acres of land on Normanby Road, contains almost 100 bed studies and several common areas which range from a chapel to small discussion lounges.

'Great potential'

Dr Jack McDonell, director of the Centre for Continuing Education, which will manage the building, sees the conference facilities as having great potential.

Dr McDonell says: "We're not thinking of it as a 'residential conference centre'. To call it that would emphasise the residential role which



would require a permanent domestic and catering staff. That would lead to large overheads and a need to concentrate on keeping the bedrooms full instead of on the educational purpose.

"Fortunately the building is located across the road from the Halls of

Residence. The staffing problem can be met by an arrangement under which the Halls provide domestic service on a daily contract basis.

"The concept, then, is of a first class venue for conferences and short courses with some residential facilities

available, as needed."

Dr McDonell says that one of the important features of the new venue is that it will be available on a year-round basis.

He says: "At present there is a problem. Departments which want to sponsor continuing education activities are, for the most part, forced to offer them during vacation.

"Most potential 'clients' prefer activities which are run intensively over one or more full days to those which involve weekly evening classes. But the University's teaching areas are very tightly scheduled for classes during all weekdays throughout the three terms. It is impossible to find a suitable space for 30 or 40 people for one day, let alone two or three days.

Problem solved

"This new venue will solve the problem in many cases.

"The related problem of the availability of teaching staff is generally easier to deal with: if a department is keen to offer a continuing education activity during term it is often relatively simple to reschedule some regular teaching commitments without any disadvantage to the student."

Dr McDonell says that the building will be available for use by outside organisations also. Already several bookings for 1979 have been received.

"This has happened even before we have widely publicised the building which we will start to do once its new name has been announced. (Late last year Council referred back to Professorial Board the question of an appropriate name.)

"It tends to confirm our view that there is a considerable demand for a facility of this kind in the eastern suburbs. By helping to meet that demand we will be creating new links between Monash and the community and generating goodwill towards the University."

● See story on Monash Legal Service next page.

Aid for ordered (and informed) life

If Monash students lead more ordered lives this year — always in attendance at lectures and written work always in on time — then thanks may be due to the diary each received when enrolling.

But even if the diary — issued for the first time this year — is used for no other purpose than recording social engagements, it can be of immense benefit to students. Incorporated in it are such features as important phone numbers, principal University dates and a Monash directory, which was issued for the first time in 1978 as a separate booklet and met with immediate success.

From A for Aardvark ("quadruped between armadilloes and ant-eaters — for those who don't want Abortion to

be the first item!") to Z for Zany ("probably the best adjective for Monash student politics"), the directory takes a lively path through topics such as child care, deferment of course, the health service, parking, campus art gallery and witnessing of documents.

A joint product of the Union Board and the Joint Orientation Committee,

Lunch to welcome new staff

New members of staff and their spouses have been invited to attend a welcoming garden luncheon to be held at the Vice-Chancellor's residence on Tuesday, March 20 from 12.30 p.m.

The luncheon is organised annually by the Monash Women's Society. The

diary/directory was edited by Geoff Swanton and Caroline Piesse.

Copies have been given by Student Records to enrolling students and have been available from a number of student contact points.

However, if you're without one and wish to begin your ordered progress through 1979, see the Union Desk.

Society has expressed the hope that all its members and their husbands will be present.

The invitation to the luncheon extends also to visitors to the University and their spouses.

For further information contact Mrs Margaret Krishnapillai on 544 7124.

Museum acquisition

An Athenian vase, dating from about 440 BC, has been acquired by the Classical Studies department at Monash for its antiquities museum.

The vase, decorated with panels of red figures by the Nausicaa Painter, is "a most significant piece", according to the chairman of the department, Professor Alan Henry. It was purchased from Charles Ede in London.

The painting on the main face of the vase shows the infant Dionysos standing on the thighs of Zeus enthroned. It is a scene from the legend of Semele and Zeus. Zeus was persuaded by the jealous Hera to visit his lover, Semele, in all the splendour of a god, with the result that she was consumed by his lightning. Zeus rescued their unborn child from her ashes and placed him in his thigh from which, in due course, he was born.

Another figure in the painting may be Ino, sister of Semele, to whom the child was entrusted following his birth.

On the reverse side of the vase, which has two single-loop handles, are two youths, one leaning on a staff.

Both panels have side borders of linked dots and a band of vine design above.

The vase can be seen in the museum, on the sixth floor, south wing of the Humanities Building, which is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The museum has recently had new lighting fitted to enhance display.

The oldest piece in the collection is a late Minoan stone bowl from the 15th Century BC and the youngest is a Christian lamp — complete with cross — from Syria and dating from the 5th Century AD. Among other ceramic pieces are an Athenian kylix (drinking cup) of the 5th Century BC and an Etruscan amphora or jar of the same period.

The collection also contains bronze artefacts, including a Mycenaean double-axe head 3300 years old, examples of ancient glass, and even a piece of Egyptian linen.

A recent acquisition, made possible by a donation from the Monash

depicts legend of Zeus



Professor Alan Henry displays the antiquities museum's new acquisition.

University Parents Group, is a marble plaque commemorating three children who died in infancy in 1st Century AD Rome. The block, with Latin inscription, was erected by the grief-stricken parents.

● The Australian Taxation Office has advised the University that gifts of property (art works, books and the like) to the University's libraries, art collection and museums qualify for tax deductions.

The notification followed assurances by Monash "that any gifts to the Monash Library, Monash University Art Collection, Monash University Museums will be accepted for the exclusive use of the Library, Art Collection or Museums for as long as they remain the property of the University."

Receipts issued to donors should bear the title: 'Monash University Library', 'Monash University Art Collection' or 'Monash University Museums', as appropriate. These titles have been officially registered at the Taxation Office.

Grant for bauxite research

Dr Paul Clark, a lecturer in physics, has been awarded a Comalco research scholarship to enable him to continue his research into impurities in bauxite.

The scholarship consists of a stipend at the level of a Commonwealth Scholarship, plus a grant-in-aid of \$5000 a year for three years to support a research student in a project supervised by Dr Clark.

Dr Clark's study is intended to determine the nature and extent of the iron minerals in bauxite deposits, concentrating mainly on Comalco's leases at Weipa, with the aim of better understanding the genesis of the deposits.

"We are well-equipped to do Mossbauer spectroscopy in the Monash physics department," he says. "The technique is particularly well suited to the study of iron compounds in very fine particle form, which is often how they occur in bauxite and in the ironstones and clays associated with the bauxite deposits."

A student, Stuart Fysh, has recently started work on the project.

Child lecture

An eminent Swedish professor of social medicine will contribute to Monash's observance of the UN-declared Year of the Child this month.

He is Professor Ragnar Berfensstam, professor of social medicine at the University of Uppsala in Sweden, who will deliver an address on "The Prevention of Childhood Accidents" on Wednesday, March 28 at 8 p.m. in lecture theatre R4.

The lecture is being jointly organised by the Centre for Continuing Education and the Zonta Club of Waverley of which Mrs Joan Dawson, of the Academic Registrar's department, is president.

New name, role and home for legal advice body

Monash's student legal advisory service has a new name, an expanded role and a new home.

Now known as the Monash Legal Service, it occupies a suite of rooms in the former Marist College building in Normanby Road, opposite the Halls of Residence.

Formerly conducted by the faculty of Law in conjunction with the Union, the service suffered space restrictions in the faculty building which limited the range of services it could offer.

The new premises will enable it to provide much more comprehensive facilities to a wider clientele. The service is now available to students and staff, to Rusden students and to members of the public — but Monash students will have priority in "rush hours".

Senior lecturer Guy Powles, one of a team of academics involved in setting up the new-look service, says it will give free advice, help or information in a wide range of legal matters, in-

cluding motor accidents; divorce, custody and maintenance; tertiary allowances; summonses and court actions; immigration; hire purchase and credit; consumer problems; tenancy.

He emphasises, however, that it will not act in the transfer of property or in commercial matters.

The service is manned daily from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. by teams of final year law students under the supervision of staff members who are qualified solicitors or barristers.

Practical skills

The service provides the vital "clinical" component of the Professional Practice course undertaken by law students in their final year. It means that these students now have three venues at which they can sharpen their practical skills in "real-life" legal problem-solving. The other centres are the free community legal

aid services at Springvale and Doveton.

All three centres offer legal advice and assistance of the kind provided by a firm of solicitors — except that their services are free and are intended to help people who have financial and/or language difficulties.

Guy Powles says that the demand for such services can be gauged from the figures kept by the Springvale centre.

During 1978, that service conducted 5209 interviews and saw about 2600 new clients. The main types of work undertaken during the year were:

Motor accidents 27%; marital 19%; consumer-contract-debt 17%; traffic charges 8%; criminal charges 8%; wills/administration for pensioners 4%; tenancy-housing 3%; workers compensation-injury-employment 3%; solicitor complaints 1%.

Clients of the service come from a wide range of racial backgrounds: the



Above: Final year Law student Steven Sapountsis, secretary Jan Brown and senior lecturer Guy Powles in the new Monash Legal Service's offices in the former Marist College building.

highest proportion were Australian-born, but 38 overseas countries were given as the place of origin of other people seeking help.

The new Monash service, which opened officially on February 21, is examining the possibility of opening one evening a week in addition to its regular morning hours.

