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The dripless tap: invention promise

The invention of a new type of valve by a Monash staff member could have a revolutionary impact on a number of everyday appliances — from the tap in the home to intravenous drip equipment in hospitals.

The "rolling diaphragm" valve has already won **John Macleod**, senior technical officer in Electrical Engineering, first prize in a round of the TV program "What'll They Think of Next?"

The invention, patented by Mr Macleod, has aroused the interest of tap manufacturers, medical equipment-makers and firms in other areas.

The best news for the man-in-the street is that the days of dripping taps could be at an end, and for the arthritic, the elderly and the disabled, taps with light touch operation may be on the way.

Mr Macleod says that the advantage of the rolling diaphragm valve lies in it

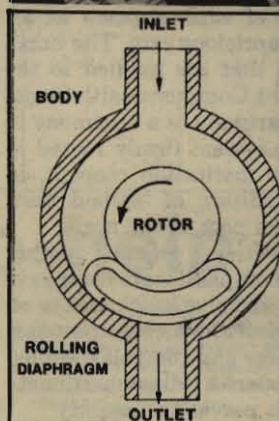
having no sliding parts, thus reducing to a minimum friction and parts that can wear out. Sealing is also improved.

He also believes that, because of the valve's simplicity, it can be manufactured more cheaply than other valves by injection moulding and casting, with the need for very little machining.

The invention resulted from a problem Mr Macleod, who has worked at Monash for 15 years, faced in finding a better design for a two-port gas mixing valve for a computer-controlled anaesthetic machine used by Associate Professor **Bill Brown** in his research.

The existing valves were difficult to machine and tended to stick when the

Energy saving competition winners P.3.



Senior technical officer, **John Macleod**, with an intravenous drip control prototype using his 'rolling diaphragm' valve invention. At top, a close-up. Photos: **Peter Herforth**.

lubricating grease dried up through contact with anaesthetic gas.

The design he came up with is pictured adjacent. It features a closed and sealed cylinder with an inlet and outlet, and a shaft rotating through the axis. The rolling diaphragm is a section of resilient rubber tubing, such as silicone rubber, which is flattened and placed between the shaft and the wall of the cylinder over the outlet. Rotation of the shaft rolls the diaphragm across the outlet. Suitable stops are fitted to limit travel. The internal pressure supplies the sealing.

Mr Macleod says that it became obvious that the valve could be adapted for many other uses.

"The more I thought about it, the more the ideas flowed in," he says.

He set about making prototypes which include domestic taps, an intravenous drip control, a cistern float valve and measuring valves.

Even under 100 lbs. pressure only light finger tip operation of the valve is required, he says. In mechanised applications it can be operated with a solenoid or small motor.

Fugard and Pinter in drama season at Alex.

A new work by the South African playwright **Athol Fugard** — who has been described as "his country's conscience" — is one of two professional productions being presented by the Alexander Theatre this month.

The Fugard play is **A Lesson from Aloes** which was chosen as the best new play of the 1980-81 season on Broadway by the New York Drama Critics Circle.

In the play Fugard looks at the issues of betrayal and commitment in South Africa and survival in a sterile country (the aloe is a plant which grows in arid conditions in South Africa and from which a bitter purgative drug is made).

Its Melbourne season, from September 21 to October 3, coincides with the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

First up this month, however, is **The Birthday Party** by **Harold Pinter** which will play from September 2 to 19, Monday to Saturday at 8 p.m.

The play was suggested for production by **Peter Fitzpatrick**, director of the Alexander Theatre and **John Rickard**, chairman of the theatre committee.

It will be directed by **Murray Copland** who has directed several plays for the Playbox recently including **Hosanna!** and **Piaf**. The cast includes **David Nettheim**, **Robert Essex**, **Marion Edward**, **Vernon Wells** and **Margaret Cameron**.

Harold Baigent, who has staged numerous Shakespearean plays at the Alex., is also in the cast, replacing **Henry Cuthbertson**, retired ABC radio drama producer, who had to leave the production through injury.

"The Birthday Party" is one of Pinter's early comedies of menace and has been described as an image of insecurity focussed on the situation of a man who has betrayed someone or something and is afraid of the consequences.

Pinter's technique in his early plays has often been compared with that of **Alfred Hitchcock**.

The Melbourne Theatre Company early this year staged **The Hothouse**, another piece of early Pinter, only recently "dusted off."

"The Birthday Party" is being staged with assistance from the Victorian Ministry for the Arts.

"A Lesson From Aloes" is being presented by arrangement with the **Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust** and will have seasons in Sydney and Adelaide as well.

It is the second Fugard play to be staged at the Alex. The first was **Boesman and Lena** six years ago. In the cast were South African expatriates and husband and wife, **Tony Wheeler** and **Olive Bodill**. Both appear in "A Lesson From Aloes" along with an actor formerly from England, **Phillip Hinton**, who has also lived in South Africa.

The play is being directed by **Gillian**



Olive Bodill in 'A Lesson from Aloes'.

Owen, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, who has had extensive experience in repertory, television, radio and films. On film she appeared in **The Prince and the Showgirl** with **Laurence Olivier** and **Marilyn Monroe** and, on stage, was nominated best actress in 1970 by **Katherine Brisbane** in "The Australian" for her role in **Noel Coward's Suite in Three Keys**.

A principal of the Sydney Acting School, **Gillian** has directed for the Stage Act Company and the Bondi Pavilion Company in Sydney. For the AETT, she has previously directed Fugard's **Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act**.

This production featured **Olive**

Bodill and **Anthony Wheeler** who have become mainstays of Australian productions of Fugard plays. They have also appeared in his **Hello and Goodbye**. Each production has met critical acclaim and has toured nationally. The couple has also been engaged in other TV and stage work and in teaching since migrating to Australia in 1973.

It has been said of **Athol Fugard** that, as an actor, director and dramatist, he has done more than any other South African to tell the world of the particular brand of man's inhumanity to man known as apartheid.

While he retains South African citizenship he currently lives in the United States and was recently artistic director for the Yale Repertory Society.

His other plays include **Sizwe Bansi Is Dead** and **The Island**.

It has been claimed there is a "Chekhovian ambiguity" about his work — something that reflects, on his own admission, "the muddle of a liberal conscience." He also remains sceptical of the revolutionary line and has a deep-seated love of his Afrikaaner heritage.

Bookings for both "The Birthday Party" and "A Lesson From Aloes" can be made at the Alex. (ext. 3992 or 543 2828) or through BASS.

A "season ticket" for both shows costs \$14.50 (\$8 for students). Tickets for a single performance cost \$9.90 (\$5.90 for students).

Focus on special education needs

Two important national conferences on education for the disabled were held at Monash during the vacation.

The first, opened by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, was on special education facilities and was sponsored by the Schools Commission with the assistance of the Queensland Department of Education and the Fred and Eleanor Schonell Educational Research Centre.

The conference explored issues involved in the provision of school buildings and equipment for disabled children and was attended by teachers, parents, educational administrators, paramedical staff and architects. Sessions on the first day of the three-day conference were open to the public (and, the product of admirable organisation, bound copies of the papers delivered were available for the public ON the day!)

The second seminar, which followed on the heels of the first and attracted some of the same participants, was titled "Disabled Young People: Access to Enhancement of Living and Contributing Citizenship through Education and Technology".

Organised by OECD and CERi — the Centre for Educational Research and Innovation — the conference was part of a continuing world-wide program of research and development in policies and programs for the disabled. Its participants included international experts who met with Australian educators; health, welfare and community workers; researchers; practitioners; and employers and employee representatives.

In the words of Professor Marie Neale, director of Monash's Krongold Centre: "It was a working seminar at which 70 or so of the leading people involved in education of the disabled rolled up their sleeves to explore the state of the art and nut out paths for the future."

