



**Science  
and  
Technology**

What Australia  
should be  
doing.  
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**MONASH  
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**Insights on  
civilisations**



Reports on  
Ancient Egypt  
and Greece and  
Renaissance  
Florence.  
Pp 4, 5.

# Aborigines to benefit from ocean mining?

Australian Aborigines may have a stake in the profits of deep seabed mining under the new United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea according to a Monash expert in international law.

Mr Harry Reicher, senior lecturer in Law, has urged Aborigines to carefully monitor establishment of the International Seabed Authority and to seek recognition before it as a group which may benefit from activities within its jurisdiction.

The Convention on the Law of the Sea was opened for signature at a ceremony in Jamaica on December 10, 1982. No fewer than 117 states and two other entities signed on the spot.

The fruit of a decade's work, it is a massive document which deals with every aspect of the earth's oceans and their uses. It has been labelled "a constitution for the seas".

Mr Reicher says that the section which raises "interesting possibilities" for Aborigines is Part XI which deals with the recovery of mineral resources from depths which have come only recently within the reach of technology. The resource causing great interest is manganese nodules — oddly-shaped clusters of various minerals which exist in large quantities and, remarkably, are self-generating.

Part XI establishes the deep seabed and its subsoil and their resources as "the common heritage of mankind", embracing a concept argued passionately in a speech to the General Assembly in 1967 by the then Maltese Ambassador to the UN, Mr Arvid Pardo.

Mr Pardo warned against recovery of the ocean's resources becoming a mad scramble by already-rich, developed nations on a par with the colonial battle to carve up Africa in the 19th century.

Under Part XI, the International Seabed Authority is to be set up as trustee of the area. All activities (meaning, in particular, mining) are to be carried out "for the benefit of mankind as a whole".

Mr Reicher says that the Convention contemplates two arms of mining on the deep seabed. On the one hand, individual states (and private companies) will be able to mine, with approval from the Authority — and at a cost. Also, the Authority will have its own mining operation, to be called "the Enterprise".

"The potential revenues to be earned

by the Authority in this fashion are huge," he says.

How they are to be distributed is laid down in Article 140 (1) of the Convention which stipulates "particular consideration (of) the interests and needs of developing states and of peoples who have not attained full independence or other self-governing status recognised by the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions."

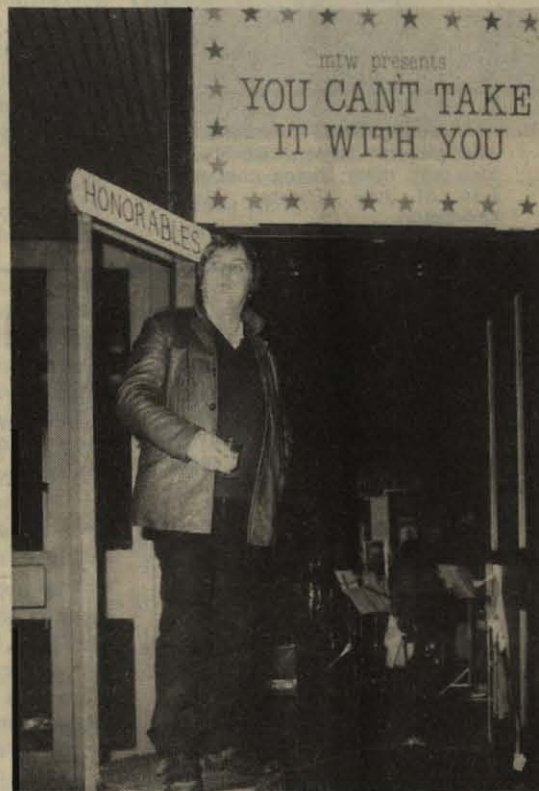
The resolutions cited introduce the concept of self-determination which Mr Reicher says is "undoubtedly one of the most vexed and controversial issues in international law".

"At the very least, there is serious doubt as to whether self-determination is a norm of international law — indeed whether it is the sort of idea which is even capable of becoming a rule of law," he says.

• Continued page 2.

*An Hon.  
wet the  
baby's  
head . . .*

Playwright and humorist **Barry Dickins** kicked off the Monash Festival of Theatre last month at a bash in the Alex. From the rostrum's dizzy height he took a swipe at the lack of Australian content in its 'big offerings'. MUMCO's **Irene** orchestra in turn gave Dickins a blast of thanks.



*. . . And a fanfare followed*



The Festival of Theatre continues in July with these events among others:

- The continuing season of **You Can't Take It With You** at the Alexander Theatre until Saturday. It's a popular comedy by Hart and Kaufman.

- A production of Shakespeare's **Henry V**, mounted by the Monash Shakespeare Society, opens in the Alex. on July 15. Until July 23.

- Peter Shaffer's **Equus** gets a 10th birthday production in the Union Theatre from July 26 to 30.

- Last Laugh star **Tracey Harvey** will bring her character **Teresa O'Reilly**, singing lay nun, to campus on July 13. Full details are on page 12.

Photos: Tony Miller.

## C&C Day: August 7

Monash Courses and Careers Day will be held on August 7 this year.

This is the second time the function has been held on a Sunday following its success last year.

Year 11 and 12 students, and their parents and teachers, will be able to chat informally to staff about their options and students about life at the University.

Staff from the seven faculties — Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Science — and from the Careers and Appointments Service and the Counselling Service will be available between 1 and 4.30 p.m.

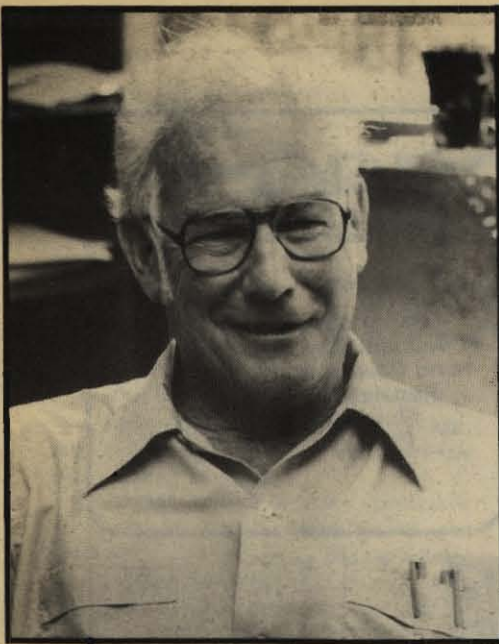
There will be a series of short lectures by the Deans and representatives from the two services.

Robert Blackwood Hall, the Rotunda lecture theatres, and the ground floors of the Menzies building and the Union will be used.

The Sports Centre and Deakin Hall will be open for the day also. Visitors can have lunch in the Hall between noon and 2 p.m.

The director of Courses and Careers Day, Professor John Crisp, says many young people — and often their parents — have problems finding their way through the maze of university offerings.

Private, face-to-face discussions could provide the basis for a firmer decision, he says.



• Professor Ned Flanders, based at Monash during a visit to Victoria and other States until the end of July. Photo: Rick Crompton.

# Straightforward steps to the successful classroom

There are no surprising or difficult-to-grasp elements in knowledge about effective teaching, according to distinguished US educationist, Professor Ned Flanders.

Why, then, aren't there more, effective teachers?

The answer to that, says Professor Flanders, lies in the problem of living up to good intentions. Excellence in teaching requires more than knowing what it is, it requires skilful application of that knowledge.

Professor Flanders, an associate of the University of California at Berkeley, is visiting Monash on a Fulbright scholarship.

A successful classroom, he says, is one in which students learn more subject matter, learn to like their teacher and actually stay at school.

Among the differences which show up consistently between such a classroom and others less successful are these:

- The teacher listens to what his students say and responds accordingly.
- Learning activities are organised efficiently.
- Schoolwork is adapted so that children work on problems appropriate to their interests and abilities.

Says Professor Flanders: "It's fairly basic, isn't it? Take listening to others and responding accordingly — it's the courtesy you would expect of any conversation partner at a dinner table."

The way in which such ideas have been introduced in teacher education in the past has been by students reading and hearing about them.

"Unfortunately, good advice rarely shows up in the behaviour of people who merely hear it," says Professor Flanders.

The key lies in putting it into practice.

Analysis of techniques crucial to gaining classroom interest needs to take place in a real-life setting, he says, and trainee teachers need to put what they learn from that analysis into practice.

Modern technology has assisted that process. Professor Flanders advocates videotaping the performance of trainee teachers in the classroom so that it may be evaluated step-by-step and improved.

While at Monash, Professor Flanders

is, appropriately enough, putting his "practical" ideas into practice in an in-service program for 16 local primary school teachers, conducted with Professor Richard Tisher and Mr Lawrence Ingvarson.

The teachers are attending lecture/demonstrations in the Education faculty over five Thursday mornings during June and July.

Then, working in pairs from the same school, they analyse their interaction with students in their own classroom "laboratories" during the week. Each teacher observes his partner's teaching to gauge the effects in terms of purpose.

One of the familiar classroom problems being examined is time wasted through transition from one activity to another. Inefficiency here, says Professor Flanders, can cause "shocking" educational loss.

He says that the Monash program is quite different from other in-service courses.

Surveys have shown that teachers generally have a negative attitude towards in-service courses, especially those dealing with teaching techniques. Courses which update subject knowledge are better regarded.

In-service shortcomings are the same as those of basic teacher education, Professor Flanders says. The courses usually afford participants no opportunity to practise and then send teachers back to their schools to implement new ideas in isolation. The experts are not around when questions arise after classroom experience.

## Share in mining profit?

• From page 1.

"Even if it is, the question is whether Australian Aborigines would meet the requirements of self-determination in any event."

More important than canvassing this legal issue, says Mr Reicher, is to take another, more pragmatic approach to the problem.

Decisions on the sharing of deep seabed mining profits will be made by the International Seabed Authority's supreme policy making body, the Assembly (formed by all parties to the Convention), on the recommendation of the Authority's executive organ, the Council (which will have 36 members).

Says Mr Reicher: "The practical effect of this, as far as Australian Aborigines are concerned, is that decisions on the sharing of the fruits of deep seabed mining will not necessarily be made on the basis of strictly 'legal' considerations.

"The point is that self-determination has two dimensions: the legal and the political or moral.

"By appreciating how the system will operate and who will make the relevant decisions, it may be possible for Aborigines to sidestep the legal complications of self-determination and address themselves directly to the political or moral dimension."

Mr Reicher adds that it is "early days yet". He says it will be some considerable time before the Authority is actually established, operating and earning revenues.

## Gee whiz! How's this for a collection!



• Brenda Niall and Lindsay Shaw pore over some of the children's books now in the Monash collection.

The Main Library now has a greatly expanded collection of children's books, thanks to a donation of 1123 volumes last month by Lindsay Shaw, Faculty Secretary in Education and a Friend of the Library.

Added to the sets of the works of early Australian authors Ethel Turner and Mary Grant Bruce which Mr Shaw presented to the Library in 1979, the new acquisitions constitute a most valuable research collection.

How does one put together such a massive collection — and why?