For the time being, the service can be contacted on extension 3930. The secretary is Jan Brown.

Warren retires but promises that his voice will be heard

After 40 years in it, 28 spent, in part, helping others get into it, Warren Mann has left the work force.

Warren, 55, careers and appointments officer at Monash since 1965, retired last month.

For those who enjoyed the well-aimed shots he fired each Friday in his *Careers Weekly* editorial, however, there is more to come. He has not hung up his pen but, rather, promises to take up one, if anything, a little sharper.

He says: "I intend to do some writing. In a way what I have done for the last 40 years has been preparation for what I want to do now.

"I'll be writing, as before, on matters relating to education and employment but without some of the restraints which have been on me because of my position. When you're doing a job there's an understanding that you don't be too critical not only of your own institution but of sister ones also."

Warren says that he made his decision to retire early during last year.

"I felt that after working for 40 years it would be satisfying if I could retire at 55. I weighed up the demands on me and my resources and decided it would be worth a punt."

Job for someone

Later in the interview, while discussing changes in the workforce and employment, he says: "My quitting now means there's a job for someone else, of course."

Warren Mann was born in the Victorian Mallee, the son of a World War I soldier settler. During the Depression the family moved, in search of work, through Victoria and New South Wales. Warren started school in Newcastle.

Later he won a three year scholarship to Ballarat College and was there until 1937.

In the years before he entered careers counselling he had diverse jobs, including as a chemist improver and a partner in an electronic equipment business. He served in World War II as an RAAF radar officer in the Pacific.

He studied at Footscray and Melbourne "techs" and, later, did his Bachelor of Science degree at Melbourne University.

His role in helping others shape their careers started in 1950.

Warren recalls: "I was looking for a job. The Appointments Board at Melbourne University was seeking a graduate. I applied for the position and got it."

He later became assistant secretary (technical) of the Board.

In 1954 he left Melbourne University to join Containers Limited where he worked for 11 years before coming to Monash.

He remembers clearly his first day here: "There was a bowl of flowers on my desk and it was fully equipped and in order. Graeme Sweeney and his secretary had done a lot to make me welcome."

He also remembers, with amusement, "the scratching around for accommodation we all did as the University grew rapidly."

"My colleague and I would sit in the corridor while employers conducted interviews in the office," he says.

The employment market that graduates of the mid-60's entered was entirely different to the one facing today's graduates.

Warren says: "In 1965, for example, there was an insatiable demand for engineers. We knew it wasn't going to last but a lot of people, education planners included, went on as if it would last forever.



Warren — in his words

On the need for flexibility: "Perhaps the most constant theme in all our writing in *Careers Weekly* is flexibility, explaining its virtues, propounding its need, even pleading for its acceptance among young people approaching the critical stages in their secondary and tertiary education. Because of this preoccupation with the importance of flexibility there have certainly been times when I have found reason almost to despair at the frequent examples we meet of rigid adherence to stereotypes, of self-images rooted in a vanished past. Possibly this is what is interpreted as pessimism."

On work in the future: "The unemployed won't go away. Neither government support schemes (which tend to redistribute work) nor massive economic stimulation can halt the inexorable forces of which an outcome must be diminution of work and growing unemployment."

"We were warning, too, about a coming surplus of teachers even before the SCV system was set up."

But in the mid '60s the graduate could almost name his price and place.

Warren recalls an early Monash graduate asking him what companies had their headquarters in 95 Collins Street.

"I was able to tell him the name of some of the tenants — companies like CRA, and even of one R.G. Menzies who had an office there. I then asked the student why he wanted to know."

"He replied that he lived in Deepdene or thereabouts and that 95 Collins Street was well located on the tram route from his home.

"I might add, sadly, that he didn't get a job there."

Warren says that while helping to place graduates in remunerative work has been a chief task of his office it has certainly not been the only one.

"A number of people have not wanted to follow standard careers — one fellow wanted a job with the New China News Agency, for example — and I like to think we have done our best in helping them all," he says.

In discussing the development of

Nothing less than violent revolution or some national or international catastrophe can do that. But constructive moves toward an entirely new kind of society can begin now, and must do if we are to avoid a cataclysm."

On parents: "There can be no doubt that the parents' role in helping a student child develop his (or her) education and career is an important one. But it is also a very delicate one, requiring tact, understanding, self-effacement and a willingness to be realistic about the child's abilities and interests and about one's own motives."

A letter to his grandson: "To sum up, then, the only answer that I can give to your question is this: throughout your life, from now on to its end, constantly seek to develop all your interests and abilities and to find new ones; do not allow yourself to get on a treadmill that keeps you running after goals that prove illusory or sour; finally, prepare yourself in every possible way, through your education and your attitudes, to adapt to whatever unforeseen and unforeseeable circumstances with which your world will confront you. Only you can excel in your own uniqueness."

On a 'career': "We do not see it, as do many people including some students, as an ordered progression up the conventional ladder of responsibility in the work situation toward the final Trappist cell of retirement. Rather do we use it in a much broader sense to refer to a person's passage through life: the melange of activities and achievements, be they in the work situation, in education, or whatever, that he (or she) is able to look back on at the end of his life."

On retirement: "Clearly, retirement cannot be seen as withdrawal into seclusion. More positively, it must be that part of a career where remunerated work is no longer the central dynamic of life, and where special interests or talents can be indulged to the benefit of the individual and, eventually, the community. It should be approached on the basis that all that goes before it, education, work and so on, is preparation for the crowning achievement of a satisfying retirement."

● From *Careers Weekly* issues, 1978

Monash during the time he has been associated with it, Warren says the student activism of the late '60s and early '70s played an important role in shaping the University as a good, strong institution. He was closer to the activism than many: in 1970 the *Careers and Appointments Office* was occupied and converted into an "anti-imperialist organising centre".

He says: "I've come to appreciate the value of the student activity. It caused a lot of us to rethink our attitudes."

Warren believes that society at large is going to have to rethink its attitude on a central issue — work.

He says: "Clearly the amount of work available is less than the number of people offering to do it. Such a situation demands a significant change in how people see their working lives.

Three classes

He says that the change in the employment situation is being caused partly by introduction of new computer technology but also by demographic developments in Australia which rule out resumption of an economic growth rate high enough to bring a return to "full" employment.

He believes the impact on society's organisation will be great and foresees the emergence of three classes: those with work of a highly demanding nature, those few in the middle with much less demanding positions, and many with no work at all.

He says: "The community will have to accept a rising level of unemployment and be prepared to pay for it at a higher level.

"The unemployed should be viewed as doing a service for the community by staying out of the workforce."

The greatest obstacle in the way of society's acceptance of the "new ball game" is the Protestant work ethic, Warren adds.

Source of pride

Clearly one of Warren's chief sources of pride at Monash has been *Careers Weekly*.

He says: "As Monash grew it became obvious that we couldn't see every student we ought to be seeing, so *Careers Weekly* was born to fill the gap. As a publication which is straightforward, simply produced and immediate I don't think it has been challenged in another institution in Australia."

The editorial section gave Warren the opportunity to do a kind of writing — "quasi-journalism if you like" — he had never done before and which he is now eager to pursue in retirement.

In some 400 issues of *Careers Weekly* he has discussed topics — both current specific and broader philosophical — relating to education and employment. The publication has a diverse readership — graduates, staff members, employers, schools, politicians and education planners — and he has targeted his shots precisely at the relevant group.

"I've never really had trouble finding a topic to write on; something always needs to be said," he says.

Great many friends

Reviewing his 14 years at Monash, Warren says: "I've made a great many friends from whom I've gained a great deal. I hope, too, that I've been of some use."

"I chose this time of the year to leave so I could slip out quietly . . . (referring to the farewell planned for that afternoon) . . . it doesn't seem to have turned out that way."

Study explores child's understanding of TV

The belief that children are merely "empty vessels" in front of a TV set has little validity, according to a senior lecturer in education at Monash, Dr Mary Nixon.

Dr Nixon says that children interact with TV and bring to it their own set of rules for interpreting what they see and hear.

Now a Monash study, being conducted by Dr Nixon, lecturer in education, Mr Alex MacKenzie, and Masters students, Mrs Anne Knowles and Mr Peter Rendell, is exploring just what those rules are — how well children understand what they see on television and how well they remember it and in what form.

The research was supported, financially and technically, by commercial stations HSV7 and ATVO in 1978. They are continuing their support this year.

Dr Nixon believes that it is important to discover how children understand what they see and hear on TV to help in the formulation of appropriate, quality programs and in the effective transmission of information by the medium.

The Monash work is in an area in which little research has been done

previously. Other researchers, motivated by the concern expressed widely about the amount and quality of TV that children watch, have concentrated on the effects of television on children's behaviour, exploring, for example, the possibility of a link between aggressive or pro-social behaviour of screen models and similar behaviour in the child afterwards.

The Monash team is seeking to establish a body of data from which conclusions can be made on how children interpret what they view. As a first step in doing this last year they conducted initial tests on a sample group — 93 primary school children (aged six, eight and ten) and 33 young adults selected from a State College.

