

We have much to learn from Asian success

The 'Asian success ethic' could hold the key to Australia's survival as a nation, says Dr Brian Bullivant.

"We need people with high aspirations who are prepared to work hard, achieve and contribute back to the society and the economy.

"Evidence is coming in from all over the place that students from European backgrounds, Asians and some Indo-Asians are achieving academically out of all proportion to their numbers.

Australians might be able to learn something from these patterns of success, said Dr Bullivant, who is a Reader in the Faculty of Education.

"It's a two-edged matter, but we must look beyond the question of whether high achievers are getting the best out of life.

"In the long term — and from the viewpoint of an educational anthropologist — values such as success, achievement and hard work could be essential to our survival as a nation and society."

Dr Bullivant, whose recent report on ethnic students in Melbourne high schools drew a lot of media attention, is now researching the possible causes of what he describes as the ethnic success ethic.

His inquiries will take him to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, then to the East-West Center in Honolulu.

He will analyse the data from these field studies to find common patterns of sociological and historical causes.

"There may be major cultural values which are stressed in the countries of origin that give an inbuilt advantage when people emigrate.

"Australia gets a significant number of immigrants and sojourners from countries like Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, and research has already been carried out in some of these places.

"One finding is that success values appear to be particularly strong in countries with the Confucian ethic."

Dr Bullivant will work with Professor Kobayashi in the department of Comparative Education at the University of Kyoto.

"The professor's writings show that Japanese educationists are interested in the influence of major cultural values so they can broaden their own education system," he said.

"They are interested in general values and an international perspective which would enable Japanese insularity to be opened up a bit.

"I want to work on Japanese values that make for success; to look at the whole achievement-oriented society.

"Then I'll go to the East-West Center to compare the Japanese in Hawaii, to see whether they have the same patterns of values as those in Japan; whether they have changed to fit into Hawaiian society and why they are one of the most successful groups in Hawaii and the US mainland.

"I will also investigate international interest in putting together a research team which would work through the Monash Centre for Migrant and Intercultural Studies on these kinds of issues."

Dr Bullivant's interest in racial and minority groups grew from life — he was a "Pom" in Ballarat in the late 1950s.

"I experienced such a wave of anti-British prejudice and discrimination — it was the beginning of a whole interest for me in the field of pluralism and ethnic relations."

An anthropology student at London University, he had come to Australia first in 1956 as a canoeist in the Melbourne Olympics.

"My wife was Australian and we

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● Former Vice-Chancellor Ray Martin said it would be "a stunning acquisition". And that's how Monash's flood retarding basin — now a delightful ornamental lake below the Halls of Residence — turned out. Tony Miller took this shot looking over the lake to the Menzies Building.

decided in 1958 to emigrate.

"I was offered a post at Ballarat College but there was overwhelming prejudice in the school and the city."

Dr Bullivant did a BA at Melbourne University and came to Monash in 1966 as a postgraduate student in anthropology and sociology. He joined the staff as a lecturer in 1972, and gained a Ph.D in anthropology in the Faculty of Arts in 1975, with one of the few ethnographic studies of an Orthodox Jewish school in Melbourne.

His recent report, *Patterns of inter-*

ethnic prejudice among senior students in seven Melbourne high schools, was prepared for the Australian Human Rights Commission.

It concluded that ethnic students did not suffer from systemic discrimination, but that Anglo-Australian students were possibly becoming self-deprived in comparison with the highly-motivated and hard-working ethnics.

"The report has generated a lot of interest; perhaps people have started thinking that there may be better ways to educate our children," he said.

'E' means engineer — but only for men

There were advantages in being the only girl enrolled in the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Adelaide in 1942.

While Margaret Hamer's initiation rite only involved her in having to remove the valves from all the bicycle tyres outside the professorial board meeting, her fellow initiates went through curry in the boatsheds and ended up with "E"s painted on their heads in silver nitrate.

"Someone had got his homework wrong and they spent the next three months with the Es deeply etched into their skin," said Mrs Hamer, former president of the Queen Victoria Medical Centre and member of the Monash University Council from 1979-83.

She was speaking at an Engineering and Science graduation ceremony last month at Robert Blackwood Hall, where she was awarded an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws.

After three years in Mechanical Engineering at Adelaide, Mrs Hamer went to the University of Sydney to finish her degree in Aeronautical Engineering.

"The men's and women's unions not only had separate buildings but studiously ignored each other, which created some difficulties where I was concerned — still the only woman in the faculty."

She did not graduate with honors in aeronautics:

"One of our duties in final year was to act as rostered crew for the professor's pride and joy, his 20ft yacht.

"Each Saturday a group of us would be summoned and off we'd go.

"Inevitably the professor would care-

fully manoeuvre the yacht onto a collision course with the Manly ferry and, with a muttered 'Take the tiller', would vanish below leaving the next poor wretch to cope.

"Years later I met the professor and taxed him as to his motives.

"'Oh,' said he, 'that's how I chose my honors students!'"

Soon after graduation, Mrs Hamer "confirmed the critics' views by marrying and producing a family".

Later, as president of the Queen Victoria Hospital, she was deeply involved in the decision to move the hospital to Clayton.

"I found myself chairing the planning groups, and in particular, the project team.

"We were determined we would not say to the architects 'Design us a hospital' but rather 'We, the users, want it to function thus — you build it'.

"Over the years it was like a game of snakes and ladders, both politically and in dealing with the weathervane tactics of the Department of Health," Mrs Hamer said.

"At one stage I truly believe the Queen Victoria would have closed its doors for good but for the insistence of the Monash Medical Faculty that it could not continue to teach medicine without the departments of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Paediatrics provided at the Queen Vic.

"Your present Dean of Medicine could tell you many a Gothic tale of this period.

"However I am delighted to tell you that in the end the goodies won — and in a few months' time the resultant solution that is the embryonic Monash

Medical Centre will open its doors to the Victorian public.

"It has the potential to be an internationally renowned centre of excellence that can only further augment Monash's high reputation. I am totally confident it will do so," she said.



• Dr Hamer with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Logan.

Advisers to deal with claims of harassment

The university will appoint a number of advisers to handle inquiries and complaints about sexual harassment.

The advisers will discuss the inquiries and complaints and offer conciliation if appropriate.

If this process proves unsatisfactory to either the complainant or the person accused, he or she may make a formal request to the Vice-Chancellor to deal with the problem.

These moves were approved at the April meeting of the University Council, together with a revised version of *Sexual harassment grievance procedures* which included the following points:

- the university is committed to providing an environment which is free from sexual harassment;
- sexual harassment does not arise in the context of mutual sexual attraction and flirtation based on choice and consent;
- complaints can be made at the same time to the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity;
- every attempt will be made to preserve confidentiality and to avoid the risk of defamation proceedings;
- if people handling a complaint work within proper guidelines, then in the event of any legal action there will be

defences available to the university and the individual against whom an action may be taken.

A Sexual Harassment Sub-Committee will be established at the next meeting of the Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee, and training sessions will then be held for potential advisers, committee members and others.

The sessions will be organised by the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator, Dr

Margaret James. Advisers will be appointed at the conclusion of these training sessions, probably some time this month.

Other functions of the sub-committee will include organising an education program on sexual harassment for staff and students; arranging for the circulation of the university's policy and procedures to all present and incoming staff and students and acting as a support group for the advisers.

Tropical 'products' on show at ANZAAS

Nobody is likely to count the number of prawns they toss on the barbies at the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS) Congress in Townsville from August 24 to 28.

But as the theme is *Science and Life in the Tropics* it is no surprise that aquaculture and the prawn come under discussion, with other tropical "products" — the Crown of Thorns starfish, giant clams, seasnakes, ticks, redbacked spiders, mosquitoes, uranium, barramundi, butterflies, feral donkeys, possums, cyclones and skin cancer.

Sociological papers discuss, inter alia, the isolation of women (the "invisibility of women", as one speaker describes it)

and other contemporary issues such as the role of aboriginals in tropical society.

Monash contributors to this science showcase are Professor Martin Williams and Dr Peter Kershaw (Geography), Dr Paul Zimmet (Southern Memorial Hospital); Dr Robert Rice (Economics); Dr Ken McDonnell (Computer Science), Dr Mike Taylor (Civil Engineering) and Professor Solly Faine (Microbiology).

Registration fees for the congress are (if paid before May 31) \$30 for a student or pensioner, \$45 for an accompanying person, \$100 for ANZAAS members and \$120 for non members.

(Monash speakers are invited to send advance copies of their papers to the Information Office for media interest as soon as possible.)



Two winners for Dodds medal

This year, for the first time, the J.W. Dodds Memorial Medal for outstanding final year mechanical engineering students was split between two candidates — Christopher Carra and Graham Thomas.

For the first time, too, the medallists were top of their year scholastically.

The winners received their medals on the day both graduated with first class honors — 15 April.

The Dodds Medal is presented on the basis of three criteria: scholastic achievement, potential as a practitioner, and insights and understanding of mechanical engineering in Australia.

Eddie O'Neill's photo shows the presentation ceremony with, from left: Mr R.J. Huston, general manager of Clyde-Riley-Dodds, Graham Thomas, Christopher Carra and Mr R.G. Austin, manager of engineering, Clyde-Riley Dodds.

We need to set minimum TV standards: Canadian expert

Australia should introduce minimum standards for local content and regional production if television networking becomes a reality, says Professor John Hull of the Communications department, Brock University, Ontario.

He believes the Canadian example of licensing networks as separate entities with such regulations ensures programming is not run from one major centre — as is feared will happen in Australia.

Australia's high local content and the competition between commercial stations meant these measures had not been needed up till now, he said.

"If the competition doesn't continue, and the dreaded networking which seems to be feared by so many comes about, I suggest that you at least take this aspect of the Canadian model," Professor Hull told a seminar at Monash on *The political and cultural implications of media control in Australia and Canada*.

His perceptions of the Australian television scene in general were much happier than those of the Canadian one, he said.

"The Australian scene seems so fluid at the moment — it's a bit like trying to pick up a piece of quicksilver and do something with it."

Professor Hull estimates that Canadians spend between 75 and 80 per cent of their television viewing time watching American programs.

"At least Australians have a choice of Australian programs.

"It really wasn't until *Number 96* came along and became popular and caused the other stations to compete that Australian programming began to take off."

Professor Hull also talked about proprietorial interference in the media.

Concentrating on the case of newspapers, he said that there was an unfounded assumption that proprietorial interference was substantial and led to what the proprietor had wanted.

"However, there is a degree of professionalism amongst journalists which can and often does lead to a rejection of intervention — if and when it takes place," Professor Hull said.

The Politics department's visitors' program has drawn wide media interest this year. In particular, two seminars on security issues in the Asia-Pacific region were praised for their relevance and balance. Dr Victor Vrevsky, right, from the USSR Academy of Sciences gave the Soviet view, while Dr Alvin Bernstein, chairman of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, spoke about US security concerns. A seminar was also conducted by Professor William Hull of the Communications department at Brock University, Ontario, on *The political and cultural implications of media control in Australia and Canada* (see story at left). Inquiries about the seminar series should be directed to Dr John Dalton on ext 2414.



Environment is his inspiration

Townsville-based poet Mark O'Connor, the university's Writer-in-Residence last month, likes to gain employment in places not usually recognised as a poet's domain.

Mark, well known for his poetry of the Barrier Reef and his science-based approach to environmental issues, is writing an anthology of poems on his recent experiences as poet-in-residence with the New South Wales National Parks Association.

He has also written in Europe while house-minding holiday homes for wealthy families, and has hosted a series on Australian speech for the ABC's *Science Show*.

Mark, who describes himself as a "poet with a scientist's knowledge of the environment", does not understand why more has not been written on Australian places such as the Barrier Reef.

"With a strong feeling for biology, it is easier to write on ecological and environmental issues than about people or things with which I'm not familiar," he said.

Mark was born and bred in western Victoria.

"I am an expatriate Victorian who vowed one cold and windy day in my final year at Melbourne University to escape from the torments of this city," he said.

The English department will host two other Writers-in-Residence this year: Dorothy Hewett in June and Elizabeth Jolley in July.

• Poet Mark O'Connor, right, and English tutor, John Leonard, conducting a workshop as part of the Writers-in-Residence program.



Gift package from Poland

Monash University Library last month received a valuable collection of Polish books and records — the gift of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The collection included 93 books and a large number of records and tapes covering Polish history, language and linguistics, architecture, art and artists and music.

The presentation was made by the

Polish Ambassador, Mr I. Kossakowski, on behalf of the Foreign Minister, Professor Dr Marian Orzechowski.

Mr Kossakowski is pictured here with Professor George Marvan, who accepted the gift on behalf of the department of Slavic languages.

Photo: John Millar

RBH sounds right note

Robert Blackwood Hall was praised in the latest issue of *Image* magazine. In an article about conductor David Measham, the magazine said:

'Released in December is a recording of the *Melbourne Symphony Orchestra* containing John Ireland's Piano Concerto and the Violin Concerto of Edmund Rubbra. The soloists are Geoffrey Tozer piano, and violist Carl Pini.

"It's quite a lush recording," says Measham. "People may remember that Eileen Joyce made this piano concerto well known during her international career.

"We recorded it in the Blackwood Hall of Monash University and I would have to regard that venue as having perhaps the best orchestral acoustics in the country. In fact I'd like to give that hall and the people there a pat on the back."



• David Measham

Always the early bird, Measham has released a recording with the *Western Australian Symphony Orchestra* featuring music of the sea. This will be right in vogue with the America's Cup contest.'

Edgar Report mixes good with bad

Monash University Council has found the preliminary report of the working party set up by the State government to review the composition of university councils (the 'Edgar Report') a mixture of good and bad.

In the response adopted by Council last month, Monash 'enthusiastically' endorses many of the working party's findings but has misgivings about others.

Points in the report that earn a Monash tick include:

- That universities should not be accountable to special interest groups, nor represent the interests of any constituent group but should work towards the best interests of the University as a whole.
- That Council members should be appointed on the basis of a number of desirable personal qualities and proven capacity to advance the interests of the university.
- That the criteria for appointment to Council must include consideration of the range and quality of community relations which nominees have established.
- That the size of university councils should be limited to an upper limit of thirty-five members.
- That the balance between external and internal members of council be established in the ratio of 3:2.