In opening the first conference Sir Zelman Cowen said that the right of the handicapped to appropriate education was being increasingly recognised by governments and parents. More disabled students were now being educated "in the mainstream — the neighbourhood school".

"The most disturbing aspect of the present situation," he said, "is that many handicapped children and adolescents in institutions have no access to education. This group, often the most severely handicapped, have the least effective voice."

The keynote address on "The Futures of Disabled People" was given by Dr Simon Haskell, Dean of the Institute of Special Education at Burwood State College.

Dr Haskell said that 40 per cent of the 328,000 children with learning difficulties were receiving no special consideration in Australian schools and that 30 per cent of Australia's mentally retarded children living in the care of the Health Departments received no education at all.

He said that, over the last five years, despite government and community interest, "the commitment made to the disabled has been weakening".

He said: "There is no doubt that the system we have devised for the care of the disabled in our society is pater-

nalistic, authoritarian and, in the wake of the new Health Act, punitive.

"The disabled person is likely to be the recipient of what appears as arbitrary and capricious care. The harsh earning rules that are applied to the disabled by the Commonwealth Social Security Department is a testimony to the unfeeling system firmly rooted in the charitable institution concept, in which the tradition of 'second best' services for the poor is the norm.

"These practices prompt neither civilising nor compassionate feelings in a community and give legitimacy to an inexcusable system which perpetuates hurtful practices and compels disabled people to 'bear a disproportionate burden of this pervasive inequity'."

Dr Haskell made these points:

- As long as Australia accepts a dual system of education, social and health services, we will continue to have obstacles preventing the orderly and humane planning, co-ordination and funding of services for all disabled people.

- There is a need, above all, for firm knowledge of the size of the problem so that community resources can match demand. "Services cannot be established overnight and we need to carry out surveys before resources are allocated to specific groups," he said.

- We need a national strategy to establish comprehensive, preventive and appropriate support for all disabled people, from the earliest identification of disabling conditions until death.

Stereotypes

The opening address at the second meeting was given by Dr Bruce Ford, medical director of Caulfield Hospital, and chairman of the State committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons. Dr Ford, who was born with cerebral palsy and walks with the aid of a stick, was recently named Victoria's Father of the Year.

He said that one problem disabled people faced was having their access difficulties stereotyped as "a matter of wheelchairs and ramps". Such a stereotype oversimplified the problem and dehumanised it, he added.

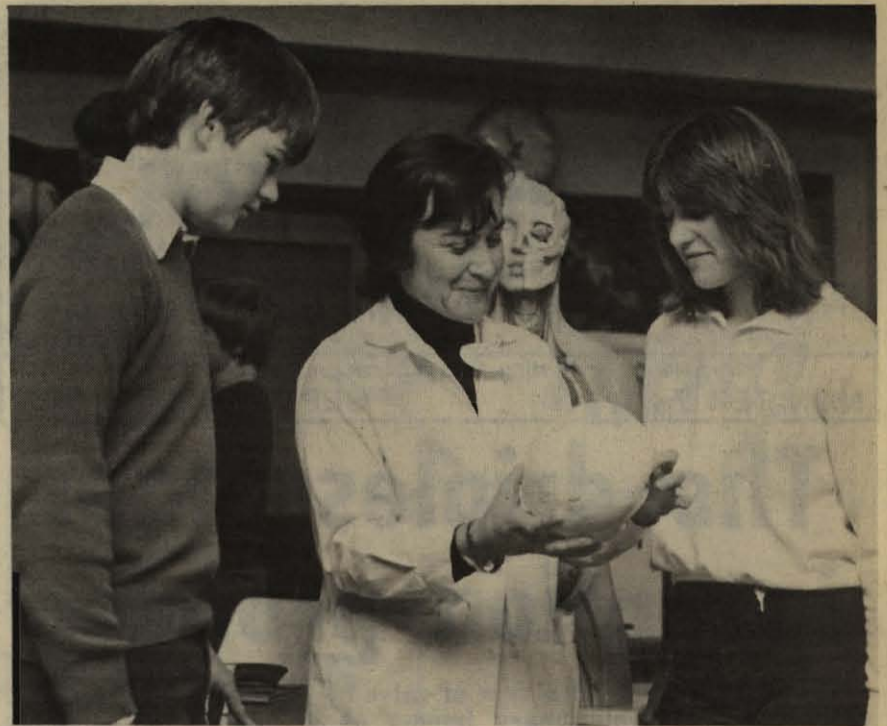
"Access is not all architects, steel and concrete," he said. "The willingness of people — our custodians of access — is of primary, vital importance."

A legion of people not confined to wheelchairs — including those with arthritis and the elderly — had access difficulties which could be overcome with a little consideration and simple installations rather than major renovations.

For example, steps should always have handrails on each side.

The provision of seats in locations like phone boxes and libraries would also benefit the disabled.

In the design of buildings for the future, Dr Ford said it was important that architects and engineers understand the real issues of access of disabled people by consulting with them.



● Dr Margaret Brumby discusses aspects of the human skull with Lydia Medica, a student at Springvale High School, and Peter Stevens, from Mt Eliza High. Photo: Rick Crompton.

Encouraging excellence

Some 19 students at Year 7-8 level from regional schools have had a taste of the university experience that may lie ahead of them by participating in an activity-based program on human biology in the Education faculty.

The program was sponsored by the Gifted Children's Task Force, within the Secondary Division of the State Department of Education, and co-ordinated at Monash by Dr Margaret Brumby, research fellow in the faculty.

The children attended for two-hour sessions on Monday mornings over a six week period and were drawn from 10 Dandenong-Frankston region high and technical schools.

The Gifted Children's Task Force aims to meet the individual needs of the highly able student by introducing some flexibility in teaching into the rigidly graded-by-age school system.

This can be by accelerated progress through the system (as offered at University High School) or in enrichment and extension programs for able children who remain based at their local school. To develop these latter programs the Task Force has organised a "cluster" system in which schools participate regionally. By pooling resources and expertise they are able to offer units of special interest to selected students. Some 120 schools in Victoria are covered by the clusters.

Monash academics have taught in such units in the schools but the human biology group was the first to be based on campus. Other such groups have been planned.

Dr Brumby says that the unit taught, "The Body At Work," was not intended to be "more of the same" — a course of study merely pitched at a higher level than Year 7-8.

"Instead our 'enrichment program' was designed to be 'resource-rich', capitalising on resources available across several departments in the University which would not be available in schools," she says.

"Our approach was to guide and encourage the students to think while they were observing, and ask themselves why something which they were examining might be so."

"We hoped that after this brief, guided introduction to the scientific method — to observe and then to try to interpret one's observations — the students may continue in this spirit with all their schooling."

Dr Brumby says that it was an exciting experience working with the children — "challenging them to think and watching how they took ideas."

She says: "The students arrived early and left late. No student missed a session. They seemed as bright at the end of each as at the beginning. We were usually exhausted!"

The only disappointing aspect, she reports, is that only four of the students were female.

Dr Brumby is conducting a study on the problem-solving abilities of tertiary students and was interested to make comparisons with secondary pupils.

She believes that contributions by the University to such programs are a valuable community service "and help lessen the impact of Ivory Tower accusations."

American studies — in Salzburg

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has advised details of the 1982 Salzburg Seminar in American Studies program.

The purpose of the Salzburg Seminar is the study, at the highest level, of contemporary problems of world-wide scope, as well as significant aspects of American society.