Mr Shaw admits he approached the task as a collector rather than as a reader, and he undertook it because he realised that with the widespread 'emptying-out' of children's literature that libraries began in the 1950s, a lot of irreplaceable social history material was likely to be lost.

Children's books became collectors' items and the book trade began to take an interest.

So began Mr Shaw's hunt for the fast-disappearing treasures. His search took him through bookshops of all sorts — new, discount, secondhand, antiquarian — Sunday markets, Op shops, church fetes and book fairs . . . and hours of poring over booksellers' catalogues around Australia and overseas.

The resulting Lindsay Shaw Collection (which is still growing: Mr Shaw has a further 100 or so he's currently cataloguing) is presently valued at \$5300. But Mr Shaw doesn't begrudge the money: he points out that as gifts to a

museum or library the books represent a significant tax deduction (a point he commends to others).

Brenda Niall, a senior lecturer in English, whose own scholarly work in the area of children's literature largely spurred on Lindsay Shaw's efforts, welcomes the new collection.

Miss Niall, whose *Seven Little Billabongs: the World of Ethel Turner and Mary Grant Bruce* was published in 1979, is now engaged on a survey of Australian children's books covering the period 1830-1980. Appropriately, the resulting book will coincide with Victoria's 150th anniversary in 1985.

"When the libraries started throwing out books which they judged to be of little literary merit, it became extremely difficult to get a picture of the values that prevailed, say, in the 1920s and 1930s," she said.

Miss Niall's survey provides interesting insights into the perceptions of 19th century writers. Most writers of 'Australian' children's books before the turn of the century were English, and they were largely writing for a 'home' audience, concentrating on the "quaintness and strangeness" of the Australian scene, for the edification of prospective young migrants in England.

Her work is supported by an ARGC grant. So far the study has advanced to work published in 1950, and Miss Niall has now begun an Outside Studies Program in which she plans to survey the final 30 years' output.

# Economics today is a model discipline

In the last 30 or so years economics has undergone a remarkable change, says a distinguished US econometrician now visiting Monash.

Professor Arnold Zellner, professor of Economics and Statistics at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, says that that change is illustrated by the nature of articles in economic journals and in economic research reports in universities, government and business.

Several decades ago much of the writing was qualitative and spiked with armchair ("It seems to me...") opinion. In some cases it was simply handwaving.

Today the approach is quantitative and more definitely "scientific". An economist will state his proposition then set about testing it using data analysed by modern mathematical and statistical methods.

In other words, econometrics has come to dominate economics and the former's place as a "specialty" of the latter is becoming less of a distinction.

Professor Zellner's contribution to the quantitative approach has been considerable.

He is founding editor of both the *Journal of Econometrics* and the *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* and a Fellow of the Econometric Society, American Statistical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Academy of Arts and Science.

In the theoretical field he has worked on Bayesian and other methods in econometrics. In applied econometrics he has contributed to the modelling of producer and consumer behaviour and

## Sustained recovery likely

The \$64 question of any leading US economist today: Is economic recovery in the US underway and is it likely to be sustained?

Professor Zellner says that there can be no doubt of recovery; among the indicators are an upturn in the automobile and housing industries and a pick-up in sales of consumer durables. Necessary inventory adjustments are taking place.

There are indications, too, that it will be a strong recovery, he says. For one thing, the Government will be going all-out to make sure it is. 1984 is a Presidential election year, he points out, and it seems a sure bet that Ronald Reagan will be seeking a second term.

One of the big question marks over the US recovery — and its possible effects on economies of countries such as Australia — hovers over interest rates. If they rise too sharply recovery could be snuffed out.

Professor Zellner sees a slow rise in interest rates as likely but he

considers it unlikely that they will reach the peak of 20+% of a few years back.

The Federal Reserve Board, which has some control over interest rates, is likely to adopt appropriate policies to keep rates down, he says. Along with a fall in the inflation rate, this has been an achievement of Fed. chairman Paul Volcker who was recently re-appointed.

Indications are, says Professor Zellner, that the unemployment rate will fall slowly throughout this year. High unemployment — which has hit hard at the steel and motor vehicle industries particularly — has resulted in part from the US's free trade policies. But displaced workers are starting to be relocated.

Teenage unemployment in the US, as in Australia, remains a serious problem. A high minimum wage rate is one of the factors retarding an upturn in this area, says Professor Zellner.

to the wider problems of econometric model construction and forecasting.

The worth of econometric modelling has itself been the subject of debate. Just how successful have the models been?

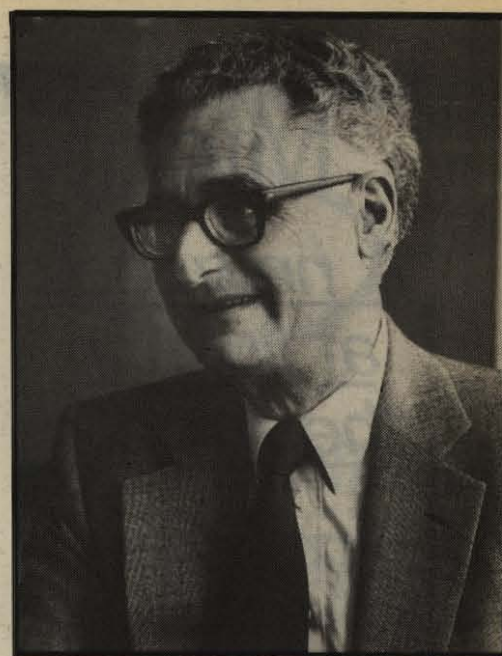
Professor Zellner answers that by drawing an analogy with automobiles.

Some of the very early auto models such as the Stanley Steamer occasionally blew up or broke down, he says. As ex-

pertise and confidence grew, so the product became more satisfactory.

Professor Zellner says that serious work on econometric modelling began in the 1920s and has been refined over the decades.

Some of the proposed models have not passed the roadworthy test but with growing expertise reflected in better data and better techniques of analysis, the



• Professor Arnold Zellner

economic models and forecasts are becoming sounder.

The progress towards perfection, says Professor Zellner, has been a little slower in econometrics than in cars. In fact, he says with a smile, a good, dependable Model T Ford would be welcome every now and again.

Success lies in more experimentation with models to understand why they fail when they do and how they can be improved, and better economic theory.

The advent of computer-simulated modelling is allowing more ready analysis of models' properties, he says.

In fact, says Professor Zellner, economic forecasting is generally of better standard than some would give credit.

Much of the public attention — and subsequent criticism — has been on attempts to model national economies.

But greater successes have been achieved with smaller-scale projects — modelling, for example, particular problems of an industry.

"It is easier to work with one market than an entire economy," he says.

In government, econometric models are being used to forecast the impact of alternative policies. Both public utilities and private industry use models to forecast, say, the impact on sales and revenue of an increase in the price of goods or services.

And, says Professor Zellner, statistical data and econometric analysis are coming to play a significant role in certain types of litigation. Two examples: in cases where firms are charged with employment discrimination, data on salaries can form an important part of "evidence"; and in anti-trust cases, models are used to determine the amount of "overcharge" in situations in which prices have been allegedly fixed.

Professor Zellner says that the very attractive salaries that economists — at least in the US — draw in both the public and private sectors are an indication of their worth.

And the public perception of economists?

There are always those people, he says, who look for the pie in the sky, who expect immediate answers to problems.

"It's like asking why doctors haven't found a cure for cancer. In economics, as in medicine, there are difficult problems which take time to solve."

Professor Zellner is visiting the department of Econometrics and Operations Research until July 12 and is giving a number of lectures and seminars. It is his second visit to Australia and Monash — he was first here in 1971.

On this trip he will also be talking at the Australian National University, Macquarie University and the University of New South Wales in Sydney, and Flinders University in Adelaide.

## Banksias abound in gallery

It's a splendid sight.

All 24 of Celia Rosser's original watercolor paintings for the first volume of the prestigious publication *The Banksias* are currently on show in the Monash Exhibition Gallery.

It's the first time that the paintings have been shown together. The exhibition also includes some of Mrs Rosser's working drawings and color separations of one of the paintings. It closes on July 15.

Mrs Rosser is Monash University Artist.

### First volume

Volume 1 of "The Banksias", with scientific text by Alex George, was published in 1981 by Academic Press, London, in association with Monash.

Only 730 copies were printed: each sells for about 1000 pounds Sterling. One was presented by the Federal Government to Queen Elizabeth II as a gift from the Australian people when she visited last year.

In the complete work, which will span three volumes, all 70 or more species of Banksia will be illustrated and described. Already it has been called one of the world's finest collections of botanical watercolor paintings.



• At the exhibition opening, Celia Rosser with Sir Louis Matheson, right, and botanist Alex George, who wrote the text for *The Banksias*. Photo: Adrian Featherston.

The Exhibition Gallery is located in the Visual Arts department on the seventh floor of the Menzies building. Its hours are: Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## Social Work

Applications for entry into the Monash Social Work course in 1984 are now being received.

Forms are available from the Social Work department, 11th floor, Menzies Building.

The closing date is October 7.

# Mighty Mycenae and her satellites

## A new look at links in the Argolid

In the late Bronze Age, 1600 to 1200 BC, Mycenae stood supreme in the Greek civilisation.

The last 200 years of this period saw Mycenaean culture at its height with evidence of trade and settlement reaching from Italy to islands including Crete and Rhodes and to the boundaries of modern Turkey and Syria.

Then, Mycenae's influence declined and the focus shifted to eastern parts of Greece. The reasons for this can only be a matter of conjecture among historians today.

A Monash classical scholar has a more "down-to-earth" interest in Mycenaean culture, however.

Miss Elizabeth Carvalho, principal tutor in Classical Studies, recently joined two archaeological expeditions in Greece — one organised by the British School of Archaeology and the other by the newly-established Australian Archaeological Institute.

One of Miss Carvalho's interests is in understanding how the "heart" of Mycenaean Greece — the Argolid — functioned.

Mycenae is located on the rich Argive plain. At the time of its supremacy there were at least eight other significant settlements on the plain.



"I am interested in how these centres related to Mycenae and to each other, to see whether they operated as what could be termed a region," says Miss Carvalho.

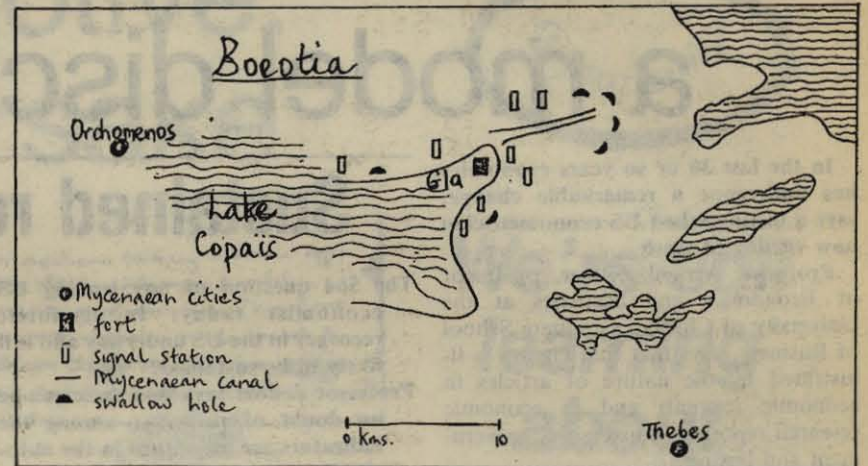
The best way to "get the feel" of this subject was to retrace the steps of the early Greeks and explore on foot.