Not wanting

- That women are under-represented on councils and that within the constraints of the electoral process, Council should achieve a gender balance of at least one-third female membership within five years.

But the report loses marks for the following:

- The lack of sustainable evidence that the governance of Victorian universities, and Monash University in particular, is found wanting in any major regard.
- The lack of convincing evidence that the implementation of its preliminary recommendations would lead to any improvement in university governance.
- The lack of convincing argument to sustain the recommended move towards near uniformity in the com-

position of the governing councils of the four Victorian universities which are diverse in their histories, structure, and spheres of influence, and likely to remain so in the foreseeable future.

- The extent to which universities would be required to furnish additional information in the terms formulated by the Working Party to satisfy the new concepts of 'accountability'.

Anomalies

The response specifically takes issue with the wording of the section of the Edgar Report dealing with the Council's function and responsibilities, and suggests a number of changes designed to eliminate an 'impression of an active interventionist management role for the Council'.

It says, in particular, that the working party's statement that 'the role of Council is to provide leadership, direction and oversight' should not be taken as interfering with the executive functions of the Vice-Chancellor or the functions of academic bodies within the university.

While acknowledging the university's duty of accountability, the response notes that the call for greater accountability to the State Government tends to highlight the anomalies faced by most Australian universities as a result of being established under State legislation while being almost wholly funded and heavily supervised by the Commonwealth Government.

It points out that Monash University's sphere of influence extends beyond the borders of the State of Victoria.

"Victorian universities are part of a Commonwealth funded national system of institutions of higher learning," it says.

"As universities, they are the inheritors of a long and proud international tradition of devotion to scholarship, and will be judged by peer institutions in Australia and elsewhere by their scholarship as reflected in

teaching and research standards."

The response expresses concern at recommendations relating to furnishing reports on various aspects of the university's activities, particularly where these duplicate reports that are readily available.

It says: "Monash views with considerable misgivings the conclusions of the working party that detailed reporting on such matters under the heads of the vague terms 'operational objectives' and 'performance indicators' ought to be part of the normal Report of the university to State Parliament.

"There does seem need for a rationalisation between the needs of State and Federal bodies to prevent the university being 'swamped' with demands for reporting, some of it possibly of little real relevance and, if subjective judgments are involved, of limited accuracy."

Other points on which Monash took issue with the Edgar Report included:

- **Selection of Chancellor:** "Monash is strongly opposed to any constraints being placed on the university's right to seek, unencumbered from within the community, a person of the requisite experience and calibre to be its Chancellor. The restriction of the choice of Chancellor from existing council members... carried with it very real limits on the freedom of choice of the university for such an important position."

Opposed

- **Co-option of additional members:** "Over its 25-year history, Monash University has gained some of its most useful and experienced members of Council through co-option, and it is strongly opposed to the elimination of this membership category."

- **Universities Appointments Committee:** "Monash is strongly opposed to the working party's proposal for a centralised Universities Appointments Committee. This recommendation is inconsistent with the principle of autonomy which the working party itself has underlined, and could be seen as compromising the independence of the

university by controlling the membership of Council."

● **Open Council meetings:** "The Monash University Council has, on several occasions in the past, rejected the opening of its meetings to observers. The grounds for such rejection have been related to a concern that the proceedings of Council may be deleteriously affected by the presence of observers, either by inhibiting the willingness of members to speak freely on sensitive issues or by creating the opportunity for any members to 'grandstand' to a partisan audience. Monash sees no reason to alter its stance in this regard.

"The working party is advised, however, that Council papers are circulated widely within the university community, and all non-confidential Council papers are lodged as public documents in the University Library. In addition, Council has, on numerous occasions, admitted delegations of particular interest groups to present their views or submissions direct to the university's governing body."

New hopes for public transport

Most people have their favorite yarn about the horrors of public transport, but relief may be in sight.

Two symposiums to be held at Monash in August are aimed at improving the "viability, relevance and usefulness" of public transport systems.

The first will focus on performance by looking at markets, resource constraints, fares and ticketing systems, administration, the use of computers and many other issues.

It will also consider what public transport will be like in the 1990s.

The second symposium, *Transport, Communication and Urban Form*, has been organised by an international steering committee to bring together people with an interest in urban and regional development.

It will address issues including technological, economic and urban change and their effects on transport and communications systems.

The symposium on *Performance of Urban Public Transport* will be held from 19-21 August, and the second symposium from 24-26 August.

Inquiries about registration and services should be directed to the Centre for Continuing Education on ext. 4717. Details of the symposiums can be obtained from Dr Mike Taylor (ext. 4959) or Dr Bill Young (ext. 4949), department of Civil Engineering.

Innovators welcome

Researchers are invited to contact *Innovation Inventory*, a new monthly magazine of innovation, invention, science and research, to talk about their projects.

The magazine is edited and published by Jane Richardson, editor of *The Weekend Australian's* innovations page.

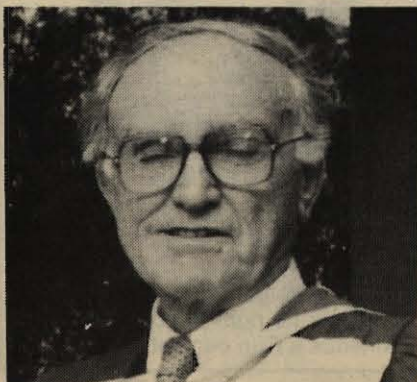
The contact for subscriptions and editorial is Innovation Publishing, 39 Dumbarton Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060.

Sir James's death a major loss

One of the university's most senior Council members, Sir James McNeill, died suddenly on 12 March. The contributions of Sir James, 70, were remembered by Council:

At its meeting in March 1986, the Council of Monash University was pleased to acknowledge the creation of Sir James McNeill as a Companion in the Order of Australia.

Coming as it did on top of the many other honors bestowed on this modest,



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hard-working man in the course of his remarkable career, it seemed a fitting tribute to the longest-serving member of the Monash University Council.

In May of the same year, as part of its Silver Jubilee celebrations, Council again recognised the achievements of Sir James McNeill by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

The citation accompanying this award, which is documented elsewhere in the university's records, lists the great contribution made by Sir James to the life and affairs of Monash University since his first appointment to Council in August 1969.

The following December, at its last meeting for the year, Council noted with acclamation the minute of appreciation adopted by the Finance Committee commemorating the retirement of Sir James McNeill as its chairman after 13 years of dedicated service and inspired leadership.

It was to his great credit that Sir James was persuaded to remain an active member of Council long after his

demanding work-load and failing health should have dictated otherwise.

His service to the university came to an end, however, with his sudden death in the early hours of Thursday, 12 March.

His passing was noted with great sadness by Council four days later at its first meeting for the year on 16 March.

Members stood in silence for one minute in memory of this man who had been such a driving force among them.

Monash will continue to bear the stamp of Sir James McNeill for years to come through the influence he had on its affairs in so many areas, not the least of which is the revamped senior management structure of the university, which largely reflects implementation of the recommendations of the McNeill Report into the top echelons of the central administration.

He was also instrumental in bringing to Council recommendations for the filling of vacancies in several of these senior positions in recent years.

With the death of Sir James McNeill, Monash University lost one of its staunchest supporters and greatest friends.

Taking the worst pains out of publishing

Monash is "pretty well in the forefront" of a publishing revolution.

"Lots of things we are doing are taking advantage of technology not extensively used in Australia," says Ron Sawyer of the Computer Centre.

"Authors are getting more control; with new typesetting programs and laser printers they can now produce page proofs themselves."

Professor Jiri Marvan of Slavic Languages is producing a book by this revolutionary method, and Associate Professor Walter Veit of the German department is working on his second book by this method.

The university may also acquire a computerised page reader to complement existing equipment if Mr Sawyer has his way.

This will allow documents produced by typewriter to be included in larger documents without the need for re-keying.

Mr Sawyer, a systems programmer, joined the staff of the Computer Centre two years ago.

He completed his Computer Science degree at Monash in 1978 and a Masters part-time in England, in digital systems engineering.

"The main reason I came to Monash was to set up some sort of centralised publishing system using the existing computers," he says.

"Commercial typesetting is typically about \$30 a page but if authors do their own keyboarding on a compatible system and format with TROFF or LATEX they only have to pay for computer time and materials.

"Both systems can drive typesetters, but neither can make much use of the typesetters already at Monash."

Many people are using TROFF or LATEX programs each year, mainly to do their theses.

"It can cost as little as \$1 a page to have work typeset, or just four cents a page on the laser printer."

More than a dozen laser printers are on campus and can be connected to the Computer Centre. The main laser printer prints about 1000 pages a day.

The centre has a library of over 1000 fonts that can be loaded into laser printers.

All the centre's new handouts are now laser-printed, and old handouts are being converted.

They are "pseudo-typeset" using a proportional typeface rather than mono-spaced typewriter setting.

"This reduces their bulk by 20 per cent; it is easier to read and can be absorbed more quickly," Mr Sawyer says.

Demand for laser printing is growing daily and the centre is investigating a larger capacity and higher quality laser printer.

"Fifty or 60 books are produced at Monash a year, a lot through Office Services, a lot outside by departments and others by the authors, often with outside funding."

There are three typesetters on campus

— in Geography, Office Services and the *Lot's Wife* office — and terminals in the Arts and Law faculties which feed into them.

"The typesetters handle a fair amount of work but there are some constraints," Mr Sawyer says.

The computerised page reader he has in mind is a DEST PC-Scan that is distributed by Remington.

It costs around \$8000 and its purchase depends upon stated demands.

"I've found a machine that will read from good typed originals or photocopies onto disks," he says.

"It does margins, tabulations and centring, and is compatible with most IBM personal computing systems including Multimate and Wordstar.

"But we need estimates of potential usage to decide whether such a purchase can be justified.

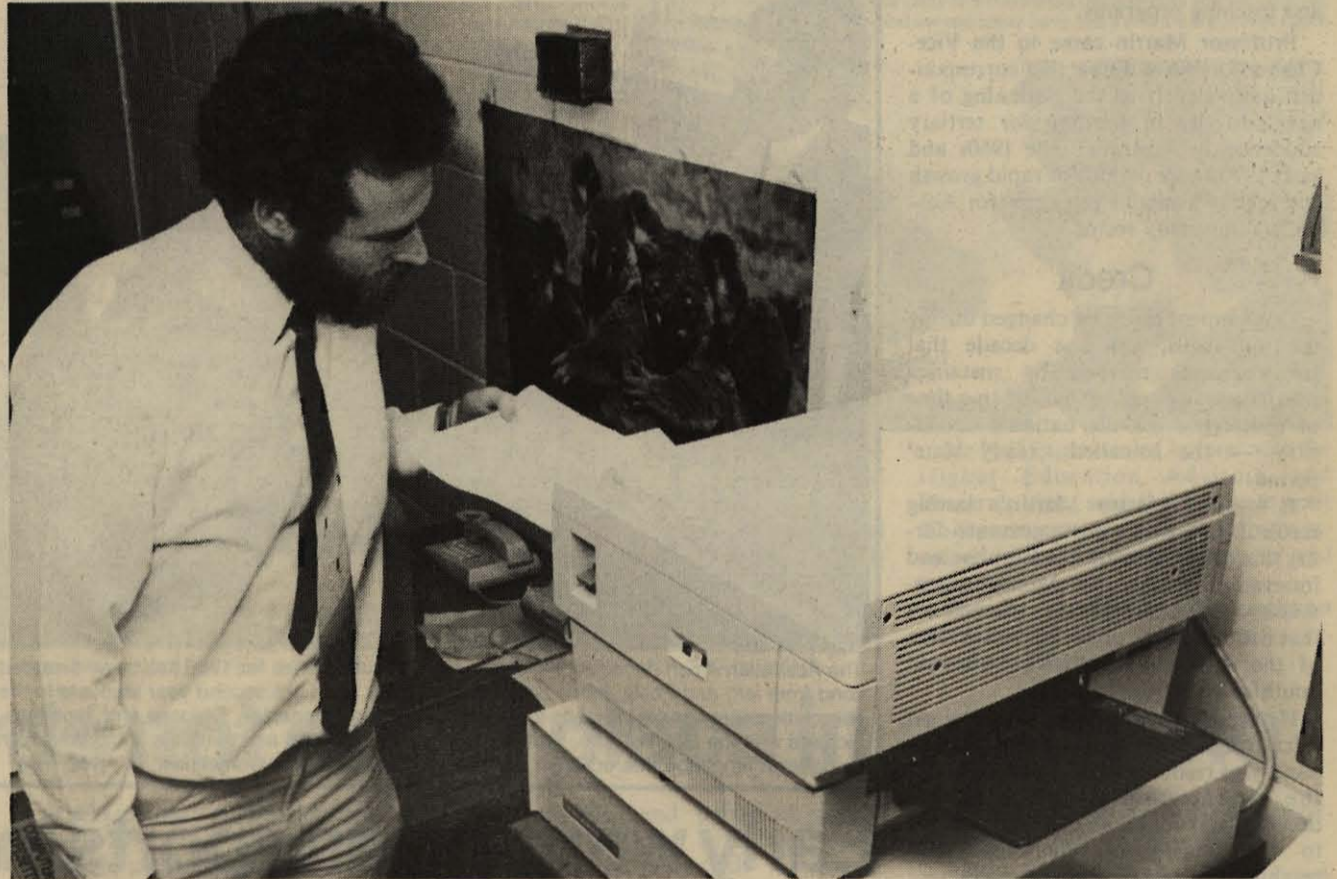
"For example, Dr Terry Hore of HEARU has indicated he has over 2000 pages of material which can only be transferred to a personal computer by retyping.

"The page reader would make a direct transfer possible."

People who could make use of a computerised page reader should put their requirements in writing to Mr Sawyer at the Computer Centre as soon as possible.

The full potential of the computerised publishing system is yet to be reached, Mr Sawyer says.