Interested Australian men and women in mid-career with significant

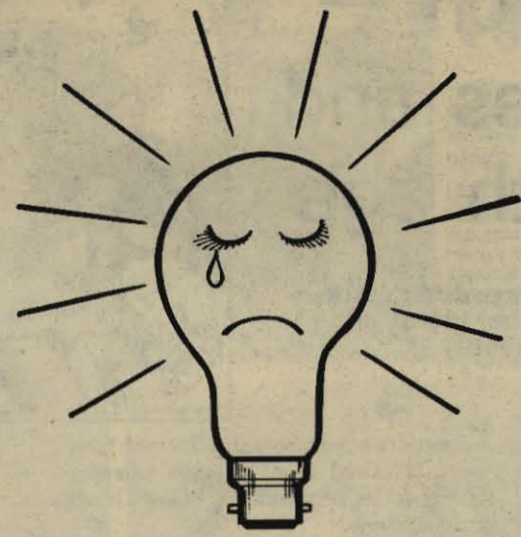
experience in the subject of a particular seminar are invited to attend.

Each year the Seminar offers seven or eight sessions lasting from two to three weeks each on a different subject and each with a different faculty and group of Fellows. All sessions are held at Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg, Austria.

For further information, contact Sir John Bunting, 8 Arnhem Place, Red Hill, ACT, 2603.

Equal 1st prize!

I DON'T LIKE BEING USED ALL THE TIME!



SWITCH OFF



Some bright ideas to help us watch our Watts

The two illustrations above will soon become familiar sights around campus. They are the winning designs in the competition for a 'save energy' sticker conducted by the Monash Energy Conservation Committee.

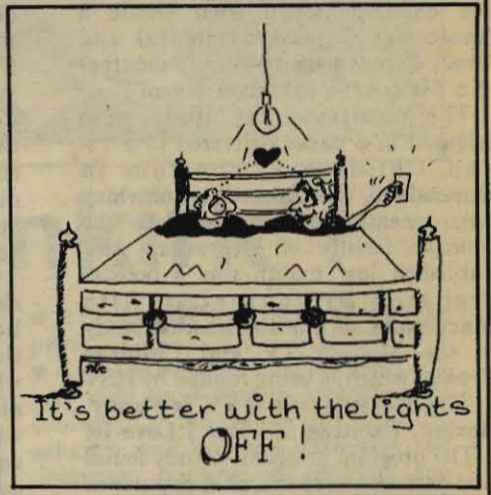
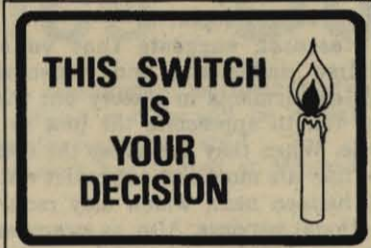
One hundred dollar prizes for the designs go to **Heather Russell**, a first year Arts student, and **Peter Mather**, of Maintenance.

Their entries have been prepared for printing by Herald cartoonist **WEG**.

As well, the judges nominated two further entries for "special mention". Ten dollar prizes for these go to **W. J. Cappadona**, of Electrical Engineering, and **Nicholas Gold**, Clubs and Societies.

A total of 38 entries was received for the competition and all will go on display in third term.

ABOVE LEFT: Winning design by **Heather Russell**. ABOVE RIGHT: 'Equal first' design by **Peter Mather**. RIGHT: An honourable (?) mention went to **Nicholas Gold** for this suggestion. BELOW: And one went to **W. J. Cappadona** for his entry.



Job prospects good for Dip. Ed. students

An "information meeting" for students interested in the Diploma in Education course at Monash in 1982 is to be held in the **Alexander Theatre on Thursday, September 10 from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

Application forms for selection are available from the Secretary of the faculty of Education or from the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee and are to be returned to VUAC by November 20.

The prospects for students wishing to become secondary teachers in Victoria are "encouraging", according to the Education faculty, and for science and mathematics graduates they are "buoyant".

Points to consider

The following points, a faculty release says, are worth considering by those "who have uncritically accepted the political rhetoric which asserts that there is an oversupply of teachers":

- A survey published by the Careers and Appointments Service at Monash in September 1980 of those who completed a Diploma in Education at the University in 1979 showed that 90 per cent were in full-time employment, and observed that "prospective entrants to teacher training courses have reacted to statements predicting an oversupply of teachers to such an extent that future recruitment of new entrants to the profession during the next few years could prove insufficient."

- There is a widespread shortage of teachers in mathematics and science. The demand for such teachers from the non-government schools has resulted

in many students being offered jobs before they have finished their training and, as a result, the Education Department has not been able to recruit the numbers it needs. This year the Department has been making provisional offers to all science and mathematics students in training who it has found acceptable after interview.

- There are also shortages of teachers in most other areas. High school principals report that they have great difficulty in finding emergency teachers to cover staff shortages.

The Dip.Ed. is an approved course for TEAS and no fees have been imposed by the Federal Government.

Inquiries regarding the suitability of a degree background as a basis for teacher training can be directed to Dr John Theobald on ext. 2804 or in room 130 in the Education building.

Kampuchea has been one of the world's unhappiest settings in the last six or so years.

But what actually happened in the country from 1975 to 1980?

The Director of Monash's Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, **Dr David Chandler**, last month organised a seminar on the topic for a small international group of scholars. The seminar was sponsored by the New York-based Social Sciences Research Council and held in Chiengmar, Thailand.

Dr Chandler will report on the outcome of the meeting at a seminar



• Professor Owen Potter

\$35,000 in 'export expansion' grants



• Assoc. Prof. Frank Lawson

Monash University has received development grants of nearly \$35,000 so far under the Export Market Development and Expansion Grant Scheme.

The grants are for processes developed by **Professor Owen Potter** and **Associate Professor Frank Lawson**, of the Chemical Engineering department, and **Associate Professor E. M. Cherry**, of the Electrical Engineering department.

Grants of \$23,091 have been received for the years 1978/79 and 1979/80 for a fluidised bed drying process developed by Professor Potter, which potentially has significant advantages over present techniques used for drying wet minerals.

Professor Potter's techniques could be used for drying brown coal prior to combustion for power generation.

Grants amounting to \$11,287 have been received for Associate Professor Lawson's technique of treating iron containing sulphate waste liquors to recover high strength sulphuric acids and to convert the iron into pigment grade hematite.

A preliminary grant of \$495 has been received for the new feed-back system invented by Associate Professor Cherry. The grant relates to 1979/80.

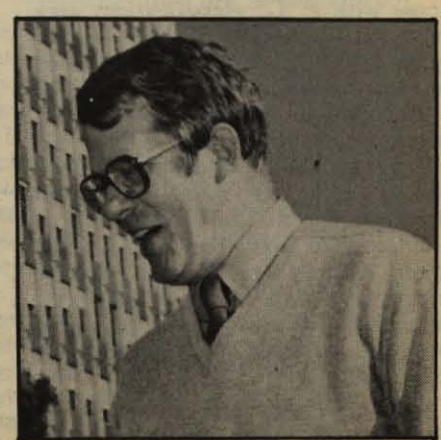
Associate Professor Cherry's system reduces distortion in amplifiers to only a few parts per million over the entire range of audible frequencies.

Kampuchea: what happened recently?

on Thursday, September 10 at 11.15 a.m. in room 515.

Fourteen scholars took part in the seminar. Each delivered a paper and there were two contributed papers. Participants were from the US, France, the UK, Thailand and Australia. Three of the four Australian participants were from the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

Dr Chandler says that about half the speakers had been involved in primary research on the issues, either on the written records of the Pol Pot regime or with refugees from Kampuchea. All but two of the speakers had lived for a considerable period in the country.



• Dr David Chandler

'TV and Children' research — how program preferences and comprehension alter with age

A Monash study has shown that children less than two years apart in age differ markedly in their TV program preferences, their understanding of the intent of TV advertisements, and their ability to distinguish between fantasy and reality.

The study also pointed up some interesting differences in program preferences between sexes.

It was conducted by faculty of Education researchers Ann Knowles, Sally Kent and Mary Nixon among 101 children drawn from Grade 3 (mean age 8 years 5 months) and Grade 5 (mean age 10 years 3 months) of a Melbourne suburban school.