The subjects were shown part of an American comedy program, *Get Smart*. Then they were given two tasks: one, they were shown pairs of still photographs, a pair at a time, and asked, "Which picture did you see in the television film you just watched?";

two, they were shown other pairs of photographs and asked, "Which of these photographs came first in the film?" Thirteen six and eight year olds were tested individually on a different task. They were given a set of photographs and asked, "Can you put these in order? Put them in the order that things happened in the film you just saw."

Results

Of the results, Dr Nixon says: "We found that both children and young adults could quickly and accurately recognise the photographs that they had seen in the television film although the other photographs were very similar, from the same episode but later on.

"More than 70 per cent of the six year olds and more than 90 per cent of the rest were correct.

"They were not quite as good at recalling and reconstructing the order in which events happened although the young adults got close to perfect scores. The six year olds got a little more than half the items correct and the eight and ten year olds got about 80 per cent correct.

"The results show that young children, six years old or less, can understand much less of a TV program than older children or adults, although they remember pretty well what they saw."

An interesting feature of the exercise in which subjects were asked to place the still photographs in sequence was that more people were able to identify correctly the stills that came at the end of the film than at the beginning. (It is usual in a sequencing exercise for the person being tested to place the first and last items correctly, the "signal" items as it were, and make mistakes



● Dr Mary Nixon

with items in the middle.)

"This difference we believe is related to the nature of TV programs and recognition by the young viewers of that nature. Attention is at a low level during introductory segments and commercial breaks and it takes a while once the program resumes before attention rises."

Through the results of the exercises the researchers believe they have worked out a method for determining how children construct the story that they are watching.

Dr Nixon says: "The methods we used are new and appear to be reliable and versatile ways of exploring children's understanding of television."

● Footnote: The importance of knowing just what children understand and remember of what they see on TV becomes obvious when one considers just how long the average child watches TV each day. A recent Sydney survey showed that the average person aged five to 18 watched television for three hours and three minutes a day. This figure is in line with others obtained in comparable surveys in countries such as Canada, the US, the UK and Japan in which TV stations transmit for about the same number of hours each day.

HONOR FOR FOUR

Four people who have distinguished themselves in quite separate fields — medicine, mineralogy, law and religion — will be awarded honorary degrees by Monash University this year.

Among them is a former Anglican Primate of Australia, the Most Reverend Sir Frank Woods. The others are Professor Emeritus Sir Lance Townsend, Miss Ruth Coulsell and Sir James Forrest.

Sir Lance Townsend will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the first graduation ceremony of the year in March. Sir Lance has had an impressive career in obstetrics and gynaecology and as Dean of the faculty of Medicine at Melbourne University. He was, until early this year, Deputy Vice-Chancellor there.

He has served on a variety of bodies, including as vice-president of the board of management of the Austin Hospital and as president, vice-chairman and honorary secretary of the Australian Council of the Royal College of Gynaecologists. He was co-author of the Syme-Townsend Report which mapped the future organisation of health services in Victoria.

Ruth Coulsell was one of the first women mineral collectors in Victoria. She started collecting in 1927 when she was 15 years old.

Throughout her teaching career and since retirement she has built a systematic, catalogued collection, much of it from personal expeditions.

Miss Coulsell was a foundation member of the Mineralogical Society of Victoria and has served as publicity officer since it started. She is in demand as a lecturer to groups of mineral enthusiasts.

Miss Coulsell is a generous donor to museums and educational institutions. In 1976 she gave a collection of Victorian rocks to the National Museum and in 1977 donated a large portion of

her collection to the earth sciences department at Monash.

Sir James Forrest was a member of Monash University Council for 10 years from 1961 during which time he contributed a great deal to the development of the University, particularly its Law Faculty.

Sir James was a member of the legal firm Hedderwick Fookes and Alston from 1933 to 1970 and has been chairman of a number of public companies including the National Bank of Australia Ltd., Australian Consolidated Industries Limited and Alcoa Australia Limited.

In addition, he has served on the governing body of such organisations as Boy Scouts of Australia, Scotch College, the Victorian Law Foundation and the Royal Children's Hospital.

Since resigning from Monash Council he has maintained a close link with the University.

He will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in April.

Sir Frank Woods

The former Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Reverend Sir Frank Woods, will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at an Arts graduation ceremony in May.

Sir Frank, who was Primate of the Church of England in Australia for six years from 1971, retired from his archbishopric in 1977.

Sir Frank was deeply concerned with educational affairs in his diocese and brought Felix Arnott, later a member of Monash Council, from Sydney to be a Coadjutor Bishop with special responsibility for education.

Sir Frank was chairman of the Churches Committee of Tertiary Institutions which negotiated with the Interim Council and then the Monash Council for the establishment of the Religious Centre on campus, as a gift to the University.

Crafts face to face



Eighteen arts, crafts and practical courses are being offered by the Monash Union this year.

Enrolments for the courses open at 9 a.m. on Thursday, March 8 at the clubs and societies office on the first floor of the Union.

The courses being offered are: book binding, stained glass, life drawing and painting, basketry, Chinese painting, effective reading, practical sewing, pottery, jewellery, spinning, water color, typing, batik, macrame, weaving, sumi, advanced painting and first aid.

Course fees are quite low when compared with many offered outside the University. Nearly 2000 people from throughout Victoria enrolled in 70 different courses offered by the Monash Summer School from November to March.

Subjects offered were in the areas of arts and crafts, languages, practical, dance and drama, music, photography and sport.

Left: Summer School student Bronwyn Garton with a piece of stained glass made by herself. Right: Cartoonist Stuart Roth instructs June Joubert. Photos: The Herald.

An appreciation

Turner: the reasoned leader

Ian Turner, associate professor of history, died on December 27, holidaying on Erith Island in Bass Strait. He was 56. He had been living on borrowed time: twelve years earlier, almost to the day, he had been at the point of death after a previous heart attack.

He joined the History department in 1964. While he made no mean contribution to the life of this University, he was more important as a public man.

Boy from the bush

Ian was a boy from the bush to the extent that he grew up in Nhill where he attended the higher elementary school and won a scholarship to Geelong College where he boarded. His parents were solid middle-class — his father a not very well-to-do stock and station agent of English antecedents, his mother descended from Scottish pastoral pioneers.

While still at school he read John Strachey's *Why You Should be a Socialist* and "was hooked". At the University of Melbourne in 1940-41 (doing Law, in Ormond College) he lived on the fringe of Melbourne's avant-garde, in touch with innovative artists like Sidney Nolan and Albert Tucker, and was a passionate jazzman. He was already coming to believe, as he put it recently, that "there is a necessary communion between what is innovative and exciting in the arts and politics. Both offer new ways of seeing the world, new ways of living; the individualism and anarchism of radical art are needed to temper the collectivism and authoritarianism of radical politics."

Three years in the Army followed, largely in Queensland, for a while in New Guinea. It was an opportunity for voracious reading. Eventually he transferred to the Army Education Service which gave him excellent practice in organising and teaching — lecturing and running discussion groups largely on current affairs.

When he returned to the University he was a masterly speaker, committeeman and formulator of resolutions and, as joint-editor of *Farrago*, secretary of the Labor Club, and secretary and president of the Students' Representative Council, was the outstanding student politician of the day. He was also a dominant member of the University branch of the Communist Party, which he had joined in 1943.

Ian crammed the rest of his Law course with a minimum of work and interest, but also took a first in History and Political Science. R. M. Crawford, P. H. Partridge and Manning Clark were his great teachers.

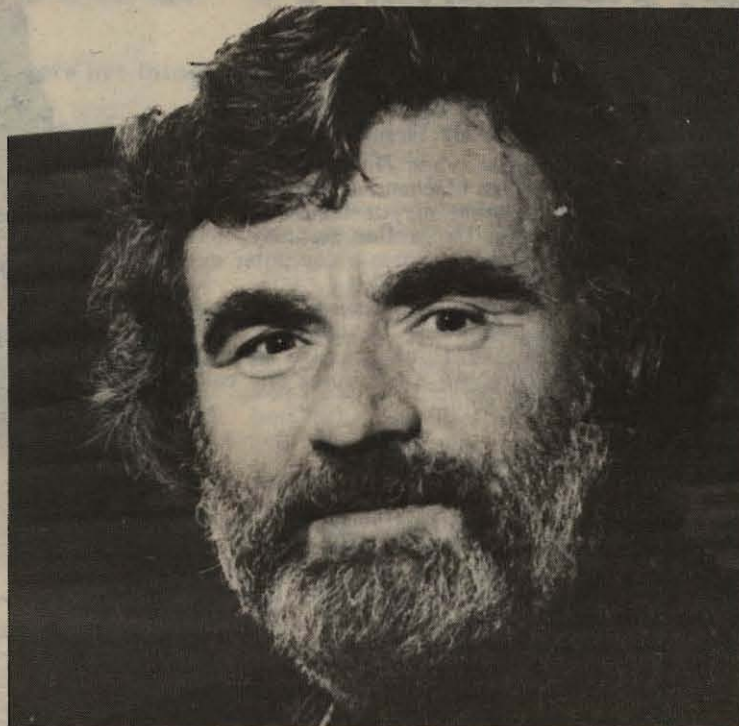
Served the Party

Then for 10 years he served the Communist Party: as secretary of the Australian Peace Council, then (in order to gain "industrial experience") as a cleaner on the Railways and party organiser, finally for six years as secretary of the Australasian Book Society, a publishing co-operative. The Khrushchev speech and the Russian invasion of Hungary in 1956 were totally disillusioning: after two years' torment and bitterness he chose to be expelled by the party.