"If the quality from a laser printer is inadequate a typeset copy can be produced from the same source file." There are many publications that could be produced more easily using this system, such as the faculty handbooks.



• Ron Sawyer using a laser printer in the Computer Centre's office. This printer produces about 1000 pages a day. Photo — Tony Miller.

Books of high quality 'relatively cheap'

The History department is one of the first to take advantage of desk-top publishing systems at Monash.

"We can now produce books of high quality relatively cheaply," says Dr Andrew Markus, lecturer in History and convener of the group responsible for the new Monash Publications in History series.

Two books — *The Trumpet of Truth: An analysis of Benedetto Dei's Cronica* by Louise M. Courtney, and *Blood from a Stone: William Cooper and the Australian Aborigines' League* by Andrew Markus* — have already been issued in the series and both are selling well at a mere \$4 a copy.

"There are four or five more books in the pipeline," Dr Markus says.

"A lot of valuable work remains unpublished, yet with little more than existing resources this can be changed.

"We plan to publish the best honours thesis each year, and to provide another option for the publication of postgraduate and staff research.

"We see a special need to provide for

works which fall between a book and an article in length, and for spin-offs from major research projects," he says.

The group is involving people outside Monash in the series.

"We are using external readers or experts in the given fields to see if work is worth publishing."

Subscriptions are also being sold around Australia, especially to universities and colleges.

Dr Markus said the university's acquisition of the TEX and LATEX typesetting programs, coupled with laser printers, made desk-top publishing possible.

Secretarial staff could help put the copy on to disks and the typesetting formats could be added later.

"The idea is that we fit in with the life of the department, so that in periods when the office load is relatively light the staff is free to work on our publications."

The process would be speeded up even more if the university went ahead with plans to buy a computerised page

reader, which would transfer typed or photocopied material directly on to floppy disks, he said.

The series was set up last year with a seed grant of \$1200 from the Monash University Publications Committee

which provided working capital.

*Copies can be obtained from Monash Publications in History, Department of History, Monash University, Clayton 3168. Inquiries about the series should be directed to Dr Markus on ext. 2200.

Brains wanted

A team of Monash students is needed to represent the university in *University Challenge*, a new ABC series to be recorded in Hobart from 17-29 August.

Teams of four (plus one reserve) from 16 Australian universities will compete in the series, with the national champions possibly going on to compete overseas.

The format is a general knowledge quiz with an Australian bias. *Trivial Pursuit* addicts will probably have an advantage.

Auditions of Monash hopefuls will be held early in second term in the Halls of Residence. Entrants must be current Monash University students — undergraduate or graduate.

Those interested should contact the secretary, Halls of Residence, on ext 3930.

Council praise for former Vice-Chancellor

The former Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, was created an Officer in the Order of Australia in the Australia Day Honors List. The University Council acknowledged this as follows:

The Monash University Council hereby pays tribute to Professor Raymond Leslie Martin, A.O., M.Sc.(Melb), Ph.D., Sc.D.(Cantab.), D.Sc.(A.N.U.), F.R.A.C.I., F.R.S.C., F.A.A., who served as Vice-Chancellor and an *ex officio* member of Council from 1 February 1977 to 31 January 1987.

During this decade, Professor Martin provided strong and consistent leadership to the university.

Under his stewardship, Monash achieved and maintained an enviable reputation, in Australia and internationally, for the excellence of its research and teaching programs.

Professor Martin came to the Vice-Chancellorship at a time that corresponded quite closely to the beginning of a new austerity in funding for tertiary education in Australia. The 1960s and early 1970s were periods of rapid growth and readily available resources for Australia's university sector.

Credit

Government attitudes changed during the mid-1970s, and the decade that followed was marked by sustained restrictions in funding that led to a time of quiescence for the nation's universities — the so-called 'steady state' period.

It is to Professor Martin's lasting credit that he managed to generate during this period a spirit of enterprise and innovation within the Monash community, maintaining the momentum that had been built up in the earlier years of the university's initial growth and youthful vitality.

He achieved this by establishing an infrastructure that ensured the wise husbandry of resources, while not impeding the decentralisation of academic decision-making to as close as possible to the sources of the university's teaching and research programmes.

He was also instrumental in establishing the Monash University Foundation in 1983 with the aim of providing a measure of financial autonomy to the university in years to come.

During Professor Martin's Vice-Chancellorship, some of the university's most respected and innovative research and graduate teaching centres were established.

These include the Centre for Early Human Development, the Centre for Human Bioethics, the Centre for Molecular Biology and Medicine, and the Centre of Policy Studies.

Their successes show the wisdom of Professor Martin's acceptance of the largely inter-disciplinary nature of much of today's scholarly research, and his readiness to support such activities by removing the traditional boundaries and budgetary constraints that mitigate against the creation of such ventures.

Professor Martin was most influential in helping to bridge the gaps between universities and the worlds of industry and commerce that have existed to the detriment of the Australian economy for far too long.

One of his last projects as Vice-Chancellor was to oversee the establishment of Montech Pty Ltd, a consulting company wholly owned by the university with a continuing brief to facilitate the

development and marketing of ideas generated within the university with commercial promise.

By looking towards industry for new areas of collaborative research and sponsorship, Monash University is achieving a greater degree of independence by being less reliant on the Commonwealth Government as its sole

source of funding, as well as helping to bring to commercial fruition the products of its endeavors in research.

He also actively supported developments of this nature in a broader national forum through his chairmanship of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee's Inter-University Committee on Research (I.U.C.R.) and the Joint C.S.I.R.O. / I.U.C.R. Committee on Research, and his membership of the Joint Business Council of Australia / I.U.C.R. Committee on Research and Development.

Ray Martin's friendly, engaging man-

ner often belied the strength and resolve that so typified his character.

His warmth and friendship was known to many from all sections of the university community, and certainly to those members of Council who served during his Vice-Chancellorship.

It was with pleasure and pride that Council acknowledged at its meeting in March 1987 the creation of Professor Martin as an Officer in the Order of Australia in the Australia Day Honors List. It is a fitting culmination to 10 years of dedicated leadership to Monash University.

Students win Indonesian language prize.



The Australian Asian Association's Indonesian language prize for 1986 has been awarded jointly to Monash students Jill Turbull (second from left) and Philip Johns (second from right). Both are second year students in the department of Indonesian and Malay. The association gives annual awards for excellence in the Indonesian, Chinese and Japanese languages. Mrs Turbull and Mr Johns are pictured with the Dean of Arts, Professor John Hay, left, the association's Victorian chairman, Mrs Elizabeth Simmons, centre, and Indonesian language instructor Mr Basoeki Koesasi. Photo — Tony Miller.

Early warning on sports injury payouts

The director of the Sports and Recreation Association, Doug Ellis, read with more than usual interest the NSW Supreme Court decision ordering the Education Department to pay \$2.2 million to a schoolboy (now a paraplegic) injured while playing rugby league.

The award shocked sporting circles and it could result in a total ban on football in NSW schools (*The Age*, 13 April) and put the future of body sports in doubt.

Mr Ellis recalled that in October 1979 he sent comments on the legal liabilities involved in sporting and recreational activities to the Federal Government's Department of Sport and Recreation.

These comments are obviously even more pertinent today.

"There is an urgent need for a better understanding of legal liabilities involved in sport and for the establishment of safety guidelines in high-risk areas," he wrote.

"An increasing number of cases against local authorities and governing bodies are being brought by people involved in accidents in sports centres.

"There is a pressing need to educate these groups about the relationships between law and sport as members of the general public become more aware of the possibilities of suing for damages

resulting from accident.

"For instance, accidents that take place in swimming pools and other 'attractive nuisance' facilities may attract more attention in the courts in future," he said.

'Liability in tort' arising from negligent acts could become a well-known and feared phrase, particularly where

adventure or risk activities were concerned.

In 1980, Mr Ellis and Mr Neville Turner, senior lecturer in law, initiated, in conjunction with the Faculty of law and the Victorian Department of Sport and Recreation, the inaugural Australian conferences on the topics of sport, recreation and the law.

Rush to attend courses dealing with youth suicide

There is mounting community concern about youth suicide, now the second most common cause of death among adolescents.

This concern was made apparent at Monash recently, when a one-day workshop on youth suicide had to be repeated to accommodate a huge number of applicants.

The workshop, organised by the Centre for Continuing Education, was attended by 180 people in the health, welfare and youth work fields.

It produced a recommendation, sent to the Victorian ministers for police, community services, education and health, to say there was a need for

"more co-ordinated 24-hour services for crisis care and intervention, including support to families and care-givers".

Professionals often needed support from their colleagues, advice and "exchange of thoughts, ideas and experiences whilst dealing in this most difficult and traumatic area", it said.

Speakers at the workshop included: Dr Peter Bush, police surgeon, Victoria Police; Mr David Ansell, social worker, Education Department; Sergeant Vicki Brown, Community Policing Squad, Victoria Police; Ms Sue Costello, Child and Adolescent Services, Austin Hospital; and Ms Jan Donaldson, Network, Victorian Coroner's Court.

Facing up to the future

Teaching ability will be put to the test

Monitoring and appraisal of academics is likely to become "a part of the inescapable future", according to the chairman of the University Grants Commission in the United Kingdom, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer.

This will come about, he believes, because of government pressure or pressure from within the university itself.

Sir Peter has just visited Australia at the invitation of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

He said that today academics completing their probationary periods were accepted into the system willy-nilly.

Their abilities as researchers or teachers were not assessed until later.

When money was not a problem for the government or the university its distribution was not a problem. Then the squeeze began and the government wanted to assess where its money was being spent, Sir Peter said.

It didn't have enough money to cover all the research being done, and teaching as well, so it had to sacrifice the less important research for the more important.

Teaching, too, had to be assessed. And academics were used to being assessed for their research, but not for their teaching ability.

Sir Peter talked on the appraisal system used by the UGC.

"I had very little idea what could be done with a full list of publications brought out by the researchers of each department, so we asked each department to name five publications which

they were happy to have represent their department's research.

"We used independent experts from each area (for example, geography, physics, engineering) to help assess the worth of research papers."

Sir Peter said that this system was still criticised, but far less than he expected.

"The vice-chancellors were by-and-by very grateful. The typical vice-chancellor knows he has weak departments but is not in a position to do anything.

"The University Grants Committee put these vice-chancellors in a better position because we are far enough away from the universities to be considered the voice of God."

Sir Peter said that the UGC had not assessed teaching because performance indicators were insufficient and eye-to-eye assessment was "far too timely and open to gross bias".

"What do you do when you have the teaching results? It isn't a bit clear. Do you give the worst teachers more money as an incentive to improve or the best teachers more money as a reward?"

Sir Peter said a basic problem with all performance indicators was that they could be "doctored" — people could alter their conduct to fiddle the results once they established which indicator was being used.



• The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Logan, is encouraging wide-ranging discussions about the university's future. He is pictured above, centre, at a meeting in his office with, from left, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer (see story), the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ian Polmeare, the Comptroller, Mr Peter Wade and the Registrar, Mr Tony Pritchard. In the photo below Professor Logan talks with staff in the French department. He has made such informal visits to 44 university departments and will continue this program until all departments, administrative and service areas have had a chance to put their cases to him. Photos — Tony Miller.



Some campuses could be preferred to others because of different systems of monitoring academic performance.

He said many committees overlooked a large group of people which was willing to assess performance.

"It is not always the most efficient way, but I believe students' appraisals are fairly consistent and accurate."

Mr Neil Paget, senior lecturer with the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, said there were at least 30 departments at Monash actively involved in the evaluation of courses and teaching.

The aim of such exercises was almost solely to "develop strengths and overcome weaknesses".

Buzz words not out of place in academe

Strategic planning is vitally important for the future of any university, said Dr Leo West following his return from study leave in Europe.

"Broadly, strategic planning means finding a competitive edge and consistently working towards it.

"This can be done through the allocation of resources, regular monitoring, building up competence and ensuring heads of departments are on side."

Dr West, senior lecturer in the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, spent some time in Europe looking at issues relevant to university management.

"Strategic planning also seems to be accompanied by significant public relations — a 'talking up' of the university, of what it is doing and where it is going, he said.

"European universities are finding it is important to develop and project an image."

In the past this sort of language would probably have applied only to American and similar university systems, Dr West said.

"While academics might be sceptical of entrepreneurial buzz words, these seemed to have a big effect on politicians, businessmen and potential clients.

Management experts in the UK had suggested a number of ways that a university could differentiate itself to achieve a competitive edge.

These included deliberately constraining size to produce excellence; going for a market which nobody else was pursuing or for a delivery system that was different (such as distance education); exploiting regional location (as a centre serving the local community) and exploiting entrepreneurial potential.

"You must find a niche in the market and develop a unique advantage," he said.

It was necessary to match administrative policies and practices with the strategic position adopted by the university.

The real challenge for Monash lies in creating the future it wants rather than reacting to the future created by others, says the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan.

The particular leadership or management style appropriate to the last 25 years is not so appropriate for the future, he told staff members at the first of a series of "information sessions" about developments in university policy.

"In a short time Monash has established itself as one of the top universities in Australia; a remarkable achievement," he said.

But this was all achieved during a time of general expansion and fairly static

"Budgeting and personnel policies could work against an entrepreneurial approach," Dr West said.

Movements in European universities had been brought about by pressures which "seemed to transcend political ideologies, and are as evident in Sweden as they are in the UK".

These movements, including strategic planning, performance indicators and government science and research policies, existed at the university system level (resource allocation and the implementation of government policy) and

at the individual university level (university management).

"They are not independent of each other and they have arisen as a result of such pressures as the continuing reduction of resources, the demand for research to solve immediate economic problems, and perceived value in the application of business models of management," Dr West said.

"There are signs that the same movements under the influences of the same pressures are emerging in Australia."

'Can't spend our way out ...'

funding.

"The possibility of additional government funding for universities in the foreseeable future is now very slight.

"We can no longer spend our way out of difficulties or our mistakes."

New developments necessitated raising money elsewhere or diverting resources away from other activities.

"Without departing from our traditional values as a university, we have to devise a different approach in the future in order to defend these values and move ahead," Professor Logan said.

