



MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.

NUMBER 4-80

JUNE 3, 1980

Science offers a 'way back' for graduates

The faculty of Science is proposing to offer refresher or retraining courses for graduates in science.

The proposal follows discussions within the faculty on a commitment to the ongoing education of science graduates (not only from Monash University) other than those formally engaged in postgraduate work.

As Faculty Secretary, Mr Richard Osborn, says: "The faculty believes that there must be many people who graduated in Science some years ago who would like an opportunity to update their knowledge, particularly in relation to a desire to take up employment in a science-based industry, or to move from one course of science specialisation to another."

Among the types of graduate the faculty believes may be interested in such courses are the following:

- Women graduates who have just finished some years devoted to rearing a family and who now would like to brush up their knowledge in science with a view to entering some position of employment.
- Graduates who are school teachers but who now wish that they knew enough Physics, say, to teach that subject rather than Biology, say, which they now teach — teachers in Biology being in a situation of oversupply on the market at the moment.
- Graduates who have kept up an interest in or who use their special subject but who know now that their own knowledge is far out of touch with modern developments in the subject.

The faculty is not proposing a set retraining or refresher course. Rather, after full discussion with the graduate, a study program tailored to the individual's needs will be drawn up, it has been proposed.

Says Mr Osborn: "In most cases we believe that the student would be able to enrol for a selected group of units in subjects, ranging from first to fourth year work.

"We would hope to be flexible. For example, some students may wish to do the practical work of a particular subject without the theory or vice versa."

Other students, he says, might be best served by a suggested program of "guided reading" with arrangements for a member of staff to discuss a student's progress from time to time.

Mr Osborn emphasises that "individual need" determined after discussion with a member of staff is the key to answering questions prospective graduate students may ask, such as: Will there be practical work? Will there be examinations?

On the question of qualifications at the end of the studies, Mr Osborn says:

"The faculty's view is, first, that most people, being already graduates in Science, will be doing further studies for personal fulfilment or to upgrade their earlier qualification for employment purposes, and, second, that a variety of ad hoc studies cannot readily be cast into the formal mould of any regulated course.

"Hence, we do not propose to attest to these studies by the granting of any degree or diploma. However, the faculty would be ready to issue a formal statement such as a 'Certificate of Studies Completed'. This certificate would indicate the duration of the course of studies and list whatever definable courses or units had been completed in the various disciplines of science as named."

Mr Osborn points out that there would be no student tuition fee but that students would be obliged to pay the Union fee (\$148 for a full-time course, \$92 for 40 to 75 per cent of a full-time course, \$64 for less than 40 per cent). Payment of the fee entitles the student to use a wide range of University services.

The graduate, as an enrolled student, would be also entitled to use full Library facilities.

Starting date

On a starting date for studies, Mr Osborn says that for any course which involved following part or all of a standard undergraduate subject, the student would have to follow the University timetable, with lectures beginning in March.

"For other courses, such as a guided reading program, the date of commencement could be much more flexible, but for all studies graduates would have to be formally enrolled and this usually takes place each year in February."

Mr Osborn says that the Science faculty is making it the special responsibility of an experienced member of academic staff to be a contact person and to regulate basic studies.

In the first instance inquiries should be directed to the Secretary, Faculty of Science, Monash University, Wellington Road, Clayton. 3168. (Ph. 541 0811 ext. 2555).

Inquiries should be identified: "Refresher Courses for Science Graduates". Attached should be a record of the graduate's degree course and information about present needs in relation to further study.



A soaring new (old) exhibit for foyer

Monash last week took delivery of its first dinosaur.

A "medium-sized" monster (about six metres from snout to tip of tail), it occupies pride of place in the foyer of the Mathematics building.

The specimen is an exact replica of a "new" genus of dinosaur discovered by a joint Polish-Mongolian expedition in the Gobi Desert, Mongolia, in 1970-71.

It is on extended loan to Monash's department of Earth Sciences from the National Museum of Victoria.

Dr Pat Rich, lecturer in Earth Sciences, says it will be a useful teaching aid in palaeontology subjects offered in both Zoology and Earth Sciences.

The dinosaur dates from the Upper Cretaceous period — about 80 million years ago.

Known officially as *Gallimimus bullatus* (Ornithomimidae), it has a chicken-like skull and limbs. Its back feet bear an uncanny resemblance to the toes of an emu or an ostrich, giving rise to its common name, Ostrich-like Dinosaur.

The Polish-Mongolian team that discovered the skeleton (it was one of a number found in a series of expeditions in the '60s and '70s) was led by Professor Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska, of the Palaeozoological Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

In exchange for a consignment of casts of Australian and NZ fossils supplied by the National Museum, the Institute sent a plaster cast of the dinosaur (complete except for a rib cage and a few tail bones) to Australia.

From this cast, Museum preparator Mike Traynor reconstructed the specimen now on show at Monash.

Our photograph shows Brent Hall and Peter Swinkles, both preparators from the Museum, reassembling the skeleton in the Mathematics foyer. Examining the bird-like feet is graduate student Chris Patterson, who is working on a Masters thesis in Zoology. The subject of his study is emus, both fossil and recent.

Photograph: Rick Crompton

Counihan prints on show

An exhibition of prints and drawings by Noel Counihan is being held at Monash until June 26.

The exhibition, opened today (June 3) by Member of the Legislative Council, Mr Evan Walker, is on in the Visual Arts gallery on the seventh floor of the Menzies building.

The exhibition consists of 46 drawings, 10 prints and 27 linocuts executed between 1930 and 1979 and all belonging to the artist. Noel Counihan is acknowledged as the most important exponent of social realism in Australian art.

Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday.



Monash at ANZAAS

Reporter presents a round-up of some of the papers delivered by Monash academics at last month's ANZAAS Congress in Adelaide. Starts P.5.

SPORT

Football, hockey, cricket... they're all in this month's Reporter. Plus a report from a recent Sports and the Law conference. P. 10.

Graduations

A celebrated artist's hands hold this cap and Monash honorary degree. Whose? P. 8. Plus a few family affairs at a recent graduation.



U-C here for discussions



● Members of the Universities' Council tour the high voltage laboratory in Engineering.

Members of the Universities' Council paid a two-day visit to Monash early last month.

The party consisted of: Professor D. N. F. Dunbar (chairman), Mr R. K. Chambers, Professor P. J. Fensham, Professor H. G. Gelber, Professor L. J. Kramer, Dr P. S. Lang, Mr J. McG. McIntyre and Mr B. W. Rowland, QC. They were accompanied by a secretariat comprising Mr R. M. Gillett, Mr B. P. Barling and Mrs E. Vizard.

The Council met members of the University for talks and inspections related to Monash's submission for the 1982-84 triennium.

Discussion in the opening session focused on the main thrust of the submission and related matters including research and research training, equipment, superannuation and student residences. Also under

discussion during the two days were areas of special strength and the implications of reduced recurrent expenditure.

During their stay Council members met in separate sessions with representatives of the Education and Medicine faculties, the Library and Computer Centre, the Union Board and Sports and Recreation Association, members of the Staff Association of Monash University and the General Staff Association, and student members.

They inspected sites requiring major renovations, in the University's opinion, and toured the new Arts and Crafts Centre, the Engineering faculty, the Physiology building, the Microbiology building under construction and the Monash Legal Service.

Employer visits job oriented

The Careers and Appointments Service's employer interview program on campus gets into full swing this term.

The program is one of the main ways in which the Service helps final year students in their bid to gain employment on graduation.

More than 80 organisations have been lined up to visit Monash this year. A list of the organisations and dates is available from the Careers and Appointments Service, on the first floor of the Union.

Careers counsellor, Janice Joesse, predicts that competition among employers for the "best" students will be keen, particularly in accountancy and some fields of engineering.

The "best" student to the employer, Mrs Joesse explains, is not always the one with the most impressive academic results.

"A positive, well-prepared approach to a job interview can often offset middle-of-the-road results," she says.

Already chartered accountants and some engineering employers have conducted interviews at Monash. Mrs Joesse expects that some of these firms will return later in the year when the precise number of their vacancies for next year is known.

Eight job offers

One final year ECOPS student has received no fewer than eight job offers as a result of the early round of interviews.

Mrs Joesse says that the nature of the employers' visit to campus has changed markedly in the last few years.

"Once they came here to give information about themselves. Students usually attended 'interviews' in groups

and were told how to apply officially after they had completed their courses," she says.

"More recently they have been interviewing for specific jobs. Quite often it is the first leg in the recruitment process with one or even two office interviews or a test to follow."

Mrs Joesse points out that the public service, however, still conducts an outside interview but she suggests that a "good impression" made by a student on its representatives during a campus visit can be of later value.

She says that a growing number of firms are realising the value of campus interviewing and notes that law firms seeking articled clerks have been added to that list recently.

Employer help

"The Careers and Appointments Service has as its main aim to help students find employment, but the employers have realised that in doing that we can help them too.

"We can provide the physical facilities for an interview, line up the students, even help the employers clarify their ideas on the type of graduate they are looking for.

"And, where there has been no previous contact, we can introduce them to members of the academic staff teaching in their field. This 'third arm' of the procedure — liaison with academics — can be beneficial to the employers and the academics."

Mrs Joesse says that one of the important tasks the Careers and Appointments Service performs, particularly now in second term, is to open students' minds to the range of job alternatives available.

"Some students take a negative approach," she says. "There are Arts students, for example, who think that the only avenues open to them are teaching or clerical work. In fact, there is a much wider range of alternatives.

"And it may be worthwhile for them to seek interviews with firms they are not particularly interested in, just to gain experience in the job interview situation and practise their skills."

Counselling

Information on career alternatives and interview skills can be obtained from individual sessions with counsellors or from reading back issues of the Service's publication *Careers Weekly* or other publications in its Careers Library. A copy of the Graduate Careers Council of Australia publication *Graduate Outlook*, which lists some 1000 employers, is available free to final year students.