The results of the study were released in a paper delivered to a TV and Children symposium in Queensland, the proceedings of which have recently been published by the Monash faculty of Education. Also published last month was a booklet prepared by journalist Alix Macdonald on this and another study in the Monash TV and Children Project which is being funded by HSV 7. The booklet's title is *TV Is Funny, Boring, Exciting . . . But I Love It!*

The program preference study found that cartoons were the most popular in third grade but that their appeal had declined by fifth grade.

Third grade boys were significantly more likely to name a cartoon as their favorite program than were girls; in fact, all third grade boys gave a cartoon as at least one of their favorite programs. Further research is necessary in order to understand such differences between the sexes, the researchers say.

The most popular types of program among fifth graders were situation comedies and adventure. The study showed that there was a tendency for Grade 3 girls to prefer such programs when compared with boys but there was no such tendency among Grade 5 children.

While both age groups disliked drama serials, Grade 5 children expressed a strong dislike of preschool children's programs, "highlighting the need for age-specific programming", the researchers say.

Liking for action/adventure programs increased with age, "suggesting that good adventure programs would appeal more to children aged from nine to 11 years than do magazine-type children's TV programs."

Apart from cartoons, many of which were originally intended for adult audiences, programs designed specifically for children (especially those with a "C" classification) were rarely mentioned as liked by either grade level, and were even mentioned as most disliked programs.

An analysis of children's program preferences by transmission time indicated that Grade 5 children preferred many more programs designed for adults than Grade 3 children did. Sixty per cent of third grade children's preferences were for programs shown in the 4-6.30 p.m. time slot, but most of the programs preferred by fifth grade were shown after 6.30 p.m.

The researchers say that children appear to be highly receptive to good entertainment on TV, preferring

programs which are seen as humorous or exciting. The children described the programs they disliked as "boring", "silly" or "stupid". Third graders were much more likely than fifth graders to say that all programs were good. The older children were more critical and more able to formulate their reasons for disliking programs than the younger ones.

The researchers say: "The fact that the same programs elicit very different effective responses in children of different ages suggests that program appreciation depends upon cognitive and social development.

"Research suggests that young children understand and remember isolated incidents in a story but that they fail to appreciate the plot as a whole. When they can grasp the total plot they are more able to predict what will happen next, which may reduce emotional response. Also, as awareness develops that drama is not the same as experienced reality, older children's experience of drama becomes more detached, again tempering emotional response.

"Hence, the very elements that may be related to young children's preference for cartoon-type programs (short length, simplified visual stimuli, stereotyped characters and plots) mean that with development such programs will become boring and predictable.

"Increasing ability to predict outcome disqualifies more and more programs from being thrilling or even funny."

Commercial intent

Responses to questions on advertising indicated that the older children understood better the intent to sell.

The report comments: "Understanding that advertisers want viewers to buy or try a product does not imply that children understand why products are presented in a highly favourable light, or that they understand the economic relationship between advertising and programming.

"In fact, only a few responses could be interpreted as recognition that advertising provided revenue for the channels which carried it."

Children of both age groups showed marked diversity in their patterns of liking and disliking advertisements, in contrast to their responses about programs.

Grade 3 children had difficulty recalling product names or brands and gave more general responses, such as "cartoon ones" and "lollies", than Grade 5 did.

A total of 19 per cent of Grade 3 and 14 per cent of Grade 5 respondents claimed to like no advertisements at all.

No significant sex differences were found, although some trends were

apparent: advertisements for pet food were favoured more by girls whereas sporting advertisements were liked only by boys.

Some age differences were prominent: advertisements for snacks, sweets and soft drinks were the most popular among third graders, but for fifth graders those for household products were most popular. At the same time, household products, especially soap powders and spray cleaners, also figured strongly among the most disliked ads for both age groups.

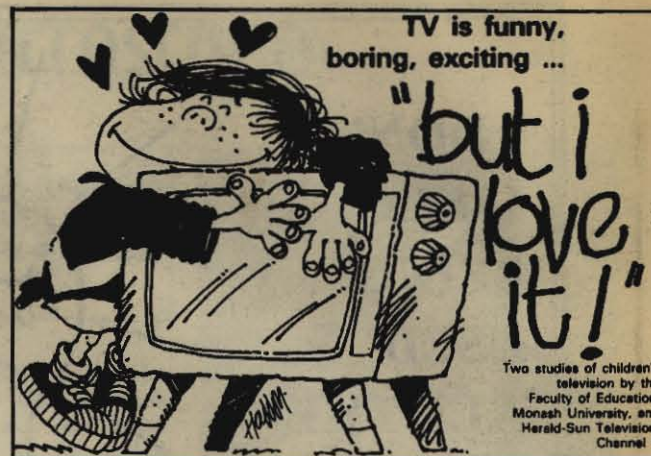
Interestingly, toy ads were rarely mentioned by children of either grade.

The ads most favoured by fifth graders were those with tricky combinations of words or a catchy jingle, indicating that children find technical features more attractive than the information itself.

Children's reasons for liking and disliking ads were largely emotional. Humour was one of the most frequently cited reasons for liking: "boring" or "stupid" were reasons for disliking.

The researchers say it seems that if young children know and like a product they pay more attention to advertisements for it. One Grade 3 child responded: "I like Smarties advertisements because I like Smarties."

In response to the question "Do



television programs show things that are real or made-up?", the majority of each age group said that programs were sometimes real and sometimes made-up. Fifth graders were more certain of this: 98 per cent of them gave this answer, but only 63 per cent of the younger ones did.

Almost all children could correctly name a made-up program and 82 per cent of the fifth graders could name a real program. Third graders were not so accurate: 12 per cent gave a made-up program as real and 29 per cent said they could not think of a real program.

The researchers warn that while children, by the time they are 10, can accurately assign programs to broad categories when asked to do so, they may not automatically make the distinction between reality and fantasy while watching TV.

The other Monash project described in the booklet "TV Is Funny, Boring Exciting . . . But I Love It!" is on children's understanding of what they view. Results show that children as young as five or six may be capable of a detailed and sophisticated understanding of a TV program and that they remember well what they have seen.

Technical complexities, such as rapid cuts in the action sequence, do not necessarily prevent young children remembering what has gone on either.

Retiring VIMS head welcomes new



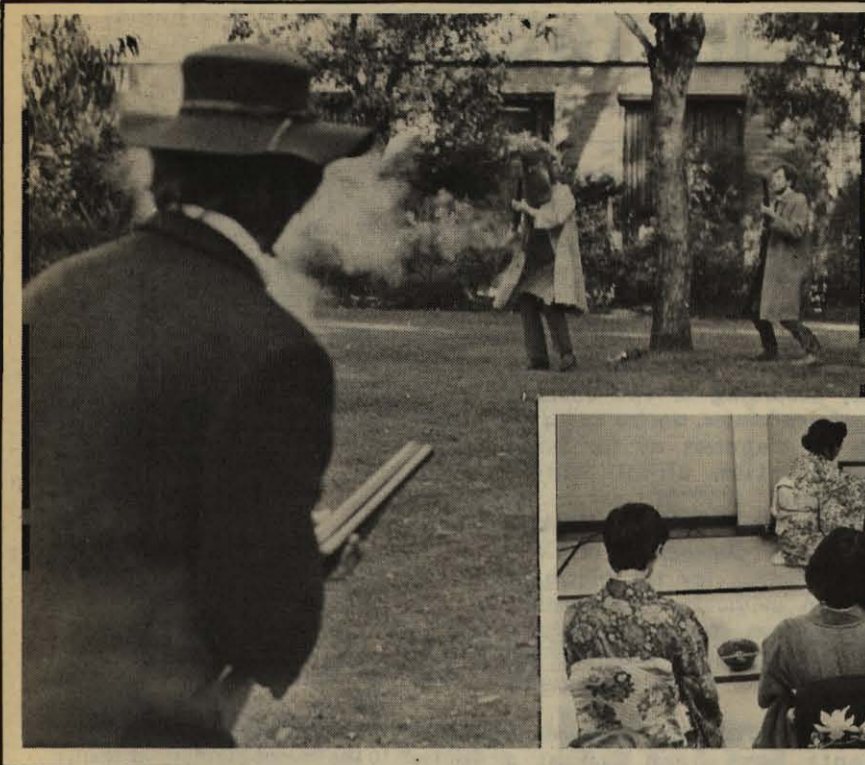
Retiring President of the Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences, Professor John Swan (left) congratulates the new President of VIMS, Mr Jack Anderton.

