

Support for professorial chairmanships

The Monash practice of restricting the chairmanship of departments to professors has, on the whole, served the University well.

This was one of the principal findings of the Monash Review Committee, whose report on the headship of departments was adopted by Council at its June meeting. (Despite the use of the word 'headship' in its terms of reference, the committee found no case for changing the designation of the office from 'chairman' to 'head'.)

However, the committee left the way open for the appointment of non-professorial chairmen "in exceptional circumstances".

The Review Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Professor K. C. Westfold in 1977 to investigate and report upon various aspects of University government and administration.

Its final report on headships was accompanied by three appendices dealing with (1) the duties and responsibilities of members of the academic staff (to be incorporated in the Staff Handbook); (2) departmental government; and (3) appointment procedures of professors.

The committee reported that it had examined procedures operating at all 19 Australian universities and had had before it accounts of new procedures at two universities — Melbourne and Adelaide — which allowed for the appointment of non-professorial chairmen of departments.

It had also received 86 submissions from Monash staff members, a report of an ad hoc committee of the Arts Faculty Board, and a number of other reports and submissions.

Arguments for change

In its report, the committee summarised the arguments in favour of opening the chairmanship of departments to non-professorial members of staff as follows:

- The possibility of high-handed or arbitrary behaviour, harassment or victimisation, and failure to respond to representations, or to inform and consult, would be greatly reduced if a chairman knew he could be more readily removed.
- Particularly in single-professor departments there is need to offer relief from the burdens of chairmanship.
- There is an inconsistency in appointing professors (on the grounds of their high attainments in research and scholarship) to offer academic leadership, and then requiring them to assume the burdens of administration.
- Not all professors possess administrative abilities, whereas in most departments there can be found sufficiently senior non-professorial staff members who do possess such abilities.
- A professor can exercise academic leadership within a department by reason of his academic stature, without being its chairman.
- Particularly in the current phase of virtually zero growth in Australian universities, the opportunity of chairmanship should be open to able

"chairworthy" academics who now have few opportunities to apply for vacant chairs.

- Election of chairmen would ensure that those who have to live with decisions made on behalf of the department would have some influence on the choice of the person making those decisions.
- Non-professorial chairmen of departments in other universities have performed their duties with satisfaction.

Arguments against

The counter arguments were summarised as follows:


- At Monash University acceptance of a chair carries with it acceptance of the burdens and responsibilities of administering a department when required.
 - It is at any time open to a chairman to seek relief from the burdens and responsibilities of the chairmanship by resigning his professorial chair.
 - Occasional cases of incorrigible behaviour or incompetence do not provide good grounds for overturning a system which is basically sound.
 - The role of academic leadership, particularly in technical departments, cannot readily be separated from administrative responsibility and accountability.
 - In allocating departmental resources and support facilities a chairman has to distinguish between good and bad research. The best scholars, among whom are the professors, are best able to carry out this responsibility.
 - The process of election can be divisive, and result in the appointment of a compromise chairman rather than the best person offering.
 - An elected chairman may be reluctant to call a member of his department to task for unsatisfactory performance of his duties.
- Continued P.2

Another serve of Ox. tongue

Sharp tongues, sharp minds and an entertaining lunchtime and evening . . . that's the promise held out by the visit of the Oxford debating team to Monash this month.

The team will be here for a debate against the Monash Association of Debaters on July 11 at 1.15 p.m. in Robert Blackwood Hall. The topic will be: "That we should get in for our chop."

On July 14 the team will return to RBH for a debate against a top Vic-



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They've got a show for you

Rehearsals are in full swing for the Monash Modern Dance Group's show "Instep 80", to be presented in the Alexander Theatre late this month.

Pictured are three of the dancers who will be performing: (from left) Linda Goldsmith, Kathryn Hulyer and Marilyn Capper. As well as student performers, the Modern Dance Ensemble will appear in the program.


There will be five performances of "Instep 80": Wednesday, July 30 at 1 p.m., July 31 at 1 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.; and August 1 at 1 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.

The program will include a variety of dance styles: jazz, classical ballet, Afro-Cuban, contemporary, tap and primitive.

Tickets will be available at the door and cost \$2.50 (adults) and \$1.50 (students and pensioners).