Mrs Joesse says that Careers and Appointments provides continuing assistance to students on graduation in their search for a job.

She says that employers have started to use the Service for interviews with graduates for existing vacancies. Graduates on the active list also receive a copy of "Careers Weekly" which includes a digest of positions available for graduates.

Ex-residents — heed the call of the Halls!

For those former students who lived in Halls of Residence during their time at Monash (and have fond memories of the experience) — an organisation exists to keep you in touch.

It is the Monash University Halls of Residence Association which organises social functions for members and publishes a newsletter four times a year.

As an advance date for the diary, this year's big social event will be a dinner dance to be held, in conjunction with the Association's annual general meeting, on July 26 in the Deakin Hall dining room.

Bookings for the function close on July 16. The cost per head is \$16.50 which includes meal and wine.

A bush band will provide the entertainment.

For tickets, or inquiries about the Association, contact the Association's Registrar, D. Miles, 27 Deschamps Crescent, Rowville.

CBA gives Fellowship support



It was smiles all around last week when Mr Doug Larsson, Victorian state manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia, handed over a cheque for \$20,000 to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

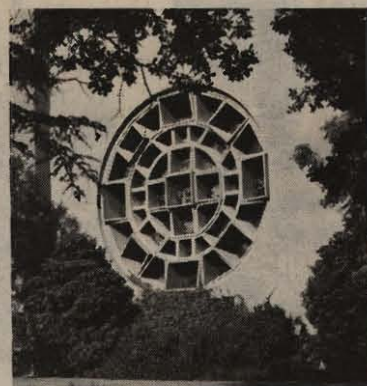
The cheque represented the second \$20,000 grant by the bank to support research under the CBA-Monash Postdoctoral Fellowship established last year.

The project being funded is a joint Botany-Zoology study of insect-plant interaction — work, which, among other things, is expected to yield valuable information on 'eucalypt dieback', a major problem in Australia.

Dr Alan Yen, of Botany, is the principal researcher.

Our picture shows, from left: Mr Doug Fisher, regional manager, CBA; Mr Stan Crick, manager, Monash Branch, CBA; Mr Larsson; Professor Martin; Dr Yen.

Monash —



Isn't it a picture?

For the past nine years, by far the greater proportion of photographs published in **Monash Reporter** have been the work of a gentle unassuming French Mauritian named **Hervé Alleaume**.

Hervé's principal employment was as a technical officer in the department of Geography, but he made himself readily available to many other parts of the University which appreciated his skill with the camera.

Last week Hervé left for greener pastures, but as a parting gesture he took the photos on this page specially for Reporter. They show that, in the hands of a skilled and dedicated photographer, even the Humanities building can take on a new beauty.

They show, too, just how much the University's grounds staff have contributed to the pleasantness of our surroundings.



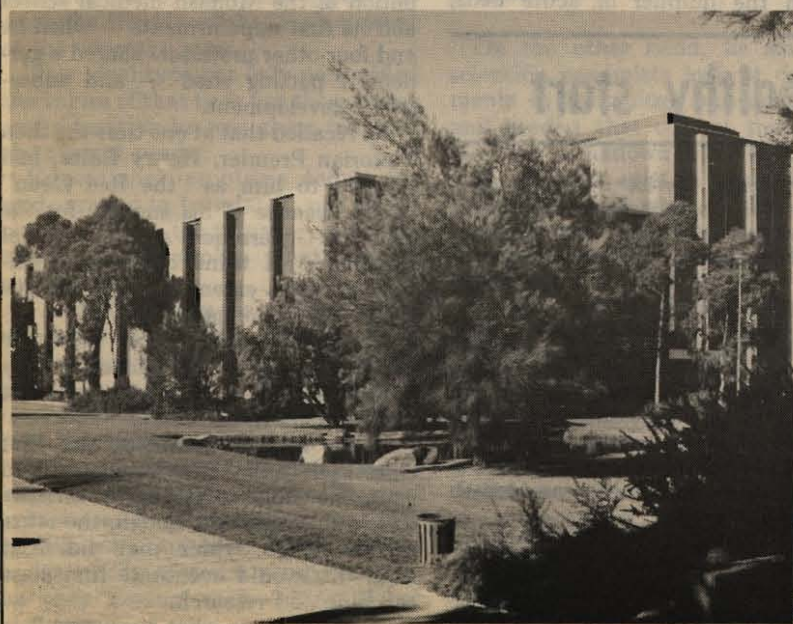
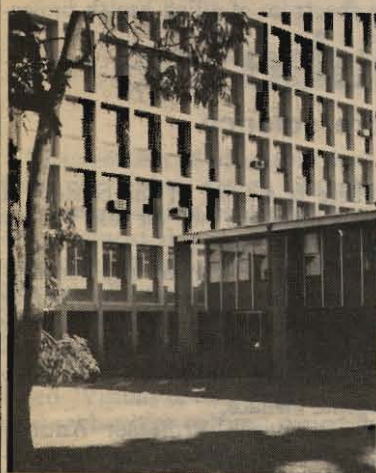
ABOVE: The pond in Forum area with Menzies building behind.

TOP RIGHT: The Lindsay Clark Window, Robert Blackwood Hall.

RIGHT: The Law faculty with Menzies building behind.

BELOW: The Main Library.

LEFT: Courtyard, Medical faculty.





'Prospectoscope' on medicine

The former Dean of Medicine at Monash, Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew, has re-entered the debate on a campus hospital by saying that it would be hard to justify any such building in this area of Melbourne in terms of need or economy.

Professor Andrew was delivering the inaugural oration to the annual general meeting of the Association of Monash Medical Graduates.

In an address which ranged widely in subject matter from the early history of the Monash medical school to the health service of the future, Professor Andrew, a self-confessed "congenital boatrocker," aired his "views and prejudices largely unrestricted by facts and figures which are often so tyrannical, boring and untrue", as he put it.

Professor Andrew said that in the feeder area for a campus hospital — the municipalities of Caulfield, Dandenong, Frankston, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, Springvale and Waverley, the number of public hospital beds increased by 315 per cent in the years from 1965 to 1979. The total population of these municipalities increased 46 per cent.

Alfred beds

He said: "In addition, the Alfred has another uncommissioned 100 beds. As well there has been an unknown number of new private hospital beds — mostly proprietary — in these municipalities; all this at a time when both Federal and State governments have at last recognised that we are overbedded and the ratio planned in Victoria is now for 4.5 acute beds per 1000 in place of the present 5.5."

Professor Andrew, now Director of Medical Education at Cabrini Hospital, said that alternative plans would have to be made for the medical school's departments at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre, "if and when the Centre is closed down".

He said that the "logical and sensible plan" would be to deploy Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Paediatrics to Dandenong Hospital which was an expanding institution with an excellent back-up of specialists and services.

It was, he said, a "purely personal opinion which may alike be anathema to the Hospital Commission, the Medical School and Dandenong Hospital".

"The cost of expansion and erecting a clinical sciences facility (at Dandenong) would be many millions less than a new hospital at Clayton and serve the community sooner and better," he said.

Looking back at the history of a hospital for Monash or one located in the near vicinity, Professor Andrew

described it as a "sorry affair" marked by political intrigue and broken promises.

On a second controversial issue, Professor Andrew repeated suggestions made in earlier speeches that there should be a reduction of medical student quotas and a tight control on entry to Australia of foreign medical graduates.

He said that Australia currently faced a serious manpower problem in medicine with a serious shortfall changing in 10 years to oversupply, "threatening to costs, to the community and to the profession".

Professor Andrew said: "In response to the demonstrable shortage of doctors (a number of years ago), the old and new medical schools were pushed beyond reasonable limits to the peril of their standards especially in research and the production of precious seed corn for the future.

Foreign graduates

"And now we are being overwhelmed by foreign medical graduates as the result of government failure to act at both Federal and State levels through Immigration Department and State Medical Board actions and policies — hence the surplus of doctors.

"I would rather believe this was due to lack of foresight, a failure of planning or plain bad judgments, so easy in all manpower calculations.

"But I believe there was some malice directed against the medical profession, a desire to humble the doctor by swamping the market and debasing the clinical coinage."

He continued: "It is becoming increasingly clear that deploying more doctors does not necessarily mean better community health. It most certainly means grossly inflated costs.

"The vicious combination of too many acute hospital beds, a largely unrestricted fee-for-service remuneration system, and an increasing oversupply of doctors must lead to intolerable costs and lower professional and ethical standards."

Professor Andrew said that doctors had been victims of "unending political and economic distractions" in recent years with numerous changes to the health system.

As a spinoff, the medical profession

had suffered a loss of community esteem.

"It was all so much easier 20 years ago when tertiary education was becoming fashionable alike with public and politicians, for whom it was a vote winner. The Treasury was generous, our profession in high esteem with press, public and politicians.

"Sadly it is becoming clear now that those heady days are past, that a shift from three per cent to 25 per cent of our youth having tertiary education has created almost as many problems as it has solved; that Treasury has become all-powerful and tight-pursed; that our profession is denigrated collectively, even if seldom as individuals, not without good reason because of the cupidity of a minority, but often mischievously and without good cause."

Earlier in the speech, Professor Andrew said of the medical profession: "We are still too smug, too self-protective, too conservative and, now embattled, being forced into an even more reactionary position."

Professor Andrew made some predictions on future developments in the area of health care in Australia, although at one stage he warned that his "guesses" may be as accurate as those "from long range meteorological pundits who forecast that the apricot crop will be destroyed by hail on Australia Day 1990."

And, he said, it may be claimed that he was an inept prophet "partly because my prospectoscope has a bend in it — obviously to the Left".

These were a few of his forecasts:

- Compulsory health insurance will return with a percentage levy on incomes and a marked reduction of the 70 or 80 health insuring agents.