"This statement implies we know what we want and we have the motivation and persistence — and the capacity to

harness our resources — in order to get there.

"In other words, we should reach some agreement about our goals and priorities for the next decade or so.

"The next step is to decide from many alternatives how best to move towards the desired position," he said.

"The process by which we make these decisions is almost as important as the decisions themselves, and involves wide consultation across all constituencies that make up the university."

Professor Logan said he believed the university needed to identify its areas of excellence and allocate resources to them.

Monash dominates IVF field: conference

A video tape, *The IVF Story*, produced by the Monash Medical Faculty and the Queen Victoria Medical Centre, set the scene for the conference.

As well as providing some factual and historical background into IVF, it introduced the two main scientific and medical contributors — Professor Carl Wood, deputy chairman of the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Dr Alan Trounson, director of the Centre for Early Development, both at Monash.

After the video Professor Wood gave a lively description of the history of IVF. He described the difficulties with other possible techniques to overcome human infertility, including the development of an artificial fallopian tube which he had pioneered.

A large number of infertile women suffered from various defects or diseases of the fallopian tubes, he said. As the fallopian tube was both the route of transfer of the human ovum or egg from the ovary to the uterus, and also the normal site of fertilisation of the ovum by spermatozoa, Professor Wood concluded that replacement of the defective fallopian tube by an artificial tube might return fertility to many otherwise infertile women.

Feasible

Although the Monash group was not the first to achieve a successful birth of an infant conceived by IVF, Professor Wood said that the Monash group could now claim both the highest success rate with IVF in the world and the greatest number of births achieved by IVF.

As a result of this — and as a consequence of two successful IVF births to an American woman, Mrs Vicki Baldwin, within the Monash program — the idea of transferring the technology to other countries, particularly the United States, became feasible, and ultimately, IVF-Australia Pty Ltd was set up.

Professor Waller, speaking to the title *IVF — The Moral Dilemma*, illustrated some of the problems associated with the IVF technology by referring to two episodes during the Monash-Queen Victoria Medical Centre IVF program.

The first was the case of the famous "orphaned embryos". This concerned a South American couple killed in an aviation accident, who had not made provision for the future of the embryos, which were still held in cryopreservation.

In the second case a couple agreed to have an IVF embryo of theirs stored by cryopreservation.

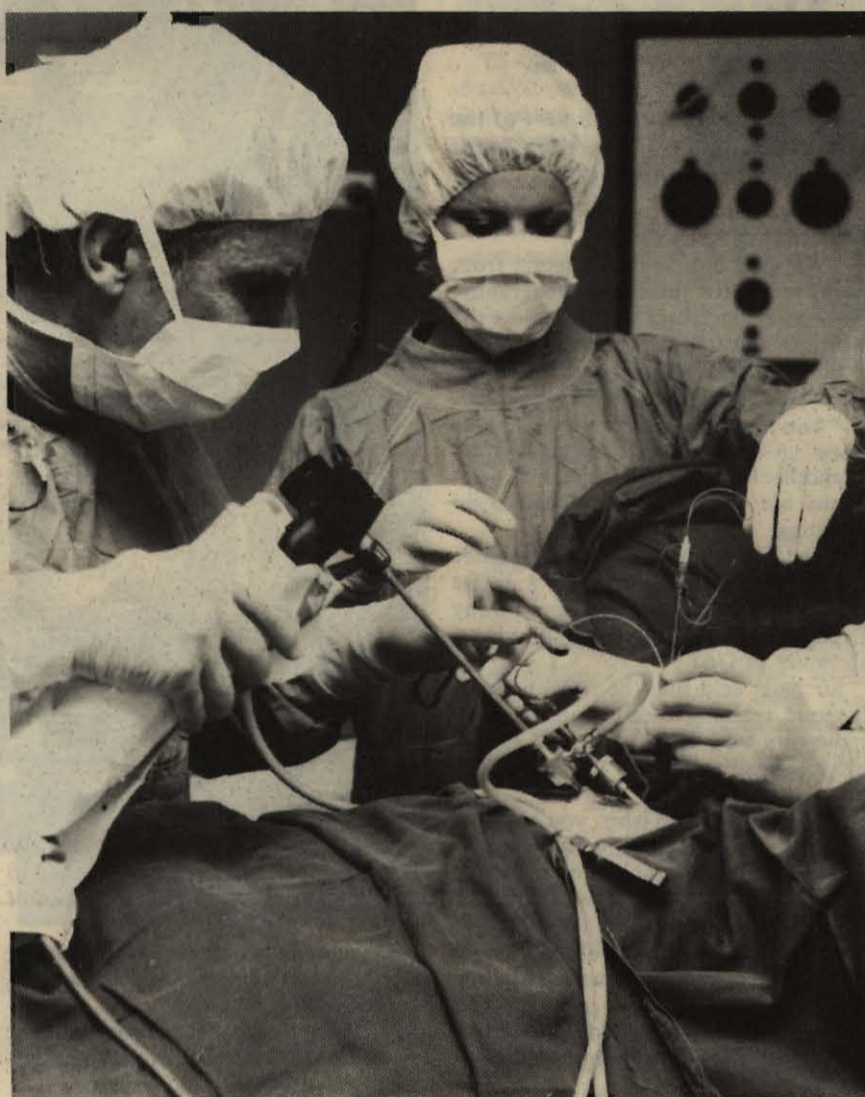
Surrogate

Subsequent unrelated medical complications made a pregnancy for the woman highly inadvisable. Consequently, her two sisters-in-law, both of whom had already successfully had children by the conventional natural means, each volunteered to have the stored embryo implanted in their uterus, to carry the pregnancy through to delivery and then to hand the child over to its genetic mother.

In other words, the two relatives offered to act as surrogate mothers, for no financial reward, for what could be described as the most laudable of motives, that of familial love and concern.

The Waller IVF Committee, in the case of the "orphaned embryos", took the view that "(they would describe) an

It was a real Monash affair at the annual conference of the Licensing Executives Society of Australia and New Zealand says Dr Chris Browne, lecturer in Physiology. The first day was devoted to the issue of in vitro fertilisation and "underlined the domination of Monash in all aspects". This is Dr Browne's account of the conference, held at the Melbourne Hilton before an audience of more than 2000.



● The Monash IVF team performs a laparoscopy.

embryo so produced as 'a genetically unique human entity', and that the main question was: "How much respect should be shown to this genetically human unique entity formed in the laboratory?"

The committee said that embryo cryopreservation should be allowable "... as part of an IVF program in support of infertility treatments for a particular couple, to enhance their chances of a successful pregnancy and live birth".

However, what should occur in the case of "surrogacy for love", as Professor Waller described it? Although this is clearly different from the payment for a surrogate mother, Professor Waller said several problems could arise as a consequence of any surrogate motherhood.

These included the attitude towards the child of all individuals involved, and the attitude and feelings of the child to all of those involved in his or her production.

He summarised these as "the agony of relinquishment, the agony of rejection and the dignity of conception".

Although the committee had not formed a final view on these problems, it felt that at present no surrogacy arrangements should be allowable as part of an IVF program.

Professor Waller also commented on the issue of the rights and status of offspring derived from donor sperm or ova, the legal requirements for the administration of an IVF program, the prohibition of surrogacy, cloning, cross-

species fertilisation and the need for the regulation of IVF by a standing review and advisory committee.

He compared the punitive aspects of the Victorian IVF Law with the more conventional regulation of medical practices through the concept of "unprofessional conduct".

In conclusion, Professor Waller noted that the current legislation should be viewed as only the first step in arriving at appropriate methods to regulate the formation of human life artificially.

Professor Ray Martin, who as Vice-Chancellor had been closely involved in the negotiation of the licensing agreement between the university and IVF Australia, addressed the conference on *The University's position*.

He said that the marketing of the IVF technology was in line with the pressures from the Federal Government for universities to seek outside sources for some of their funding.

Enthusiasm

Most Australian universities, he said, now possessed a commercial arm in the form of a technology-transfer company, and he noted that Monash's own company, Montech Pty Ltd, had been formed. (Dr Paul Hudson, the chief executive of Montech, was in the audience.)

Professor Martin said the commercialisation of the Monash IVF technology was partly due to the enthusiasm of Mrs Baldwin, the successful American IVF mother.

Making the IVF technique available to the North American population was a laudable object given the approximately 10 per cent infertility rate there and the State of Victoria".

The second problem as solved by Monash's agreeing to report to the management of IVF Australia wherever possible a reasonable time in advance of publication of research findings.

Professor Martin noted that to date no problems or disputes had arisen in this traditionally highly sensitive area.

He said the university had already received \$300,000 in advance royalties and this money would be directed to help provide appropriate IVF facilities at the new Monash Medical Centre in Clayton.

Healthy

The managing director of IVF Aus-Delaware, USA, had established its first two clinics: one in Port Chester, New York and the other in Brookwood Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama. Key staff trained by the Monash IVF team had achieved 100 pregnancies with a success rate of about 30 per cent.

Final speaker was Dr Alan Trounson who described some of the future benefits from advances in the IVF technique.

The detection of genetically-determined diseases in embryos was possible, he said, and this would make the goal of the selection of a healthy embryo achievable.

He also suggested that fertilisation could be achieved by direct micro-injection of sperm into the ovum. This would be of special benefit in some cases of male infertility.

Both Professor Wood and Dr Trounson mentioned that research was going on in collaboration with Professor David de Kretzer of the Anatomy department to assess the extent to which IVF could be improved and expanded to overcome various types of male infertility.

The pre-culturing of the fertilised embryo before transplantation was performed in a simple defined culture medium. Dr Trounson felt that this medium might lack some vital substances normally present in the fallopian tube.

Cocktail

Experiments with more embryos were underway to examine if "conditioned" medium obtained from fallopian tube culture could improve the efficiency of the IVF technique.

The other area of difficulty was in implantation of the embryo. The national implantation rate of fertilised human embryos was said both by Dr Trounson and Professor Wood to be less than 50 per cent.

In the IVF situation, the future mother is prepared to receive the embryo by treatment with a cocktail of hormones to mimic the changes that would be occurring in the normal processes of conception.

Therefore it might be possible to gain improvements in implementation by improving the preparation of the uterus. Dr Trounson said that new information Monash was gaining in another important area, that of inhibin, a new reproductive hormone discovered by Professor de Kretzer and his team, showed great promise as an aid to the timing of events that are important to the IVF technique.

Honorary Doctor of Laws for Butchart

The former Registrar, **Jim Butchart**, recently became the first Australian university administrator to receive the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws. He was presented to the Chancellor by **Professor Ross Day**, chairman of the department of Psychology:

Since the 1950s and the heady, optimistic days of the Murray Report, the map of tertiary education in Australia has undergone an enormous change.

Then there were six universities with the power to award degrees.

Now there are 19 or 20 and many colleges of advanced education which do so.

The expansion — perhaps 'explosion' is a more expressive term — has been dramatic and rapid.

What we tend to overlook in all of this is that universities are not like mushrooms which suddenly and unexpectedly appear in the fields.

Their establishment and development is an extraordinarily complex procedure involving governments, councils, staff, students, committees and boards.

The Registrar is closely associated with all of these.

Passion

He or she is the academic secretary of the university with responsibility for overseeing the smooth operation of the academic activities of the institution.

The legislative and administrative tasks encompass enrolments, examinations, academic records, the conduct of academic boards and committees, the setting up of regulations, the interpretation and sometimes the enforcement of those regulations, and many more responsibilities than I have time to list.

During these Monash years, Jim Butchart was active in other community services.

He had a long involvement with scouting and rose to the highest rank in Victoria — that of Chief Commissioner from 1968 to 1976.

For this he was honored with the Officership of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

His private passion, it is not entirely irrelevant to add, is firing rifles at targets.

A psychologist would not find it difficult to believe that this might be in compensation for not being allowed to engage in the same activity at meetings of the Professorial Board.

Mr Chancellor, the task of a Registrar does not lend itself to flamboyance, self-advertisement, or a place at the centre of the academic stage.

The registrar's place is traditionally in the wings, making sure that the play is going smoothly and according to the script; and, of course, serving as a prompt — mainly to professors who have either forgotten their lines or who have never learned them.

The better the Registrar's task is done the less is heard of him, and the more of those he helps.

Accordingly, public recognition is rare. It is unfortunate that this is so.

Today we seek to reverse that state of affairs in the way which only universities are empowered to do, by the conferral of one of our highest honors, a Doctorate of Laws.

That all of these things have gone on smoothly for a quarter of a century at Monash is due in considerable part to James Douglas Butchart, appointed as Assistant Registrar in 1960, as Deputy Registrar in 1963, and as Academic Registrar in 1965 — a title changed to Registrar in 1980.

Quietly, efficiently and with commendable self-effacement he assisted with the establishment of regulations, committees, and the conduct of our affairs that have served us so well for so long.

In times of crisis — and there have been many — he has guided our course with a keen eye to regulations and with absolute integrity.

We learned early to trust his advice. We owe him a debt of gratitude for his unstinting service to our affairs.

Jim Butchart came to Monash when it was paddocks and pine trees, and a few people of remarkable vision.