(The above is based on Ian's long autobiographical piece in *Overland*, no. 59, Spring 1974.)

The ANU provided a haven. After completing a Ph.D., he spent a couple of years at the University of Adelaide as lecturer in History before coming to Monash.

Unlike many ex-Communists, he remained totally politically involved, with a sophisticated sense of the possible. His main claim to fame is very likely that in the 1960s and 1970s he fulfilled the true function of the intellectual as a commentator on historical, political and artistic trends and as a definer of issues to a degree which has been unusual in Australia.



Above: Turner, the Richmond supporter — triumphant after delivery of a Ron Barassi Memorial Lecture.

Overland, with which he was closely involved since its foundation in 1954, was his main platform, but he was constantly ready to speak on radio and television, to comment and review in the press, and to address schools and other organisations.

For about five years, after the reorganisation of the Victorian branch, Ian played a crucial part on the administrative committee of the Labor Party, essentially as a conciliator in a highly volatile situation. Had he wished, he could have been elected to Federal or State Parliament.

In the Whitlam years also — very suitably — he worked devotedly as a member and deputy-chairman of the Australia Council, especially in working out its financial and administrative problems. He had not ossified in his tastes and remained open to new artistic trends.

Ian was also a great Richmond man — president of an ALP branch and of the local historical society and, of course, a football supporter.

At Monash, Turner quickly made his mark as a teacher of Australian history, working closely with Duncan Waterson and, later, John Rickard to model probably the most exciting and diverse presentation of the subject anywhere in Australia. He was one of the first to take women's history and black history seriously.

He was a very good lecturer, of course: clear, coherent, rigorous, funny, with a gift for unconventional illustration often based on his own experiences — not so strong histrionically perhaps, but tremendously energetic. As a tutor and supervisor he was gifted — intellectually powerful in taking problems apart and reintegrating them, stimulatingly critical in his comments on essays and thesis drafts. He did not ram anything down anyone's throat: he knew he was a charismatic teacher and worried about misusing his power.

Typically, it was he who acted on student demands for "relevance" and participation and in 1975 and 1977 presented a radically innovative, unstructured, multi-media first-year course on 20th Century history. He concluded his report on the experiment with the resoundingly challenging assertion that "It is as much the proper function of the University to investigate and critically expound the totality of the culture we inhabit and our relation to it as it is to provide technical competence in manipulating any one aspect of that culture."

Students were attracted by his public fame as well as his reputation as a scholar. Few were dissatisfied, except perhaps one or two of the more extreme left-wingers, who could not abide what they saw as radical professions and moderate practices — but most of them were won over by his intimate understanding of their motivation. His junior colleagues revered him for the warmth of his support and trust.

His most significant book, *Industrial Labour and Politics*, derived from his ANU thesis. Almost equally important were his long chapters in the Pelican *The Literature of Australia* and Crowley's *New History of Australia*. *Sydney's Burning*, the short *In Union Is Strength*, the anthology *The Australian Dream*, and *Cinderella Dressed in Yella*, which reflected his long-abiding interest in folk-culture, were other works. His book on football was almost completed. He had in mind a history of working people in Australia which would have been his *magnum opus*. As already indicated, his articles and reviews in *Overland*, *Meanjin* and elsewhere include much of his most important work. As a reviewer he had excellent manners — he argued essentials and even under provocation scorned to make petty points.

During his sabbatical year in England in 1969 Ian got to know labour historians like Hoggart, Edward Thompson and Stuart Hall, and returned much influenced by the trend towards social and "popular" history. A few of his colleagues regarded him as too populist and trendy; in return he privately regarded some of them as merely gifted technicians who were inadequate in relating history to life. He reasoned at length with the New Left historians who were highly critical of his writings, accepted a legitimate few of their points, but in the last article published in his lifetime counter-attacked vigorously with the claim that there was much validity still in the old radical nationalist approach to Australian history.

Cooled confrontations

Especially in his earlier years at Monash, Ian pre-eminently was the man to whom concerned staff looked for a lead on public and domestic issues. He frequently spoke at student meetings and "teach-ins" and was largely responsible for forming an interceding group of staff during the crisis years. He became identified with the proposal for a University Assembly; if he did not succeed, perhaps no-one did better in attempting to cool confrontations and reach constructive solutions. In his last months he had taken the lead in discussions on the new technology and the universities.

Hundreds of staff and student friends and innumerable acquaintances will sorely miss Ian's warm and generous personality, his humility, his open house, his enormous capacity for work and play and, above all perhaps, his ability — so rare among liberal academics — to provide a lead by formulating a reasoned position on almost any and every issue.

Geoff Serle

JOINT US — MONASH APPROACH ON HEART MUSCLE RESEARCH

Professor Edward Johnson, the chairman of the department of physiology at Duke University, visited Monash last month to renew scientific contact with a co-researcher here, Dr Brian Chapman.

Dr Chapman, a senior lecturer in the department of physiology, and Professor Johnson have developed a computer simulation of the electrical activity within the membrane of heart muscle cells.

Dr Chapman previously worked with Professor Johnson while he was on study leave at Duke in 1975 and 1978.

While at Monash, Professor Johnson met a number of researchers in various fields, and he also saw an old friend, Dr Colin Gibbs, a Reader in Physiology, who was his first Ph.D. student at Sydney University. Professor Johnson was a Reader in Pharmacology at Sydney until he left for Duke in 1964.

Professor Johnson came to Australia and New Zealand earlier this year as an invited lecturer to the first joint meeting of the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society and the Physiological Society of N Z.

Professor Johnson said that while this particular study of heart muscle electrical activity was in its early stages, the research was producing indications of the directions of further study.

He said: "To our utter surprise, we have been able to show how some effects previously observed come about, and how they can be accounted for."

"Professor Johnson said the research effort so far had been a 'perfect example' of the co-operation between scientists in different disciplines.

"I am basically an electro-

physiologist while Dr Chapman is a specialist in biochemical energetics. A third member of our team at Duke University, Dr Mailen Kootsey, is a physicist who is also a computer expert.

"None of us could have solved these problems working on our own, and because we think we are getting somewhere, we are keeping the collaboration going.

Simulated changes

"We have simulated the very small changes occurring in the membrane of muscle cells in the heart. These changes usually cannot be detected, yet they appear to be more important than is generally realised.

"For example, when you change the rate of stimulation of the heart muscle, the iron concentration inside the muscle changes by a few percentage points... these changes are beyond the limits of resolution of most chemical measuring techniques.

"The end result, shown from the computer simulation, is that these small changes result in quite big changes to the shape of electrical activity in the heart.

"That these big changes occur is already widely known: what we have shown with the simulation is that the root cause of the large electrical changes being generated is the small changes in chemical composition in the heart muscle.



Dr Brian Chapman (left) and Professor Edward Johnson discuss research work at Monash.

"We are calculating the ultimate result of these tiny changes which we know occur with each heart beat... the encouraging feature of our computer simulation is that it does model these changes."

Professor Johnson said his research unit at Duke was associated with clinicians who were excited about the implications of the research.

He said: "I am confident the computer model faithfully represents electrical activity in heart cell membranes. This activity was thought to be extremely complex, because it exhibited some strange effects.

"However, we have been able to show that the electrical activity is most probably similar to that of other muscle and nerve cells: the complexity

comes about because the heart is beating regularly and there is a close relationship between chemical changes in the cells and their electrical activity.

"The properties we have built into the computer simulation are based on a wide range of experimental data from many different disciplines. One of the beauties of the model is that you can put together many of these different specialist measurements which you could never hope to incorporate in a normal laboratory experiment.

"We hope ultimately to understand heart muscle activity much more thoroughly, and I, for one, am convinced that the computer simulation will provide the main means of accomplishing this task," Professor Johnson added.

NUMBER OF DOCTORS 'NEEDED' DEPENDS ON DEFINITION OF 'NEED': PROF. OPIT

It was unlikely that a coherent medical manpower policy would ever be developed or, if developed, could ever be implemented in Australia.

This was the view taken by Monash professor of social and preventive medicine, Professor Louis Opit, in a paper delivered to the recent ANZAAS Congress in Auckland. Professor Opit was addressing a symposium on Human Resources in Health Care: Is Medicine an Art, a Science or a Business?

He said there would be two obstacles to implementation of a manpower policy: the strong organisation of doctors and the belief that medical consumption was purely a private matter, of concern to no one else.

Professor Opit said that, theoretically, it should be possible for a policy making body to decide priorities in manpower requirements and act to manipulate these in a society in which medical services were really a commodity, doctors were really small businessmen and in which the individuals' fees were mainly subsidised by others, directly or indirectly.

But in practice it would not work. Professor Opit said: "In Australia, for example, it would require clear and collaborative action between at least

six parties: the Department of Health, Department of Education, specialist and professional groups, State Government, Department of Immigration and Department of Employment.

"It seems inconceivable to me that a consensus could be reached, let alone implemented."

He continued: "Theoretically, we could set quite desirable levels of manpower based on revenue implications and social priorities. It would be vital to make very substantial changes in the refund schedule and to alter the mechanism of funding of State hospital services.