At a fairly brisk walking pace, Miss Carvalho "clocked in" distances between settlement sites of from three to six hours, sometimes over roads which, by the construction methods of walls, bridges and culverts, were identifiably Mycenaean.

With such ease of access, she says, it seems unlikely that the smaller settlements were independent of Mycenaean control.

It would appear, indeed, that there was a hierarchy of centres, all linked economically and politically.

In establishing a likely ranking in order of importance, Miss Carvalho surveyed the archaeological sites of the



settlements with a checklist of "significant" features. Among these were the presence of a palace on an elevated position and surrounding fortifications; evidence of decoration and writing; the existence of "tholos" tombs (circular with a vaulted ceiling, of varying diameter) or chamber tombs (which were cut in rock); and engineering works such as dams, aqueducts and other fortifications.

All features were present at the site of Mycenae itself, not surprisingly. At the north of the plain, it was evidently the "land" centre.

Tiryns, very near the coast, also displayed a concentration of the features and, says Miss Carvalho, was most probably the region's major port. Homer records in "The Iliad" that many ships left from Tiryns and neighboring coastal sites in the expedition against Troy.

At another site — Berbati — excavations have revealed kilns and fragments of pots like those found as far afield as

Cyprus. It is also located near a rich clay bed.

An easy three-hour trip on foot from Mycenae, Berbati was quite probably a satellite settlement which was the centre of pottery-making, she says.

The second expedition was to the area of Boeotia; the interest, again, Mycenaean times.

One aspect Miss Carvalho explored was the irrigation system which drew water from Lake Copais to the area around Gla.

This engineering feat opened up new land for cultivation. It was an achievement likely to be eyed enviously by rival power centres such as Thebes.

There exists from Mycenaean times a number of fortresses in the area. Miss Carvalho believes they formed a network. It is feasible that, given the use of good flares, a signalling system had been devised from one observation post to the next to warn of possible attack, she says.



## The ins and outs of mummification in Ancient Egypt

Perhaps it is not so remarkable that an associate professor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology should talk about mummies in an after-dinner address.

But the mummies Associate Professor William Walters spoke about at the recent annual dinner of the Association of Monash Medical Graduates were far removed from his work at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre.

In his spare time Dr Walters is an amateur Egyptologist. He took his audience on an armchair tour of the archaeological treasures of Ancient Egypt, highlighting some of the fascinating ideas that the Egyptians developed about life, death and the hereafter.

Along the way Dr Walters threw in a recipe — for mummification!

The Ancient Egyptians, he said, did not regard death as the end, merely as the beginning of a dangerous journey in the course of which various elements which made up the living person were dispersed.

If those elements could be reunited and put back into the body, a new life similar to that on earth would be possible. To achieve this end the body had to be preserved. If it decayed, all hope of reunion in the next world would be lost and the spirit would search eternally for a body which no longer existed.

Dr Walters said that attempts to preserve the body probably developed between 3500 and 3000 BC and were

gradually improved upon over the years.

Initially only the king and high officials had their bodies preserved. Eventually the practice became widespread and all those who could afford it thought that it was "a good investment".

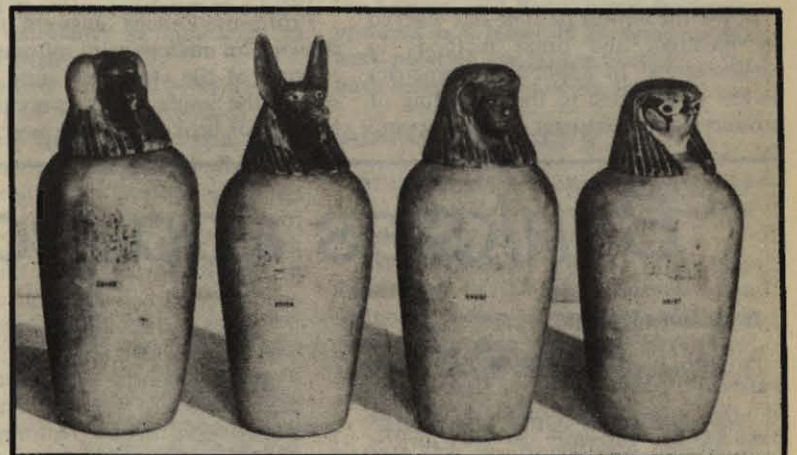
The practice of mummification declined about the third century AD, but was carried on by the Christian Copts in Egypt until the Arabs invaded the country in 640 AD.

The word "mummy", incidentally, has its likely derivation in the Arabic word "mumiya" which means wax and probably refers to the wax-like appearance of the body after mummification.

So how was it done?

Dr Walters gave this description:

"Immediately after the death of a person, some 42 friends and relatives held a type of inquest to decide whether the individual was worthy of embalming. Once this decision was made, the body was dealt with by embalming specialists.



• The canopic jars of Neskhnons now in the British Museum. These jars held the internal organs in embalming liquid.

"The brain was removed via the nose with a metal hook. Viscera were removed from the abdominal cavity by means of an incision in one flank. They were then placed in four canopic jars and preserved in various wines and spices. The heart was left in situ.

"First the body was dried in hot air. It was then placed in a vat of palm wine with various aromatic substances added. It was left in this solution for a variable period of time and then removed and placed in a solution of natron (sodic carbonate of soda) for 70 days.

"Thereafter it was removed from the natron and steeped for 30 days in a mixture of cedar oil, myrrh and cinnamon bark. The body was then washed and wrapped in bandages which were finally anointed with gum or resin.

"During the bandaging, various ritual prayers were said and sacred objects were placed between the layers of ban-

dage. The linen bandages were usually 700 to 1000 yards long and six to 44 inches wide.

"Twenty or more thicknesses of cloth glued together with thin cement were placed around the bandaged body and over this latter covering were placed bandolettes and beads.

"Finally various jewels and sometimes masks depicting the likeness of the dead person formed the outermost coverings."

Possibly the most famous mummy is that of Tutankhamun which was removed from its tomb after discovery in 1922 by British archaeologists Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter. It is now back in its original resting place.

Examination of the mummy by pathologists and forensic experts failed to reveal a cause of death, Dr Walters said.

It has been suggested that he was murdered.

# Patrons' real motive: Art for power's sake



Renaissance Florence is, in a way, being "deglamorised" and a group of Australian scholars — including Monash historian, Dr Bill Kent — is among the iconoclasts.

The Romantic view, which is still widely accepted, is that Renaissance Italy — and Florence ("the birthplace of Modern Man") as its most important centre — saw an emanation of natural creative genius, nurtured by perceptive patrons, which yielded a great flowering of the arts.

The argument now being advanced places the cultural product in a more realistic social and political setting. The motives of patrons such as Lorenzo de Medici — "the Magnificent" — are seen in a new light. No longer the lovers of art for art's sake, they become "users" of art, especially architecture, as a means of expressing their power and authority.

This is not to deny the existence of artistic genius, nor to detract from the value and pleasure we derive today from its manifestations.

Dr Kent says that examination of contracts of the day makes it clear that commissions for works of art were often highly specific on content and style.

## Patron-creator

Patron, then, moves into a "co-operative" role of creator with the artist who, in turn, is nudged back towards artisanship.

"To understand this is to account for the forms 'genius' took; to help explain, for example, why the Renaissance style was a fully-fledged classical style," he says.

In Florence, the Medicis moved from the ambiguous position of "rulers" in a republic in the 15th century to princes in the following century.

By building the structures they did the Medicis were in effect saying: "We are the new Romans!"

Dr Kent has researched and published extensively on Renaissance Florence. He spent much of last year at the Harvard Centre for Italian Renaissance Studies (Villa I Tatti) in Florence and is one of three editors of a new journal of Renaissance studies to be published by I Tatti.

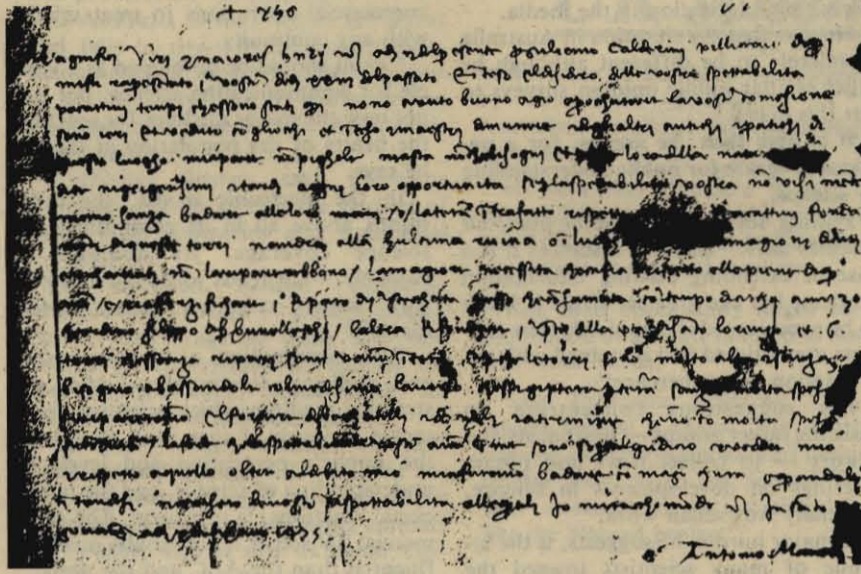
One of the attractions of Florentine study, says Dr Kent, is the wealth of archival material.

"It is one of the great pre-modern record collections," he says.

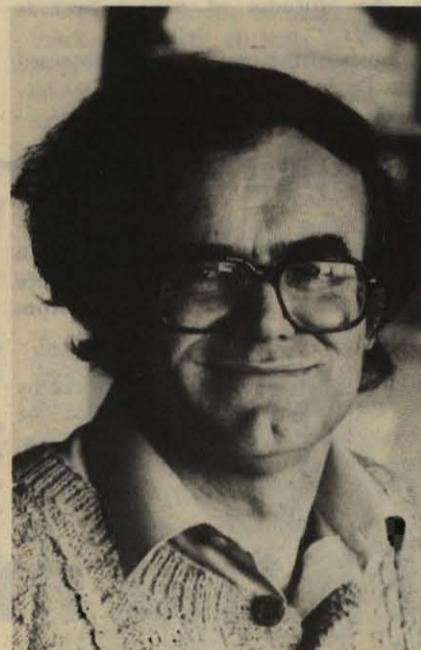
The archives are of two types: public documents, such as complete tax records for the city's 50,000 residents dating from 1427, administrative records, lists of office holders and the like; and private material, including letters and diaries.