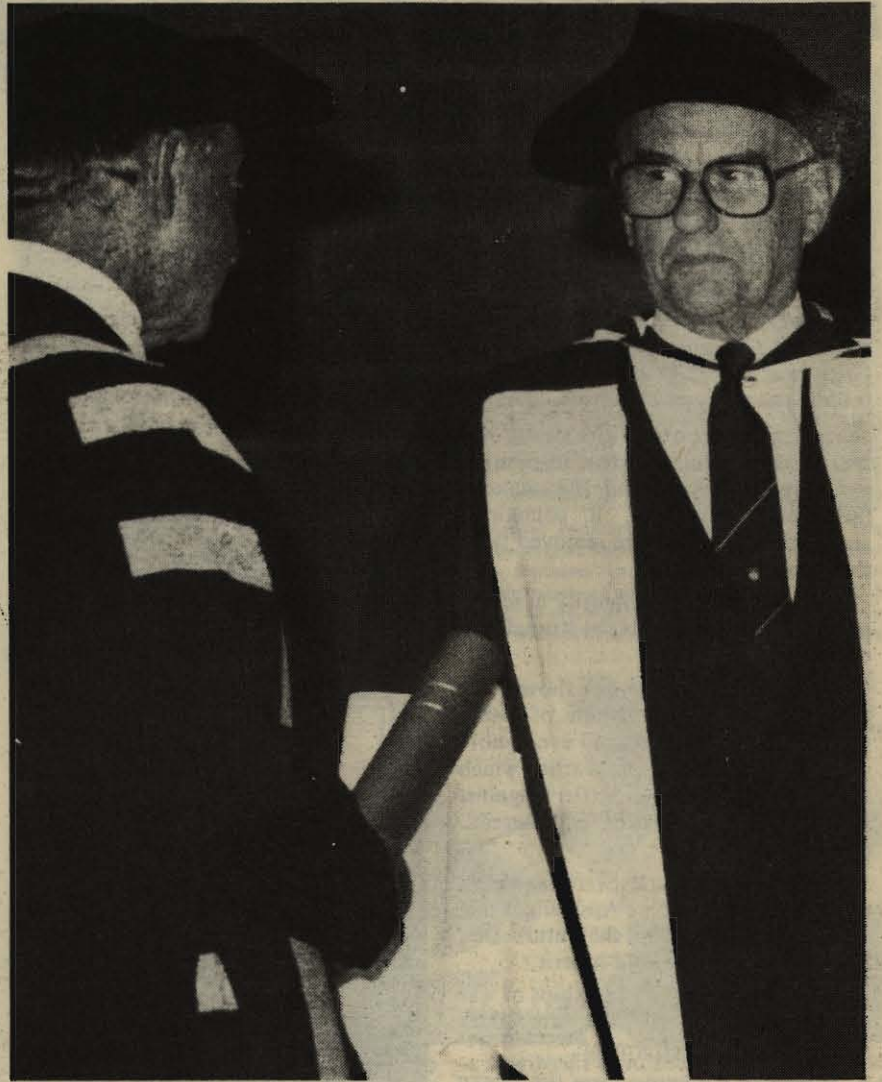
He came well prepared to join the embryo university in the enterprise of establishing a new centre for teaching, research and scholarship.

He had received the degree of Bachelor of Economics from the University of Sydney and a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Melbourne.

He set about the business of developing academic administrative services with confidence, shrewdness, and uncanny skill.

It is mainly for his contribution to this often forgotten but key side of university life that we honor him and pay tribute to him today.

• Dr Butchart receives his award from the Chancellor, Sir George Lush.



A little restraint goes a long way

While other newspapers may have tried to sensationalise a heading: "Greenies give God the thumbs down", *Monash Reporter* (1 April) gave the item restrained coverage:

Beneath the heading the article reproduces the first page of my book where it is apparent that:

- the "Greenies" are government officials implementing government procedures;
- rather than giving "the thumbs down", the officials were attempting to articulate the implications of the proposed action.

This is a bit of a tongue-in-cheek way of introducing the subject of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), a subject which governments in Australia, Asia, North America and Europe consider serious enough to have proclaimed legislation.

Varied

Probably you would have heard about the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) which are prepared under this legislation.

EIA has been around for almost two decades and plenty of books and articles have been written about it, so why publish another book?

The simple answer is that there is nothing else available which brings together the many and varied aspects of EIA under one cover, provides guidance for those involved, or takes an Australian outlook.

Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice provides a background to EIA; why we need to consider environmental effects of actions, and why ESA has only recently come about.



This history is extended through examination of the legislation and procedures of some national governments overseas.

The Australian context comes from comparison of procedures of the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments.

Nothing is simple, however. There are many pitfalls with EIA. For example, what is a significant environmental impact? How is it measured? How do you compare different impacts? What should you include in an EIS? How is the public involved in all this? Where does Social Impact Assessment fit in? How can the EIS be made to help or confuse decision making...? And many more.

My book gives guidance for these issues. It concentrates attention on the process of EIA, reminding the reader of things like:

- EIA does not override other legislation nor does it provide an environmental 'veto' over actions — EIA only articulates environmental effects and provides advice which decision makers are at liberty to ignore;
- EIA is a 'good play' and can provide

government with a scapegoat for decisions;

- EIA is not an impediment to development nor need it be expensive (it can save money)
- EIA is open to manipulation, like all other procedures where value judgements and interpretation are involved.

Finally, so that the reader does not become hopelessly confused and bogged-down in the complexity of EIA, there is a short chapter ("Steps to EIA") to keep you on the road. There are also over 100 references generally available in the Monash libraries.

As with all procedures, unless you have a 'map' to guide you through, you may well reach the point of saying "the h...* with it".

Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice provides both a map, and an understanding of how the detours and culs-de-sac have come about. It is available from the Graduate School of Environmental Science, ext. 4620.

Ian Thomas

*We think God — or Ian Thomas — meant Hell by this device. — Ed.

Gallipoli was prelude to a much more agonising battle

Dr Marilyn Lake's Ph.D. thesis, *The Limits of Hope: Soldier Settlement in Victoria 1915-1938* has been published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne. The book was launched by Professor Graeme Davison of the department of history, who was one of Dr Lake's supervisors.

Seventy years after the Anzacs waded ashore at Gallipoli, the gunfire of the Great War still reverberates in the Australian national consciousness.

The tragic heroism of the young Anzacs is a perennial source of inspiration for novelists, artists and film-makers; the more compelling, it sometimes seems, the further we are removed from the events themselves.

There is a dramatic intensity in scenes of battle that transcends the struggles of everyday life.

Yet as Marilyn Lake has shown, for many Anzacs the hardships of battle were but a prelude to an even more agonising and drawn-out battle, which they waged as soldier settlers against poor soil, drought, debt and bureaucratic incompetence.

Even while the battles were raging on the Western front, some Australians had turned their minds to the future that Australia's heroes would inherit.

The more intense the hardships of war the more glowing, perhaps, were their dreams of social betterment.

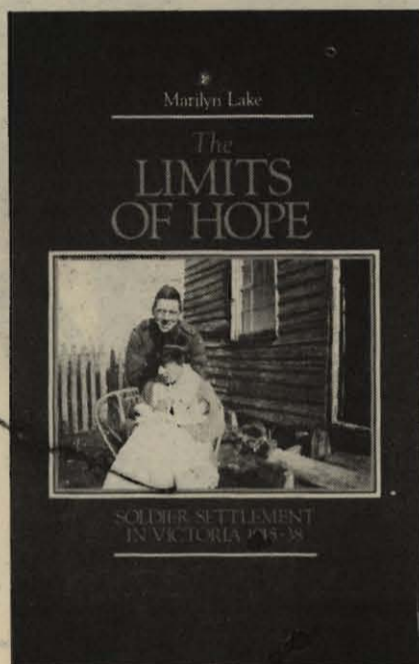
'Homes fit for heroes' was the slogan of the hour.

In one of his 'Digger Smith' verses, C.J. Dennis pictures a war-weary Anzac sitting on a fence somewhere out west, ruminating on the experience of war and his vision of the future.

"I've seen so much uv dirt an' grime
I'm mad to 'ave things clean.
I've seen so much uv death," 'e said —
"So many cobbors lyin' dead —
You won't know what I mean;
But, lad, I've 'ad so much uv strife
I want things straightened in my life."
"I've seen so much uv 'ate," 'e said —
"Mad 'ate an' silly rage —
I'm yearnin' for clear thoughts,"
said 'e.
"Kindness an' love seem good to me.
I want a new, white page
To start all over, clean an' good,
An' live me life as reel men should."

(*The Sentimental Bloke*)

In the period between 1915 and 1938, 40,000 ex-soldiers (about 11,000 in Victoria) and their families attempted to write a new clear white page as soldier-settlers throughout Australia.



From the first pages of *The Limits of Hope*, there is a sense of tragic inevitability about their prospects for, as Dr Lake makes clear, soldier settlement was but the last of a long line of failures in small-scale rural settlement in Australia.

From the first, those who had witnessed the failure of free selection and closer settlement had prophesied the failure of soldier settlement.

Yet, like the generals of the Western front, politicians were slow to concede the futility of the struggle and the settlers themselves loath to surrender.

The Limits of Hope is the first book to tell their story. It is surprising, but also significant, that it has remained so long untold.

Part of Dr Lake's achievement is that she has been able to view the settlers'

story not from the vantage point of the bureaucrats who created the scheme but through the eyes of the men and women who suffered it.

To do so she has had to penetrate the detailed record of transactions between the soldier settlers and the government contained in the hundreds of soldier-settler files in the Victorian Public Records Office.

Like all bureaucratic records, these contained their share of routine transactions, but at their richest, they are as moving as the war diaries and letters which Patsy Adam Smith and Bill Gamgame have used to illustrate the inner experiences of Anzacs at war.

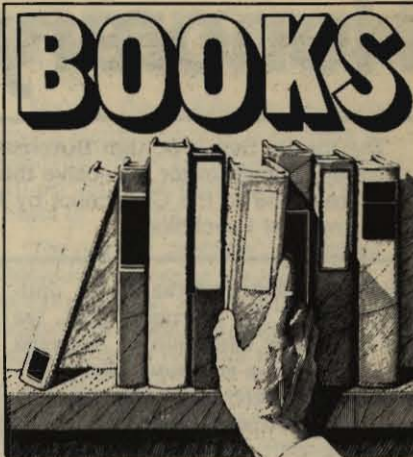
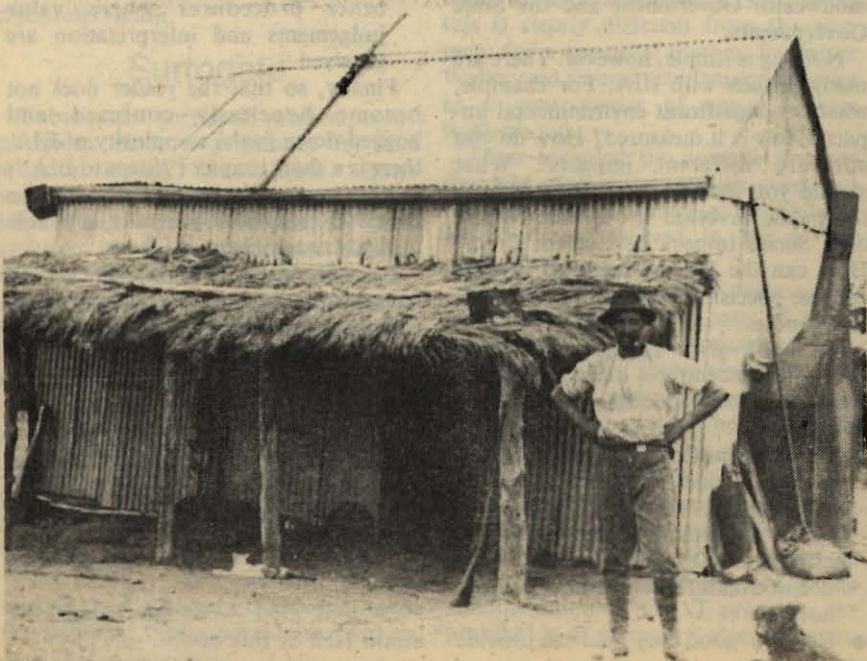
Here, for example, is Fred Gardam, a soldier-settler dairy farmer, explaining his failure to meet his monthly repayments:

I don't know what to do. I'm a trier and don't waste money, I very seldom drink I don't suppose I spend 5s a year on drink and we never go to an entertainment and my wife is a good housekeeper and we live very plainly and if the CBS would make those payments a little easier by a revaluation I am confident I can pull through. I don't want to leave the place, I have put in 10 of the best years of my life here and have done my best, a man can't do more . . .

The stoic simplicity of Gardam's language echoes the similar down-to-earth realism of Lawson, Furphy and Bert Facey.

Was there something, one wonders, about the privations of war and the rural frontier that stripped their utterance of pretension and enabled them, as Bill Gamgame remarks of the Anzacs, to 'keep their minds squarely on the world around them'? There is a similar

● Below: Fred Roberts leaves his block c.1929. More than half the settlers had left the land by 1938 when the Closer Settlement Commission wound up its affairs. Below left: Corrugated iron house with brush verandah, Nandaly, c.1921.



unstudied simplicity in snapshots which illustrate the book.

As historians it is often our fate to be the sheltered — but helpless — witnesses of other men's and women's sufferings.

One of Dr Lake's achievements in this book is to tell the story of the soldier-settlers with the same qualities of simplicity and compassion that they themselves so valued.

As a feminist historian she brings a further dimension to the history of soldier-settlement. The myth of Gallipoli is a myth about manhood but the sufferings of war and the consequences were shared by both men and women.

In her chapter 'the mobilisation of women', Dr Lake describes the jarring conflict between feminine expectations and the realities of rural survival which soldier-settlement imposed on the wives and daughters of settlers.

I am sure that, like *Double Time* (see below) and her recent essays on masculinity, these chapters will become an important contribution to the developing argument about the relations between the sexes in Australian history.

Graeme Davison

● Marilyn Lake was awarded a Ph.D at Monash in December, 1984. She co-authored the book, *Double Time: Women in Victoria 150 years* (Penguin, 1985) with another Monash graduate, Farley Kelly. Dr Lake is now a member of the Monash University Council.

Prize winning pursuit up the bushmen's trail

The Australian Academy of the Humanities-Esso award for a substantial contribution to the understanding of the history of culture in Australia has been won by Monash art historian Leigh Astbury.

Announcing the award, the academy said Mr Astbury's book *City bushmen: The Heidelberg School and the rural mythology* (Oxford University Press) "challenges a number of longstanding assumptions about the Heidelberg School and its contribution to the nationalism of the 1880s and 1890s".

Mr Astbury said: "To some extent I was exploding myths but I hope I haven't killed off the Heidelberg paintings conclusively."



● Leigh Astbury.

He said he was interested in whether these paintings erupted spontaneously out of the artists' imagination "which I doubted".

"I set out to find the visual language from which they drew.

"One of the theses in the book is the idea that these paintings pick up on a popular tradition of photography and illustration."