For further information contact 557 6708 a.h.

INSIDE



Industrial democracy

Democracy in the work place — a non-issue 10 years ago — is now an important element on the Australian industrial relations scene according to Monash academic, Dr Russell Lansbury, in a new book he has edited (Mikko's illustration opposite is from the cover). The issue assessed P.8.

The Winners

We're not belatedly heeding Spiro Agnew's call for a good news newspaper but some pleasant events have happened at Monash in the last month as a result of both luck and hard work. A sea of smiling faces Pages 6, 7.

Student life

Doug Ellis, of the Union, reported to Council recently on wide-ranging aspects of student life based on his observations overseas. A report P.4. Also, the rich, average and poor of Halls life P.9.

Another serve of Ox. tongue

torian State debating team. Co-sponsored by Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe universities, the debate will start at 8 p.m.

The topic is: "There will always be a Queen".

Admission to both debates is free. The Oxford team will be formed by Nicholas Prettejohn, Nicholette Jones and Andrew Sutcliffe. Oxford debaters drew large audiences when they visited Monash in 1978.

The Union Board is financially assisting the tour.

Monash's first 'C & C' Day August 2

Early next month — on Saturday, August 2 — Monash will hold its first Careers and Counselling Day.

"C&C" Day, which is being organised by the Careers and Appointments Service with the co-operation of Faculty Secretaries, will be the University's chief information-giving activity this year on courses and careers for prospective students.

It is planned that Careers and Counselling Day will alternate each year with the traditional Open Day and that the former will emphasise, as its name suggests, academic counselling minus the "fun of the fair", public relations aspect of the latter.

All participating

All faculties will be taking part on August 2 and, as well, there will be student involvement so that secondary students will have the opportunity to talk to undergraduates about university life. A number of activities are being planned to make prospective students aware that there are other aspects to the university experience than the academic — for example, participation in clubs and societies.

Inquiries about the day should be directed to Lionel Parrott, Careers and Appointments Officer, or Mrs Barbara Linsten on ext. 3150/1/2.

● The Engineering faculty, as well as participating in Careers and Counselling Day, is planning two careers events designed to meet the specific information needs of two groups — careers teachers and parents of prospective students.

The faculty sees the events as complementing its activities of August 2 which will be aimed particularly at the prospective students themselves.

A symposium for secondary school careers teachers on careers in engineering will be held on Tuesday, July 29 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A counselling night for parents of prospective students will be held on Thursday, July 31.

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

Letter to the editor

SIR: As a Monash graduate and careers teacher at a school located near the University, I was pleased to read about the plans for Careers and Counselling Day on August 2 (*Monash Reporter*, May 7.)

The emphasis on academic and careers counselling, including the facilitation of decision-making by students and the provision of information on courses and future employment, is to be commended. This type of approach, successfully implemented, can only result in the most suitable students undertaking university study.

The proposal to consider the needs of parents of prospective students is also to be commended.

Parents are possibly the most impor-

tant single factor influencing a student's career choice. Yet they may be hindered in their efforts to assist their student children in their choice of and adjustment to university studies for a variety of reasons: the university life of 1980 is different from the university life they have known; they have no personal experience of university life and hence no understanding of the pressures; or they may have well-meaning but unrealistic aspirations for their children to attend university.

Liaison between the university and parents could help overcome these problems.

Gayle Clarke
Murrumbena



The 'balance of Nature' belief takes a nosedive to extinction

There was no such thing as a "balance of Nature", Professor Charles Krebs said in a recent Monash faculty of Science public lecture.

The idea that animals lived in ecological harmony and populations would remain constant if Nature was left to itself had been widely held for more than 2000 years but was "quite wrong", he said.

There were great fluctuations in populations but they were not controlled by the inter-relation of species, he said.

The sole driving force in species was to produce as many offspring as possible. Species were not concerned with the survival of other species.

Professor Krebs, a population ecologist from the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology, University of British Columbia, Canada, is visiting Monash as A. J. Marshall Visiting Fellow.

The title of his address to the Faculty of Science was: "Population Changes in Animals. Where has the 'Balance of Nature' gone?"

Professor Krebs said there were two schools of thought among ecologists concerning animal population fluctuations.