More GPs?

"We might decide that we could afford many more general practitioners, for example, but only if their income expectations were lowered.

"It seems unlikely to me that a coherent policy will ever develop or, if developed, be implemented.

"The reasons seem obvious. One, doctors are well organised, the public is not. Two, it would be difficult to alter the view that medical consumption is purely a private matter which does not concern anyone else, even if this is patently untrue.

"To some degree this change in the position of medicine from private consumption to public utility has occurred in the UK under the influence of NHS but it has taken 30 years in a society which is far more sophisticated than our own."

Professor Opit said that decisions on how many doctors and what kind of doctors the public "needed" required answers about the nature of the medical task expected.

And present day notions of "need" for medical service could only lead to a demand for more and more doctors, he added.

"We would say that a society needs doctors — or more doctors — because its members are conscious that doctors exist to provide desirable and necessary services to society," he said.

"What is it that defines the necessity for such services?"

"It is clear that in most Western societies we have reached the point where we consider every perceived disturbance of well-being in an individual as a need, or potential need, for medical services.

"We seem to have arrived at this viewpoint quite recently by gradual loss of individual self-confidence and helped also by the impressive publicity which has been given to the miracles of modern medicine and its other profes-

sional allies.

"We have arrived at the point where it has become irresponsible to neglect a belch, a headache or disagreement with one's wife. We have gradually come to believe that these minor disturbances of well-being or perceived well-being should be brought to the attention of a doctor, social worker or some other similar professional person.

"Therefore, any efforts to rationalise the need for doctors based on such a consciousness can lead only to a demand for more and more and more doctors."

Professor Opit said that his message to those who demanded more doctors could best be summed up by a line written by the 17th Century Tuscan physician, Francesco Redi: "I often say that in this world the greatest foe of good health is the wish to feel better."

Top psych. job

Monash professor of education, Professor Ron Taft, has been elected a member of the executive of the International Association of Applied Psychologists.

He will serve an eight year term. Professor Taft, who is currently on study leave, has also been appointed associate editor of the international Journal of Cross Cultural Psychology.

MSO concertmaster strikes chord on Crabtree's youth

From early childhood to early manhood the English poet Joseph Crabtree was a child prodigy violinist and composer, research by a leading Australian musician has revealed.

Crabtree was forced to abandon this branch of his "magnificent career" when his left hand was damaged in a recital, Mr Leonard Dommsett, concert master of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, told the annual dinner of the Australian Chapter of the Crabtree Foundation held at Monash University recently. Mr Dommsett delivered the 1979 Oration — titled "Crabtree: The Indomitable" — on the occasion of the 225th anniversary of Crabtree's birth and the 125th anniversary of his death. His research adds to the body of knowledge about Crabtree built up by distinguished researchers in the last 25 years.

Mr Dommsett has pieced together Crabtree's early history — his Musical Years — using entries in early musical encyclopaedias, articles from journals such as Macmillan's Magazine (particularly those of Professor R. B. Goldschmidt) and letters and manuscripts written by Crabtree himself and unearthed by Mr Dommsett in the attic of a direct descendant of the poet — Ebeneza Crabtree, a musician of renown in Brisbane and teacher of the pianoforte.

Musically bent

Mr Dommsett told the meeting that Joseph, from his earliest days, was of musical bent: "On the quartet evenings (in the family home) Joseph was several times discovered, by an involuntary movement, under the table or sofa, or behind a curtain, where, having crept from his bed, he had concealed himself for hours, only to be ignominiously sent back again, after a whipping for disobedience."

At age three, Joseph would be put by his Uncle John into a violoncello case and hired with sweetmeats to stay there while his Uncle played.

"But the candy could not keep him quiet long. The eyes kindled and the little feet began to beat time. At last his nervous excitement prevented his staying longer in the case," Mr Dommsett related.

As a lad Joseph received tuition in the violin from several teachers but, invariably, he would outstrip them in ability and feel restrained by their pedantry.

Mr Dommsett related an anecdote Crabtree once told Professor Goldschmidt which concerned the lively work of the Italian composer, Ganini, whose Caprices Crabtree had obtained without his tutor's knowledge and practised before an audience of cats in the garden-house.

Crabtree told Goldschmidt: "On a Tuesday quartet evening, my teacher played his 'Caprizzi' and I was greatly disappointed at the pedantic, phlegmatic manner in which he rendered the passionate passages.

"A concerto lay on the leader's stand and while the company was at supper I tried the score. Carried away with the music I forgot myself and was discovered by my teacher on his return and scolded for my presumption.

"'What impudence!' he cried. 'Perhaps you think you could play this at sight, boy!'"

"'Yes, I think I could,' I replied.

"'And as I thought so I don't know why I should not have said so — do you?'"

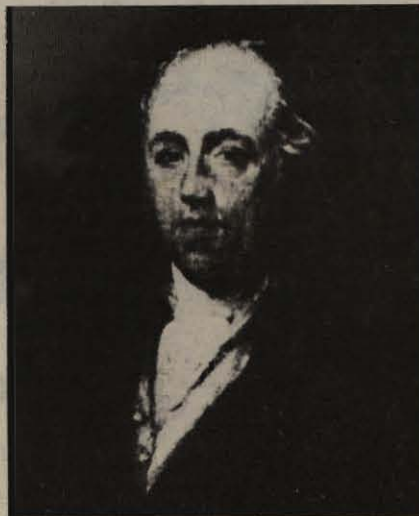
"The rest of the company had now joined us and insisted that I should try it. I played the allegro. All applauded save the leader who looked angry.

"'You think you can play anything, then?' he asked, and taking a Caprice of Ganini's from the stand, he said: 'Try this.'"

"Now it happened that this very Caprice was my favorite, as the cats well knew. I could play it by heart and polished it off. When I had finished they all shouted and, instead of raving, as I thought he would, my teacher was more polite and kind than he had ever been before and told me that with practice I might hope to equal himself some day."

Mr Dommsett told Foundation members that despite Joseph's obvious musical genius his father wanted him to become a clergyman. Crabtree senior engaged a private tutor, a Mr Mostel, to help his son with his academic studies. Mr Mostel declared Joseph's musical tastes incompatible with his studies and forbade him to play the violin.

"Joseph could only indulge at night in an inclination that now, under this restraint, became a passion. When restrained by his tutor from playing, Joseph resorted to whistling and singing and he soon found that he could do both at the same time. In this way he



● Joseph Crabtree

studied the laws of harmony," Mr Dommsett said.

Whistle and sing

"Ere long he was able to whistle and sing and accompany himself on two strings and later he succeeded in playing on all four strings at once. These studies enabled him at length to combine six different themes at the same time, a sort of fugue study which he always enjoyed. A musical feat which no other musician has ever been able to achieve."

Crabtree convinced his father of his musical genius and was released from the expectation of being a clergyman. He travelled to the continent in his youth to study the violin.

It was in Bologna, then reputed to be the most musical city in the world, that the incident occurred which ended Crabtree's career as a virtuoso violinist.

It happened at a concert before a most distinguished audience including the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the professorial staff of the Bologna University and the famous violinist, Dupree.

This is how Mr Dommsett described the incident: "In the midst of the solo — a 'Polacca' of his own invention in which he played the eight themes at once — the A string snapped.

"Joseph turned deathly pale. Dupree immediately offered his violin to Joseph; but he dared not use any instrument but his own.

Indomitable strength

"With the courage of despair, the indomitable strength of character and professionalism, he transposed the remainder of the piece and finished it on three strings — still playing all of the eight themes of the 'Polacca'.

"The strain and tension necessary for the accomplishment of such a feat were appreciated by all who witnessed this incident which others could not believe, although they heard the snap of the string, because of the brilliant and successful conclusion of the performance."

Mr Dommsett continued: "The damage caused to Joseph's left hand from this tragic incident was irreparable and he was unable to play the violin again. This could be tragic for the normal man, but to one such as 'Joseph Crabtree the indomitable' it was just a beginning. It freed him from all artistic ties and allowed him to become one of the phenomena of the western world. World traveller, musician, poet, scientist, lawyer, judge, pioneer into early American and Australian history."

Work on improved water supplies in the third world

A Monash civil engineer has made a major contribution to improving water supplies in the underdeveloped countries.

He is Associate Professor Tom McMahon, who is chairman and Australian representative of the UNESCO-International Hydrological Program working group on low flow hydrology.

Dr McMahon is one of five hydrologists working on a casebook study aimed at determining the flow of streams in dry periods.

The analysis and data will subsequently be used to prepare better designs for water conservation, irrigation and town water supplies.

In December last year, Dr McMahon attended a meeting of the working group in Havana, Cuba, where details of a forthcoming book were hammered into shape.

The book, which is in its draft manuscript stage and is entitled *Casebook on Methods of Computation of Low Streamflow* will be published by UNESCO next year. Initially, the book will be printed in

English, but it is expected that translations into other languages will be made in the near future.

According to Dr McMahon, the book is aimed at helping people in developing countries with water conservation and management projects, especially in dry areas.

Dr McMahon, who has chaired meetings of the working group in Leningrad, Paris and Havana over the last three years, said the book would be printed as part of a UNESCO series "Studies and Reports in Hydrology".