The most enjoyable part of doing research for the book, he said, was being in the State Library and leafing through old illustrated magazines and illustrated newspapers on microfilm, and studying La Trobe Library pictures.

Mr Astbury paid a tribute to the help he received from Graeme Davison, now Monash professor of history. He said Professor Davison had most influence on the book's historical line.

He said that in the last four or five years there had been a trend back into configuration and art schools were finding that students were beginning to enrol for drawing classes.

"The relevance of the Australian mythic tradition to the students of 1987 is that it is there at the back of their minds as an historical fact, and very few students would accept it uncritically."

Mr Astbury's next book will be about the 1890 artists' perception of their own city environment.

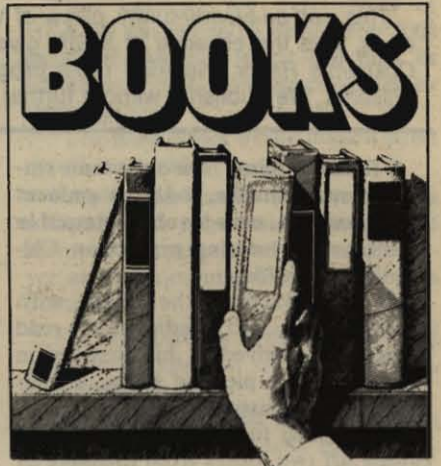
The paintings presented an urban

view of the bush. The trail of the bushmen was selective. The concentration on certain aspects of rural life to the exclusion of others lent them a "mythic quality".

For instance the Wallaby Track people existed, but they were not a typical feature of the bush in a period when labor had become unionised and station owners had become increasingly meagre with their handouts.

Mr Astbury said that in high school and HSC he was interested in the practical side of painting "but I would not have been great shakes as an artist".

He developed the book from his MA thesis, producing a chapter every Christmas for six years.



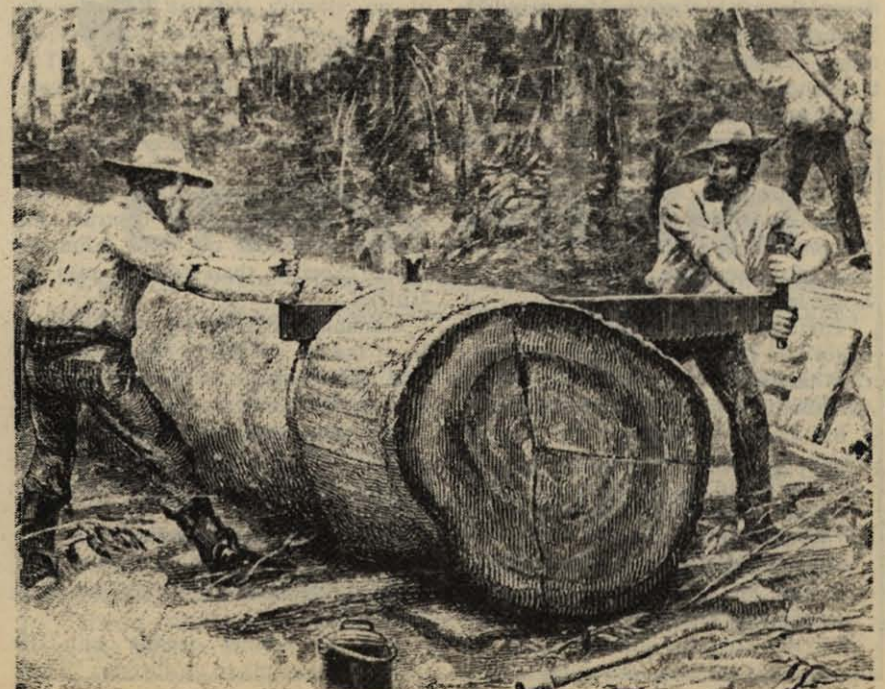
CITY BUSHMEN

THE HEIDELBERG SCHOOL AND THE RURAL MYTHOLOGY

LEIGH ASTBURY



● Left: William Macleod's *On the Road*, circa 1888, and below, W.S. Stacey's *Splitters in the Forest*, 1886.



Three delinquents were about to wreck my bike

This not un-bloody-furiny piece of writing crossed the editor's desk last week. It is the essence of a talk given by mathematician Mike Deakin on *Ockham's Razor*, the ABC radio program produced and hosted by Robyn Williams. We publish it without further comment.

A friend of mine, then a graduate student in mathematics, today an eminent mathematician, once involved himself in a community tutoring project on Chicago's South Side.

He approached the task with thoroughness and dedication, read Piaget, and arrived at his first lesson with a five-inch piece of string, a ruler and a pair of scissors.

He assigned to his pupil the task of cutting off two inches from the piece of string, and then measuring the rest. To his chagrin, he found that she took the two inches neither from the left nor the right, but from the middle.

"Fool that I am," he recounted, "of infinitely many possibilities, I neglected all but two."

This story was brought back to mind for me when, in my pursuit of an amateur interest in linguistics, I learned that these are not only prefixes and suffixes, those little gargoyles we put on the beginnings and the ends of words, but also infixes that slot into the middle.

"But don't be upset that you overlooked the possibility," I was told, "you would. Infixes don't exist in English."

Disapprove

What, no infixes in English? Does our rich language contain none? New as the whole concept of infix was to me, I girded nonetheless my loins and set out in its quest.

My first rationalisation was that I had in fact seen one. In PNG *Tokpisin* they have a verb *bagarap*, which means "to spoil", "to break" or "to wreck" which has been taken over by a group of anti-smoking (and other things) campaigners, who, regrettably, misspell it and also, in my view, get its meaning wrong but that is another story and I do, but grudgingly and in part, agree with their aims, but not, mind you, all their methods (which isn't to say I don't have a sneaking admiration for some of those too), and I recognise that they can also be quite creative, every bit as creative, at their best, as the advertising industry they set out to subvert, although one could wish that they could give credit where credit is due and spell the name of their own organisation more correctly, though I hope it's not disloyal to say so.

Sorry, I just realised I got carried away there on a train of parenthetical thought and indulged in what the style manuals call "ribbon writing".

Ribbon writing is very naughty and the manuals disapprove of it.

It causes monstrous sentences like that one back there, and these tend to fog the brain.

Now there are languages where the ribbon writing takes place, not at the level of the sentence, as in English, but at the level of the word.

These are called "agglutinative languages" — Turkish is an example — and they have infixes that act in the word as parenthetical remarks do in the sentence.

But back to *bagarap*. It's a good, regular verb in *Tokpisin* and so takes *-im* (a suffix) in the transitive. Compare: *Wiliwil bolong mi emi bagarap* — "My bicycle is broken"

Tripela raskol oli bagarapim wiliwil bolong mi — "Three delinquents wrecked my bicycle."

But the *Tokpisin* speaker can invest the sentence with an even darker shade

of desolation, by the judicious insertion of another *-im*:

Tripela raskol oli bagarimapim wiliwil bolong mi — "Three delinquents utterly wrecked my bicycle".

An infix!

Now there are those who say that *Tokpisin* is merely a dialect of English and, if this is to be believed, then I rest my case. Here, we have an infix, pure and undiluted.

But I hardly suppose that I can quite so easily succeed in my quest. For now, not only earnest undergraduates and professional linguists, but nearly everybody realises that *Tokpisin* isn't English, even if a lot of its words once were.

So back to the chase. My next thought, indeed, was a negative one. English has an abhorrence of the infix, so great, my mind told me, that it outlaws it, even when it isn't really there. We may not, we are told, split the infinitive.

So it's wrong to say "Three delinquents were about to utterly wreck my bicycle". You see "to wreck" is the main verb, and you mustn't interrupt it.

Now you might argue that there is a verb in English "to utterly wreck", that's different from the more prosaic verb "to wreck", but your average, normal grammarian might be inclined to see the word "utterly" as an adverb modifying the verb "to wreck" and so, quite definitely, splitting the infinitive.

You're supposed to say either: "Three delinquents were about to utterly wreck my bicycle" (on second thoughts, no)

or "Three delinquents were about to wreck utterly my bicycle" (no, not that either)

or "Three delinquents were about to wreck my bicycle utterly" (oh Gawd!).

Scientific American, rightly regarded as a model of good precise style, accepts the split infinitive, and you can find a dozen, at least, in every issue.



The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science by contrast has editors who nose out split infinitives more expertly than trained pigs do truffles.

Common parlance, of course, allows it — indeed infinitives can be so split that bits disappear. "Johnny," calls the distracted mother to her 12-year-old, "have you cleaned up your room like I said to?" (Perhaps, if she weren't so distracted, she might say "as I asked" — perhaps not.)

Now this is an interesting case. You clearly can't say "like I said to", without reference to the main verb (here "clean").

But the mother dealing with the 12-year-old wants to go further: "Have

you cleaned up your room, like I said to clean up your room?", reminding the little bugger that she did say to him to clean up his room. But why need she repeat it?

She knows, and he knows that the subject on which he was spoken to was the cleaning of his room.

So a repetition of the word "clean" is consigned to the abyss and an infinitive is split beyond hope of reconstruction.

Now if the words "to wreck" or "to clean" really are each seen as, in effect, one word — a verb that just happens to be written in two bits, this same logic can be applied to other such compounds.

"You don't need to go to the newsagency to buy *The Age*. You can get it at the nearest milk bar."

Washers-up

Already one compound verb has been interrupted; "n't" comes (as an infix?) into the verb "do need". That's standard. So is another modification. "Can get" — OK, a very good compound verb. "Can usually get" — insert that into the sentence, and only an ultrapendant would object.

People who moan and groan over split infinitives allow without any qualms "you can usually get".

Or even closer — why outlaw the split infinitive and allow the split future tense? "Henry," wrote Hilaire Belloc, "will very soon be dead". And generations thrilled to the verse and its shocking ambience. But no one criticised the grammar.

But these aren't proper infix questions. Fascinating they may be, but no linguistics professor worth his lungs would pause to glute them gley.

So I had to think again. And it came to me that, at the time of the Korean armistice, the *Launceston Examiner*, in an excess of grammatical rectitude, had realised that the true plural of Prisoner Of War was Prisoners Of War, not Prisoner of Wars, and so one shouldn't write POWs, but PsOW, and similarly MsP, JsP, GsG, etc. They produced a delight of such headlines.

What a lovely infix — very regionalised, highly specialised, and now, of course, dead. Pity.

About the time that the PsOW were coming home from Seoul, I and my brothers and sisters had to wash up the dishes for my dad and mum. This was then, as now, called the "washing up", and my parents would organise this, but leave us kids to do the work with exhortations like "We need two washers-up and three driers".

It never seems to have occurred to them that they should really have said "wash-uppers" and "dry-uppers", so as to avoid possible infixes.

And later, when I went to youth camps, they were much less couth and said "Five washer-uppers — youse five in the back'll do."

A similar comment applies to the multiple prefixes that pile up to form the names of complex chemical compounds. These produce remarkably rococo apparent infixes with numerals, Greek letters and assorted bits of punctuation.

But again, these are not true infixes, and besides there are many who would query whether words like 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-methyl-D-glucose are really English.

Then too we can dismiss those modifications to the interiors of some words as not being true infixes either. So goose becomes geese in the plural and woman, women.

If they become (say) *goolise* and *woliman*, we would have a true infix, and they don't, so we don't.

I did, however, come across something much closer to a genuine infix some months ago in a letter from one of the less literate members of the legal profession.

Lawyers, where ordinary mortals would write "you", put "yourself". This man, however, wrote "your good self". Now there are contexts in which adjectives like good can qualify the noun self.

There is a book called *The Divided Self*, a work of philosophical psychology, and then we can have the questing self, the moral self and even the good self in similar contexts.

But the lawyer, clearly, was not writing in any such context, but rather in the legal area where other, less fulsome, lawyers would write yourself.

No, I think that good here is a genuine infix and that the splitting up of the word into which it has been inserted must be seen as a device to hide the fact that it has this status. Similarly with the letter I once had from an Indian gentleman who referred to himself as "my unworthy self".

I came upon another, genuine, if rather trivial infix quite by chance while leafing through the *Macquarie Dictionary*. The Major Mitchell (as two words) is a type of cockatoo, but if you insert a hyphen, you get the verb to Major-Mitchell, which means, as the football commentators would have it, "to cover more ground than the early settlers".

The Americans do the same thing with pork-barrel and whistle-stop, and doubtless there are other examples.



For a time, I thought that the *as* that turns Australia into Australasia was a true infix. We use it when we want to add unto ourselves the New Zealanders, the Papua New Guineans and assorted islanders.

Reluctantly, however, I decided that Australasia was a compound derived from Austral and Asia and so meaning "South of Asia", which is more or less right.

But this explanation will not do when it comes to Malaysia. This is a federation of the old states that formed Malaya together with some bits of Borneo.

The *si* that indicates the distinction between the previous Malaya and the greater Malaysia would seem to be a true infix and it's hard to put any other gloss on it.

And we Australians can provide another example also. C.J. Dennis used it in *The Australaise*. It came up the other day. "Go to the footy?" I asked a mate. "Don't talk about it," he answered, "the Roys got done like a dinner. The game was a di-bloody-total-saster!"

How's that for an infix?

"Fan-bloody-tastic," was Robyn Williams's reply.

'Pompous swollen-headed ass to blame for present difficulties'

The office of Dr Alan Gregory, a senior lecturer in Education, has all the earmarks of the work area of a busy academic.

But it is even more cluttered today because of the presence of carton upon carton of letters, some already transcribed and others waiting to be.

And these cartons are the reason why Alan, whose main department interests are economics, commercial and curriculum — and the history of education — has had to update his writing plans.

Alan has had an active association with the youth organisation, Somers Camp and Power House, which asked him to write its history.

Along the way (at Eastnor Castle, in England) he chanced upon, in the family archives, some personal (and unpublished) letters of the camp's founder Arthur, Lord Somers, governor of Victoria from 1926 to 1931.

Lord Somers' sister Verena kept every letter that her brother had written to her — from notes on ruled lines when he first learned to write, to letters written just before his death in July, 1944. They used the family petnames of Wag (Verena) and Worm (Arthur).