One school of thought believed that environmental factors such as food supply, weather changes and the number of predators were responsible for the rise and fall in animal populations, he said.

The other, to which he belonged, believed that the regulatory processes in mammals were "internally driven".

He cited the spruce budworm and the desert locust as examples of animals whose populations were deter-

mined by environmental factors such as food supply and weather. But the environment was not the key factor in some mammals, he said.

The few long-term studies that had been carried out on mammals, particularly those on the Arctic mouse-like lemming and on voles, North American field mice, pointed to "internal mechanisms such as crowding" as the regulatory device, he said.

"The stresses of crowding can upset the endocrine balance in the female and she produces fewer young," he said.

"And as the population increases in size, the animals become more aggressive. The less aggressive ones are either killed or driven away.

"Genes for aggression are favored in the population as it grows. The more aggressive animals are more successful in mating and the frequency of genes that determine aggression is increased in the population.

"It is an example of evolution on a very short time scale — a time scale that a few years ago would have been thought to have been impossible. It now seems to be the case."

Professor Krebs said the "new" ecology had important implications for conservation.

There were good and bad habitats for every species, he said. Conservationists had to understand what makes a good habitat and the regulatory processes involved in the animal's population control if pests were to be properly controlled and endangered species protected, he said.

An understanding of these principles was also essential for proper harvesting of animals of economic importance to man.

"In the past, man believed he controlled Nature," he said. "He does not."

This mistaken view had been exemplified by excesses in harvesting in the past, he said.

Whales had been over-harvested to the point where their numbers were low and they would take a long time to recover.

Essentially, almost every fishery on Earth has been over-harvested, he said.

However, he said, it was possible to reverse the trend. He cited the Pacific salmon as a "success story" in species regeneration.

But no lemming nosedive

Tailpiece: The balance of Nature was not the only myth exploded by Professor Krebs. Another was the so-called suicidal tendencies of the lemming.

Lemmings are not impelled by population pressure to commit suicide by jumping over cliffs, he said. This was a folk tale which appeared to have arisen as a result of the sudden rise and fall in lemming populations.

Parents' dinner

The Monash University Parents' Group will hold its annual dinner dance in the main dining room of the Union on Saturday, July 19 (6.30 p.m. for 7 p.m.)

A band will play and there will be valuable prizes to be won. The cost is \$30 a double and it is a BYO evening.

For tickets contact Mrs Nina Trioani, 1 Nicholson Street, Mt Waverley (288 7127).

● From P.1

Headships

The committee recognised that there were certain circumstances in which it would become necessary to appoint a non-professorial chairman. It therefore recommended:

"That appropriate amendments be made to the University's legislation to provide for the designation of one of the professors, associate professors, or readers in a department as its chairman with concurrent membership of the Professorial Board.

"That, if it becomes necessary . . . for a non-professorial chairman to be appointed, that appointment be made by a selection committee similar in representation to selection committees that select professors.

"That, if it becomes necessary . . . for a non-professional chairman to be selected from below the rank of associate professor and reader, the Chairman and one other member of the Readership and Associate Professorship Committee be included in the selection committee."

Other recommendations by the committee included:

● That the resolutions of a departmental meeting should not be binding on the chairman of the department.

● That Council prepare procedures for the removal from office of a chairman of a department for unsatisfactory performance of his duties or for other due cause.

● That provision be made in exceptional cases for a chairman to delegate his responsibilities to a non-professorial acting chairman for a period not exceeding one year.

● That deans of faculties be required to conduct at intervals of, say, three years a review of the chairmanship of each department in their faculties.

Meet a couple of top linguists

If he says "ee-ther" and she says "eye-ther", rather than taking Gershwin's advice and "calling the whole thing off", Professor Charles Ferguson and his wife Professor Shirley Heath may well call to hear more.

Professor Ferguson is regarded as one of the world's leading scholars in linguistics.

Professor Heath's field is the study of language, too, combined with anthropology (one aspect of her work is ethnography of communication — the study of language in its cultural setting) and social history (she has studied the history of language policy in several countries including the US, Mexico and Guatemala).

The couple are visitors in the Linguistics department at Monash until August.