- There will be a considerable growth of the salaried sector of the medical profession.

"I hope that a small private sector will co-exist in symbiosis, not in competition, and entirely supported by elective private insurance subsidised by government; that salaried doctors will be truly so, not a hybrid of salaried and private as is the case of clinical academics and visiting medical officers, leading to unresolved and bitter dissension. I believe fees for those in private practice eventually will be based on a fixed schedule."

- There will be a rationalisation of services with a "very considerable reduction in the number of acute beds,

public and private, and of medical manpower."

- Accreditation of hospitals will become mandatory and those unaccredited will be ineligible for government support.

"Many small, inefficient, unsupervised proprietary hospitals will vanish and the nursing home and domiciliary services will grow in scope and importance.

"I hope that eventually it will be illegal for doctors to own any equity in any hospital."

- There should be increased emphasis on continuing medical education. "Recertification I believe impractical, undesirable and often unjust."

Preventive medicine

On the "most important and obvious" measures of preventive medicine — the curbing of smoking and alcohol — Professor Andrew said: "Australian Rules football would be more vulnerable to any government-inspired control than a campaign against the beer barons and the tobacco companies which sow death and misery to their great profit and, through excise duties, to that of the Government."

On medical education today, Professor Andrew said that there was a need to emphasise the basic sciences "without which our profession will lose its unique quality and be debased to a soft-centred, polyvalent mess".

He said that there was a danger to the clinical sciences from the spilling over from the psychosocial area and a wide spectrum of allied health professions.

More science

"There is a need in the context of modern medicine not for less but for more science," he said.

"At this time of great and continuing advances, increasing complexity and sophistication, there is the danger of graduating a charming and compassionate idiot who will become a costly iatrogenic menace."

In his speech Professor Andrew recalled events surrounding the foundation of the Monash medical school and its first appointments — when he and four other professors shared a gardener's potting shed — and subsequent development.

He recalled that at one time the then Victorian Premier, Henry Bolte, had referred to him as "the Red Dean" partly because of his support for the Whitlam Government and the original Medibank: "I think our faculty suffered to some extent . . . but perhaps there were some gains."

He said that the most important decision in the medical school's early growth was to appoint to staff first class leaders in their field.

"They in turn would attract first class staff and their ferment would cause the dough to rise, and eventually they would raise the dough, the other sort of dough, which they did. And from this would eventuate first class teaching and research.

"Indeed this is what happened."

Med. graduates' healthy start

The Association of Monash Medical Graduates has 148 financial members after only a year of operation.

This represents about 10 per cent of all Monash medical graduates and while it is considered a fine achievement for the Association's first year, President Richard M. Dargaville says: "Clearly a much larger number of financial members is desirable for the Association to function properly."

The Association held its annual general meeting recently at which Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew, first Dean of the faculty, delivered an oration titled "Monash Medicine: Past, Present and Future".

The Association publishes a newsletter (the first contains a report on the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation's com-

puter matching service by Christopher Roe) and is examining means by which financial assistance might be given to undergraduate students in need. It is also looking at the possibility of establishing a prize for final year students.

In his report, Dr Dargaville says: "The Association now has a means of expressing views from the graduate body to the Faculty Board through the election of the president to that body. An exchange of views aimed at further co-operation has been held recently with representatives of the other associations representing Monash University graduates."

A foundation subscription for Association membership costs \$25. For further information contact the honorary treasurer, Association of Monash Medical Graduates, faculty of Medicine.



Melbourne is Australia's polyglot capital



● Associate Professor Michael Clyne

Melbourne could be described as the "multilingual capital" of Australia, Associate Professor Michael Clyne, of the department of German, told the Sociology section at ANZAAS.

According to the 1976 Census, he said, 20.7 per cent of Melbourne's population, including 7.1 per cent of those born here, claimed that they regularly used a community language other than English.

This compared with 12.3 per cent and 4.2 per cent (locally born) for the Australian population as a whole.

A State-by-State breakdown of Census figures, excluding those for the Northern Territory, showed that Victoria had the highest percentage of users of a language other than English with 16.7 per cent.

Victoria was followed by the ACT (13.7 per cent), South Australia (13.1 per cent), NSW (12.2 per cent), Queensland (5.9 per cent) and Tasmania (4 per cent).

The Northern Territory topped the list with 27.4 per cent of people claiming the use of a second language. But this high percentage was due to the

number of speakers of Aboriginal languages, Dr Clyne said.

"The State variations partly correspond to differences in the number of non-English-speaking migrants, which is low in Queensland and Tasmania," he said.

"However, the language maintenance rate in the second generation in NSW (only 3.3 per cent, compared with 5.5 per cent in Victoria and South Australia, 5 per cent in Western Australia, and 4.6 per cent in the ACT) seems disproportionately low."

The chances of two or more languages other than English being used by the Australian-born are not very great, he said.

"Throughout Australia, 3.8 per cent of the Australian-born regularly use two languages, but only 0.2 per cent regularly employ three or more," he added.

"Among the overseas-born, 9.7 per cent are 'bilingual' and 1.2 per cent 'multilingual'.

"In Melbourne, 6.4 per cent of Australian-born regularly use two languages and 0.4 per cent three or more languages.

Brunswick to Richmond. The five principal Macedonian-speaking areas are adjacent northern suburbs, from Fitzroy and Collingwood to Whittlesea, the most concentrated Macedonian settlement.

The six main Greek-speaking areas are almost adjacent suburbs centred around the inner city (Port Melbourne-Northcote-Brunswick), Spanish has two clusters — four adjacent city areas, and the south-eastern suburbs of Springvale and Oakleigh.

Dutch speakers are concentrated in six adjacent outer suburbs from Lilydale via the Dandenong Ranges and Dandenong to Cranbourne.

The first five Arabic-speaking areas are in the inner northern suburbs, and the six main Ukrainian areas are adjacent Western suburbs.

The principal Polish-speaking areas partly overlap with Ukrainian ones, but the second and third Polish speaking concentrations are Caulfield and St Kilda, suburbs with large Jewish populations.

Other communities

Hungarian speakers are concentrated in two areas, St Kilda-Caulfield-Prahran-Brighton and Hawthorn-Camberwell.

Italian, despite its relatively low concentration, has a continuous strip of northern Melbourne, from Fitzroy to Whittlesea, as its strongest area.

French speakers are concentrated in two clusters — Prahran, St Kilda and Caulfield in the inner south-east, and Springvale, Dandenong and Berwick in the outer south-east. Both are areas with large numbers of Mauritians.

Dr Clyne explained that these concentrations were calculated to take into account the size of the language community in the district in relation to the total population of the district and size of the language community throughout Melbourne.

Discussing the shift from language of origin to English, Dr Clyne said the Census figures confirmed the impression of the "geographical-cultural continuum" of language maintenance.

Generally speaking, southern Europeans maintained their first language better than northern Europeans, and eastern Europeans better than western Europeans.

Greeks showed the lowest language shift, and the Dutch, the group geographically and culturally closest to the British, showed the greatest shift to English.

Dr Clyne suggested a hierarchy of language maintenance factors, which, tentatively, could be ranked as follows: Cultural core values, cultural similarity, numbers (including distribution in State and metropolitan area), multicultural history and State language policy.

He told the Congress that he hopes to "test these factors against second generation language maintenance rates and then against the situation in cities with a less multilingual composition."

Society's vision of an educated man

The problem of education does not lie in curriculum design as such, but in its application to society's vision of the educated man, Dr Terry Hore, director of Monash University's Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, told the recent ANZAAS Congress.

Dr Hore, who presented a paper entitled "Visions of the Educated Man", said each major cultural period in the Western experience could be characterised by an "ideal type" who might be considered that era's concept of the educated man.

This ideal type not only personified the values of that time but the training and education he was given reflected the current needs.

Educational problems today, he said, appear to be related, not to the present, but to the future — to our inability to determine what sort of society we want.

"Almost daily we see evidence of not one but two conflicting visions of the future Australia," he said. "The two sides could be labelled the 'technocratic optimists' and the 'scientific pessimists'.

"The technocratic optimists, used to expansion and growth which they perceive as limitless, believe that this growth will continue. They assume never-ending material prosperity just as they assume never-failing global resources.

"Any reference to the possibility of the fossil-fuel depletion is always buttressed by comments like 'Technology will find an answer — don't worry'.

"It is not surprising therefore to see Australian big business supporting visits of futurologists like Herman Kahn who fluently tell them what they want to hear."

Scientific pessimists

On the other hand, he said, the scientific pessimists look at developments in technology and energy use and predict that current trends will lead to a breakdown in the ecosystem.

"Both views exist in Australia," Dr Hore said, "and while neither is pre-eminent the balance weighs more heavily toward the technocratic optimists."

Dr Hore said it would be possible to design the curricula for either a high-energy, low-labour-intensive super-industrial future, or a low-energy, high-labour-intensive, interpersonal post-industrial society.

But in Australia there was no consensus about the future of society, and in that situation, with limited money for education, the upshot was likely to be a drift toward a rigid educational system or confusion.

Dr Hore said he foresaw three possi-

ble outcomes: Inertia (based on the belief that the individual was powerless), accountability moves by governments, and attempts by "individual institutions or small conglomerates of institutions" to actively seek consensus.

A recent example of the latter is the Harvard Core Curriculum, described in a book called "The Great Core Curriculum Debate", and subtitled "Education as a Mirror of Culture".

Liberal education

"Every core curriculum of the past has been guided by some common vision, whatever it might be," Dr Hore said.

"Earlier forms of 'liberal education' became smorgasbord courses offering 10 from a table laden with 2600 dishes of variable ingredients and taste.

"In doing this, liberal education lost touch with its root meaning as a form of intellectual training, and because of student pressures became bound up with issues of political liberty or freedom of choice."