Until his recent retirement, Mr Anderton was General Manager, Planning and Development, BHP Steel Division.

He joined BHP as a metallurgy trainee in 1935 and became General Manager, Steel Planning and Development, in 1970. He was also Chairman of Associated Tin Smelters Pty. Ltd. from 1976 until his retirement.

Mr Anderton has had a continuing interest in advanced education. He was a member of the Advisory Committee on Advanced Education and subsequently the Commission on Advanced Education from 1969 to 1975.

He told *Monash Reporter* that he saw his new task as President of VIMS as helping to provide an environment within which good marine science could be conducted and the best marine science talent attracted to work with VIMS.



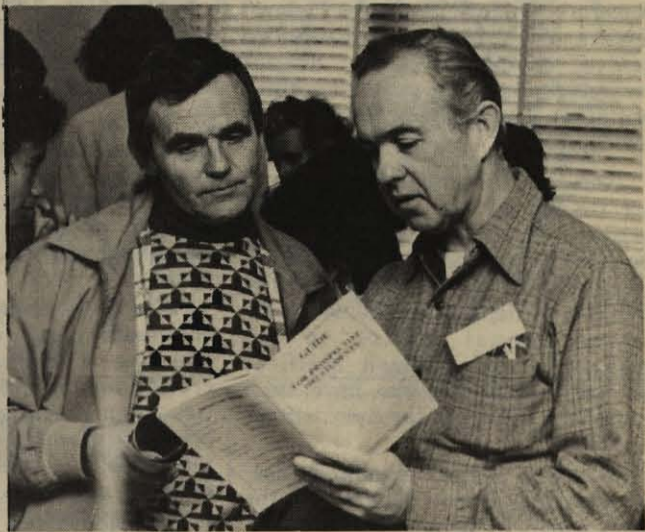
The many faces of Open Day

Open Day — August 1 — attracted many thousands of visitors to Monash. The primary task of the Day was solid academic course and careers counselling but there were plenty of 'side-shows' as well, indicating that there are many sides to University life. Photographer Rick Crompton caught the down-to-business and just-for-fun.

LEFT: Monash lawns become Glenrowan and Ned makes his last stand again, courtesy of the History department.

BELOW: Preparing a cuppa Japanese-style.

RIGHT: Professor Jim Warren, of Zoology, talks to a prospective Science student.



It's a tax avoidance 'Dunkirk'!

A significant turn-around in legislative and judicial approaches in Australia in the last few months has a severe sting in its tail for "hard core" tax avoidance.

Associate Professor Yuri Grbich, of the Monash Law faculty, calls it a "tax avoidance Dunkirk".

The reasons for such an attack are compelling. Dr Grbich estimates that Australia loses at least \$2000 to \$3000 million dollars a year through tax avoidance.

And, on another level, he says it "is less well appreciated just how much damage has been done to civilised visions of Australian society by the corrosive rhetoric and the unrealistic expectations, the narrow and short-term perception of self-interest which have been generated by paper tax schemes."

Dr Grbich has delivered papers on a new approach to tax avoidance in two forums recently — to a seminar of prominent lawyers and accountants and to the third national conference of the Australian Society of Labor Lawyers.

He says that these three significant events have happened recently:

- The government has passed new anti-tax avoidance measures which replace Section 260 of the Income Tax Assessment Act. Dr Grbich says that it should not be assumed that this package will be easily "rolled" like some earlier anti-avoidance provisions with a few technical arguments. It is the "first serious attempt" by the Government to move against the mainstream of mass produced paper tax avoidance schemes — the "hard-core".

- The Attorney-General, Senator Durack, introduced a provision — section 15AA of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 — requiring courts to interpret legislation according to its purpose rather than on grounds of narrow legalism.

- And the High Court itself, under the new Chief Justice, Sir Harry Gibbs, has, on its own initiative, "taken the leap into the second half of the 20th century by unceremoniously dumping the pedantic literalism of the Barwick era" as evidenced in its recent decision in the Cooper Brookes (Wollongong) Pty. Ltd. v F.C.T. case.

The distinguished British judge, Lord Scarman, commented on the narrow legalism adopted by the High Court of Australia in its decision-making when he delivered the Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture at Monash last September.

He said of the decisions: "I think (some of them) are more English than the English. In London, no one would now dare to choose the literal rather than a purposive construction of a statute; and 'legalism' is currently a term of abuse."

Dr Grbich says that transparently artificial tax dodging schemes in Australia have been made possible only because they were supported by this "strained and pedantic theory of legalism".



AUSTRALIAN
TAXATION OFFICE

'The High Court has taken the leap into the second half of the 20th century by unceremoniously dumping the pedantic literalism of the Barwick era.'

— Dr Yuri Grbich

Dr Grbich says that legalism "in the right place and kept within proper limits" has been indispensable to the growth of law.

"When we come to large scale tax avoidance the problem shifts qualitatively. The more shrewd members of the legal profession have learned, with the help of large resources from eager clients and handsome rewards, to effectively exploit the rigidities of a rule-bound decision process."

Dr Grbich says that in the wake of legalism — and he cautions against building too much on the current swing of the pendulum — the judiciary need not necessarily be "left in the cold without any legitimating criteria to clothe their naked choices".

He adds: "The collective legal profession must now set about the hard job of developing coherent models for principled decision-making in problem cases. These will draw from surrounding disciplines.

"A body of experience is being developed by the Australian Law Reform Commission. Welfare economics-based models have now been developed to the stage where the judiciary can cautiously explore them.

"The development of further and more refined models will be a high priority for legal theorists."

Such work has started at Monash, he says.

A new strategy

Turning to the legislative changes, Dr Grbich praises the strategy adopted in the "new section 260".

It breaks with the previous strategy of targeting on particular schemes with highly specific anti-avoidance legislation — a technique that "produced a lot of paper but little impact", he comments.

- A tax benefit is obtained by the taxpayer.

- It can be concluded on the basis of a very wide set of criteria, including the substance of the transaction, that the scheme was entered into for the dominant purpose of enabling the relevant taxpayer to obtain a tax benefit in connection with the scheme.

Dr Grbich says the strategy adopted is to give broad directives to the judges and then specify guidelines which channel and delimit the constructions open to them.

The technique, designed to increase the accountability of judges to the legislature, is based on a "workmanlike compromise", he says. It avoids the pitfalls of highly detailed technical legislation on one hand, and the wide and uncontrolled discretions delegated to the judge or bureaucrat by broad tests of vague connotation on the other.

"Thus the main structuring of the provision is retained by the executive (with some limited participation by Parliament) rather than being delegated to the judges.

"The judges carry out the job of developing detailed guidelines as they decide concrete cases."

Dr Grbich says that while action on hard-core tax avoidance schemes has "reached the beginning of the last straight", the problem remains of how to deal with soft-core tax avoidance of the less exotic family trust and service trust variety, and off-shore schemes.

Typically, he says, soft-core schemes can be justified, while not always convincingly, on some commercial or family basis.

"Typically, they are in widespread use and are supported with widely disseminated public rhetoric put about by pressure groups with something to gain by their retention," he says. "Typically it is hard to identify such schemes rigorously because, in their nature, they manipulate existing statutory definitions and maintain a plausible veneer of normal family or commercial objectives."