In the Medici archive alone there are tens of thousands of documents. Other private writings, some 500 years old, are still in family hands.

"They are often wonderfully candid," says Dr Kent, "giving details of family disgraces and political intrigues".



• A sample of the handwriting Dr Bill Kent (below) has learnt to read. Florentine diaries are often wonderfully candid, he says, giving details of family disgraces and political intrigues.



He is particularly interested in these private records. From them historians have gained insight into problems which normally cannot be tackled by pre-modern historians for lack of evidence: family structure, historical demography, patron-client relationships and so on.

This post-war sociologically-inclined study has been undertaken largely by Anglo-Saxon historians with a notable contribution coming from what Italian scholars are beginning to call "the Australian school" of Italian studies.

It is considered important to "get it right" on Florence because the city has long been used as the model for other European cities of the time and as a "laboratory" in which to study social change leading up to the emergence of "modern society". Among the changes scholars have been keen to "spot" are the beginnings of the nuclear family and conflict along class lines.

It is to such debates that Dr Kent's recent book, "Neighbours and Neighbourhood in Renaissance Florence", written with Dale Kent of La Trobe University, makes a contribution.

The structure of Florentine society the

authors accept is one in which vertical divisions into great families and their retinues — clans — were at least as significant as the horizontal layers formed by economic classes.

The Kents say that there was another factor which strengthened the verticality of Florence's social landscape: allegiance to neighbourhood. There were 16 gonfaloni (administrative districts) of the city, residency in which carried an allegiance as significant as loyalty to Florence itself.

Says Dr Kent: "There is evidence that the category of 'being a neighbour' was an emotional factor as important as being a member of a class or family."

An illustration of that neighbourhood loyalty can be found in the Boys of Millstone Corner, a street gang of about 30 "plebian" youths formed to act as defenders of Lorenzo de Medici following an attempt on his life in 1478.

Dr Kent says that ties of clan and neighbourhood were cemented along a patronage chain. Heads of clans and administrative ward "bosses" were power brokers who locked in loyalties down through the ranks by a network of patron-client relationships.

"It was a society held together by the principle of tit for tat," says Dr Kent.

The conflict of urban politics, he adds, often can be explained in terms of rivalries between clans and neighbourhoods. And it is realistic to see patronage of the arts as being no more high-minded than a part of those political battles.

Architecture particularly comes to express clan impulses, with buildings taking on the role of proud monument. Extravagant princely building activity was conducted in an atmosphere of watchful and envious competitiveness.

Correspondence of the time leaves no doubt that patrician patrons such as Cosimo and Lorenzo de Medici and Federigo da Montefeltre firmly guided the mode of artistic expression.

It is interesting to note, says Dr Kent, that many of the commentators on the wave of new Florentine buildings did not mention or seem interested in the architect's identity.

## We're still learning about our motto

Monash's motto, Ancora Imparo ("I am still learning"), is a saying attributed to Michelangelo.

Anyway, that's what the University has been telling inquirers for close on a quarter of a century.

But now Monash professor of Visual Arts, Professor Margaret Plant, says that, "in all scholarly honesty", there is no evidence that Michelangelo uttered the words. If he did, he was not voicing an original thought.

Professor Plant, delivering the occasional address at a recent Arts graduation ceremony, said that the words were in fact a cliché of the time, attributed in various Latin versions to Plato and Seneca.

But she suggested that it would have been entirely appropriate for Michelangelo — "the Time-Life painter, par excellence, who puts popes in their place, daily wrestled with the Agony and the Ecstasy, and had a beard that grew upwards as a result of his lying on his back painting the Sistine ceiling" — to have believed in "Ancora Imparo".

## Ability legendary

Michelangelo's ability was legendary in his lifetime — he was known as Michelangelo the Divine.

Said Professor Plant: "His very facility and terribleness — his terribilita as it was known — would make a process of learning seem to have been mastered in his cradle, with no more necessary."

"And yet it is the giants that first declare that the educational process is ongoing and unending."

Professor Plant said that the words "Ancora Imparo" were illustrated frequently in the 16th century in parody form. And two centuries later their Spanish equivalent was used in a drawing by Goya.

She said: "It is of interest that four of the world's greatest contributors to learning and the world of the spirit — Plato, Seneca, Michelangelo and Goya — should have espoused this motto and seen the extension of the learning process continuing into old age."



• Professor Plant

# A national science program recommended

The public holds science and scientists — and universities for that matter — in low esteem. It is disenchanted with and uninterested in science.

True or false?

Conventional wisdom over nearly the last decade would dictate the first answer.

Such belief has provided repeated justification for the shaving and shrinking of Australia's largely government-financed effort in research and tertiary teaching of science.

Distinguished leaders of government, the bureaucracy, science and education seem to have swallowed the same pill of public lack of interest.

But what is the basis of the claim?

"In short — none!" says Dr Peter Pockley, Public Affairs Adviser at the University of New South Wales, in a paper "A National Program for Promoting Public Understanding of Science" delivered to the recent ANZAAS Congress.

Dr Pockley continues: "To the best of my knowledge there has been no systematic survey of public attitudes to science in Australia, let alone to the connection between such perceptions and the development of government policy."

"I find it extraordinary to conclude that many of our bureaucratic, scientific and educational leaders have gone along with a view which is unsupported by the kind of facts which, from their training, one would expect them to demand before succumbing to political pressure which is based on a bold assertion."

"My astonishment is tempered by the realisation that this is yet one more symptom of the 'Canberra virus' creeping through a small group of influential people working in isolation of the major population centres who convince themselves, and then others, of the reality of their position."

Dr Pockley says that surveys in

Canada and Europe have recorded widespread public interest in science and a strong demand for more and better science popularisation in the media.

He says that the situation in Australia is unlikely to be different although he urges regular public opinion surveys to test this belief.

It is time then, he argues, for a national program for public understanding of science.

Putting forward a 13-point plan, Dr Pockley says: "In some instances it is a case of extending existing information services, but the greatest effect is likely to be experienced if completely new projects are initiated and sustained with co-ordination and coherence".

His suggestions concentrate on assisting target groups — journalists and editors — to collect news and obtain briefings on developments in science, especially Australian work.

A major hurdle, he suggests, is the attitude of many scientists toward the media.

He says: "While there are many individuals who see it as an essential responsibility to communicate the fruits of their work to the wide public, I see as many who would rather run a marathon than, for example, talk with representatives of the media. Retaining intact the shelters of the organisation and not running the risk of perturbing their peer group are dominating influences".

He continues: "A top priority is the need to convince those who create and preserve our institutional scientific frameworks — the chiefs of government research bodies and the heads of universities, in the main — that the interests of their own institutions and staff will be better served by actively encouraging people under their leadership to engage in nothing less than an orgy of information for the public and generation of understanding in target groups".

Scientists, Dr Pockley says, place great value on the written word. In Australia, the print media are the only commercial operations to treat science with any continuity.

"Print should be developed as a vehicle for communicating science, but it is not now the major medium for reaching the hearts of the population at large," he says.

In the electronic media, the ABC stands above all in its commitment to science coverage. Its audience is valuable, "but tends to be the minority with which scientists most closely identify".

"An examination of the readership and audience figures shows that the strategic medium which scientists must tackle seriously if they wish to change the public's perception and levels of understanding of science, and the politicians' reactions, is television. The commercial TV sector is potentially more influential than the ABC and the press."

Dr Pockley's paper includes a survey of the national media, including information on the employment of science, medicine and education reporters and on the attitudes of editors towards scientists.

Copies of the paper may be obtained from Dr Pockley, Public Affairs Unit, UNSW.

## Electrochemistry papers invited

Papers have been invited for the sixth Australian Electrochemistry Conference to be held at Deakin University from February 19 to 24, 1984.

The conference is being organised by the Electrochemistry Division of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute. Held every four years, it has become the major forum for electrochemical work

in Australia and attracts many distinguished scientists from overseas.

The 1984 conference theme is "Electrochemistry — the Interfacing Science".

Those wishing to contribute a paper should contact the conference secretary, Professor A. M. Bond, in the division of Chemical and Physical Sciences at Deakin.

# The creation of 'T', the monster

Technology with a capital "T" — a dominant, domineering, relentless, overbearing entity?

That was an "incarnation" not conceived by engineers, according to Professor John Crisp, of the department of Mechanical Engineering.

"It is an invention of disappointed philosophers, humanists and sociologists," he said.

Professor Crisp was delivering the 1983 Robin Memorial Lecture at the University of Adelaide on the topic "Technological Temerity and the Engineer".

There were, he said, at least four convergent influences that bore the "Technological Imperative" — the myth of "rolling inevitability" — and now sustained it:

● One was the historically recurrent fear of redundancy — "well-based and properly associated with major technological change".

"It is a prime social purpose of new technology to eliminate unproductive and unpleasant, demeaning labour," he said "... But it has to be added that the displacement of out-dated labour releases, if socio-political circumstance is suitably arranged, human energy and

vitality for more dignified and yet economic pursuits".

● A second influence was the western cultural belief of "dissociation" — "the compartmentalisation of man and nature — as if these two things had no relationship".

"(It is) as if man were not natural or, as most today would say, as if it were self-evident that things that man makes are unnatural and therefore inherently inimical to him," Professor Crisp said.

It was not a view shared, for example, by the Japanese who believed that technological and human interests were the same: "Technology is seen as an extension of the human individual wishing to make himself 'better' as a human".

● A third convergence was the human predilection to successfully find scapegoats for things gone wrong.

● The fourth factor was belief in the power of a technocratic elite.

"Technocracy" was conceived and promoted in the mid-19th century, Professor Crisp said, by amateur philosophers and embryonic political scientists.

They argued that, through applied scientific rationality, society would be better governed. Science and engineer-

ing would serve the cause of social justice.

The notion developed at a time of unprecedented activity by innovative technologists and engineers, "almost none of whom, though wooed, subscribed to it".

Professor Crisp said that the economist J. K. Galbraith's "emasculated version" of this concept promoted the idea that ultimate power lay with the technical decision-maker embedded in the middle levels of the corporation whose management merely ratified an engineering proposition.

## Facts different

"But the facts are different," he said. "Even if there exists a technical elite, the engineering component has over the past few decades been declining."

"Those engineers and technologists who do reach positions of influence suffer not only a marked decline in technical proficiency — even a state of technological obsolescence — but also a resocialisation to the values of the manager.

"They succeed, if that is the word, by

adopting the outlook of the accountant, the financier, the administrator, the psychologist.

"But above all, as both historical and recent events must make plain to all, the technologist's plans yield to the notions of the politician.

"Man (the engineer) proposes; God (the politician) disposes, to draw an irreverent analogy.

"As servant, the engineer is after all subservient. To politicians? Of course not. It is the client who ultimately has the final say, that is the audible public. And there's the rub. For audibility today, seems to carry the day."

Professor Crisp said that the engineer had to be able to respond to challenge, with new skills, and influence outcomes, with sound explanations, if he were to avoid continuing imputations of rashness.

A fine perception of innovation was pivotal, he said.