According to this book, what Harvard had attempted to do, he said, was to seek "a coherent principle that directs students specifically and selectively to the knowledge, skills and habits of thought that (in the view of the faculty) seem to be of a general and lasting value."

"What we see," Dr Hore said, "is a move towards a partial-vision; a development which will be interesting to watch as it unfolds over the years until 1982 when it should be fully operational."

Human genetics and law

Research on human genetics — from the here and now of artificial insemination and in vitro fertilisation to the future possibility of human cloning and genetic mapping — is an area of obvious significance to the law.

But because the issues raised by such research were "quite unforeseen on the stage of human affairs", traditional legal principles would be inadequate in dealing with them, a professor of Law at Monash, Professor C. G. Weeramantry, said recently.

Professor Weeramantry was delivering a paper on "Human Genetics and the Law" to the recent ANZAAS Congress.

In the paper Professor Weeramantry dealt with problems concerned with genetic engineering ("I use the expression not in the narrow sense of recombinant DNA experimentation but in the wider sense of any activity artificially interfering with the processes of nature in the reproduction of living organisms") in three time categories.

In the first category, he discussed problems arising from the immediate state of scientific achievement, including family law problems associated with artificial insemination and in vitro fertilisation, the regulation of sperm and ova banks, legal actions for "wrongful birth" and recombinant DNA research problems.

In the second category, he dealt with problems likely to arise in the medium term — those associated with the transplant of reproductive organs and the introduction into human genetic material of new molecules aimed at inducing pre-selected characteristics, for example.

In the third, he looked at possibilities which, in the best scientific opinion, are at least 50 to 75 years away but which need conceptual planning now: Cloning of humans, parthenogenesis (fatherless reproduction caused by stimulation of cell division), genetic mapping and cryonic suspension (freezing the body for reactivation in the future).

Role for layman

In the paper Professor Weeramantry made clear his belief that the layman had a role to play in debate on such issues because they were not merely medical but came within the ethical, theological, moral, legal and social spheres as well.

Such debate could lead to guidelines on the conduct of certain research.

In discussing the enforceability of such guidelines Professor Weeramantry acknowledged that questions of the freedom of scientific research were raised.

He said: "On this matter Professor Gerald Dworkin, professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University, addressed the 1975 Asilomar conference on recombinant DNA experimentation pointing out that if any claim for damages should eventuate it would have to be tried by lay jurors and judges whatever the technicalities involved.

"Scientific freedom' or 'academic freedom' would have no status whatsoever in law and could confer no immunity from the normal processes of courts."

Professor Weeramantry said that on recombinant DNA research the National Institute of Health in America had issued a set of guidelines following public debate on the need for controls and safeguards given the work's potential dangers. The guidelines included a blanket prohibition on certain experiments.

But, he said, they had been defied by pharmaceutical companies which claimed that they applied only to publicly funded research. The companies announced their intention to proceed with their own research and, indeed, to seek patents for the new life forms they would create.

"The presence of a commercial interest in scientific research, as in the case of the pharmaceutical industry, may on occasion call for external regulation and so long as science is used in the service of commerce, scientists will need to be prepared for such external regulation in the future," he said.

In several sections of his paper Professor Weeramantry voiced this concern about the commercial exploitation of new technologies in genetic engineering.

There was a high commercial value attaching to the field of genetic research, he said, and large industrial corporations which provided the funds for the research could be expected to reap its commercial benefits and defy guidelines which public authorities may issue.

He warned that new legal mechanisms would be required to deal with the problem.

Throughout his paper Professor Weeramantry gave examples of how commercial advantage and public interest could be at serious conflict.

"Some of the substances created by DNA experimentation are of undoubted value in the treatment or prevention of disease. The interferons which are being produced by these processes are powerful immunisers and their commercial value will be enormous," he said.

"When produced on a commercial scale there will be a danger of their misuse for, used indiscriminately, they can create resistance on the part of the microorganisms they are meant to control.

"There is a very real danger that unless their use is legally regulated they may be indiscriminately sold, as penicillin tended to be included in all manner of products intended for general consumption such as throat lozenges."

Multinational stranglehold

He continued: "There are serious portents for the future that can be drawn from another field of genetic research.

"The evolution of new strains of grain which produce miracle yields has led many poorer countries to substitute this seed material for their traditional seed stock.

"These miracle strains yield several times the crop of the traditional strains but are weak in propagating themselves and keep losing their productivity unless the seed stock is constantly replenished from the source of supply — invariably a multinational corporation.

"The pattern of dependence on these corporations for new seed stock then becomes established . . . The result is a problem of international legal and political proportions, for many third world governments fear that in the near future the giant chemical and agricultural corporations will have the power to starve or feed populations by deciding whether to withhold or grant seed stock."

In the long-term future Professor Weeramantry said that it was "not beyond the bounds of possibility" that there could be the deliberate creation of defectives such as mutes on a large scale in order to provide an unprotesting workforce.

Elsewhere in his paper, Professor Weeramantry discussed the possibility of the commercialisation of sperm banks in Australia.

At present there were six sperm banks in the country, half operating on public funds and half privately, but not profit-making.

He said, however, that there would be no legal impediment to a private, profit-making organisation starting operation.

Professional guidelines might be insufficient to meet such a situation and legislation could be needed, he said.

"At present the sperm banks function on the basis of complete privacy in regard to donor and donee. The donee will not know the source from which the sperm was obtained, though elaborate information regarding the donor's physical data and medical history would be available to the bank.

"If this activity should fall into private hands the greatest vigilance and regulations might be necessary to achieve the standards that now depend on medical and scientific integrity."

In his paper Professor Weeramantry looked at one of the newly evolving concepts of law — that of wrongful birth — which could be expected to be applied in cases concerned with genetic engineering.

The concept had gained acceptance in the US and would become increasingly important in other legal systems in the years ahead, he said.

It was formulated in 1964 in a case unconnected with genetic experimentation — one which involved illegitimacy.

He said: "While refusing relief in the case before it, the court foreshadowed such later happenings as genetic malformation resulting from radiation, sperm banks, cloning and chemical interference with foetal formation and suggested that in such instances an action for wrongful life should lie.

"The idea underlying this concept is that a person did not choose to be born, but if born he has a right to be born without basic defects. If he is born with basic defects which were preventable by the exercise of due care on the part of those responsible for his birth, or which were directly caused by their negligence, he would have a cause of action for wrongful birth — for being born into a life of misery which could have been avoided if the persons concerned had not been negligent."

Professor Weeramantry continued: "These new types of tort are probably a judicial reflection of the growing recognition of the right to health as a human right — a concept recently elaborated in the human rights field at many international conferences. Although the tort of pre-natal negligence is now recognised in Australia, the tort of wrongful birth has yet to be established.

"The right of parents to sue physicians and others for unwanted births where operations for sterilisation have been unsuccessful are also other aspects of the new torts that are arising.

"It is useful also in the context of wrongful birth, for States to give some consideration to their obligations towards children born seriously defective. Whether through scientific negligence or otherwise such persons carry a load of suffering which it is the duty of the community to mitigate.

"At present they are flotsam and jetsam on the waters of life — tossed around aimlessly and dependent largely on the good fortune of a concerned parent being alive.

"Scientific development in the areas of genetic engineering will help focus attention on this great social issue which is not a product of genetic engineering alone."

Apartheid

If other nations were prepared, not merely to talk, but to act, they could quickly bring the "vicious, immoral system" of apartheid in South Africa to an end.

The President of the ACTU, Mr Bob Hawke, said this in launching Professor C. G. Weeramantry's new book *Apartheid: The closing phases?* last month.

Professor Weeramantry, Sir Hayden Starke Professor of Law at Monash and a former Supreme Court judge in Sri Lanka, wrote the 300-page book after a two-month visit to South Africa in August-September, 1979.

During that visit, Professor Weeramantry taught as a visiting professor at Stellenbosch University. He accepted the Stellenbosch invitation on two conditions: that he would not accept the status of "honorary white", and that he would teach jurisprudence with a strong human rights content and with complete freedom regarding his manner of presentation.

In his address, Mr Hawke said it was almost beyond comprehension that a person could produce a book of such significance — both in length and in depth of analysis — in the time it had taken Professor Weeramantry.

Throughout the book, the author's passionate rejection of the horrors of apartheid came through clearly and unequivocally, yet — remarkably — with an absence of vitriol.

There was also a great sense of urgency, intermingled with a faint sense of hope that

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Consultation urged on new technology's introduction



The establishment of a joint union-employer consultative committee to help resolve industrial problems that could arise from the implementation of optical scanning in the Australian retail food trade was urged by Dr Russell Lansbury at the ANZAAS Congress.

Such a committee would not replace existing mechanisms for resolving industrial relations problems, he said, but it could help to prevent some minor issues becoming the basis for major disputes.

Dr Lansbury, senior lecturer in Administration in the Monash faculty of Economics and Politics, was presenting a paper: "New Technology and Industrial Relations in the Retail Grocery Industry: Some Lessons for Australia from International Experience."

His paper analysed the experience of employers and unions involved with the introduction of scanning, especially in the US retail grocery industry, and examined its implications for Australia in the area of employment and industrial relations.

The basic elements of the scanning checkout system, he said, were a "product code" for labelling products and the use of a "laser scanner" to read the code on the products as they passed the checkout stand.

"The Universal Product Code, which was developed in the United States, provides a standardised method for identifying products uniquely according to the name of the manufacturer and product characteristics," he said.

"The product code consists of machine readable symbols which are printed on the labels of packages of consumer goods.

"The checkout operator draws the labelled package across the path of the scanner which interprets the code. The scanner transmits this information to a computer which identifies the product and communicates the price and item description to the checkout terminal.

"The shopper receives a detailed receipt showing the items which have been purchased and their respective prices. This information is also stored within the memory of the computer and may be accessed by store management as required."