Dr Grbich suggests that tactics for attacking such schemes should use broad legislative directives, with minimal threshold conditions, coupled with flexible processes for step-by-step development and monitoring of detailed guidelines.

Medicine under the microscope

A member of the Jamison Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals has criticised the Federal Government's recent initiatives on health, saying that they do not resolve some of the most important problems confronting our health service.

"Nor are (the proposals) likely to put the lid on the substantial cost increases which have occurred," says Dr John Yeatman, chief executive officer of Royal Women's Hospital. Dr Yeatman earlier this year delivered the second annual oration to the Association of Monash Medical Graduates. His remarks have been published recently in the Association's newsletter.

The report of the Commission has, by and large, been ignored by the Government, he says.

In the current proposals, he adds, the Government "is simply arranging a transfer of their own expenses to the individual — that is, away from the taxpayer to the user — without in any way affecting the total amount involved."

"The important question now becomes whether the health system will be able to extract these funds from the users or whether bad debts and overdrafts will once again become items of concern," he says. "At least the debt collectors must be rubbing their hands with expectation."

At present, health costs every man, woman and child \$600 a year, but each taxpayer must pay \$1500 to support the old, the young and the unemployed. On average, about \$800 comes from tax, \$500 from health insurance premiums and \$200 out of pocket for each taxpayer.

Total the same

He says: "The government proposals so far have not been directed at reducing this total, only in changing the way it is paid."

As a further result of the transfer of costs away from the Federal Government, State Governments have been left without support to make most of the difficult decisions.

According to Dr Yeatman this is how the Government's proposals veer away from the Jamison Report recommendations:

- On the provision of funds to the States, the Commonwealth has not adopted the adjusted per capita basis for funding which was strongly recommended, "and which must eventuate if equity in health care is to result for all Australians".

- The increased subsidy for surgical patients in private hospitals was not recommended: "Further public funding of the private sector, other than for the purpose of keeping it financially viable, was not advised by us."

- The re-introduction of the means test was not recommended by the Commission "and, as proposed, will prove to be a tremendous burden for the hospitals and the Department of Social Security; so much so that the cost of implementing the system could well outstrip the additional finance it might generate."

- The health insurance changes are not those recommended, although they

Today — September 1 — the Federal Government's revamped user pays' health scheme comes into effect. In reports on this page, both the health scheme and the apparent inability of doctors to communicate with patients come in for criticism.

do include a number of Commission proposals.

Dr Yeatman says that the oversupply of doctors is the most important single issue in the health system.

"The development of a rational and enforceable plan to control the number and type of medical graduates is of crucial importance," he says. "My conviction is that we are flirting with professional disaster and escalating total health costs unnecessarily by failing to act."

He suggests that the initial slash in medical student intakes should be in the order of 30 to 40 per cent.

Dr Yeatman says that his time on the Commission converted him from an "interested bystander" on health promotion and preventive medicine to an "enthusiastic supporter."

He says: "The medical profession has not prompted, aided or encouraged activity to improve health to a significant extent and taught self-help and independence in illness, nor has it produced sufficient evidence to destroy the general public's mistaken illusions about health and health care systems."

"The action which has taken place in Australia has largely been centred on one or two agencies, including Monash University, but the challenge rests with the converted to give the lead to the whole profession in this task during the '80s."

Doctors are criticised by the public, according to two Monash medical academics, not so much for errors in diagnosis as for failed communication about illness management.

Professor Neil Carson and Dr Alan Rose, of the department of Community Practice, lay the blame on Australian medical courses which, they say, have traditionally taught information-gathering methods but have neglected information-giving skills.

They say: "For years, all medical students have been taught a formalised method of history taking, that is, a diagnostic interview. It is not surprising that failure to formalise and to specifically teach the "management interview" — that part of the consultation in which decisions are made and plans constructed about the investigations and treatments — has led to much unfavourable public reaction against doctors."

Communication failure

"Poor patient compliance and adverse criticism of the doctor by patients usually relate to communication failure either from a poorly conducted management interview or in some cases its complete absence. It is much less often due to an incorrect diagnosis."

Professor Carson and Dr Rose jointly



● Professor Neil Carson

wrote the paper "The Management Interview — Teaching Medical Students" delivered by Professor Carson to the recent annual conference in Belfast of the UK Association of University Teachers in General Practice. It was the first time an overseas speaker had been invited to address the Association.

The doctors say that the department of Community Practice is the only one in Australia which specifically teaches the management interview.

"This relates in part to the effect that institutionalisation and technology have had on reducing the importance of personal relationships so apparent in disciplines such as general practice," they say.

"The hospital-based disciplines are less likely to accept that teaching of management interview skills is of significant importance."

"A further difficulty in teaching this skill is the problem of using real patients. Whereas patients are ideal for learning diagnostic interviewing skills, this is not so where management is concerned as the student cannot assume clinical responsibility prior to his registration."

Role playing

The doctors say that role playing sessions have been effectively used to overcome this problem in the Monash course which is taken by final year students. Videotaping of actual patient consultations has also been used, although the doctors observe "it requires more time and has less impact on students when compared with the 'do-it-yourself' method".

They say that one of the aims of the management interview should be to establish a clear understanding by the patient of the course of action proposed, including expected outcome and details of arrangements for follow-up if required.

"The use of language appropriate for each individual patient is part of this process," they say.

During the interview, the doctor should also educate the patient about the nature of the illness and the reasons for the management proposed in order to obtain greater compliance and minimise dependency. Patients should also be encouraged to accept responsibility for at least part of their own management, which might include a contribution to decision-making in selecting alternatives.

The doctors say that the management interview also provides the opportunity to emphasise preventive measures.

Health care changes

The Commonwealth Department of Health has advised that from today (September 1) medical benefits and subsidised hospital care for overseas students will change.

Students sponsored by the Australian Government will no longer be eligible for free public hospital treatment. The Australian Development Assistance Bureau will be responsible for essential medical and hospital expenses once a student has met the first \$45 of costs in any one year.

For further information, students should contact an ADAB social worker.

Private students, including students on home government scholarships and United Nations Fellowships, will be eligible for free public hospital treatment if they are accepted by the Department of Social Security as "in special need."

To be accepted they must satisfy the following conditions:

- They must be Australian residents; that is, their stay in Australia must have exceeded six months.

- They must not be wholly or substantially dependent on another person (in Australia or elsewhere).

- They must meet the income test which applies to low income earners —

if married, a joint income of less than \$160 per week plus \$20 for each additional child; if single, an income of less than \$96 per week.

The status of dependants will be determined by the status of the student concerned, regardless of family income levels.

Students who wish to be classified as "in special need" are urged to apply to the Department of Social Security for a health care card, which will entitle them to free public hospital treatment and a rebate of 85 per cent of the scheduled fee for a visit to a private doctor.

The Australian Development Assistance Bureau is negotiating with the Victorian Health Commission to see if free inpatient and outpatient treatment will be provided in a public hospital.

To date, they have advised that, as from September 1, all overseas students and their families will be charged for any treatment given. However they have also advised that no student or dependant will be refused treatment if they are unable to pay.

The Bureau strongly recommends that all students consider taking out health insurance if they are not issued with a health card by the Department of Social Security.

Noh: uniquely Japanese with appeal to West

As a schoolboy, Mario Yokomichi developed a fascination with Noh theatre.

Now, as a professor at the Tokyo University of Fine Arts, he is considered one of the world's foremost authorities on the traditional Japanese art form which blends music, dance, drama and song in a manner for which there is no equivalent in the West.

Professor Yokomichi is currently lecturing in the Music and Japanese departments at Monash on his first visit to Australia.

His field is Japanese medieval (13th to 16th century) performing arts. But in his speciality, the Noh, he is researching a theatrical form which has endured to the present day although practically all of the 200 or so pieces in the repertoire were composed by the end of the 16th century.