Alan Gregory says that while a lot of the material is chit-chat the rest of it provides an extraordinarily interesting commentary on the social, economic and political life in Victoria in the late 1920s, as seen by a vice-regal person.

Here are some extracts from the uninhibited correspondence:

● **On a new Labor government:** "I am strongly of the opinion that the advent of a Labor administration here is all to the good. The other parties completely failed to pull together . . ."

● **On the Depression:** "Unemployment is still bad here and processions of men parade the streets. So far they have been quite orderly . . . Our unemployment here will probably rise to 30 per cent, compared with 14 per cent in England . . ."

● **On the appointment of a governor-general** (Lord Somers, as senior State governor, filled in as governor-general after Lord Stonehaven returned to England): "It (the appointment of an Australian) will be a great mistake from every point of view and not popular with the bulk of the people. Whoever they appoint must be absolutely untainted by domestic disputes and policies and they can't find an Australian who is that. If he has taken any part in public life out here he must have trodden on someone's toes . . ."

"The proposal is recognised as being put forward at the instigation of a section of the Southern Irish Catholic Party headed by that tiresome Dr Mannix . . ."

"What they really want is a real live Duke with many quarterings and a long family history. There is much veneration here for the old English nobility. I only

just pass muster, being sixth in the line . . ."

"We have just heard on the wireless that the judge Sir Isaac Isaacs has been appointed governor-general. I suppose this was inevitable. I don't see how the king could stand up against it if he was entirely on his own . . . The really unfortunate thing is that this is a purely political appointment of a partisan type and leads to all kinds of intrigue . . ."

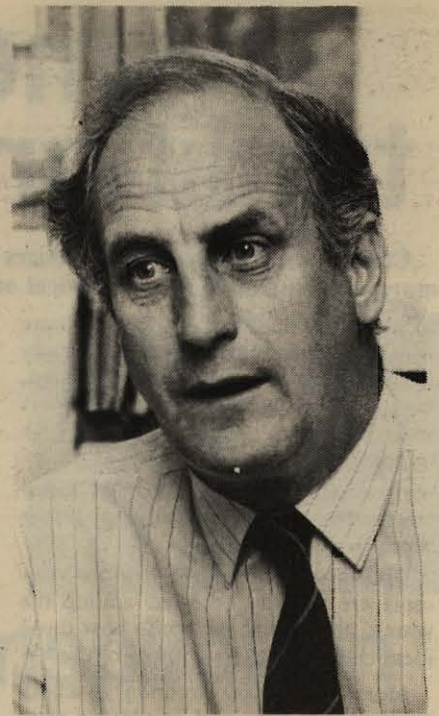
● **On federal and state governments:** "We are extremely top-heavy and overloaded in governments so administrative expenses are out of all proportion to our means . . ."

● **On Mr Bruce** (the former prime minister and later Lord Bruce): "Many people are blaming him for our present difficulties and all (are) beginning to realise what I said when I first saw him — that he is a pompous swollen-headed ass . . ."

Alan Gregory says that Lord Somers had "a tremendous sense of duty", and the foundation of the boys' camp was an interesting and imaginative experiment. Originally such camps were designed to heal divisions in society between industrial working class boys and public school boys.

Today Somers brings in people from ethnic backgrounds and from homes. And now there is a Lady Somers camp as well.

So Alan is continuing to write his history of Somers Camp and Power



● Dr Alan Gregory

House, but as a spin-off he has produced a slim booklet on the 100th anniversary of Lord Somers' birth — *LORD SOMERS: Something of the life and letters of Arthur, 6th Baron Somers, containing some of the Worm to Wag letters.*

The Somers letters themselves will be the subject of a third book.

MONASH FOOTNOTE: The camp records show that a boy called George Lush attended the first Somers camp. That boy is now the Chancellor — Sir George Lush.

● The family in the grounds of Eastnor Castle: Lord Somers, daughter Elizabeth and Lady Somers c.1934.



It was very pleasing to see published in *Monash Reporter* (April 1) part of the text of the occasional address given by Professor Di Yerbury, Vice-Chancellor of Macquarie University, at a science graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Professor Yerbury spoke about the lower participation rate of women in science and technology and of some of the reasons why this might be so.

She described the attitudinal and institutional barriers which must be overcome if the situation is to change.

Examples were given of the kinds of obstacles which women face, including some from Professor Yerbury's own life.

The harsher negative points which needed to be made were delivered with humor and restraint.

I was present at the ceremony as the guest of a friend who was graduating with Honors.

We had originally met through our membership of a minority group — mature-age, female science students.

We belonged to that group precisely because earlier in our lives we had experienced the very barriers described by Professor Yerbury.

It was therefore with great disappointment and anger that I listened to the remarks made by the Chancellor before he closed the proceedings.

He described women as being like Don Quixote, always "tilting at windmills", suggesting that the obstacles to women's greater participation in science

MONASH REPORTER



and technology are figments of their imagination.

It was particularly ironic that he should make these remarks given that Professor Yerbury is the first and only woman Vice-Chancellor of an Australian University and that there was only one woman among the gathering of science academics on the dais.

It was also a great pity that the Chancellor chose a public occasion to make his remarks.

For many of the family members and friends present it was probably the one and only time that they had visited Monash.

If the views expressed by the Chancellor were construed as being those of the university, a great disservice will have been done to the very substantial

efforts which are being made at Monash to establish equal opportunity principles and practices.

While participation rates for young women in science studies at undergraduate level have risen there is a progressive decline as the study level increases.

A recent report by Patra Antonis on behalf of the Monash Association of Graduate Students (published in *Monash Reporter*, March 4) highlighted this decline at the level of progression to postgraduate study.

At Monash a much smaller proportion of women than men apply for postgraduate scholarships. The report also showed however that the success rate for women who did apply was greater than that for men.

The obstacle appears to be at the

point of making the decision to apply.

The nature of this obstacle has not yet been determined but it is nonetheless real, as are the other barriers described by Professor Yerbury.

Genuine attempts must be made to break down these barriers to full participation by women in all aspects of science rather than to shrug them off as illusory.

It was at the prompting of the 1986 Committee of the Monash Association of Graduate Students that I have written this letter.

That committee fully shares the views which I have expressed.

Margaret Sloan
Project Officer
Monash Association
of Graduate Students

Women still opt for traditional jobs

Changes to recruitment procedures and the apprentice system could see more women employed in technical areas.

Suzanne Dillon, a Monash graduate who has just completed a research study into non-traditional jobs for women, says she is confident more employers will welcome women training for technical professions.

However it still seems women themselves are opting for traditional career choices.

Dr Dillon claims while feminist concepts are broadly accepted among the young, girls fail to recognise how those ideas can apply to their own lives.

More than 2000 secondary school students, teachers and employers were interviewed and their thoughts collated

into Dr Dillon's book, *Jobs for the Girls — Why not Technical?*

The study revealed girls continue to choose "women's jobs" because they fear it would not be possible to combine a technical career with other perceived obligations placed on women by society.

The fears were not all on the part of the girls.

The study found boys also were concerned about the disruption of family life if girls were to enter their traditional domain.

Dr Dillon says boys interviewed for the book were openly hostile to the idea of girls competing for jobs in the technical area.

"Most girls understand that they are likely to work for a large part of their lives, but they see themselves in jobs — often part-time — rather than careers," Dr Dillon said.

"Given the realities of current divorce rates and the reduction in female job opportunities as a result of technological change, can girls afford such limited ambitions or is this just a path to future poverty?"

Dr Dillon, who taught in secondary schools for some years, said the most disheartening aspect of that experience was seeing the amount of talent wasted.

And she claims parents are generally too ill-informed about the labor market to exert the right influence on their daughters who are interested in entering any non-traditional occupation.

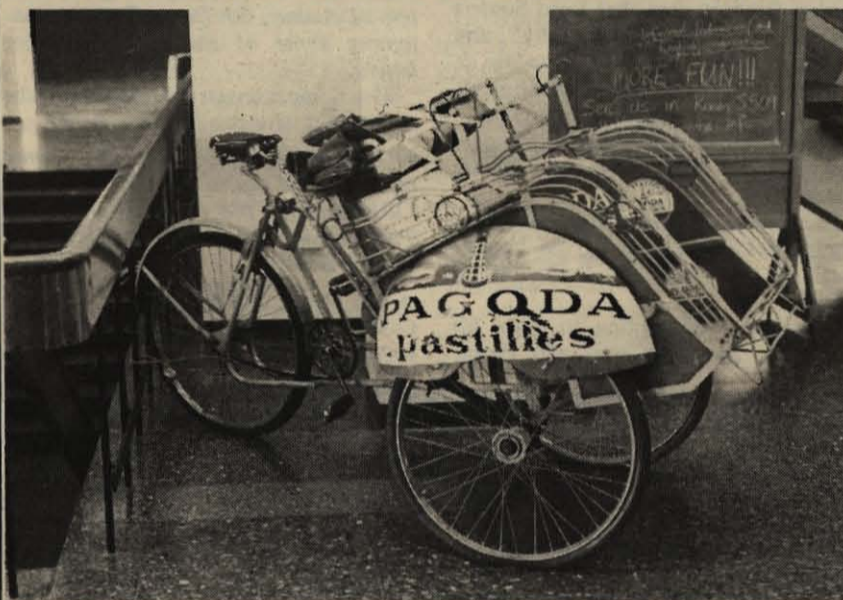
She believes more informed career advice from parents and teachers is imperative if girls are not to make job choices which are either dead-end, or will lead them ultimately to relying on the social welfare system.

• Dr Dillon, a management consultant in the public relations section of Telecom, did her BA, Dip.Ed. and Ph.D. at Monash. Her husband, Tharam, was a senior lecturer in Electrical Engineering at Monash before taking up the foundation chair in Computer Science at La Trobe University.



• Dr Dillon

From sea-bed to Down Under



• The becak (three-wheeled bicycle) is being rejected as a mode of transport in its homeland, Indonesia, because it "exploits people". This jettisoned becak was on display for many weeks in the ground floor foyer of the Menzies Building. It was salvaged from the Indonesian seabed and brought to Australia for its novelty value. A restored becak will soon be on permanent display in the department of Indonesian and Malay. Photo — Tony Miller.

Adelaide appoints V-C

Professor Kevin Marjoribanks has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide.

He has been Acting Vice-Chancellor since the sudden death of Professor Don Stranks in August 1986.

Professor Marjoribanks was appointed to the Chair of Education at the University of Adelaide in 1975, from the University of Oxford.

Born in Sydney, he holds undergraduate degrees from the University of NSW (Mathematics) and the University of New England (Economics). He also has a Masters degree from Harvard University and a Doctorate from the University of Toronto.

His research interests are focused on the role of the family in education and the assessment of learning environments.

New use for sports hall

During the Easter break the Sports and Recreation Centre's hall was transformed into a roller skating rink for the 1987 Victorian championships.

Grandstand seating and barriers were installed and wired with an elaborate sound system to cater for artistic and speed skating events.

As well, the north-east car park was blocked off to provide an outdoor circuit for road-racing.

It was the first time the championships had been held outside a conventional rink, and the Victorian Chapter of the Australian Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters was delighted with the results.

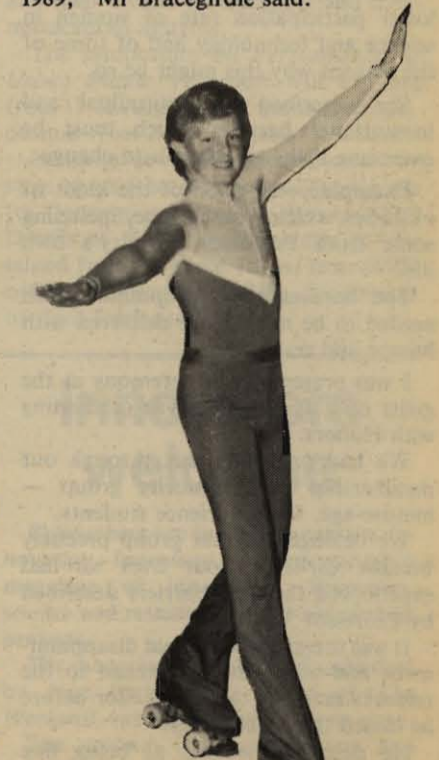
Mr Harry Bracegirdle, laboratory manager in Physics, was special projects officer for the championships.

The "granwood" flooring surface was "not quite as grippy as some that the skaters were used to, but this did not greatly detract from the performances of some of Australia's best skaters," he said.

The only criticism raised was the short length of the skating surface (the rink was 36 x 24 metres). "However, there are plans to extend the hall to the north by another nine metres later this year, and this will provide an ideal area for future events.

"With this in mind, the organisers hope that they will be invited to stage

future championships at Monash and, perhaps, the national titles which are due to be held in Melbourne again in 1989," Mr Bracegirdle said.



• Dale Bracegirdle, 12, Australian Juvenile Boys Freeskating Champion, was also a winner at the Monash championships.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Bond and beyond: The political career of a popular hero

By Tony Bennett (Professor in Social and Cultural Theory, Griffith University) and Janet Woollacott (freelance writer).

Examines the image constructed in the Bond novels and films and as reflected in a wide range of other media forms. The Bond phenomenon is also used as a case study to explore key areas of current debate in cultural studies and literary theory.

Macmillan Australia, RRP \$17.95

★ ★ ★

Hazard or Pearce Dyceton's Crime: A sensational comic drama in three acts

By Walter H. Cooper.

Edited by Dennis Davison

Newly-found 19th century play, first produced at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, 15 July, 1872.

Monash Nineteenth-Century Drama Series No. 10

\$3 from Dr Davison or the English department's office.

Our work, our lives, our words: Women's history and women's work

Ed. Leonore Davidoff and Belinda Westover.

Life stories set in the general context of British society in a period of rapid change.

Women in Ireland: Voices of Change

By Jenny Beale

Analysis of the changing experience of Irish women through in-depth interviews with 27 women aged from 14 to 87.

Caught up in conflict: Women's responses to political strife

Ed. Rosemary Ridd and Helen Callaway.