As well as helping to resolve industrial problems, he said, a joint consultative committee involving employers and unions could undertake research into aspects of the new technology and "monitor the effects of changes which are introduced, even on a trial basis".

Discussions

The committee on scanning would not make decisions which necessarily bound employers or unions in the retail grocery industry to certain actions, he said. But it could help to provide the framework upon which discussions at the industry or enterprise level would be based.

Some of the important issues which had arisen in North America and Western Europe as a result of the introduction of optical scanning, he said, were the level of employment, changes in the nature and design of jobs, quality of work life, physical working conditions, need for training and retraining schemes, hours of work, retirement policies, redundancy provisions, relocation of employees within or outside the industry.

"Some of the experience of overseas countries in these fields would be relevant to the Australian situation and a joint union-management approach to their consideration would be most appropriate," he said.

Dr Lansbury cited the experience of the US firm Giant Food Incorporated, which at the enterprise level had established a joint working party on scanning as a result of conflict in relation to overtime.

"Although the Giant initiative was not without difficulties, the subsequent implementation of scanning was due to a more conciliatory approach taken by all sides" he said.

He stressed that scanning was only one of a wide range of important technological changes which had been introduced into the retail industry in recent years. And, as an extension of current retailing trends, it seemed probable that one of the next developments might be a link between the computer systems in stores and banks. If this were done, money could be automatically transferred by the

customer by merely authorising the initial transaction.

The impact of technological change, such as this, could be positive for employees, employers, unions and the community, he said, if all parties were involved in planning and implementing changes.

The establishment of consultative processes would not mean that all conflicts of interest would disappear. But they should facilitate better negotiating procedures whereby unnecessary conflicts were resolved.

"Employers need to acknowledge that the traditional concept of managerial rights and prerogatives is changing as a result of social and community pressures," he said.

"The role of trade unions is also changing from one of simple vetoing the actions of management to one which involves greater involvement and responsibility for decision-making at both the enterprise and industry levels."

Commission 'captured'?

An econometric model presented to the Adelaide ANZAAS Congress by Dr Allan Fels, a senior lecturer in Economics at Monash, and Dr Tran Van Hoa, a Fellow in the faculty of Economics and Politics, points to the "overriding importance of minimum award rates on wage inflation in Australia".

It gives tentative support also for the view that the size of Arbitration Commission wage awards is determined by strikes, suggesting that there may be some substance in the theory that trade unions have "captured" the Arbitration Commission process.

Their model is based on the application of recently developed "multivariate time series tests of causality" to Australian wage, price, minimum wage award, labour demand and strike variables for 1953-76.

The strike variable, in their model, is measured by working days lost; labour demand, by the ratio of actual to potential output.

The Fels-Tran model suggests that:

- The size of Arbitration Commission awards is determined by strikes which occur in periods preceding Commission decisions.
- Money wages are determined solely by lagged minimum award rates.

"The model indicates therefore the overriding prominence of the impact of minimum award rates in wage inflation in Australia," the economists say.

Strikes, in the Fels-Tran model, are largely unaffected by economic variables.

"The finding that strikes are exogenous is somewhat provisional as the strike equation may be in-

completely specified," they say.

"But some of the more likely determinants of strikes — the level of economic activity (as indicated by the demand for labour) and the rates of change of prices, money wages and minimum award wages — appear to have no significant influence."

According to Dr Fels and Dr Tran, strikes can be viewed somewhat differently in Australia from other countries.

They say that strikes here are, to a significant extent, designed as a threat to arbitrators and are likely to influence minimum award decisions and through this channel money wages.

In addition, the successful performance of the Australian Commission's primary function as specified in the Australian Constitution — "the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes" — tends to be judged by strike incidence.

They say: "It seems reasonable to suggest that the size of wage awards was positively related to strike incidence over most of the period studied. This would accord with a trade union capture theory of Arbitration Commission regulation."

Dr Fels and Dr Tran point out that the results are based on approximate significance tests and it has not yet been established "how robust the model is with respect to different lag structures."

Even so, they say, a statistically efficient causality model of money wages and minimum award rates has been obtained, which can serve as "a preliminary or pivoted model for further research encompassing a wider range of variables and investigating the possibility of structural change in the relationships."

means to its end



ould not be the only solution said that the book would necessary reading for any dis-theid in the future.

(A review of *Apartheid: The closing stages?* will appear in Monash Reporter next month. Recommended price of the book is \$8.95. Publisher: Lantana Books, Melbourne.)

• Professor Weeramantry (right) with the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, and Bob Hawke. Photo: Neville Weeraratne.

Award is brush with 'real life'

Painters, like poets, composers and sculptors, stood outside society, leading Australian artist, Fred Williams, told a recent Monash graduation ceremony audience.

"Nevertheless, as artists grow older, they find themselves wondering what it would be like to be connected to something society believes to be real," Dr Williams said.

That was why, he explained, the awarding of an honorary degree to him by Monash had an "added significance".

He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Dr Williams said that it was rare for a university to honor a practising artist in such a way, even though many universities had departments of visual arts.

He said that, of his Australian colleagues, he knew of only Lloyd Rees and Sidney Nolan in New South Wales who had received honorary degrees, and Leonard French on whom Monash had conferred such an award.

He said: "Perhaps this is because, compared with the departments of literature, those of the visual arts are a novelty. But it could have, I think, something to do with the lack of contact between practising artists and academic art historians. This is probably because an artist's contribution is based on value judgments only time can confirm. The risk is great."

He continued: "When it comes to the artist's relation to the rest of society, the situation is even more complicated."

"It is a commonplace that poets, composers, painters and sculptors, who all produce work which is not actually needed, stand outside society. They all know that the poll results published periodically in the press, listing the relative esteem in which the various occupations are held by the public, will not include their own professions.

"For those of us whose days are spent making paintings the public attitude never ceases to cause uneasiness. We know that while it is assumed that the writer's work includes thought, that of the painter is supposedly entirely pre-occupied with the expression of subjective feelings.

"In the company of men of affairs we get the impression that, since we are presumed to deal exclusively with emotion, our views of the real world must be irrelevant. Painting is not a serious business.

"Yet another complication in the painter's case is that, as opposed to the poet, the painter produces a worldly object, one that can be used as a saleable commodity. When, eventually he has achieved some kind of celebrity, he becomes aware that his picture has also become an investment.

"Yet artists have no right to complain about this — it has existed for a very long time — and they are well aware that there is no greater luck than to spend their time doing work in which their interest is total."

● The conferring of an honorary degree on Fred Williams by Monash late last month coincided with the opening of his first art exhibition in London.

"Of the two events this afternoon's ceremony terrified me a lot more," Dr Williams said after the graduation.

The London exhibition follows ones in Italy, America and France.

Several of Dr Williams' works are in the Monash art collection, including his Landscape with Green Cloud and the portrait of the University's first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson.

His art is also represented in Melbourne University's collection. Most recently he painted the portrait of the retired Herald professor of fine arts at that University, Joseph Burke.

Dr Williams' work is represented in all Australian State collections, the



HAPPY FAMILY No. 1: Artist Fred Williams receives the warm congratulations of his wife Lyn and daughters (l. to r.) Isobel, Louise and Kate.

Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

He has served on the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board, the Visual Arts Board of the Australian National Gallery and its Council.

Distinguished identities from the art world who attended the graduation ceremony included artist John Brack, director of the Australian National

Gallery, James Mollison, and Sydney art gallery owner, Rudy Koman. Stephen Murray-Smith of Melbourne University's Education faculty was also a guest.

At the same ceremony Mrs Williams' sister, Christina Hill, graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree with first class honours in English and History. Their parents were in the audience.

A hat (or cap and gown) trick



HAPPY FAMILY No. 2: Three members of the Scott family were on stage at once during the May Arts graduation ceremony. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor W. A. G. Scott, was in the academic procession; son Tim received his Bachelor of Arts with first class honours in English degree; and wife Margaret played the new organ in Robert Blackwood Hall. For years Mrs Scott, who holds a Bachelor of Music degree, has played the piano at graduation ceremonies. It was her first public performance on the organ.

Flexibility key asset in today's organisations

Contemporary organisations needed people who could speedily sense and adapt to changing features in the environment, a Monash professor of Administration told an Economics and Politics graduation audience recently.

Professor A. K. Collins said that the need for flexibility and the ability to meet a variety of new problems called for refined diagnostic and decision-making skills. Both these skills could be improved with practice.

In his occasional address, Professor Collins listed six general findings from research into the factors involved in the development of people in organisations.

"The findings all emphasise the active nature of the development process," he said.

"Development is something you do; it is not something that others do to you. The findings also offer reassurance to those who may fear that being an effective organisation member

means becoming an organisation man in the worst sense of the term."

The research findings — "They may seem commonplace and obvious but in practice they are still more often violated and ignored than acknowledged and followed" — were:

● The development process is a highly individual matter.

"The individual is unique. It follows that organisations cannot develop people by canned over-standardised methods," Professor Collins said.

● Every man's development in an organisation is self-development.

"The motivation, the desire, the effort, the obligation and the responsibility for development lie with the man himself."

● The development of people cannot usefully be based on any set of ideal or specified personality characteristics or traits.

"The attempt to identify the personality characteristics of the success-

ful executive or professional officer and then to set about developing people to this prototype is seductively appealing.

"Many, if not most, organisations have indeed tried to follow this course only to find, to their dismay, that all they have achieved is conformity, uniformity and eventually organisational failure.

"The strength of organisation lies not in conformity where everyone thinks alike but in cooperation which, in recognising differences, seeks to harness individual talents and insights. Organisations have therefore found it far more effective to concentrate on the work people do than on personality characteristics."

● A man's development is very largely the result of his experience in his day-to-day work.

"Many studies have shown that formal training courses, job rotation plans and so on are of relatively minor

importance in developing people. The direct daily experience a man gets in his job is so much more important."