Professor Yokomichi's approach is to study Noh as an integrated art form and not to isolate its component parts.

The elements of Noh are inextricably interwoven and are not independently viable, he says through interpreter Alison Tokita.

The result is uniquely Japanese but it is also a poetic experience which can be universally shared, he says. Several Noh troupes have made successful

tours of the West.

Professor Yokomichi says that while some of the works place emphasis on the plot (requiring a knowledge of Japanese for understanding), in others creation of atmosphere is the important effect. He adds that not even Japanese audiences understand each line of every play.

He says that in a work like "The Banana Tree" the focus is on a single idea — transience.

Some Noh dramas deal with romantic subjects but more often they are solemn experiences exploring moral conflict and states of the human struggle like anguish, grief, frustration, resentment and suffering. A commonly-used device is for a ghost of a dead person to relate the unhappy incidents of his or her life.

In some of the works there is a religious conclusion — and indeed, religious drama was one of the streams which contributed to Noh — but mostly the focus is on human elements.

A piece that has proved popular when performed in the West is "The Fulfilling Block" which tells the story of a woman whose husband leaves her to go to trial. Each day, while awaiting his return, she prepares silk for weaving by hammering the thread on a



block, hoping that the sound will be carried by the wind as a message to her husband. The woman dies, however, before his return. Her ghost returns to tell of the resentment she has felt and how she is now denied the attainment of "Buddhahood".

One of the aspects of Professor Yokomichi's study is how the Noh theatre has changed over the centuries according to its patrons. Up to the end of the 18th century these were chiefly the ruling military class, the Samurai, but in the 19th century the commercial class held sway. Since World War II, however, Noh drama has been attracting audiences across the spectrum of society and is now regarded as a popular, less elitist, art

— much as it was in the 14th and 15th centuries.

While the tastes of different audiences may have affected playing styles, the real traditions of Noh remain untouched. One is that all parts are played by males who don wooden masks for female roles.

Noh theatre in Japan, like other forms of the arts, is largely self-supporting although the Government has announced plans to establish a State Noh company.

Professor Yokomichi will be in Australia until September 25. He plans to visit Sydney, see as much of the countryside as he can, and survey the performing arts scene in Australia. One of his first outings was to see the new film "Gallipoli".

A Lear with power and dignity

It takes a bold director, supported by an enthusiastic cast, to tackle a play like Edward Bond's "Lear."

First produced in London in 1971, "Lear" has not been given a large number of productions during its 10-year history — a fact no doubt partly attributable to its large cast of some 80 speaking parts.

There are other problems too. Bond's theme is violence, and the violent repression associated with power, and the play is liberally sprinkled with episodes of explicit violence which threaten to force this tragedy over the brink into black farce.

Not so, however, in the production recently mounted in the Union Theatre by students of the English department. Under the direction of Peter Fitzpatrick, the cast caught just the right balance between comedy and tragedy.

The central symbol of the play is the wall which Lear is determined to build around his kingdom. It represents the deep divisions inherent in a society governed by violence. It also symbolises repressive power as first Lear, and later Cordelia insist on its construction.

For this production Ian Hamilton designed a fixed set, a complex structure of scaffolding and hessian, which combined the essential elements of the three main settings required — the wall itself, a prison cell, and the exterior of a small house. While this proved to be highly functional, and necessarily economical given the restricted acting-space, it was not quite imposing enough as Lear's wall, about which so much is said. Nevertheless, it served the production well.

The opening of the play was a little slow — possibly a fault in the text — but from the moment when Bodice and Fontanelle defy their father, the pace picked up. Helen Pastorini, as Bodice, was superb. Her officious, yet calculatingly matter-of-fact manner was an ideal expression of Bodice's congenitally-maimed character. She was perfectly matched by Diana Nobbs as Fontanelle — her childlike lisping and pouting barely disguising an innately violent nature.

The production's strong, unambiguous statements were one of its great strengths. Bond's text is uncommitted as to the characters of North and Cornwall, Lear's sons-in-law. In this production they were splendidly characterised as court fops, completely dominated by their wives. Rod Charls, as North, and Bill Collopy, as Cornwall, brought a delightful comic absurdity to their roles, matching the deliberate caricatures of Bodice and Fontanelle very well.

A few small criticisms. The lighting was not always quite sufficient. A tendency to play a few too many key scenes on the floor near the front of the stage also left many of the audience craning forward in vain to see the action.

There were, however, many outstanding moments. Lear's trial achieved a gripping intensity. Michael Warren's evilly-grinning Councillor dominated Lear with chilling control, while Helen Pastorini was again compelling as she maliciously presented Lear her mirror. The use of sound effects at several key points in the play was also very effective.

The standard of acting was consistently good, with some particularly notable efforts. Robert Williams, as the Old Orderly, gave a delightfully measured performance. Stephen Connelly was aptly chosen as one of the two soldiers responsible for most of the killings, his fresh-faced boyish appearance and delivery affirming that the system leaves no-one untainted. Shane Peiper's Warrington was convincing, although his re-appearance as the Small Man was overdone and seemed out of place. Brian Rock made a suitably opportunist and detached Prison Doctor. Virginia Lee's Cordelia was a nice contrast to Bodice and Fontanelle, and Paul Streefkerk brought a suitably rough military toughness to a number of small roles.

But the night belonged to Lear and the Gravedigger's Boy. Michael Mulcahy's performance as the latter grew in stature as the play progressed. Coming into the story at the same point as the Fool in Shakespeare's play, he was slow to begin and some of his words were lost. Once he returned as a ghost, however (a lovely job of make up by Barbara Calton) his performance was impressive.

Noel Sheppard's Lear was impressive, too, particularly after the opening scene. Full of power and dignity, his only weaknesses were a tendency to rant a little too much where a gentler delivery would have served the lines better, and too much pawing of other characters. But these are minor quibbles. The play cannot succeed without a strong performance from the actor playing Lear, and it certainly received it.

Overall, Peter Fitzpatrick is to be congratulated for an inventive, imaginative, and gripping production of a difficult play.

It is to be hoped that his fine reputation, begun with *Inner Voices* last year, will have the opportunity to be enhanced further.

Tim Scott
Department of English

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.

Sir Robert Menzies Memorial Scholarships in Law and Medicine

Open to graduates under 36 years of age. Tenable normally for up to two years at either Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrews or Edinburgh.

Benefits include: £260 per month living allowance, with additional allowances for dependent spouse and children; return air fares for scholar and dependants; £100 p.a. internal travel allowance; tuition, examination and other fees; books and equipment allowance of £200 in first year and £100 in later years; up to £100 for typing and binding of thesis.

Emoluments will be revised from time to time to reflect the cost of fees and other expenses.

Applications close in Canberra on October 31.

Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 Science Research Scholarships Rutherford Scholarships

Open to graduates in the physical and biological sciences, pure and applied and in engineering. Tenable abroad. Valued at £3,300 p.a. plus allowances. Applications close at the Graduate Scholarships Office February 19, 1982.

Tribute to Austrian novelist

Important dates

Barry Jones MHR will give a free public lecture at Monash University on Friday, September 4, on the work of Robert Musil, Austrian-born novelist who died in 1942.

Musil is widely regarded as one of the most important figures of modern European literature. His *Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften* ('The Man Without Qualities', 1930-42) is a monumental work, looked upon as a signpost in the history of the novel.

The title of Mr Jones' lecture is 'Musil and the Fall of the Hapsburgs'. It will be given in Rotunda Lecture Theatre 6 at 5.30 p.m.

The lecture coincides with the opening of an exhibition marking the centenary of the writer's birth and illustrating his life and world.

The display, based on a travelling exhibition arranged by the Austrian Government, is augmented by material from the Monash University Library and department of German.

It shows the social, political, cultural and literary scene in Austria before and after the fall of the Hapsburgs, as well as the troubled life of central Europe at the time of the Depression and the period of Nazi rule.