An examination of how political conflict can bring heightened violence against women and circumscribe their lives.

The above books are part of the *Women in Society* series edited by Jo Campling, and published by Macmillan Education, United Kingdom.

Air fares provided for US exchange

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Logan, has agreed to fund three return economy air fares to enable Monash students to take advantage of the Monash-University of California exchange scheme under which five Monash students may spend a year in California.

The existing scheme waives tuition fees, but fares and other expenses, estimated to total about \$11,000, are thought to be a deterrent to many students.

The V-C is also offering three return air fares to enable staff members to take advantage of the exchange scheme.

The air fares offer will operate for a trial period of three years. Later it is hoped that the program will be sustained by funds from external donors.

Anyone interested in taking up the of-

fer or requiring further information should contact Annie Mennell on ext. 3011.

★ ★ ★

Two new overseas exchange schemes are expected to come into operation soon.

Council has approved proposals for the establishment of links with the University of Illinois and Warsaw University.

The Illinois scheme will be similar in most respects to the University of Cali-

fornia program and will enable up to five Monash students to spend a year in the United States.

The Warsaw agreement will cater for three categories — undergraduate students (nominated by the department of Slavic languages), who will spend up to a semester, or half a year, in Warsaw; graduate students, who may be away for up to one academic year; and staff for shorter visits, with the possibility of visiting appointments.

Carroll Prize

Nominations have been called for the award of the Garnet H. Carroll Prize for musical productions staged between 1 October 1986 and 30 September 1987.

Nominations close with the Assistant Registrar (Arts), Mr Alan Finch, on 30 September.

Alumni meeting

The Society of Monash Electrical Engineering Alumni (SMEEA) will hold its annual general meeting on Wednesday 3 June, 1987, at 4.30pm in Engineering Lecture Theatre E3.

Inquiries should be directed to Dr Greg Cambrell on ext. 3485.

IMPORTANT DATES

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

- 4 Second Term begins for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital) students
- 6 Graduation Ceremony — Education, Law and Medicine
- 9 First Term ends
- First Term ends for Medicine I, II, and III
- Study break begins for LL.M. by coursework
- 11 Second Term begins for Medicine IV
- 18 Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the first half year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed.St., B.Sp.Ed. and M.Ed.St. for it to be classified as discontinued. If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as FAILED.
- In exceptional circumstances the dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between 18 May and the end of the appropriate teaching period.
- 20 Graduation Ceremony — Arts
- 25 Second teaching round begins Dip.Ed. First half-year resumes for LL.M. by coursework

Science information bank

The Australian Academy of Science is planning to establish an Australian Science and Technology Information Service aimed at promoting public understanding of science and technology.

Announcing the project, the president of the Academy, Professor David Curtis, said that the service would encourage visible and closer links between scientists and technologists on the one hand and the general public, secondary schools, politicians and public servants on the other.

The service will start by gathering a databank, representative of working scientists and technologists in research institutions throughout Australia who

are prepared to assist in communicating with the public, schools, politicians and public servants.

The Information Service has been planned by a working party convened by the Secretary (Physical Sciences) of the Academy, Dr Robert Crompton. The budget is \$268,000 in the first year and it is proposed that the Academy will seek \$100,000 from government sources as a "seeding" commitment that would enable it to approach other potential supporters.

Further information about the service may be obtained from Dr Crompton (062) 49 2403, or Dr Peter Pockley, Public Affairs Adviser, University of New South Wales (02) 697 2866 or (02) 660 6363.

Greenpeace seeks volunteers

The Greenpeace Antarctic Base on Ross Island is seeking volunteers for its overwintering team for 1988.

Commitment will extend from September 1987 to March 1989.

There are vacancies for people qualified in the following areas:

- Medical doctor, experienced in emergency procedures. The successful candidate will be encouraged to work on his or her own research with the aim of later publication.
- Radio technician familiar with maintenance and repair of HF and VHF communications systems. Satellite systems equipment training will be provided.
- Diesel electric generator mechanic to service small petrol engines, Perkins diesel-powered vehicle and Perkins diesel generators.
- Biological scientist, preferably with knowledge of terrestrial biology and limnology. The successful candidate will be

encouraged to research Antarctic coastal fish populations and the base's environmental impact.

The above positions are open to men and women, and special consideration will be given to those who have previous Antarctic experience. Greenpeace will pay all expenses incurred in the name of the expedition.

Applications should be made in writing to Mr Trevor Daly, Greenpeace Australia, 1/787 George Street, Sydney, 2000.

Travel discounts

Student Travel Australia is offering discounts to staff and students.

It specialises in "unusual, flexible and individual travel".

The STA office is located on the south side of the Union Building next to the Ladies' Hairdresser.

MAY DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public:

ALEXANDER THEATRE

- 1: **MUSICAL** — "The Pajama Game", pres. by CLOC. Nightly at 8 until 16 May. 2pm matinee Saturday 16. Adults \$11.50, conc. \$8, child \$6. Inquiries: 288 8438
- 2: **THE SATURDAY CLUB** — pres. Red Series D (5-8 yr old) — "The Entertainers", by The Young Dancers. Enquiries: ext. 3992
- 22: **BAYSIDE SHOWTIME 1987** pres. by the scouts and guides of Bayside area. Nightly at 8 until 30 May. 2.15 matinee, Saturday 30.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD HALL

- 2: **EVENING CONCERT** — "Messa di Aloria" pres. by Monash University Choral Society and Presbyterian Ladies College Orchestra. Adults \$7, conc. \$4. 8pm. Inquiries: 580 4588
- 3: **EVENING CONCERT** — "Performance Celebration" pres. by Melb.

C.A.E. Music Dept. Adults \$7, conc. \$4. 8pm.

4: **EVENING CONCERT** — "Waverley Music 87" — 7th Annual Secondary Schools Music Festival, sponsored by City of Waverley. 7.30pm. Admission free

15: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Piano recital by Sally Mays. Works by Helen Gifford, Larry Sitsky, Moya Henderson and Maurice Ravel. 1.15pm. Admission free

23: **EVENING CONCERT** — Melb. Youth Choir with the Margaret Sutherland Strings and the John Antill Youth Band. Adults \$7, conc. \$4. Inquiries 614 2469

LECTURES, SEMINARS, EXHIBITIONS

4: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Religions in Australia: Can They Cope With Multiculturalism?", by the Archbishop of Melb., the Most Reverend Dr. David Penman. Inquiries: ext. 4294. Admission free

7: **S.E. ASIAN STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Recent developments in Javanese theatre", by Barbara Hatley. Room 515, Menzies Building, 11.15am. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 4993

7: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES — FILM:** "The Lousy Little Sixpence". R6, 1pm. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3247

7: **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SEMINAR** — "The Government's conservation strategy", by Joan Kirner, Minister for Conservation, Forests, and Lands. GSES Seminar Room, 5.15pm. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 4620

7: **SPACE ASSOCIATION** — "Results of the International Halley Watch: Radio astronomy in Australia — Future prospects", by Dr. Peter Godfrey. R3, 7.30pm. Admission free. Inquiries: 772 5804

8: **ENGLISH SEMINAR** — "Jonathan Swift" pres. by Dr. Peter Steele, Dr. Bryan Coleborne, Dr. Ian Higgins and David Woolley. Main Library Conference Room, 10am. Inquiries: ext. 2130

The National Health & Medical Research Council is seeking nominations from persons engaged in research in health sciences other than medicine or dentistry who would accept appointment to the Medical Research Committee for the triennium 1988/90.

Applications close in Canberra on 20 May, 1987.

Further details are available from the Research Administration Officer, Mr R. H. Harle, ext. 3012.

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An award to commemorate the life and work of the late Professor L.F. (Fin) Crisp, one of the founders of the study of political science in Australia, has been established by the Australasian Political Studies Association and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The award will be given to a political scientist who within 10 years of graduating as a PhD or of taking up tenure at a university or college is judged to have published the best work within the three-year period leading to the year of the award.

The successful applicant will win a silver medal and \$500.

For further information contact Maureen Barnett, University Information, Australian National University (062) 49 2229.

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The Australian Academy of the Humanities is offering two travel grants to full-time teaching or research scholars resident in Australia and working in the humanities for short-term study abroad in 1987-88.

The grants will normally be for \$A1000, paid as a contribution to the cost of a return airfare.

Application forms are available from the Executive Secretary, Australian Academy of the Humanities, GPO Box 93, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Applications close on 30 September. For further information contact Mrs Sally Jenczko (062) 48 7744.

AITEA Conference

The National Conference of the Australian Institute of Tertiary Education Administrators (AITEA) will be conducted in Perth from 27 to 30 August 1987. The theme is "Managing Tertiary Education: Learning from the Entrepreneurs".

The conference will cover marketing and public relations, alumni relations, the roles of governing bodies, student services, management practices, and academic policies.

The organisers are seeking expressions of interest from people wishing to present papers, chair workshops or take part as members of a panel. These should be addressed to: Maxine Sclanders, Conference Convener, TAFE Directorate, Education Department of Western Australia, 151 Royal Street, East Perth, 6000.

14: **S.E. ASIAN STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Islamic resurgence in Malaysia", by Dr. Chandra Muzaffar. Room 515 Menzies Building, 11.15am. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 4993

28: **TWO-PART EXHIBITION** — "Thieves' Journal", by Julie Brown-Rapp, and "Glamour Photography", from Australian National Gallery, Canberra. Monash University Gallery. Hours: 10am-5pm. Tues-Fri.; 1-5pm Saturday. Inquiries: exts. 4217, 4211

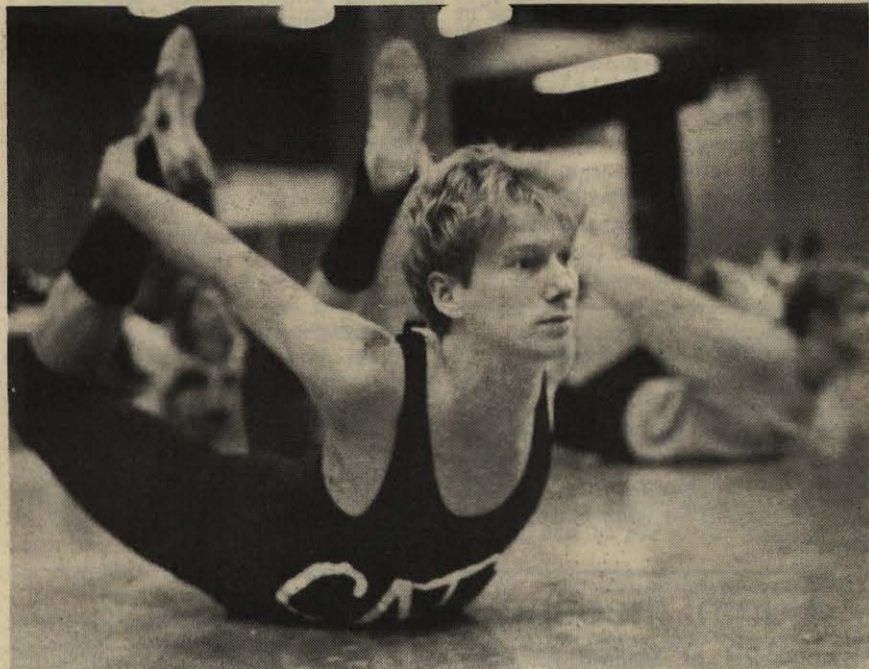
Monash Reporter

The next issue will be published in the first week of June, 1987.

Copy deadline is Friday, May 22 and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly, Information Office, University Offices, or ring ext. 2085.

Bizarre ABC show spawns Monash offshoot



• Above: Postgraduate student in Physics, David Cookson, taking part in a jazz ballet workshop. Below: Carol Patullo from Playbox helped to supervise the workshops at Monash.



Theatre Sports, a successful new program on the ABC, may soon have a Monash cousin.

The Student Theatre group and Playbox (which holds the rights to the Theatre Sports name in Victoria) organised two workshops on campus last month for aspiring participants.

They learned how Theatre Sports games, including some rather bizarre ones not seen on television, were organised and run.

Participants in teams of four have no more than five minutes to construct and act out a play based on an introduction or a caption.

More than 120 students (and oodles of onlookers) participated in the two hour workshops.

Student Theatre's Ross Mollison said the group hoped to extend last month's activities and run the game on a competitive, weekly basis.

"Our ultimate aim is for a contest run in a similar fashion to the way Playbox does it, and with their support and approval," he said.

Interested students and staff should contact the Student Theatre, Union Building, ext. 3108.



• Above: Aspiring contestants go through their paces. Photos — Richard Crompton.

Parents must push for children's theatre in community halls

Parents must lean on shire governments to make town halls and theatres available for productions designed for children, says Phil A'Vard, manager of the Alexander Theatre.

Mr A'Vard, who is also organiser of the highly successful children's theatre series, Saturday Club, said such halls were ideal places to introduce children to the theatre.

He believes children learn much more from theatre than is generally recognised.

Mr A'Vard returned recently from 10 weeks overseas on a Churchill Scholarship, during which he investigated theatre for children in Europe.

At a children's theatre seminar for teachers at the Alexander Theatre last month, he said children's theatre in Europe was highly organised and very well attended.

He emphasised the role teachers and the education departments play in these countries in nourishing the students' enthusiasm.

"In the eastern bloc countries, for example, it is mandatory for children to participate in theatre productions," he said.

More than 200 teachers, theatre administrators and drama students raised questions on how the links between schools and theatres can be forged and how teachers can promote drama.

Included in the day-long seminar was a special performance of *The Inside Story*, a Skylark Puppet and Mask Theatre production for children on the dangers of drug abuse.

The theatre group was given a \$150,000 grant from the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse to mount the production.

It was one of the plays presented in the Alexander Theatre's 1987 season of performances for schools.

In addition to these, the Saturday Club, an annual series of six varying performances for children, runs from March to October.

Last year the club had more than 2400 members.



• Karen Keegan from the Victorian Arts Council (left) meets with three performers from *The Inside Story*: "Shanda" the puppet, held by Shelley McDonald, and Leiony Fletcher.