● Primary emphasis must be on development in the present assignment rather than emphasis on promotion.

"If undue emphasis is placed on the promotion ladder there is a danger that everyone begins to feel that he must devote most of his attention to looking ahead to his next job and not to getting his present work done."

● Decentralisation of decision-making is a prime instrument of development.

"There are nowadays many aids to decision-making but no one can really develop judgment and learn how to make good decisions except by actually making decisions. Organisation structure therefore is an important and inherent part of the development process as it opens or limits the field for decision learning."



..And a rare Doctor 'double'

Last month's Arts graduation ceremony was marked by a rare 'double' — the conferring of Ph.D. degrees on a husband and wife.

The recipients were Leslie O'Brien and Malaysian-born Wan Ahmad Zawawi bin Ibrahim. Dr Zawawi — or Wan, as he is better known — qualified for his degree in 1978, but decided to wait, until Leslie completed her thesis last year so that they could accept their awards together.

Both gained their degrees in the department of Anthropology and Sociology. Leslie's thesis was entitled: "Class, sex and ethnic stratification in West Malaysia, with particular reference to women in the professions"; and Wan's "A Malay proletariat: the emergence of class relations on a Malaysian plantation".

Leslie works as a senior tutor in Anthropology and Sociology; Wan, formerly a senior tutor, still teaches part-time in the department while he rewrites his thesis for publication as a monograph.

Engineering plans counselling 'specials'

A symposium on careers in engineering is being organised by the Monash Engineering faculty for secondary school careers teachers on Tuesday, July 29.

The symposium is one of two special information-giving exercises which the faculty is organising. The other is a counselling night for parents of prospective students (and the students) on Thursday, July 31.

Both events precede the University's Careers and Counselling Day, in which the Engineering faculty will be participating with all others, on Saturday, August 2. The faculty believes that this day, primarily aimed at the students themselves, will provide a greater opportunity for personal discussion on career prospects and inspection of engineering activities.

The symposium for careers teachers, which will be held from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., is being organised because there is a need, in the faculty's opinion, to provide young students with information about strong career opportunities in engineering in Australia.

A symposium leaflet says: "As a nation rich in mineral and energy resources, Australia is facing a future of major technological development which seems likely to extend well beyond the present decade.

"As we enter this period our progress is already being limited by shortages of highly-trained engineers and other technological personnel. There is a strong unsatisfied demand for our newly graduating engineers.

"One of the consequences is that the companies involved in these large developments and our Federal and State governments are contemplating increased immigration of professional engineers and skilled technicians.

"It will be appreciated that it is vitally important that young men and women are advised about these career opportunities and encouraged to take part in our national development."

For further information contact the Faculty Secretary's office on ext. 3407.

Health forum

A forum to be held at Monash this month will examine the link between nutrition and health.

Organised by The Pantry, the forum will be held on June 10 at 7.45 p.m. in rotunda theatre R1.

The speakers at the forum will be:

- Glen Dettman, who will talk on the qualities of ascorbic acid.
- Louise Robertson, who will speak on nutrition, slimming and health.
- Pieter Spyker, whose topic will be "a new approach to bread making in the home".
- Daniel Bouwmeester, from California's Radiant Life Medical Clinic, who will speak on the dietary habits of modern life.

Following the forum there will be a supper and informal discussion. There will also be displays of books and foods.

New skills to kill the chills

Enrolments in the Arts and Crafts Centre's winter program are now open for Monash students and staff.

Enrolments open for members of the general public on June 17.

The winter program — described as "a warm, friendly alternative to watching television in the chilly months ahead" — will consist of more than 60 courses in 40 subjects.

Among the courses to be run are ones in marquetry (veneer inlaying); stained glass and leadlight window-making; clothes and pattern drafting; Chinese painting; weaving and spinning; book restoration; jewellery making; Sumi-e (Japanese painting); etching; life drawing; and pottery.

Courses will be conducted by skilled tutors in the specially-designed facilities of the new Arts and Crafts Centre built by the Union last year. The Union has now been offering arts and crafts courses for 13 years.

The Centre marks an exciting direction within the Australian university education scene, says Mr Paul Kouris, Activities Publicity Officer.

It is seen as an important step in the move toward flexibility in education, he says.

Mr Kouris says that at least one Monash faculty has realised the Centre's potential for use in its teaching programs and suggests that other departments might also examine the possibilities.

He says: "Only recently a group of students from the Education faculty completed the Centre's pottery course for credit points. The course was treated as a 'prac.'"

"Students were expected to gain knowledge of pottery techniques through participation and then submit a paper outlining the processes involved.

"Those undertaking this assessment option were also at liberty to select any of the 31 arts and crafts courses offered then by the Centre."



● A Sumi-e class

Mr Kouris suggests that students in visual arts and philosophy, for example, might combine a class in practical skills with their formal course.

For further information on courses in the winter program contact the Activities Officer, Graham Dean, on ext. 3096, or the tuition secretary on ext. 3180.

The courses are run on a non-profit basis. The average cost for tuition is \$1.80 an hour for a course of 20 hours over 10 weeks. Total class cost depends, however, on materials required.

Courses are conducted in the mornings, afternoons and evenings.

● An exhibition of pottery organised by the Victorian Ceramics Group is on display until June 20 in the gallery of the Arts and Crafts Centre.

The exhibition traces the development of pottery in its recent period of growth — the 1970s — and includes work by Melbourne, interstate and overseas potters who have had an impact on styles in that time.

The exhibition coincides with the publication of a book titled "The First 10 Years" which documents the Victorian Ceramic Group's first decade.

Exploring anthropology

A series of eight public lectures titled "Explanation and Understanding in Anthropology" will be held at Monash starting this week.

The lectures, which are being organised by the Arts faculty, will consider theoretical and methodological issues in anthropology either directly or in a discussion of empirical questions.

All lectures will be held in Rotunda theatre R2 on Thursdays from 5.30 to 7 p.m.

The program is:
June 5, Dr R. D. Bowden (La Trobe University): Maori Cannibalism: A Structural Analysis.

June 12, Professor Frank Cioffi (University of Essex): Explanation Without Hypotheses: Wittgenstein on Frazer's "The Golden Bough".

June 19, Professor G. M. Dening (University of Melbourne): Anthropology's Discourse: Boundaries in Systematic Knowledge.

July 3, Dr Malcolm Crick (Deakin University): Scope, Short-sightedness and Humbug in Anthropology.

July 10, Dr Kenneth Maddock (Macquarie University): Explanation and Understanding in Legal Anthropology: Walbiri Land Claims in Central Australia.

July 17, Dr D. B. Miller (Monash): French Structuralism, Indian Peasants and Understanding Australian Society.

July 24, Dr R. D. Bowden: Art and Ideology — Male and Female in a New Guinea Society.

August 7, Dr R. F. Khan (Monash): Understanding 'Primitive' Societies — Evans-Pritchard on the Nuer and the Azande.

For further information contact the conveners, Dr Khan, in the Philosophy department, on ext. 3212, or Dr R. D. Bowden at La Trobe.

Hypnotherapy lifts the Blues

SPORT

Monash Blues Football Club recently sought specialist assistance in an attempt to end a four game losing sequence.

The man they turned to was Mr Lee Saxon who addressed a meeting of about 60 players and club officials in the Sports and Recreation Centre recently.

Mr Saxon is federal secretary of the Australian Hypnotherapists Association and a special coach and motivational consultant at Collingwood Football Club. He has also played League football in Western Australia and Queensland.

He lectured on and demonstrated several aspects of sports psychology, self-motivation and the role of hypnotherapy in sport.

Monash Football Club committee member Stephen Giles filed the following report on Mr Saxon's visit:

Mr Saxon said that the goal of hypnotherapy in sport was to increase a person's positive mental attitude in a

realistic manner consistent with his own personality.

He argued that an individual's performance, whether on the football field or in everyday life, was restricted because his opinion of his own ability, his "self image", was not an accurate reflection of his actual ability. Rather, it was a severe understatement of it.

Consequently, Mr Saxon said, an individual with the appropriate mental attitude could exceed what he believed were his capabilities.

He added that he believed hypnotherapy was an "appropriate vehicle" to achieve this desired mental state.

He put his argument to the test with the assistance of Monash wingman Nick Tunbridge who underwent a threshold of pain test after hypnosis.

Mr Saxon emphasised that the key to the success of hypnotherapy or any other motivational aid was positive thinking — being confident of success and indifferent to failure rather than



Lee Saxon (right), discusses the positive approach to winning with Monash Blues Football Club members, Stephen Giles (Centre) and Mick Rodger.

being afraid of failing.

He also said that it was important for a player to know his own weaknesses.

"Sport is beating yourself," he said. "To beat yourself you must beat your own weaknesses."

Mr Saxon asked players to construc-

tively criticise the performance of the player beside them. He said it was important to actually "practise" weak areas.

He suggested that players should set realistic short and long term goals for themselves.

Gentlemen in search of a leader

Even though that other season is well and truly on us, followers of cricket are always interested in news of The Game.

It is with this belief that Deputy Warden of the Union, Mr Doug Ellis, has brought to Reporter's attention the existence and the performance last summer of the sixth men's team — known as the Gentlemen's XI — fielded by the University.

The team, which includes undergraduate, postgraduate, graduate and staff members, is, it is claimed, loaded with academic and administrative talent. Playing for it are three professors — Ron Brown (Chemistry), Richard Snape (Economics), Ian Polmear (Materials Engineering) — and Drs Marty Sullivan and Laurie Ingvarson (education) and John Parrott (BHP research). The "administrative superstructure" is provided by Paddy Skelly (Finance) and Doug.

Galaxy of talent

Says Doug of last season's matches: "Unfortunately, opposing teams did not seem unduly overawed by this galaxy of talent, nor did they show any obvious respect for their longevity, with the result that the sixth XI did not feature in the final series.