Innovation always and inevitably included failure in operation, system destruction, death, fruitless investment and disruptive social change.

"To insist on absolute certainty, on zero risk, is to demand zero change. It is as simple as that."

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# Hi-tech: graduate need to fulfil the promise

High technology both poses a threat and provides an opportunity.

If Australia shrinks before the threat and fails to embrace the opportunity, manufacturing industry must continue to decline, according to Professor Ian Polmear, of the department of Materials Engineering.

Technical change, says Professor Polmear, will accelerate the decline of some older industries and traditional occupations.

But so-called "hi-tech" industries also provide a means of gaining a competitive advantage in trade and new sources of employment to counter the loss of jobs as large, "smoke-stack" industries diminish in importance.

He says: "Any attempt to slow technological change will result in the loss of both old and new industries because such changes are being embraced by other nations such as Japan, Germany, Sweden and Singapore".

Professor Polmear believes that government and industry collaboration is needed to redirect Australia along the "hi-tech" path.

"The philosophy of relying on the marketplace will do little to stimulate such industries in this country with its small population and geographic isolation," he says. "The necessary venture capital must come with government

## UK schemes endorsed

intervention as has been recommended by the Espie Committee of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences."

He says that Australia should take stock of its location in the world and greatly increase attempts to identify opportunities in regional markets.

One such opportunity might be the production of aircraft tailored to South-east Asian needs.

Says Professor Polmear: "It has always seemed a shame that Australia allowed its expertise in aircraft design to dribble away after the Second World War — except for an occasional 'blip' like the Nomad project".



• Professor Ian Polmear

### Industry need

As well as government and industry collaboration, there is another factor vital to Australia's progress along the hi-tech path: the availability in industry of an increased number of skilled graduates — "a resource often neglected in the 'quick fix' mentality that so often prevails today".

The need has been the same in Britain, says Professor Polmear, where there seems to be a new recognition that there has been too much preoccupation with science and too little attention paid to technological innovation and application.

There, he says, universities are now involved in two initiatives to increase the supply of graduates and expertise to industry. These are models Australia could follow.

The programs are the Co-operative Awards in Science and Engineering (so-called CASE awards) and the more recently introduced Teaching Company Scheme. Both are sponsored, at least in part, by the Science and Engineering Research Council which funds much of the research in these two disciplines in British universities.

CASE awards serve to encourage industry and universities to collaborate in proposing applied projects for post-graduate research. Selected projects are funded jointly by the SERC and the industry concerned.

The Teaching Company Scheme also aims to develop close partnerships between universities (and polytechnics) and industry.

"Its main objective is to raise manufacturing performance and implement advanced technology and employment opportunities by the effective use of academic knowledge and capacity," says Professor Polmear. "It also trains graduates for potential careers in industry and serves to develop and retrain existing company and academic staff."

He says that the SERC and the Department of Industry provide funds to universities to support high calibre graduates who are recruited as Teaching Company Associates to work with a particular company for two years on approved projects.

It has been found that a high proportion of the Associates are invited to become permanent employees with the company to which they have been attached.

Academic staff benefit from being able to extend their teaching and research beyond the classroom and laboratory.

Professor Polmear visited the UK recently to deliver a memorial lecture to the London Metallurgical Society and attend two conferences.

## 'Ground the cargo cult' call

Australians had developed a "cargo cult" attitude to development of the country.

They believed that natural resources and "high technology" could save them without any real effort on their part, according to the Dean of Engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee.

Professor Endersbee addressed the annual dinner of the Association of Consulting Engineers Australia in Melbourne in June.

"We in Australia tended to assume that these natural resources could be developed with relatively little effort on our part.

"Thus, foreign investors would meet the costs of exploiting these resources, without the need for Australian investment; if technology was involved this could be provided by overseas technology, financed by the investors; and if work was involved, this could be done by migrants.

"Over the years, our preoccupation with these natural resources has diverted our attention away from the need to invest in resources of people who are to create this prosperous future."

Professor Endersbee said a similar view had developed about "high technology" — "that it has the power to save us, as a quick fix, once again without any real effort by Australians".

Professor Endersbee was chosen as one of seven "notable professional engineers", past and present, during Professional Engineers' Week at the end of June.

He said the present business recession had led to an undue pessimism in Australian society.

"Our society is showing weakness



• Professor Lance Endersbee

under challenge, and despondency and confusion seem to be the national malaise."

Professor Endersbee said the decline of manufacturing industry in Australia was now so critical that a committee of inquiry should be appointed to look at ways of enhancing technological capability.

"It must be emphasised that sharp changes are needed in government policies at federal and state level — technological, economic and education — and within industries, and within universities and colleges, if we are to stop the downhill rush."

Professor Endersbee said Australian industry became locked into the exclusive use of overseas research and design — a technological imperialism — by buying overseas technology.

"It becomes the role of the Australian engineers to install plant designed overseas, and to supervise manufacture of products designed overseas. Further technological development in such plants and industries then remains under

the firm control of the overseas designers.

"A great advantage in using Australian engineering designers is that they automatically design and specify for Australian manufacture — they can incorporate Australian components in their designs, and design for Australian resources and materials and spare parts.

"There is an immediate ripple effect in our economy," he said.

Professor Endersbee said the total lack of engineering research professors at Australian universities was a "national disgrace".

There were 78 full-time research professors in Australian universities but not one in engineering.

Yet ANU had 16 research professors in Social Sciences and 12 in Pacific Studies.

Professor Endersbee said lack of staff and heavy teaching commitments were hindering the Monash faculty's previously successful program of collaboration with industry.

Professor Endersbee recently said the mooted development of self-sufficient communes as an alternative for unemployed young people was attractive, if a high level of training was involved.

If communes were competitive with other economic units they would be dependent on technological resources and skills.

But communes should not be seen as an easy solution and divert attention from the real need — "that of making best use of present talents, creating a high level of capability in Australia, and the continuing development of our people for what we can call a knowledge-intensive society," he said.

# Guardianship scheme— a limited approach

Guardianship schemes for intellectually handicapped people should be seen as only one very limited approach to the problem, according to a senior lecturer in Law at Monash, Dr Terry Carney.

Dr Carney said the "automatic" guardianship of handicapped adults by their parents or others was a fundamental contradiction of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons.

Dr Carney was speaking at a seminar at Monash on June 15 designed to stimulate debate on alternatives in the area of guardianship.

The seminar resulted from a project of the federally-funded Human Rights Commission aimed at implementing legislation to comply with the UN Declaration.

Dr Carney is also a member of a State Government working party which is to develop legislation on the issues.

Key proposals in the UN Declaration are:

- Normalisation — as far as possible the intellectually handicapped person should be able to participate in an ordinary way in the community.

- The least restrictive alternative — the civil rights of an intellectually handicapped person should not be diminished if there is a less intrusive alternative.

- A qualified guardianship arrangement be available where necessary.

Dr Carney pointed out that under Victorian law the intellectually handicapped person has been treated as a person in his own right. The legal rights and responsibilities of a parent over a minor do not apply to the legal independence and autonomy of the intellectually handicapped adult.

Dr Carney said that a possible alternative, or supplement, to guardianship

schemes was a broad supportive welfare and citizen advocacy network aimed at supporting and reinforcing the actions of intellectually handicapped people.

The seminar discussed three distinct types of guardianship schemes.

The first scheme gave precedence to maximum freedom of the individual and providing assistance to achieve self-development. Under this scheme limited guardianship rights would be given to one person but the scheme would be restricted to people whose lack of competence had been clearly shown. A judicial body or tribunal would make the decision and would also decide on controversial medical procedures such as sterilisations, non-therapeutic abortions and tissue donations.

A second, more paternalistic scheme sought primarily to protect the handicapped from exploitation, abuse and degrading treatment. Under this scheme social workers would be able to intervene in cases where a person was "unable to take care of himself" or "unable to make reasonable judgments". More people would be covered and public accountability would be lost.

Dr Carney said a third scheme emphasised developing the handicapped person's abilities within a limited guardianship.

Dr Carney said guardianship necessarily involved some denial of human rights and liberties and should be confined to situations where the benefits outweighed the costs.

He said the legalistic approach would confine "the benefits of guardianship to those people who demonstrably lack the legal and other capacities required in order to participate appropriately in the community."

# Inquiry urges transfer of CSIRO laboratories

An inquiry into safety standards at two CSIRO laboratories has recommended their urgent relocation from Fishermen's Bend to Clayton, opposite Monash.

The inquiry was conducted for the Federal Government by a committee headed by Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew, founding Dean of Medicine at Monash and now Director of Medical Education at Cabrini Hospital. The other members were both Monash academics: Professor Louis Opit, of the department of Social and Preventive Medicine, and Professor Roy Jackson, of Chemistry.

Establishment of the inquiry followed the death from malignant melanoma late last year of a 33 year old CSIRO scientist, Dr Ron Bergamasco, who had worked in the Applied Organic Chemistry Laboratories at Fishermen's Bend.

The committee concluded that it had not found any evidence that Dr Bergamasco's death was related to his occupation or his work environment.

But it also concluded that the Fishermen's Bend laboratories "must be regarded as providing a hazardous working environment".

The buildings were 30 years old, and designed and built at a time when the

practice of chemistry was about to change dramatically.

The committee recommended that the planned transfer of the Advanced Materials Laboratory to Clayton be accelerated as a matter of urgency and high priority.

It noted that, in 1980, CSIRO's Executive had concluded that there was no feasible alternative to construction at Clayton and that continued occupancy of the present site was holding up research of national importance.

The committee also recommended urgent funding and a detailed plan for the transfer of the Applied Organic Chemistry Laboratories to Clayton. Individual research groups should be transferred as accommodation became available.

Even given a favourable program, the transfer to Clayton may not be completed until 1987, the committee said. In the meantime, it recommended upgrading of the present air supply system in the laboratories.

Tabling the committee's report in Parliament, the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Barry Jones, said: "Given the very short time between the setting up of the committee and the presentation of the report — barely four weeks — it is an exemplary piece of work".

The agreement also enables up to five Californian students to enrol at Monash.

It is not possible to gain admission to the University of California's professional schools.

Monash participants will continue to be candidates for Monash degrees and, depending on the choice of subjects, credit will be made towards these.

Each student will be responsible for his own travel, living and other expenses.

Those interested in participating should contact the Academic Services Officer, Mrs Joan Dawson, in the University Offices, ext. 3011. Mrs Dawson is also holding catalogues of the nine campuses of the University (at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz).

Applications close on July 29.

## Japan

This is an exchange scheme for a limited number of graduate students. Tuition fees will be waived for Monash students accepted by Rikkyo but the students will be responsible for all other expenses.

Rikkyo has six faculties: Arts, Economics, Science, Law and Politics, Social Relations and General Education.

There is also a Rikkyo University International Scholarship for which Monash may nominate one graduate student annually. The scholarship is tenable for one year; the stipend is 130,000 yen a month plus a "lump sum" of 300,000 yen upon arrival in Japan.