Monash work

Dr McMahon said: "At Monash we have been collecting and analysing low flow hydrological data for the last ten years and have achieved a great deal scientifically.

"We are basically operating in the area of technology transfer ... members of the working group have drawn on their collective experiences in hydrology which we have made available for the book. It will be of

great value in developing countries, although it is also applicable in developed countries.

"The work is fundamentally aimed at achieving a happier world ... at providing more water for food production and improving city and town water supply."

While in Cuba, Dr McMahon and other members of the working group, who comprise a Cuban, Frenchman, a Nigerian and a Russian, inspected a number of water conservation and agricultural projects around Havana as guests of the Instituto of Hidroconomia of the Cuban Ministry of Construction.

Associate Professor McMahon will visit Paris later this year — as chief editor of the new work — to finalise arrangements for publication.

Associate Professor McMahon, with Dr R. G. Mein, a senior lecturer in civil engineering at Monash, were joint authors of a book *Reservoir Capacity and Yield*, which was published by Elsevier in its series "Developments in Water Science" last year.

In the November 1978 issue of **MONASH REPORTER** we recorded the results of an informal discussion on the possible consequences for universities — and society — of the 'new technology'. At the end, we invited contributions from readers. The response was interesting: letters from readers outside the University outnumbered those from within three-to-one. Here we publish an edited selection of those letters. Meanwhile, a small sub-committee has been at work laying the groundwork for a continuing series of seminars, open to a wider audience, to examine the issues in broader detail. It is hoped these will begin early in first term. It has been tentatively proposed that the series will be known as the Ian Turner Seminars in memory of the late Associate Professor Ian Turner, who was the motivating force behind the original discussion.



The new technology

— Readers' views

'Social reconditioning' should be primary task

Sir: While I found the article on the impact of new technology (9-78) exciting reading, I was disappointed to a point, because while it succeeded in highlighting aspects of the problem, it never really got down to serious problem definition.

It was generally agreed by the group that automation, coupled with technology, was the basic cause of unemployment. This is true. But this unemployment is continually misrepresented as a problem, as something undesirable, as though technology has failed because it is inefficient. It is with these attitudes that I must take issue.

Let us be clear. It was never a legitimate aim of the industrial system to provide full employment. Its true commitment is to deliver goods and services with a minimum of inconvenience to the environment and the community.

To impose a policy of full employment on the industrial system is to endow it with the right to control all the manpower resources of the community, and the right to put it to work on projects, the direction and thrust of which are primarily determined by bank managers and investors. I doubt that we really want that!

Since the onset of the industrial revolution, mankind has virtually been chained to the machine. For too many hours, too many days, too many years and too many generations. The system, up to now, has virtually enslaved the industrialised world. Now, paradoxically, industrialism has delivered us from itself. It has freed mankind from work, the curse of Adam.

Industrialism per medium of computer technology coupled with automation has ushered us into a new age of leisure, but this fact is continually misrepresented as an unemployment problem, and a situation to be remedied only by putting people to work a.s.a.p.

Let us be realistic. It is unreasonable to apply the best technological brains in the community to work developing

labor saving machinery and then revile them when they succeed.

Surely it is primarily a matter of psychological conditioning which determines whether their success is a magnificent achievement, opening new opportunities for increased freedom and leisure, or a disastrous problem.

Let us look more critically at this so called "unemployment problem".

Is it a problem of "unemployment" or is it, as Dr. Bryson has noted, really a problem of "unemployment"? Do people really want to be put to work (full employment or whatever), or do they want to work as a means of access to money and thence to the goods and services provided by an increasingly automated industrial system. Is it more a problem of philosophy than economics in deciding whether the "wages of the machine" could be distributed gratuitously to the leisured citizens, or conditionally via increasingly artificially generated tasks?

Surely what is really required is a radical overhaul of the means of distribution. A revision of community attitudes to leisure, as the late Professor Turner has indicated. Training in the creative use of leisure. Enlightening people to discern the principle involved in being put to work and the right to elect what they will do with their lives, without economic coercion.

The primary task of institutions of learning in the future might well be to prepare social attitudes and condition people for a new renaissance, in art, sculpture etc. — all those areas of human endeavour which have been largely stifled over the long years of the

industrial era. To prepare people to handle a new age of creative leisure.

Professor Turner intimated that in his view the primary motivation of the students is to educate themselves to be big dollar earners when they graduate. Currently, no jobs, no motivation.

It was never intended that our seats of learning should become the virtual trade training centres they have become. It seems that they have been seduced by the industrial era, which has corrupted their true function. They have become the lackey of the system, providing the raw manpower material for the industrial Moloch.

The new role of universities could well serve to foster original thinking on these matters, and gear themselves to cater for the educational requirements of people who have freely determined the direction they wish to take independently of the coercions of the hitherto tyrannical demands of the industrial era.

Today's youth need to gear themselves for an age of creative leisure, to insist on adjustments to the economic system so that that which is socially desirable is financially possible. They will have to insist that work in the automated industrial system be equitably allocated as a form of national service, say 10-15 years, with the balance of working life devoted to freely selected projects, in association with like minded people in the arts, research of whatever satisfied their inner needs, with sufficient income to live in dignity.

C. Covell,
Glen Waverley.

Australia Pty Ltd?

Sir: I refer to your discussion on the "New Technology" (9-78).

It seems to me obvious that there is no answer to the introduction of machine production within the framework of economic conventions. The constantly decreasing employed paying a tax wage to the constantly increasing unemployed has all the ingredients of revolt at some point in time. The need is for a method that will not subtract from anyone, except power from the power-hungry.

Since labour-saving machinery saves labour, and allows desirable time for self development, the introduction of the machine should have been the starting of a change from the wage to the increment, or dividend system, where each citizen of, let's say, Australia Pty Ltd, is automatically a shareholder in the nation's assets, and

draws a dividend, thereby being heir to the heritage of civilization. Every individual would be vitally interested in that heritage, and his clear interest would be to preserve and enhance it.

As soon as the machine produces anything it earns a wage which has to be distributed. Who to? First, to all who are displaced. In this way, unemployment through automation may become economic liberation instead of slavery. But automation is able to produce far more than the physical efforts of those displaced, and society is the potential beneficiary of an increment evolved through a new evolution in its own productive heritage, from which every member — employed and unemployed alike — could benefit.

T. L. Breen,
Port Macquarie.

Doubt on 'overview' theory

Sir: Three cheers for the **Reporter** (9-78) in publicising the important issue of new technology and its impact.

Hopefully, though, not too many of our external readers will peruse it for, if they do, they are unlikely to conclude that "uniquely . . . the universities are in a position to take an overview of the situation."

Although, in the past 15 years, an impressive amount of research has been done around the world on these problems — though unhappily, not to the same extent in Australia — hardly any hard facts were presented at the forum. Bob Birrell was one honourable exception — he cited some relevant facts, and got them right.

The research already done is relevant to Australia, for we are some five to ten years behind certain other countries in the application of new technology.

Summarily, this research suggests:
● That new technology does not create a massive unemployment problem. Short-term problems, yes, because of the inflexibility of skill structures.

● That computerisation has not created a significant unemployment problem. The reason is simple — it eliminates some routine jobs (thank goodness) but, if its benefits are to be reaped, it requires a significant increase in those concerned with the adequacy and accuracy of data input and with the utilisation of computer output. Why, otherwise, does the clerical labour market remain buoyant?

● Automation in manufacturing industry still has only limited applications. Technically, it is still not possible to automate many operations — or, it would be prohibitively costly so to do.

● Of course, there is a most serious unemployment problem, accentuated by present government policies. But the level of employment or unemployment is a matter primarily of social planning and organisation, not of technology. For example, if all of us were prepared to accept some reduction in our working hours (with, in present circumstances, some proportionate reduction in income), as I am, a considerable boost to employment would be given. There is no need whatsoever to "pay people not to work." Present unemployment problems flow, in the main, from an inevitable slowing of growth, from inequitable income disparities within and between nations, and from deflationary government policies.

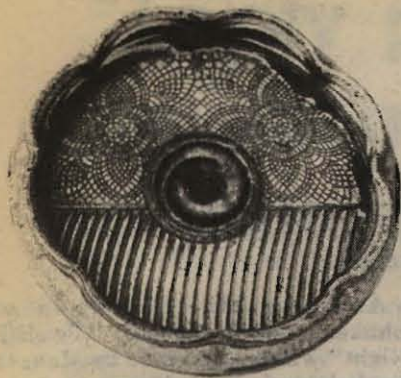
W. H. Scott,
Chairman, Anthropology
and Sociology.

YOU can learn

The Computer Centre will conduct an introductory course in computing and programming in FORTRAN on Monday evenings during first term.

The course, open to Monash students and staff and the general public, is designed to give a basic understanding of computing concepts. Participants will gain practical experience by running their programs on a computer in the classroom.

The course starts on Monday, March 12 at 7.30 p.m. in S14. For further information contact the Computer Centre on exts. 2765 through to 2773.



Workshop here for potters

International potter and former Fulbright scholar, Doug Lawrie, an American now living in Japan, will conduct a ceramic demonstration workshop at Monash on March 17 and 18.

The workshop, to be held in Science theatre S5 from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. each day, is being organised by the Victorian Ceramic Group which this year celebrates its 10th anniversary. During that time its membership has grown from 10 to 500.