"This was regarded as a blessing by most members of the team, however, who felt that the season was some ten matches too long anyway."

The team looks forward to having its backbone strengthened next season with the return of Ken Ward (Halls of Residence) from overseas.

(As an historical sidelight, the first staff father and student son combination to play for Monash was Doug and Michael Ellis. Ken Ward's son, Paul, is now an undergraduate so a clash of family interests could be looming.)

Now here's the exciting part. Doug has invited any members of staff who aspire to the dizzy heights of cricket captaincy to apply immediately.

It has been suggested, however, that such a position would not be a sinecure and would entail handling a group of individuals, including heads of departments, each member of which feels he has the right to field in slips — not so much by way of authority, academic freedom or even expertise, but simply because he cannot run!



Monash hosted the Intersarsity Hockey Championships 1980 during the recent vacation — one of the many uses made of campus facilities. A total of 26 men's and women's teams, representing 14 universities, competed in the championships. In the men's finals, the University of Western Australia defeated ANU, and in the women's, the University of New England downed Western Australia. Our photo was taken during this latter game.

Incorporate to avoid legal problems

The failure of sporting bodies to "incorporate" — become recognised as legal entities — had created major problems.

Monash professor of Law, Professor Robert Baxt, said this in the opening paper at a recent national conference on Sports and the Law. The conference was organised by the Law faculty, the Monash Sports and Recreation Association and the State Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

Professor Baxt said that sporting bodies in Victoria and New South Wales did not have the opportunity to incorporate under specific legislation

for associations such as had been passed in some other Australian States.

They could, however, seek incorporation under existing legislation, such as companies legislation.

"This is costly, time consuming and, in my view, inappropriate," Professor Baxt said.

Professor Baxt and research assistant Sally Sievers are currently reviewing the situation for the Victorian Chief Justices Law Reform Commission and have examined the legislation of other States and overseas.

Major difficulties

Professor Baxt outlined a few of the major difficulties that had arisen for sporting bodies by their failure to incorporate.

He said that a sporting association not incorporated under specific legislation could not hold property in its own name. This could create significant contracting problems.

Where a player or person associated with such a body wished to sue it alleging breach of contract, say, the absence of incorporation would nearly always be fatal for his case, he said.

"Sometimes the courts have found a way around the difficulties that arise but by and large the player or the organiser is left with no remedy against the association and must seek remedies against individuals," he said.

This meant that committee and executive members of associations could find themselves personally liable unless very careful attention was paid to the detail of how they committed themselves in the affairs of the association.

● Continued next page

Silence of 'Inner Voices' a powerful moment of theatre



TAKING UP Leonard Radic's challenge to present a recent play by Australian playwright, Louis Nowra, Peter Fitzpatrick and Modern Drama students from the department of English performed *Inner Voices* in SG01, that theatre-cum-bloodbank in the Menzies building.

Nowra's plays demand much from an audience; they do not provide cosy entertainment, nor the familiar Australian naturalism which one associates with the work of other Australian playwrights such as Buzo and Williamson.

Because Nowra believes that "naturalism is a constricting and constricted approach to the world", he thrusts his variegated ideas at his audience. The audience is required to supply the imaginative conceptual links "so that they can perceive things anew or question their own reality . . ."

It was obvious that part of the audience attending the play's third performance was not prepared for this type of work.

A shock opening — sudden noise and the imbecile Ivan stripped to twitching nakedness — in the intimate space of SG01 assured us that this was not going to be a comforting production. Throughout the play, apart from the inevitable hooting crane, this audience tittered nervously, applauded inappropriately and seemed grossly insensitive to the statements both Nowra and Fitzpatrick's production were making. This, I believe, was not due to any basic fault in the production which was, fortunately, strong enough to resist this distraction.

Although loosely "set" in 18th century Russia and purportedly "about" the autistic Ivan VI's total incarceration away from the noises of the world, the play does not proceed along conventionally narrative lines. The first section is an exposition of the forces acting upon Ivan; the second explores, philosophically, the ramifications brought about by Ivan's development in a world of human voices.

In fact, this play operates on a complex series of levels — physical, emotional, psychological and



● Ivan (Rick Mitchell), left, and Mirovich (Noel Sheppard). Which one the fool?

philosophical — within a quasi-mystical atmosphere, but the real geography and history of the action is located in Ivan's mind. Here, Ivan becomes victim to the clamor of outside voices and received ideas.

In the play's final scene he is no longer able to expunge the dreaded noises, a howling cacophony which assaults one's senses before it reaches screeching silence — a powerful moment of theatre.

A potential danger with "Inner Voices" is the temptation to pitch the play's tone at too sombre a level so that it becomes dreadfully meaningful, and of course, tedious.

Instead, Fitzpatrick chose to exploit Nowra's humor and Noel Sheppard's Mirovich — a wonderfully grotesque glutton who suffocates on his own greed — gave the play a comic counterpoint. The interaction between this character and the dangerously vulnerable Ivan (played by Rick Mitchell — which one was the real fool?) created a delicate tension which hovered between tragedy and burlesque, a shifting balance which the audience sometimes missed.

Ivan, chained up like an albino monkey, is being taught the manifesto by an exasperated guard when the profound observation is made that "Maybe 'e's a moron!!" Mirovich then elicits Ivan's first verbal responses, revealing much warmth and sympathy. The humorous lines reinforce the poignancy of this scene. These two actors gave a credible and creditable performance throughout the play, their roles being strengthened by the supporting company.

Except for minor lapses on the part of supporting actors playing for gratuitous laughs, the company generally played as a tight ensemble. Worthy of particular mention are Olga Savvidis' portrayal of the delightful French tart alias Princess Ali, and Diana Nobbs' Babyface.

Dramatic effect was aided by minimal props and a simple set — functional grey screens which allowed versatile use of space. A prison cell was easily transformed into soldiers' quarters or palace chambers. One particularly memorable visual effect was the use of lighting to create the image of Vlad as a huge silhouette looming over Ivan. A simple back projection onto scrim, this device graphically illustrated the menacing effect of the ever-present Vlad upon Ivan's consciousness. Unfortunately black-out scene changes were rather fumbling. Who cares if we see the sets being rearranged? Surely not Nowra.

Ivan's final words (again "so deep underground" in the vaults) as he crouches into his throne remain vivid: "I'm listening". Pity that this audience wasn't.

Fortunately the play had a more appropriate reception on other nights. However, it deserved a better response, despite its minor flaws, on the evening I attended. Obviously Monash audiences need more plays of its calibre.

Pamela Waite
Postgraduate student
Department of Visual Arts

● From page 10.

Sport's legal problems

Professor Baxt said that significant problems arose too when players wished to move from one club to another.

"The restraint of trade and trade practices problems that arise in this area again flow from the fact that we may have no entity or body against which an action may be brought," he said.

There were similar problems in the area of disciplinary measures.

"Can a player be suspended, expelled or in other ways reprimanded by the association?" Professor Baxt asked.

He said there had been a number of recent cases involving the rights of racing clubs to deal with persons who had not 'obeyed' the club rules. The resulting litigation had been expensive, lengthy and complex.

Again, problems arose when outsiders attempted to deal with the sporting body which was not incorporated.

"Who do they sue if they supply goods which have not been paid for? Who do they sue if they are injured as a result of activities conducted by persons who represent the sporting body?" he said.

Professor Baxt said that even if legislation were available there could be problems in ensuring that sporting

bodies — particularly amateur ones — incorporated.

Automatic incorporation of any body set up for a defined purpose had been suggested. This, however, did not cover the internal disputes that may arise.

He said that a "less explosive solution" may be to change the rules of court to facilitate ease of litigation.

This may be either through the availability of administrative law writs, the imposition of controls on anti-competitive behaviour through trade practices legislation or other legal actions.

Voices sought for Salzburg Mass

The Monash University Choral Society is currently seeking new voices for its second term project — the Salzburg Mass.

The Mass, in 53 parts, will be performed in St. Paul's Cathedral on July 25 in association with Ars Nova and the St. Cecilia Singers of Ballarat. Bevan Leviston will conduct.

The work, reputedly written by Benevoli in 1628, involves two eight voice choirs, six separate groups of string and wind instruments and continuo parts.

Singers wishing to participate in the presentation of this often quoted but rarely performed piece of music should contact the Choral Society on 82 2920.

The commitment required is one evening a week — Tuesdays at 7 p.m. Rehearsals will be held on the eighth floor, south wing, of the Menzies building.

No previous experience in choral work is required and transport home after rehearsals (provided that "home" isn't Geelong or beyond) can be arranged.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

NH & MRC Medical and Dental Research Scholarships

Tenable for one to three years normally in Australia. \$10,145 to \$11,598 p.a. Applications close at the Graduate Scholarships Office on June 20.

Radio Research Board Fellowship in Telecommunications & Radio Science.

For Ph.D. graduates under 30. The fellowships are tenable for two years in Australia, and the stipend is in the range \$17,131-\$18,403 per annum (taxable). Applications close July 11 at the Graduate Scholarships Office.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan

Medical and senior Medical fellowships available to teachers in medical disciplines for research from three to 12 months in the United Kingdom. Applications for the latter can be made at any time, for the former by July 14 or December 8 at the Graduate Scholarships Office.

Humboldt Fellowships

Tenable for up to two years, in any field, in Germany. Ph.D. graduates not over 40 may apply. Benefits include monthly stipend, fares, family allowances. Applications can be made at any time.

Important dates

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

- 4: Graduation ceremony — Arts.
- 13: Applications for discontinuation of all studies in undergraduate courses in the faculty of Engineering with a request to resume studies in 1981 will not normally be considered after this date. First half-year ends for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St. Closing date for mid-year application for higher degrees — faculty of Education.
- 16: Queen's birthday holiday.
- 23: Second teaching round begins, Dip.Ed.
- 28: First half-year ends for B.Ec., M.Ec. and M.Admin. First half-year ends for LL.M. by coursework. Second term ends for Medicine V.
- 30: Applications open for entry to Bachelor of Social Work. Mid-year break begins for B.Juris. and LL.B.