Professor Leslie Bodi, of the department of German, says that, in his later years, Robert Musil lived in exile in Switzerland, and was one of the speakers at the 1935 Paris Congress for the Defence of Culture aimed at warning mankind of the dangers of fascism.

Professor Bodi describes Musil as 'Austria's James Joyce'.

The exhibition, in the Conference Room of Monash's Main Library, will remain open until September 17. Admission is free.

Two further seminars will be held in conjunction with the exhibition.

On Thursday, September 10, Dr Douglas Muecke, director of the Monash Centre for General and Comparative Literature, will introduce a discussion on Musil's irony with a paper entitled 'Socrates in Vienna'.

And on Wednesday, September 16, visiting Austrian novelist and critic Michael Scharang, will lead a seminar (in German) on Musil and his work. Both talks will be held in the Main Library Conference Room beginning at 7.30 p.m.

SEPTEMBER DIARY

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

- 1-5: **SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION** — "The Magic Pudding" Marionettes. Pres. by Victorian Arts Council and Alexander Theatre. Weekdays at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Saturday 2 p.m. only. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults \$6.50, children \$4.50.
- 2-19: **DRAMA** — "The Birthday Party", by Harold Pinter. Pres. by Alexander Theatre Company. Alex. Theatre. 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$9.90, students \$5.90, concessions available.
- 3: **CONCERT** — ABC Monash Series No. 5: The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hiroyuki Iwaki. Soloists — New Swingle Singers. Works by Saint-Saens, Debussy, Ravel. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$9.50, B. Res. \$7.70, C. Res. \$5.70; students and pensioners A. Res. \$7.70, B. Res. \$5.70, C. Res. \$4.80. Please note: no concessions on day of concert.
- ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Aboriginal Employment", by Alf Bamblett. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.
- 4: **LECTURE** — "Musil and the Fall of the Hapsburgs", by Barry Jones, MHR. 5.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2248.
- 4-17: **EXHIBITION** to celebrate the centenary of Austrian novelist Robert Musil. Conference Room, Main Library. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2248.
- 7-30: **ARTS & CRAFTS** — Spring Courses starting in sewing, screen printing, leadlight, porcelain dollmaking, water colour and oil painting, photography, jewellery, pottery, spinning, weaving and more. For free brochure ring ext. 3096.
- 9: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "German policy toward German migrants in Australia, 1871-1945", by Professor Voight. 1 p.m. Room 322, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2825, 2925.
- 10: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Land Rights," by Reg Blow, adviser to the Victorian Minister for Housing and Aboriginal Affairs. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.
- 12: **CONCERT** — Monash Evangelical Union present US artist Leon Patillo, with guest artists "Promise". 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: \$6 (groups of 20 or more \$5.50 each).
- 13: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Red Series, 5-8 year olds) Film — "High Rise Donkey". 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.
- 17: **PADDY'S MARKET** — Arranged by

Monash University Parents Group. 9 a.m. Union Building. **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Aboriginal Child Care", by Graham Atkinson, Aboriginal Child Agency. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

18: **CONCERT** — Uniting Church — Nepean Presbytery presents Music for the Presbytery with The Melbourne Singers. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4; pensioners and children \$3. Further information: Mrs Morgan, 578 1553.

19: **CONCERT** — City of Waverley present a variety concert compered by Pete Smith. 8 p.m. RBH Admission free.

SATURDAY CLUB (Blue Series, 8-13 year-olds). Film — "The Electric Eskimo". 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.

22-30: **DRAMA** — "A Lesson from Aloes", by arrangement with the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$9.90, students \$5.90 concessions available. Performances also October 1-3.

24-25: **RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK** will be visiting Monash University. 9.45 a.m. - 3 p.m. Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-SG04. Appointments must be made at the Union Desk. Inquiries: ext. 3143.

25: **CONCERT** — The Choral Societies of Melbourne and Monash Universities present 'A Child of Our Time' — Tippett, 'The Hymn of Jesus' — Holst, 'Quicksands' — Kay. Conducted by Greg Hocking and Greg Hurworth. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: A. Res. \$7.50, B. Res. \$6, Concession \$4.

26: **CONCERT** — The Melbourne Chorale with two interstate guest choirs. Works by Brahms, Bartok and Britten. 8.15 p.m. Inquiries: 819 3973. RBH.

SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) "Clowning Around". 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.

27: **SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT** — Donald Scotts — violin, Margaret Schofield — piano. Works by Brahms, Mozart, Franks. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

30: **BUSINESS INFORMATION SESSION** — "Time Management", pres. by Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and Monash Centre for Continuing Education. 7 p.m. - 9.30 p.m. Fee \$35. Further information: exts. 3707, 3716/7/8. A.H. 541 3718.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of October, 1981.

Copy deadline is Friday, September 25.

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

Special Entry

Monash University is now accepting applications for admission in 1982 of educationally disadvantaged people who would not normally qualify for admission.

Applications close with the Registrar on Friday, September 18.

Application forms and further information may be obtained by writing to the Registrar or by telephoning Mr Peter Carter, Assistant Registrar, on ext. 3060.

Odds and

AS THE OLD war poster said, "Your country needs you!" Well, not so much your country perhaps but certainly your country's cricket.

While you might be beyond putting those runs on the board personally, there could still be a contribution to be made in umpiring games of the up and comings.

The South Suburban Churches Cricket Association is desperately in need of umpires and is currently engaged in a recruiting and training program.

The program is open to all: young and old, male and female. No experience is necessary. The only requisite is a keen interest in cricket.

The cricket season starts on October 3. All games are held on Saturday afternoons from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. and the usual fee paid to umpires is \$20.

The training course, to be run by an experienced umpire, will be held at Monash on Wednesday evenings in September.

For further information contact Harry Bracegirdle on ext. 3650.

IF THE Kangaroo and Pacific routes bore you silly, you've "done" China, simply ooze the lifestyle of the Greek islands and are still seeking inspiration after a visit to the Himalayas, Society Expeditions may have the answer.

Society offer "cultural and wildlife expeditions for travellers with inquisitive minds who have been to all the usual places in all the usual ways". They claim that the university employed and educated figure prominently in their clientele.

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

- 7: Third term begins for Dip.Ed.
Third term begins for Medicine IV.
Second half-year resumes for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine IV for it to be classified as discontinued.
- 21: Third teaching round begins, Dip.Ed.
Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the second half-year for it to be classified as discontinued (excluding Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., M.Ed., M.Ed.St., and Medicine IV, V and VI).
- 28: Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the second half-year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Ed.St. for it to be classified as discontinued.
Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine V for it to be classified as discontinued.
- 30: Closing date for applications for Commonwealth Postgraduate Course Awards and Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Awards.

● If a subject or unit is not discontinued by September 7, 21 or 28 as the case may be, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as failed. In exceptional circumstances the Dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between the appropriate date above and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

There are two types of tours — by sea, on board the World Discoverer as she makes her way around the world via the most unlikely places; or overland.

Each tour is guided by "expert naturalists, ethnologists, historians and explorers". Some of the destinations are the Amazon, Antarctica, the Galapagos, Iceland/Greenland, Patagonia and Mongolia.

Prices are not quite "back-pack brigade." CBA Travel in the Union has the details.

ANY FEELING of pomp and ceremony that members of the Jamison Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals felt was quickly dispelled on the first day, one of the members revealed at a Monash function recently.

Dr John Yeatman recalled that at the first public hearing the President of the Australian Association of Surgeons opened his remarks with the following story:

"Surgery is not the oldest profession in the world, but surgeons share a common need with the members of the oldest profession in that to carry out their craft they both require a bed. The difference is that without a bed it is the surgeon that is stuffed."

HOW LONG, the impatient ask, can we be kept waiting for National Procrastination Day, as promised by the Monash Theatre Workshop in Daily News and then postponed until further notice?

... ends.