Doug Lawrie was born in Los Angeles and has a BA in architecture from Stanford University and a master of Fine Arts from Claremont Graduate University.

Lawrie won a Fulbright Grant to study folk pottery in Korea and has travelled and studied in Japan, under a Japan Foundation Grant. He now lives in Kyoto where he has restored an old farmhouse and built a kiln and workshop.

He has exhibited in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney.

Admission to the Monash workshop will be by ticket. For further information contact Pat Emery on 870 0325.

● Above: An example of Lawrie's work.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Approximately 15 awards are available for studentships in areas of interest to CSIRO. The awards are normally available for overseas research although consideration will be given to offering a limited number of awards tenable in Australia. The value of the awards includes stipend allowances including dependants allowances, travel and maintenance grants. Reimbursement of fares for overseas awards is also available. Information is available from the Graduate Scholarships Office. Applications close in Canberra on April 12.

Australian Academy of the Humanities Travel Grants

For scholars engaged in full-time teaching or other full-time employment through the year. Tenable preferably abroad for at least six weeks. Not for study leave purposes. \$A800 provided to assist travel costs. Applications close in Canberra June 30.

Queen Elizabeth II Fellowships

Physical and Biological Sciences. For Ph.D. graduates up to 30 years of age. Tenable in Australia normally for two years. \$17,131-\$18,403 p.a. plus other allowances. Applications close in Canberra on March 16.

Premiere for Clarke's 'unfinished' comedy

Marcus Clarke, author of "For the Term of His Natural Life", left "Reverses", his comedy of 1876 Melbourne social life, unfinished.

Strangely, though, he had the play printed. Now, 103 years later, it has been completed with the aid, it has been claimed, of Clarke's spirit.

Mimi Colligan, research assistant in Monash's English department, unearthed the play's text in the State Library.

Dennis Davison, senior lecturer in English and a specialist in Australiana, has finished the play, in Marcus Clarke's style, and will stage its premiere performance from March 20 to 23, at 8 p.m. in the Ground Floor Theatre of the Menzies Building.

Clarke left gaps in his text for songs and Mimi Colligan has located songs written by Clarke for his other musical plays, with scores by his friends Alfred Plumpton, Henri Kowalski and Fred Lyster.

"Reverses" in style and plot somewhat foreshadows Wilde's *Importance of Being Earnest* (1895). It deals with the snobbish Melbourne socialite, Mrs Newbiggin, and her pompous husband (a government



● Dennis Davison

minister), who are hosts to Lord Gauntlet and his friend, fresh from Oxford. English and Australian snobbery clash; a "Collingwood republican democrat" denounces the upper classes; the visitors finally reveal who they really are and, naturally, fall in love with two Australian girls who cure them of their Oxford pretensions with courses in horse-riding and cookery.

It is not known how Marcus Clarke would have completed the play, but Dennis Davison claims to have been in psychic contact with his spirit, and to have received the final part by ghostly dictation. (Audiences have been invited to guess where Davison takes over from Clarke.)

The cast of staff and students includes: Judy Yoffa, Mimi Colligan, Mairi Murray, Jo Kinnane, Alan Dilnot, Ross Gillett, David McLean, Saul Bastomsky, and Dennis Davison (who also directs.) The pianist is Margaret Kilpatrick, secretary to the chaplains, who has made new arrangements of the music.

A publisher has already expressed interest in publishing the play.

"Reverses" will be taken to Ballarat CAE on March 24 and to St Roch's Parish Hall, Glen Iris, on March 31. Tickets for the Monash performances at \$2 (students \$1) are obtainable from the English dept. office, room 707, Menzies Building (ext. 2140). The Monash theatre seats only 50, so door sales cannot be guaranteed. Tickets for the Ballarat and St. Roch's performances will be on sale at the door.

Busy program for the Alex

One of the world's top female mime artists will open the year at the Alexander Theatre.

She is Nola Rae, creator of the London Mime/Theatre, who will play a three night season (March 17, 19 and 20). Close on her heels will follow an Alexander Theatre Company production of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, the first professional production of the play in Melbourne for more than 30 years.

Nola Rae, an Australian, will be performing a solo show, *Some Great Fools from History*. It is directed by Chris Harris who appeared in *Kemp's Jig* at the Alexander Theatre last year following the Adelaide Arts Festival.

'Silent epic'

Nola's show has been described as "a silent epic of extraordinary characters... a motley variety of absurd fools including a juggling ape, Bacchus to Frontus (Roman Emperor), Bubonic the bouncing jester, and Peevish Foibles (space clown)".

Nola has toured extensively throughout Europe and was recently the subject of a BBC TV documentary.

Performances start at 8 p.m. each night. Prices are \$7.50 for adults, \$5.50 for students.

Malcolm Robertson, well known for his work with the Melbourne Theatre Company and Hoopla, will direct "Measure for Measure" which opens

on Thursday, March 22 and plays nightly at 8 p.m. until Wednesday, April 11.

It will be a production along traditional lines with a professional cast including John Wood, Jacklyn Kelleher, Tessie Hill, Frank Gallacher, Bruce Kerr, Penelope Stewart, Amanda Muggleton, Roger Oakley, Nick Waters, Peter Felmingham and John Quinn.

Prices are: adults, \$7; children, students and pensioners, \$3.50; Alexander Theatre supporters, \$5.50; full-time students in groups of 20 or more, \$2.70.

For bookings contact the Alex. on ext. 3992.

● Right: Actor John Wood who will appear in 'Measure for Measure'.



Funds cut shortsighted

The cutting back or freezing of recurrent funds to universities was a short-sighted attack on their lifeblood — research and research training.

Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre said this while delivering the occasional address to a graduation ceremony late last year. Professor McIntyre retired in 1978 after 17 years as professor of physiology at Monash.

Professor McIntyre said that for university teaching to be effective it was essential that at least the majority of academic staff be engaged in original research.

"This means that staffing must be at a level adequate to provide enough teaching-free time for research and supervision of research students, together with adequate funding for support staff and facilities," he said.

"Without ongoing personal research experience, how can academic staff be expected to help their students appreciate the complex and laborious nature of the processes whereby our levels of understanding are built up,

and to develop the capacity for critical and independent thought?

"But it often seems that our administrative masters, both locally and at Federal level, fail to appreciate this. Until recently, our universities were beginning to achieve something like the level of support needed to do their job properly, though still well below that of many in other countries such as Britain and North America.

"It is distressing to see the beginning of serious erosion of those hard-won, post-Murray report achievements. I don't just mean the attack on study leave, but the short-sighted cutting back or freezing of recurrent funds which inevitably have their main effect on research and research-training of the country's future intellectual leaders — those activities which should be the very core and lifeblood of the university body."

Addressing the medical graduates, Professor McIntyre said that theirs was a noble and vitally important profession but that its image had been tarnished in recent years by commercialism.

Sharp organ recitals begin

Martin Haselbock, organist of St Augustine's Church in Vienna and of the traditional Vienna Court Chapel where he performs with the Vienna Boys' Choir, will give the first of a series of Friday lunchtime organ recitals in the Religious Centre on March 23 at 1.15 p.m.

There will be six other Friday recitals on the organ installed by Sydney instrument builder, Ron Sharp, in the Centre last year.

Haselbock, who is 24, is a faculty member of the Hochschule für Musik of Vienna. Despite his young years he has performed throughout Europe, the US, Canada, South Africa and



● Organist Martin Haselbock

Australia. In 1977 he was visiting Professor of Organ at Luther College in Iowa and conducted master classes at universities in the US.

Other recitals in the series are:
April 6, Gillian Weir, concert organist and harpsichordist.
April 20, Douglas Lawrence, organ, and Paul Plunkett, trumpet.
May 4, August Humer, Vienna.
June 15, John Mallinson, organist, St Patrick's Cathedral.
June 29, Andrew Blackburn, organ, Jean Penney, flute, and Stephen Robinson, oboe.
July 20, Terry Norman, organist, Aquinas College, Ballarat.

'Twelfth Night' for the open air

An open air production of Shakespeare's comedy "Twelfth Night" will be presented by Monash English students in March.

The play will be performed from Thursday, March 15 until Friday, March 23, nightly (except Sunday) at 8 p.m. in the gardens west of the Union (an alternative indoor venue has been arranged in case of inclement weather).

The director is Tim Scott, fourth year English Honours student, who has co-produced and acted in several other Shakespearean productions at Monash recently. Last year he appeared as Caliban in "The Tempest" and as Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream".

Cast members

Members of the "Twelfth Night" cast include Bill Collopy as Feste, Matthew Ricketson as Malvolio, Helen Pastorini as Viola, Joanna Wiersbicki as Olivia, James Ross as Orsini, Noel Sheppard as Sir Toby Belch, Ian Hamilton as Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Nurin Veis as Maria.

Tickets cost \$3, or \$1.50 for students, and may be obtained from Barbara Calton in room 814 of the Humanities Building (ext. 2131). Tickets may be available at the door but it is advisable to book beforehand.

Top groups for Musica Viva series in Blackwood Hall

Three of the world's most highly acclaimed musical groups will make their first visit to Australia — and Robert Blackwood Hall at Monash — as part of Musica Viva's International Series 1979.