'Hippolytus' — a combined effort

When the Greek tragedy "Hippolytus" comes to the stage at the Alexander Theatre for a four-night season beginning on June 25, it will mark the culmination of many kinds of effort by a wide range of people and organisations both inside the University and outside.

Euripides' play is being performed by Understudy and directed by that company's president, Dennis Douglas, a senior lecturer in the English department.

The company includes a number of student actors with experience in television and on the professional stage, as well as instrumentalists, singers and dancers who are professional or semi-professional in status.

"Running the show has been a bit like being a traffic policeman," Mr Douglas commented recently. "You never know who is going to get involved next."

The choral sections of the play have been set to music by a Queensland composer, Colin Brumby.

The singers and instrumentalists will come from Ars Nova.

Dancers for the three ballet sequences are being recruited from the

Modern Dance groups at Monash and a 15-voice choir is being rehearsed by Carol Williams in the Music department.

The director has been consulting with members of the department of Classical Studies over points of translation and interpretation of the play after doing an intensive course in Ancient Greek with the Classics department at Melbourne.

He has also worked through some of the theoretical problems the play presents at a formal seminar convened by the Centre for General and Comparative Literature.

The stage crew at the Alex. has also been working on the production creating a special lighting design to enable the company to dispense with a traditional set.

Support for the production has come from the Music Board of the Australia Council which subsidised the commission for the score and from the Vera Moore Fund which is paying some of the musical performance costs.

Mr Douglas points out, however, that subsidies will amount to less than one-third of the production's overall budget. Members of Understudy have

been fund-raising to cover pre-performance costs for more than 18 months with social activities, wine bottlings, and performances and readings for schools.

Understudy receives practical assistance from the English department as well as Clubs and Societies.

The production will be preceded each evening by half an hour of ethnic and traditional dances performed by two well-known companies from the Melbourne Greek community, the Brunswick Dance Group led by Maria Kourmadia, and the Pondian Youth Group led by Peter Koimtsidis.

The first group draws its repertoire from the cities and islands of Greece and from Macedonia, the latter specialises in dances with a strong Asia Minor influence.

Mr Douglas says: "Though some of the dances to be performed are traditionally associated with specific events in Greek history, the origins of many of them are lost in the mists of antiquity."

Performances start nightly at 8 p.m. Admission prices are \$6 and \$4 for students. Contact the Alex. box office on ext. 3992 for tickets.

RECITALS

A series of lunchtime recitals on the Ronald Sharp organ in the Religious Centre will be presented on Wednesdays throughout second term.

The first recital will be given by Harold Fabrikant tomorrow (June 4) at 1.15 p.m.

The programs will feature a wide variety of organ music and in a number of concerts contrast will be provided by baroque and contemporary chamber music ensembles.

New compositions for organ by Mark Rankin and Jacqueline Clark will be given their first performances on June 18 and 25.

The concert schedule is:

June 11, Douglas Lawrence, organist; June 18, Merrowyn Deacon and organist, Bruce Steele; June 25, Monash Chapel Singers and organist Mark Rankin; July 2, Telemann Trio with baroque organ — Douglas Lawrence (organ), Jan Stokigt (oboe), Claudula Neil (cello); July 9, Organ and String Trio with works by Webern, Bach, Isaac and Schonberg — program arranged by John McCaughey; July 16, Roderick Junor, organist.

All concerts start at 1.15 p.m.

JUNE DIARY

3: **ARTS & CRAFTS COURSES** — Enrolments open for June and July courses in winter program. Courses include marquetry (veneer inlay), clothes and pattern drafting, etching, Sumi-e, book restoration, and weaving and spinning. For details and brochure ring Monash Arts & Crafts Centre, ext. 3096.

3-20: **EXHIBITION** — "The First Ten Years", Victorian Ceramic Group's 1969-1979 Collection, from Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe universities. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Arts and Crafts Centre. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3096.

3-26: **EXHIBITION** — "Noel Counihan: Prints and Drawings 1930-1979", pres. by Monash Department of Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

4: **SEMINAR** — "Women and Writing: Into the '80s", by Judith Rodriguez. Pres. by departments of English and Visual Arts. 1.10 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free.

ORGAN RECITAL by Harold Fabrikant. 1.15 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.

LECTURE — "Australia in the 1980s: Economic, Technological and Social Trends and their Implications for Education", by Mr Hugh Hudson. First in series of lectures on "Education in the Eighties" pres. by Monash Faculty of Education. Other lectures in series: June 11: "Curriculum Development and Innovation", by Dr Malcolm Skilbeck. June 18: "Policy for Youth", by Prof. P. W. Musgrave. June 25: "Evaluation and National Assessment", by Dr John Theobald. All lectures at 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R2. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2865, 2850.

5: **LECTURE** — "Maori Cannibalism: A structural analysis", by Dr R. D. Bowden, La Trobe University. First in a series of eight lectures presented by Monash Faculty of Arts on "Explanation and Understanding in Anthropology". June 12: "Explanation without Hypotheses: Wittgenstein on Frazer's 'The Golden Bough'", by Prof.

Frank Cioffi, University of Essex. June 19: "Anthropology's Discourse: Boundaries in Systematic Knowledge", by Prof. G. M. Dening, University of Melbourne. All lectures at 5.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R2. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3200, 3209.

5-14: **MUSICAL** — "Coward on Coward", presented by Monash University Musical Company. A fantasy in words and music based on Noel Coward. Nightly at 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4.50, students \$2.50. Tickets also available at BASS outlets.

6: **CONCERT** — Force Productions present Esther King in Concert. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5; students and pensioners \$4.

7: **CONCERT** — Melbourne Youth Music Council Saturday Concert Series 1980 presents the Percy Grainger Youth Orchestra, the John Antill Youth Band and the Melbourne Youth Choir. Works by Mozart, Berlioz, Beethoven and Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms". 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3; students and pensioners \$1.

SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) — "Tikatokalinga," a mini-opera presented by the Victoria Opera Company. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4; children \$3. Saturday Club subscriptions still available.

9: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Melbourne Wind Soloists. Philip Miechel, Ian Morgan — clarinet, Paul Williams, Gennady Slavsky — bassoon, Graeme Evans, Graham Bickford — horn. Works by Krommer, Handel, Mozart. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINARS — "Language Law in the United States", by Prof. Shirley Heath, Stanford University. June 23: "Historical and Sociological Aspects of Czech Immigration to Australia", by Mr M. Cigler. Both seminars at 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2925.

10: **SEMINAR** — "Nutrition", with speakers Dr Daniel Bouwmeester, Dr Glen Dettman, Mr Pieter Spyker and

Mrs Louise Robertson. Pres. by Monash Pantry Co-op. 7.45 p.m. Lecture Theatre R1. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3195.

SEMINAR — "Can a Spouse Get at Family Trust Assets?", pres. by Monash Faculty of Law. Further information, registration: Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan, ext. 3377.

11: **SEMINAR** — "Women and Art: Into the '80s", by Jill Orr, performance artist. 1.10 p.m. Visual Arts Department Studio, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: 690 4087, 51 6394.

ORGAN RECITAL by Douglas Lawrence. 1.15 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.

INTRODUCTORY COURSE — "Commercial Computing and Programming in COBOL", Pres. by Monash Computer Centre. Weekly from June 11 to July 30. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre S14. Fee: \$15 (staff and students). Inquiries, enrolments: exts. 2765-2773.

17: **CONCERT** — Footscray-Yarraville City Band with Sue Johnston — mezzo soprano, John Wegner — bass, Jerome Wallis — piano. 8 p.m. RBH. For information and tickets contact Mrs Jesse Morgan, 578 1553.

LECTURE — "Lending to Trusts — Towards a Set of Sensible Guidelines", by Mr L. Gorr. First in series of six lectures pres. by Monash Faculty of Law on "Practical Legal Problems Affecting Bankers and Finance Companies". June 24: "Professional Negligence for Bankers Advice: Recent Developments", by Mr G. Sher. Both lectures at 6 p.m. Law Institute of Victoria, 470 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Series fee: \$47. Inquiries: Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan, ext. 3377.

18: **ORGAN RECITAL** by Merrowyn Deacon and Bruce Steele. 1.15 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.

SEMINAR — "The New Companies Bill — implications for companies and their executives", co-sponsored by the Commercial Law Assoc. of Australia and Monash Faculty of Law. Further information, registration: Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan, ext. 3377.

20: **INDONESIAN CONCERT** — "Ande-Ande Lumut", a Javanese Cinderella story. Presented by Monash Department of Music. Performances at 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3, students \$1.50, children \$1.

21: **GRAND SACRED CONCERT** — "The Survivors", "Black Diamond", "Destiny" and "Orion". 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3, children \$1.50.

22: **CONCERT** — Benefit rock concert presented by Waverley City Council. 8 p.m.

23: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Graeme Evans — horn, Margaret Schofield — piano. Works by Schumann, Dukas, Hindemith and Brahms. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

25: **CONCERT** — ABC Instrumental and Vocal Competition State Final. 7.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free. Entree cards available at ABC, 10 Queen Street, Melbourne, or Robert Blackwood Hall.

ORGAN RECITAL by Mark Rankin with the Monash Chapel Singers. 1.15 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.

25-28: **DRAMA** — "Hippolytus", presented by Understudy, in association with Ars Nova. A Greek Tragedy with music and dance. Nightly at 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, students \$4. "The Seagull" by Chekhov commencing first week in July. For further information contact Alexander Theatre.

MONASH REPORTER

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

Copy deadline is Thursday, June 19.

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