(At present \$A1 = 208.5 yen)

There are several other fees payable at Rikkyo — a graduate division registration fee of 70,000 yen and a facilities fee of 40,000 yen (60,000 in Science).

The University has no residential facilities for male students but will help them find accommodation elsewhere. The average rent for a small room is about 30,000 yen a month and average food cost is 50,000 yen a month.

Applications close with the Registrar on September 7.

## Scholarships

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

### Rothmans Fellowships

For graduates who have had at least three years research experience. Tenable in Australia. Benefits include travelling expenses and up to \$17,000 p.a. Applications close in Sydney, July 24, 1983.

### Harkness Fellowships — 1984 Awards

Four Fellowships for study and travel in the United States, tenable for between 12 and 21 months. Open to persons over 21 years and preferably under 36 years of age. Awards include return fares to the United States, living and family allowances, travel allowance, and research expenses. Further information can be obtained from Mr D. J. Kelly, (ext. 2009). Applications close at Monash on August 31.

### Sir Robert Menzies Memorial Scholarships in Law and Medicine

Open to graduates under 36 years of age. Tenable normally for up to two years at either Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrews or Edinburgh. Benefits include: £300 per month living allowance, with additional allowances for dependent spouse and children; return air fares for scholar and dependants; £110 p.a. internal travel allowance; tuition, examination and other fees, books and equipment allowance of £220 in first year and £110 in later years; up to £110 for typing and binding of thesis. Emoluments will be revised from time to time to reflect the cost of fees and other expenses. Applications close in Melbourne on August 31.



### Interested in continuing your studies in either Japan or California?

Such opportunities exist under agreements between Monash and the University of California and Rikkyo University, Tokyo.

These are the details:

#### California

Places are offered for up to five Monash students — undergraduate or graduate — to continue their academic work at the University of California for one academic year starting in March 1984 without payment of tuition fees.

# Divided opinion on tax avoidance schemes

A survey of new accounting graduates has found split opinion on whether accountants should be involved in tax avoidance schemes.

That was one of 10 issues on which the survey, conducted by the Careers and Appointments Service, sought the opinion of some 78 Monash graduates who completed their degrees in accounting in 1982.

Some 35 per cent of the respondents thought that the involvement of accountants in tax avoidance schemes should not be ruled out and 30 per cent thought that it should. The rest were not sure or did not respond to the question.

Several graduates qualified their answers, making acceptability conditional on a scheme's legality. One suggested that the profession describe tax avoidance as "creative accounting" while another claimed to have studied accounting, not theology.

Some 52 per cent of the respondents thought that their career prospects would have been better with a computer science major (and accounting) than with a major in economics.

"A result such as this will no doubt add further weight to the pressure being exerted by practitioners upon academics to increase the computing content in accounting courses," said Mr Lionel Parrot, officer-in-charge of the Careers and Appointments Service.

Some 60 per cent of the graduates believed that a pass in HSC Mathematics was desirable for those seeking a career as an accountant.

The results of the survey are published in a recent issue of C&A's Careers Weekly.

## Violence

Domestic violence is the topic to be discussed at the next meeting of the Australian Federation of University Women, Southern Suburbs Group.

Addressing the meeting will be an officer from Women's Affairs.

It will be held at 7.45 p.m. on July 26 in the seminar room of the Monash Sports and Recreation Centre.



# University pays homage to 'a cultivated man'

The late Emeritus Professor Guy Manton had had an extraordinary capacity for inspiring affection in all who met him, Sir Louis Matheson, former Monash Vice-Chancellor, said at his funeral service on June 8.

Almost 300 mourners attended the funeral service held in the Religious Centre.

Professor Manton, 71, had been the first full-time Dean of Arts at Monash. He held the post for 12 years until his retirement in 1977.

Sir Louis said the faculty of Arts had flourished mightily under his guidance.

"He knew and loved the Arts in the widest sense — from the classics, his own field, to literature and drama and languages and history.

"He was a cultivated man, well read and deeply sympathetic to the values of his faculty," he said.

Professor Manton died on June 6 after suffering a stroke. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, and three daughters, Jennifer, Elizabeth and Susan.

Sir Louis said: "Today we can only grieve with Barbara and their daughters

that what seemed like an idyllic retirement could not have lasted longer."

Mrs Olive Heley, Professor Manton's secretary for many years, gave the first reading at the service.

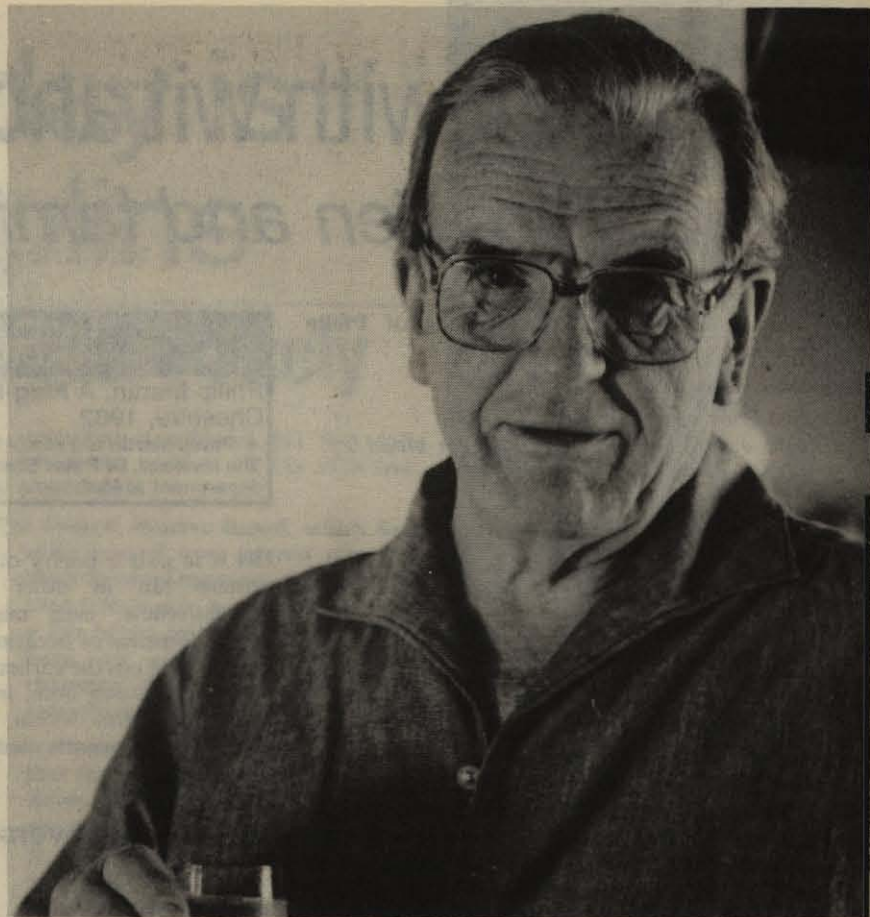
She paid tribute to his enormous patience and mastery of every facet of the faculty during the early establishment of the administrative sections.

"Among his many qualities were a meticulous attention to detail and an uncanny ability always to put his finger on the weakness in an argument.

"He loved words carefully and judiciously chosen, and he appreciated the work of those who could match his succinct and lucid language.

"He was a learned man, but he did not wear his learning on his sleeve, for he was truly modest," Mrs Heley said.

Professor Manton read Classics at Cambridge and taught at London's Queen Mary College for five years before emigrating for a Sydney University post. In 1948 he became Professor of Classics at the University of Otago, in Dunedin — a post he held until he came to Monash in 1965.



● Professor Guy Manton on his 71st birthday. Photo: John Crossley.



Monash this month will host the Victorian intervarsity fencing championships.

The championships will be held over two Saturdays — July 9 and 16 — in the Sports and Recreation Centre from 9.30 am on.

The public has been invited to attend and, says a Monash Fencing Club of-

ficial: "We would really welcome a Monash cheer squad."

Competitors will come mostly from Monash and Melbourne universities and RMIT.

The men will fence foil, epee and sabre and the women, as is traditional, foil.

## Workshop to discuss Asian women's role . . .

Several distinguished international speakers will attend a Women in Asia Workshop to be held at Normanby House, Monash, from July 22 to 24.

Among the areas of discussion will be the impact of Australian aid on Asian women, Asian women migrants in Australia and the effects of the development process on Asian women.

The workshop is being organised by the Women's Caucus of the Asian Studies Association of Australia which will hold its third annual general meeting at the same time. Some 110 people will be attending and it is already booked out.

Monash's Centre of Southeast Asian Studies has assisted in the organising and several Monash identities — including Barbara Hatley of the Indonesian department, Barbara Schiller and Norma Sullivan of Anthropology, and Glen Chandler of Geography — will chair sessions. Others will be delivering papers.

Among the overseas guests will be: ● Dr Rounaq Jahan, director of the Kuala Lumpur-based UN Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, and former professor of political science at Dacca University.

● Sukanya Hantrakul, adviser on women's affairs to the Thai Prime Minister. She has spent the last two years researching and attempting to improve conditions of Thai prostitutes.

● Dr Rosalinda Pinedo-Ofreneo, who works for the University of the Philippines as an editor in the Information Office and a lecturer in mass communications.

● Barbara Rogers, author of *The Domestication of Women: Discrimination in Developing Societies*. She is studying the role of Western women in the issues of Third World development.

● Madhu Kishwar, lawyer and editor of the Indian feminist journal *Manushi*. She is currently involved in cases relating to land rights for tribal women.

## . . . report on Filipino 'mail order' brides

The Women in Asia Workshop will hear a report on the problems of Filipino women who have married Australians through "mail order" and "bride tour" schemes.

Presenting the report will be Sister Charito Ungson, of the Asian Bureau Australia, who will soon be developing pilot self-help groups among the brides in Melbourne.

The Asian Bureau Australia was involved last year in a Federal Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs survey on the needs of more than

8000 Filipino brides currently living in Australia. A report on that survey has just been published.

Sister Charito will speak on the expectations of the brides and their Australian husbands, the marketing of marriage to Australian men as a passport to "freedom and a land of milk and honey", and the problems the brides face when they get here. Those problems result from being cut off from their own social and cultural ties and becoming totally dependent on their husbands.

# Poetry with wit and imaginative vigour

## 'The alien and familiar give it authority'

AS AN avenue to an understanding of Philip Martin's poetry, consider this:

### Christmas Ghosts

*This first Australian Christmas  
You welcome me, and yet my northern blood  
Is troubled: where are the ghosts?*

### Centuries before Christ

*My Danish ancestors buried their dead  
In the house floor. No separation. So*

*My English family still expect their ghosts.  
Kindly all, they step in from the cold,  
Sit down with us at table.*

*Even the earliest dead may brush a sleeve.  
At vision's edge, all lift a fork, a glass,  
Their eyes glint in the firelight.*

### In your country I find

*All ghosts are laid. And too few places laid.  
Bring in your dead.*

This is, I think, an entirely characteristic poem of Martin's. Its features include the following. First, simplicity of diction, which everywhere seeks precision; second, a confidence in exposition but a distaste for overstatement; third, the compounding of the alien and the familiar; fourth, a quiet wit, which serves, rather than prohibiting, evocation.