They are I Solisti Veneti, a string orchestra conducted by Claudio Scimone specialising in Italian repertoire, particularly that of the Baroque period; the French String Trio, formed by Gerard Jarry (violin), Serge Collot (viola) and Michel Tournus (cello); and the Gustav Leonhardt Ensemble, comprising the distinguished Dutch harpsichordist Gustav Leonhardt and the Kuijken Brothers.

Making return visits to Australia for the 1979 Series will be the Guarneri Quartet, described as "the great American quartet of our era", which

last toured Australia in 1973; the Smetana Quartet, specialising in the works of the Czech masters Smetana, Dvorak and Janacek and the great quartets of Haydn, Schubert, Mozart and Beethoven, on their fifth Australian visit; and the Kontarsky Piano Duo, formed by brothers Alfons and Aloys and described as "the finest piano duo in the world".

Australia represented

Australia is represented in the International Series by the Sydney String Quartet with distinguished young Hungarian pianist Jenő Jando; and the Australian Chamber Orchestra, led by the Australian violinist, John Harding, who has recently returned from the US where he was Associate

Concert Master of the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

The eight musical groups will be performing different programs in two venues in Melbourne — Robert Blackwood Hall and Dallas Brooks Hall.

The RBH concert schedule is; Saturday, March 10, I Solisti Veneti; Saturday, April 7, Sydney String Quartet; Monday, May 21, Guarneri Quartet; Saturday, July 14, Australian Chamber Orchestra; Tuesday, August 28, Kontarsky Duo; Friday, October 19, French String Trio; and Monday, November 5, Gustav Leonhardt Ensemble.

Subscription tickets for the eight RBH concerts cost \$42, A reserve; \$32, B reserve; and \$15, students.

Contact RBH on 544 5448 for further information.

MARCH DIARY

- 6: MATURE AGE STUDENTS' WORKSHOP — for those commencing tertiary study in 1979. Topics include: enjoying the university experience, study methods, course planning, and student services. Pres. by Monash Student Counselling and Careers and Appointments Office. 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. Conference Room, Union Building. Admission free. Inquiries: Gwen Burns, ext. 3156.
- 7-8-9: ORIENTATION for first year students. Union night, fireworks display 9 p.m. March 9. Union and other venues. Inquiries: Union Desk, exts. 3102, 3143.
- 8: FILM — "Yoga and the Individual", followed by refreshments. Pres. by Monash Yoga Society. 11 a.m. Yoga rooms, basement, Union Building. Admission free. Further meetings March 14, 19. Inquiries: Chris Hoban, ext. 3506 or Greg Nathan, 51 3524.
- 8: CONCERT — "Strangers in Concert" with supporting group, The Models. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: students \$4.50, non-students \$5.50.
- 9: LECTURE — "Ageless Youth", by David C. Driver. Pres. by First Church of Christ Scientist, Oakleigh. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 10: CONCERT — "I Solisti Veneti", presented by Musica Viva Australia. Works by Vivaldi, Pergolesi, Rossini, Verdi. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A-Res. \$6.50, B-Res. \$4.75; students B-Res. \$3.
- 12: INTRODUCTORY COURSE in computing and programming in FORTRAN, pres. by Monash Computer Centre. Weekly from March 12-May 7. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre S14. Fee: \$40. Inquiries: ext. 2765.
- 12-14: RUNOFF ROUTING WORKSHOP AND USERS' FORUM. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718 (A.H. 541 3718).
- 13: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "The Nature and Function of Prejudice", by Lorna Lippman. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3346.
- 15: SEMINAR — "Proposed amendments to part III, division 6 of the income tax assessment act — the taxation of trusts". Speakers include: Mr R. Bainton Q.C., Mr M. Leibler

- and Mr L. Bialkower, solicitors. Pres. by Law Institute of Victoria and Monash Faculty of Law. 4 p.m. Lecture Theatre S3. Fee: (including dinner) \$53. Inquiries: exts. 3377, 3303, 3321.
- 15-23: PLAY — Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night", presented by students of the Monash Department of English. 8 p.m. Gardens west of Union Building. Admission: adults \$3; students, children \$1.50. Bookings, inquiries: ext. 2131. (No performance Sunday).
- 17: ORIENTATION for part-time students. Family day, from 11 a.m. Barbecue at 12 noon. Union. Inquiries: exts. 3201, 3143.
- 17-18: CERAMIC WORKSHOP — demonstration workshop with international potter Doug Lawrie. Pres. by Victorian Ceramic Group. 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre S5. Fee: \$15. (Admission by ticket only). Bookings, inquiries: Pat Emery, 870 0325.
- 17-18: CONCERT — Chassidic Song Festival Organisation present Jewish vocalist Mordechai-Ben-David, accompanied by the Chassidic Song Festival Orchestra. 8.30 p.m. (March 17), 8 p.m. (March 18). RBH. Admission: adults A-Res. \$12, B-Res. \$10, C-Res. \$8; students C-Res. \$4.
- 17-19: COMEDY-MIME — "Some Great Fools from History", by Nola Rae, presented in association with the Victorian Arts Council and the Festival of Adelaide. Nightly at 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$7.50; Alexander Theatre Supporters \$6.50; students, children, pensioners \$5.
- 18: PARENT ORIENTATION DAY — for parents of first-year students. Tours, barbecue lunch, talks by Deans. From 11 a.m. RBH. Inquiries: Mr J. Kearton, ext. 3079; bookings: Mrs M. Smith, 561 1229.
- 19: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Works by Weber and Sibelius. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 19: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "Towards a Productive Typology of Refugees", by Dr E. F. Kunz. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2872.
- 20: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Racism in Australia — A General Perspective", by Lorna Lippman. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3346.
- 20: SPACE FILMS presented by Monash Astronautical Society. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre H1. Admission free.
- 20-23: MUSICAL COMEDY — "Reverses", a

- Melbourne comedy with songs, by Marcus Clarke (1876), completed by Dennis Davison (1979). Pres. by Monash Department of English. 8 p.m. Ground Floor Theatre, Menzies Building. Admission: \$2. Inquiries: ext. 2140.
- 22: LECTURE — "Where is Progress Leading — Theological Thoughts on the Future", presented by Monash Evangelical Union. Guest speaker, Professor Helmut Thielicke. 1 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 22-APRIL 11: PLAY "Measure for Measure", presented by the Alexander Theatre Company. Directed by Malcolm Robertson. Nightly at 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$7; Alexander Theatre Supporters \$5.50; students, children, pensioners \$3.50. School concessions available.
- 23: ORGAN RECITAL by Martin Haselbock, organist of St Augustine's Church, Vienna. 1.15 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.
- 23: MONASH PARENTS GROUP chicken and champagne party. Welcome to parents of new students. 5.30 p.m. RBH. Admission: \$2 per person. Ticket secretary: Mrs M. Smith, 561 1229.
- 23: LECTURE — "Mathematical Paradoxes", by Professor G. B. Preston, Monash Department of Mathematics. First in a series of nine Mathematics Lectures for Year 11 and 12 students. 7 p.m. Lecture Theatre R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2550.
- 24-25: COMEDY REVUE — "The King's Kishke", presented by Mizrahi Aviv. 8.30 p.m. (March 24), 8 p.m. (March 25). RBH. Admission: adults \$6; students \$3.50; children \$2.50. Ticket secretary: 527 4903.
- 26: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Piano recital by Brian Chapman. Works by Mozart and Brahms. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 26-APRIL 6: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK will be visiting Monash University. Arts Assembly Rooms SG02 and SG04. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Appointments can be made at the Union Desk.
- 27-APRIL 6: BLACK THEATRE — "Bees Hey", presented by the Puppet People. A musically based drama depicting the life of a colony of bees. Daily at 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (No 1 p.m. performance on Wednesdays). Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$3, children \$2. Group concessions: adults \$2, children \$1.30.
- 27: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Prejudice — The Personal Experience". Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre

- R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3346.
- 28: MONASH PARENTS GROUP — morning coffee and tour of the University. Guest speaker: Miss Caroline Piesse, Assistant to the Warden of the Union, Monash University. RBH. For further information contact Mrs M. Smith, 561 1229.
- 28: ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "The Other Way", film on alternative technology by E. F. Schumacher, followed by discussion. Pres. by Monash Department of Environmental Science. 5 p.m. Room 137, First Year Physics Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3841.
- 28: LECTURE — "The Prevention of Childhood Accidents", by Professor Ragnar Berfenstam, Social Medicine, University of Uppsala, Sweden. Pres. by the Zonta Club of Waverley and Monash Centre for Continuing Education. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3717.
- 29: SEMINAR — "Duties, liabilities and rights of directors and advisers of the \$2 nominee trustee companies". Speakers include: Mr R. Viney, Commissioner for Corporate Affairs, Victoria; Mr A. Goldberg Q.C.; Dr Y. Grbich, Monash Law Faculty. Pres. by Monash Faculty of Law. 4 p.m. Lecture Theatre S3. Fee: (including dinner) \$51.50. Inquiries: exts. 3377, 3321, 3303.
- 31: CONCERT — "The Damnation of Faust", presented by The Melbourne Choral Occasional Choir with the Victorian College of the Arts Orchestra. Conductor, John Hopkins. 8.15 p.m. RBH. For further information contact Mr Val Pyers, 819 3973.

MONASH REPORTER

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