These have always been Martin's reliable strengths, though of course they have not always operated flawlessly — show me a flawless poet and I will show you a prosaic phoney — and they have sometimes been accompanied by other poetic virtues. A word or two on each may direct expectations of *A Flag for the Wind*.

The diction is simple because Martin, a man who in other contexts shows himself a great word-relisher, wants immediacy of access to the experience he offers. A different kind of poet, a Lowell or a Porter perhaps, goes for the tumult of tongues, that being the storm in which his characteristic disclosure takes place: Martin is for cooler, stiller places of the imagination, where objects and persons stand up with a good deal of solitude about them, even when they are in company.

## In Review

Philip Martin, *A Flag for the Wind*. Longman Cheshire, 1982.

● Philip Martin is a senior lecturer in English at Monash. The reviewer, Dr Peter Steele, is chairman of the English department at Melbourne University.

His is in part a poetry of austerity. And yet, as the austere can in other circumstances make for impressiveness, even majesty, so here it is the momentousness of occasion that is being signalled by the style. "Even the earliest dead may brush a sleeve": this is a Yeatsian note, implying as it often does in Yeats grandeurs within the moment, but wholly earned by the poem's own being.

### Distaste for overstatement

As for the expository spirit, this is something which would once have been taken for granted as part of a poet's repertoire, but which is nowadays often at a discount or altogether absent. In "Christmas Ghosts", as in "Strava: Poems on Attila and the Huns", it is conspicuously present: life's run and the mind's run complement each other. But there is also a distaste for overstatement, a modern admiration for the clean-edged and the particular. The Big Ones, if they will not present themselves also in small ways, are to be ignored.

I find this too in "Dune Ship", "Reading the Lines", "To David Campbell", "A Secret Way", "From the Lake of Sleep". Each of these poems reminds the reader that, as well as a willing suspension of disbelief, it is a willing suspension of discontent that is called for in him. Poems, especially poems like these, solicit the allegiance which they cannot enforce.

The alien and the familiar — these too are Martin's staple. And their presence here is a large part of what gives the poetry its authority. Poets who do not understand their own purposes often bedeck their verse with

exoticisms, sensing vaguely that these have a place, but not sensing why: correspondingly, the customary and the diurnal may play a large, a too-large, part in other poetry, because the poet feels that this, lacking any other virtue, is at least True, and thus Sound Stuff.

Real poets are all out of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*: they are shape-changers, and shifters of the pegged lines between the realized and the unrealized. Martin takes to that task with an instinctive grace and frequently with power.

His Swedish traffickings, both in the renderings of poems by Lars Gustafsson which appear in *A Flag for the Wind* and in the *Quarterly Review of Literature* Volume XXIII — Poetry Series IV, and in the imminence of Swedish occasions to a number of Martin's own poems, play a transmuting part to Martin's imagining of his own world. Marianne Moore once called Ireland "the greenest place I've ever seen": Martin's Sweden functions in his poems with a similar imaginative potency.

For that to happen is of course itself a kind of wit — the intellectual disposition of imaginative vigour. A good example of this is the last line of "Christmas Ghosts", which is a benign and hopeful twist to the old plague-cry "Bring out your dead". It is more than twist, though: it is the way the poem "naturally" turns to its conclusion, something made but not imposed. Here too the apt reader readily suspends discontent, just where a certain kind of longing is reinforced.

"Adopted Child", "Reading the Lines", and "Muse", among other poems, offer the same bent of the intelligence: they define and evoke in the one gesture. One knows in such poems that the wit is at the service of the poem rather than, as happens sometimes happily and sometimes otherwise in many poets, the poem being at the service of the wit.

It is, all in all, a taking book, in both senses of the word. It takes to itself natural landscapes, personal encounters, and historical events, and it takes the reader with its special possession of these things. Auden once deprecated a "loose immodest style": Martin's is a tight, modest style, but the modesty does not preclude, or even impede, imaginative ambition.

Peter Steele

## Verse biased, unfair — but entertaining!

*We've amazing breadth of mind  
We are tolerant and kind  
We'll consider any view you care to name  
We're not sure that God exists  
But our piety persists  
And we tolerantly worship just the same.*

Hector Monro, emeritus professor of philosophy, thus sums up the modernist school of religious thought in his sharp, satirical verse "Short Guide to Religion".

In the latest issue of the new Monash poetry magazine, *Open Door*, editor Karen Dacy reviews Monro's "refreshingly shocking" humorous verse.

It is biased and unfair but totally entertaining, she says.

In another article in the same magazine, Professor Monro laments the passing of rhyme, regular metre and humor in verse.

He says: "The main justification of light verse is just that it is fun, both to read and to write. I am sorry that it seems to have become a dying art.

"Forty or 50 years ago every issue of *Punch* would contain two or three accomplished and witty poems by such writers as A. P. Herbert, E. V. Knox or the editor, Owen Seaman; now it seldom has any."

"Open Door" also contains a number of poems, a short story and a section on poetry happenings. It is published three times a year by the Monash Poetry Club. Copies cost \$1 each and are available from the Monash Bookshop or Book Co-op.

Contributions from students and staff are being sought currently for the magazine's third issue.

## At lunchtime

The Thursday lunchtime concert series in the Religious Centre continues this month.

Among the performers will be Milada Taka Mesikova (organ), Glenys O'Donnell (harpsichord), the Wednesday Consort and Bruce Steele (organ).

Full details in the diary, page 12.

## Poetry readings

A series of free lunchtime poetry and prose readings is currently bringing to campus a variety of authors.

The next reading, by expatriate Australian poet Peter Porter, will be held in the Visual Arts Exhibition Gallery (seventh floor, Menzies building) at 1.10 p.m. on July 12. Thereafter readings will be held in the English Drama Studio (room 803, Menzies building), same time.

Dimitris Tsaloumas, a Greek-born Melbourne poet, will read on July 21; Philip Martin, senior lecturer in English, on August 2; Frank Kellaway, Australian poet and fiction writer, on August 9; and Leon Rooke, Canadian fiction writer, and Constance Rooke, editor of *The Malahat Review*, together on August 10.

Copies of Dimitris Tsaloumas's *The Observatory* and Philip Martin's *Selected Poems of Lars Gustafsson* and *A Flag for the Wind* will be on sale at the respective readings.

The series is being sponsored by the departments of English and Visual Arts and Arterial, with assistance from the Literature Board of the Australia Council.

## Mannix College activities

Mannix College is organising three activities this month — as part of its 1983 cultural program — to which members of the University have been invited.

Tomorrow (Thursday), Helen English from the Victorian College of the Arts will give a piano recital.

On Tuesday, July 12, Adam Kempton, the new MLA for Warrnambool and a former student and tutor at Mannix, will speak on his experiences during the election campaign and during his first weeks in Parliament.

And then on Sunday, July 17, the Monash Choral Society will present a musical program.

The venue for these activities is the senior common room of the college. They all start at 8 p.m. and are free.

This is the third year in which Mannix College has organised a series of concerts, plays, poetry readings and lectures. Past activities have included recitals by members of the Victorian College of the Arts, poetry readings, chamber music recitals and productions of "Charley's Aunt" and "The Measures Taken".

# Meet Monash's 'Fair Lady'



It could almost be the sequel to **My Fair Lady: Dr Eliza Doolittle**. The only thing missing is the Cockney background.

**Sandy 'the flower girl'** — a face familiar to shoppers at Monash's Friday market — graduated Doctor of Philosophy from the University in June.

**Dr Sandra Freedman** completed her thesis in Linguistics on **Behavioural reflexes of constraints on transformations**.

But two days after the graduation she was back amidst the flowers and pot plants in the stall in which she is a partner.

Dr Freedman was one of four candidates to receive a Ph.D. at the Arts graduation ceremony.



• **Dr Sandra Freedman**, above. And left, Sandy 'the flower girl' discusses plants with **Michael Cummins**, Union pharmacist. Photo: **Rick Crompton**

## New book argues the case on rainforests

To the casual visitor, Australia's tropical rainforests can appear relatively lifeless.

"It is a sadly common misconception," say zoologists **Dawn and Clifford Frith**. "For those prepared to sit and wait or gain a little insight before seeking it out, however, the breathtaking array of life will reveal itself."

Clifford, a one-time postgraduate student in Zoology at Monash, and Dawn, a graduate of London University, have been prepared to "sit and wait".

For five years they have lived at Paluma in North Queensland where they have studied rainforest insects, plants, bowerbirds and other birds.

Their photography of "the breathtaking array of life" forms the basis of a book **Australian Tropical Rainforest Life** published recently by Speciality Education Supplies.

One of the purposes of the book, say the authors, is to press home the urgency of the "absolute conservation" of remaining Australian tropical rainforests.

"Only expressed public opinion will save our rainforests and public opinion will only be generated through apprecia-

tion and understanding," they say.

The last virgin areas of tropical rainforest are in the care of the Queensland Government.

Say the Friths: "That State holds an immense responsibility of national and international significance to present and future generations".

They say that forest logging provides only a few jobs and produces "predominantly elitist" commodities.

"Areas of tropical rainforest extensively clear-felled are often lost forever as all topsoil is subsequently lost by erosion and no plant life remains as a recolonising stock. Forest severely damaged by selective felling may take several hundred years to regenerate to its original undisturbed conditions," they say.

"Australia is one of the few politically stable and physically safe countries where people can enjoy tropical rainforest environments. Conceivably it will one day be the only remaining country with such readily available tropical forest attractions of worldwide tourism significance."

## Study on applicability

A new Geography department publication contributes to debate on the application of a particular quantitative method to geography.

It is **Data Clusters and Trend Surfaces** — No. 29 in the **Monash Publications in Geography** series — by **Albert Goodman**, a former Ph.D. candidate and tutor in the department.

Mr Goodman says that the widespread application of quantitative methods (both mathematical and statistical) in geography in the 1960s and '70s brought certain benefits to the subject.

"The need to learn about techniques which had been in common use in related fields such as ecology, botany and geology led many geographers to

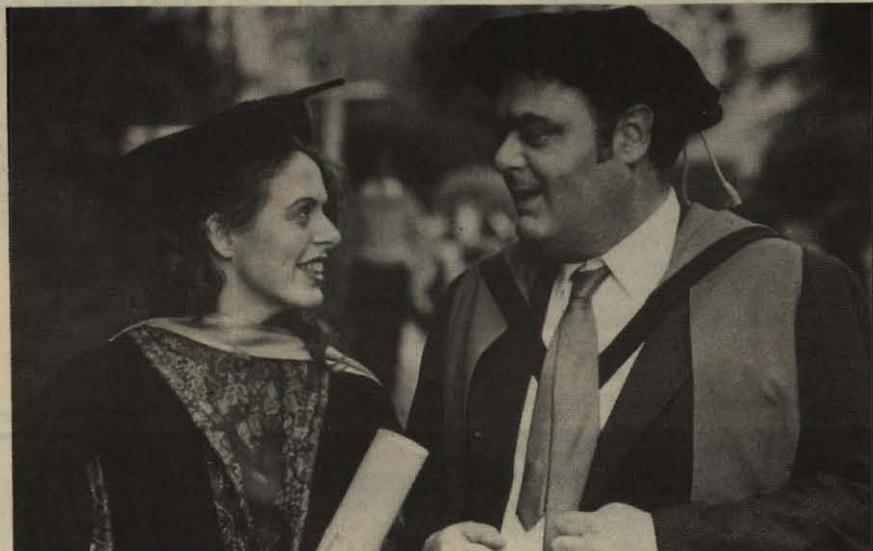
discover fruitful links across the normal disciplinary boundaries," he says.

"At best this process helped to develop a healthy eclecticism; at worst, it degenerated into uncritical application of quite inappropriate methods.

"Rarely, unfortunately, did it lead to an effective evaluation of the utility of the newly acquired techniques."

Occasionally, however, there has been debate over the correctness of a particular application. One such debate has centred on the use of the range of spatial distribution methods known as trend surface analysis.

Mr Goodman says that his publication makes a contribution to discussion on the effects of non-regular spatial distributions on the results of trend surface analyses:



## Expedition opportunity

The Australian and New Zealand Scientific Exploration Society has organised two expeditions for students seeking adventure during the long vacation.

In January 1984, the "Investigator" expedition will leave Adelaide for the south-west coast of South Australia around Coffin Bay Peninsula and nearby islands. The aim will be to study the ecology and history of the area and the impact of feral animals.

At the same time, the "Abel Tasman" expedition will leave Wynyard for the south-west of Macquarie Harbor in Tasmania. Its aim is to study the ecology and history of the coast around Hibbs Lagoon and the wildfowl of the lagoon, with some pre-history possible.

ANZSES was formed in 1977 to conduct scientifically-oriented expeditions for young men and women into virtually unexplored areas.

There are normally places for about 32 expeditioners, aged 17 to 24 years and with good outdoor experience.

"Investigator" cost is \$600 ex Adelaide; "Abel Tasman" \$700 ex Wynyard.

For further information contact **Mr John Edwards, Computing Services, La Trobe University (478 3122 ext. 2500)**.

There's a look of paternal pride in the photo above.

Professor **Ron Keightley**, chairman of the Spanish department, had just watched his daughter **Anamaria** graduate with an honours degree in Arts. Like father like daughter, Anamaria's area of study is Spanish.

## Focus on Mid-East

The Australasian Middle East Studies Association will hold its second annual conference at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, on September 2-3.

Among issues to be discussed are the future of Lebanon, contemporary Iran and Afghanistan, Islamic fundamentalism, peace among Arabs, Israelis and Palestinians, and the transfer of Australian agricultural technology to the Middle East.

The Federal Minister for Primary Industry, **Mr John Kerin**, will be one of the speakers.

AMESA is a non-partisan association of people with a scholarly or professional interest in the Middle East — an area of growing importance to Australia but a relatively neglected one.

For further information about the conference contact **Dr Jeremy Salt** in the department of Middle Eastern Studies at Melbourne University on 341 6886.

# Theatre festival enters its second month

The Monash Festival of Theatre enters its second month with one of the major productions still running and two more set to begin their seasons.

As well, clowning, drama and dance workshops continue and there are special Festival and associated events.

One of the most popular is likely to be a performance by Last Laugh star Tracey Harvey as Teresa O'Reilly, singing la'á nun. This takes place in the Exhibition Gallery on the seventh floor of the Menzies building next Wednesday (July 13) at 12.30 p.m.

At the Alexander Theatre until Saturday (July 9) is the Monash Theatre Workshop production of *You Can't Take It With You*, an American comedy by George Kaufman and Moss Hart, directed by Terry McDermott.

Then, on July 15, a production of *Henry V* opens in the Alex. Presented by the Monash Shakespeare Society, the play is being directed by Tim Scott with second year Arts student Greg Evans in the lead role. The season runs until July 23.

Peter Shaffer's modern classic *Equus* has a new production — in the Union Theatre from July 26 to 30 — to mark its 10th birthday. It is being presented by the Monash English department; the director is Andrew Enstice.

These events are part of the Festival also:

- There's an exhibition of Melbourne theatre posters in the foyer of the Alexander Theatre.
- Drama director Peter Oyston will talk about the theatre in the Exhibition Gallery tomorrow (Thursday) at 1 p.m.
- Clowning and improvisation

workshops are being conducted by Michael Wansborough on Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., in SGOI-4 on the ground floor of the Menzies building.

• The Kinetic Energy Dance Company will give performances and workshops on Tuesday, July 26 and Wednesday, July 27.

• The Perspecta Exhibition of contemporary art opens in the Exhibition Gallery on Thursday, July 21.

• A Cultural Fare, featuring music and food from around the world, will be held upstairs in the Union from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday, July 21.

• An exhibition of the arts and crafts of Borneo, presented by the Borneo Students' Association, will be held in the Arts and Crafts Centre from July 26 to 30.

For more details pick up a Festival of Theatre brochure from the Student Theatre Office in the Union.

# Musical awards



• Margaret Scott (left) and Rozlyn Gaffney, secretary of MUMCO, accept the Garnet H. Carroll awards from Professor John Legge, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Broadway has the Tony and Hollywood the Oscar.

Now Monash has the Carroll — the Garnet H. Carroll Prize "for the encouragement of artistry in the form of theatre now known as musicals (excluding opera)".

The University received a bequest from the estate of Carroll, a leading theatrical entrepreneur, to establish the annual prize.

The first, for productions staged in 1981-82, was awarded last month.

In fact it was a shared prize. The Monash University Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO) received an award for its production of Frank Loesser's "Guys and Dolls" in June

1982, and Margaret Scott received one for the music she composed for Dennis Davison's musical comedy "Weekend Affair" produced in October 1981.

Nominations have now been called for the next award — for some aspect of excellence in a production staged between October 1, 1982 and September 30, 1983.

The performance of individuals or of groups, or any aspect of a musical including costuming, set design, lighting, production or original lyrics or music can be nominated.

Nominations should be with the Secretary to the Faculty of Arts by September 30.

## Kindergarten

Places are still available in the Monash University Kindergarten for 1984.

Applications on behalf of children born before July 1, 1980, close on July 8.

Also, applications have been invited for places in a special program to be run for children with language disabilities.

Application forms are available from Lyn Emmett-Ellenby on ext. 2821. For further information contact Barbara Lewis on ext. 2887.

## July diary

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

- 6-15: **EXHIBITION** — "The Banksias", by Celia Rosser. Watercolour paintings and working drawings for the first volume of "The Banksias". 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Wednesdays 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.). Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2112.
- 7: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Aboriginal Organisations — the need for Development", by Bobbie Sykes. 14: "Role of the National Aboriginal Conference", by Ms Nessie Skuta. 21: "Role of Victorian Government in Aboriginal Affairs", by Mr Reg Blow. 28: "Aboriginal Health". All lectures at 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.
- LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Organ Recital by Milada Taka Mesikova. 1.10 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.
- 9-24: **WEEKEND WORKSHOPS** in study skills, baby dolls, papermaking, patchwork — cathedral windows, designing handwoven clothes, smocking, decoupage, patchwork & quilting, padded boxes. Pres. by Arts & Crafts Centre. All courses must be pre-booked. Further information: exts. 3096, 3180.
- 12: **POETRY READING** — Peter Porter, pres. by departments of English and Visual Arts with assistance of the Literature Board of the Australia Council. 1.10 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2140, 2121.
- 13: **ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM** — "Are Karate Chops Edible?" Part I, by David Brown. 20: "Are Karate Chops Edible?" Part II, by David Brown. 27: "Solar and Wind Power Policy Development under Labor",

- by John Andrews. All forums at 5 p.m. Graduate School of Environmental Science Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3840.
- 14: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Harpsichord recital by Glenys O'Donnell. 1.10 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.
- 15-23: **DRAMA** — "Henry V" presented by Monash Shakespeare Society. Nightly at 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$5, concessions \$2.50.
- 18: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Recital by Keith Harris — mandolin, and Jochen Schubert — guitar. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 21: **POETRY READING** — Dimitris Tsaloumas, pres. by Departments of English and Visual Arts, with assistance of the Literature Board of the

- Australia Council, 1.10 p.m. Room 803, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2140, 2141.
- LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Songs and instrumental music by Henry Purcell, by the Wednesday Consort. 1.10 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.
- HSC PHYSICS LECTURE** — "Nuclear Weapons and their Effects", by Dr D. R. Hutton. 28: "Lasers and Light Waves", by Dr R. C. Tobin. 8 p.m. Science Lecture Theatre S5. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3638, 3630.
- LECTURE** — "Fantasy and Contemporary Novel Writing", by Steven Donaldson. Pres. by faculty of Education, Fellowship of Middle Earth and William Collins publishers. 8 p.m.

- Lecture Theatre R1. Admission free. Tickets available from William Collins Pty. Ltd., 25 Trent Street, Burwood 3125. Inquiries: ext. 2874.
- 23: **SATURDAY CLUB (Blue Series)** — "The Many Lives of Penny Paper" by the Victorian State Opera. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, children \$4.75.
- 25: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — "Od-wala", contemporary jazz quartet. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 27: **SEMINAR** — "Migrant Policy: Decision Making and Review", pres. by faculty of Law. 4.30-9.30 p.m. Fee: \$45. Further information, registration: ext. 3307.
- LECTURE** — "Mapping Cultural Regions of Java", by Ron Hatley; "The Last Priyayi in Jepara", by Jim Schiller. First of three annual lectures on Indonesia pres. by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.
- 28: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Organ recital by Bruce Steele. 1.10 p.m. Religious Centre. Admission free.
- 30: **SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series A & C)** — "Paradiddle", musical entertainment. Series C at 11.30 a.m., Series A at 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, children \$4.75. (Subscriptions still available for Red Series C).

## Important dates

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

- 8: Mid-year tests Medicine I, II, and III end.
- 9: Mid-year break for B.Juris and LL.B. ends.
- 11: Lectures in subjects and units taught in the second half-year for B.Ec., M.Ec. and M.Admin. begin. Second half-year begins for LL.M. by coursework.
- 16: Second term ends for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's Hospital students).
- 18: Second half-year begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.Si. Second half-year begins for Medicine V. Last date for discontinuation of a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine VI 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 July 18 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

- 22: Last date for second half-year course / subject/unit changes. After July 22 no student may take up a new subject or unit taught in the second half of the year, except with the permission of the Dean of the faculty, and on payment of a late change fee which is \$5 for up to one week late; \$10 for between one to two weeks late; \$20 for more than two weeks late. Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree and Master preliminary candidates, and by Master candidates defined as coursework candidates, to be eligible for 50 percent refund of the 1983 Union fees paid (not applicable to students taking Summer Term subjects.)
- 23: Second term ends for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital students).
- 25: Third term begins for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's Hospital students).

## MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the first week of August, 1983. Copy deadline is Friday, July 22. Early copy is much appreciated.

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