Professor Ferguson, who has served as President of the Linguistic Society of America, is from Stanford University. He has worked there for 13 years but points out that during his career he has spent as much time "outside" as "inside" (universities). Early in his career he worked with the Foreign Service Institute in the US State Department, taught at Harvard for four years, and was then appointed Director of the Centre for Applied Linguistics in Washington.

Since arriving at Monash, Professor Heath has received the good news that she has been appointed to the School of Education at Stanford University. Her days of "commuting" between San Francisco and Philadelphia, where she worked previously at the University of Pennsylvania, are over.

On a personal level, the couple chose to come to Australia during Professor Ferguson's sabbatical leave (he is travelling on a Guggenheim Scholarship) because it was an English-speaking country in which children Brice, 17, and Shannon, 13, could continue their education.

On a professional level, they were at-

tracted to Monash because Professor Ferguson knew personally or was acquainted with the work of such academics as Professor U.G.E. Hammerstrom and Associate Professor J.T. Platt (Linguistics), Associate Professor M. Clyne (German) and Professor J.V. Neustupny (Japanese).

The family came to Melbourne after a month in India. They have seen a little of Australia, including a trip to Tasmania, and have also spent two weeks in New Guinea.

Monash offered facilities for both professors to work on their latest books. They have also participated in seminars and held discussions with staff and students.

"The arrangement has worked well," Professor Ferguson says. "People have been very congenial."

Professor Ferguson's current project marks a return to a research interest he fostered in the late 1950s on diglossia.

Professor Ferguson propagated the use of "diglossia" (from the French, 'diglossie') in linguistics literature in English, carefully defining it in the process.

He says it is used to describe a situation in which one form of language is used in a speech community for formal speaking and writing and a quite separate form used for conversation. The "high" form is regarded as the prestigious one but the "low" form is used by everyone in an informal setting.

Original study

Professor Ferguson's original study on diglossia was conducted in Middle East countries, Greece, Haiti (where standard French is the high form of language and local Creole the low) and German-speaking areas of Switzerland (where standard German is high and a local dialect low).

The study, he says, was intended to be a first step in a general classifica-

tion of language situations.

"Linguists have not proceeded to that classification," he says.

He has been reviewing the literature that has been published on the subject since as the basis of a "state of the art" book.

Professor Ferguson's other research interests have been in this area of sociolinguistics — relating language to society.

Universals

One of his projects was a joint study with Greenberg on "universals" — features which occur in a large number of languages.

The result of their work — a book titled "Universals of Human Language" — is an important work at this time, Professor Ferguson says, because it presents a philosophy of language research different from that embraced by the previous generation of linguists.

"They emphasised the diversity of languages," he says.

Professor Ferguson says that although his study on universals heralded a change in philosophy, the work was not philosophically motivated.

"In his efforts to classify language Greenberg was struck by the similarities he found across hundreds of languages," he says. This was the starting point for the joint research which was empirically oriented. The linguists described what they found.

Noam Chomsky, arguably one of the best known linguists, generally, because of his participation in public causes in recent years, has worked also on universals.

Professor Ferguson says: "Chomsky's work shows more explicitly philosophical concerns."

Professor Ferguson describes the approach of the two studies as totally different.

Chomsky's method, he says, has been to look in depth at a small number of languages and his aim has been to construct a theory. The Greenberg-Ferguson work examined a great number of languages and was not theoretically-oriented.

Professor Ferguson has shared another area of research interest with Chomsky — the acquisition of language by children. Again, they have taken different approaches to their topic.

Chomsky has written of the innateness of the fundamentals of language. In saying that children are "born to it", he places less emphasis than is given traditionally to the concept of "learning" a language.

Professor Ferguson has approached the research topic of children and language from two angles.

From one, he has looked at how children learn the sound systems of language. He has conducted his research with children aged from 1½ to five years in English, Spanish and Cantonese-speaking groups in the San Francisco area.

"It is empirically oriented work, not anti-theory but seeking to establish facts from experience," he says.

The second aspect he has researched is the way in which adults modify their speech in talking to children. This "baby talk" phenomenon is common to many languages.

"Many speech communities have special ways of speaking to people their members feel are not proficient in the language, whether they be children or foreigners.

"Studies have been conducted on the role such ways of speaking play in the language acquisition process — whether they are a help or hindrance.

"Some recent research has shown that 'baby talk' is a help but the question is still open."

Professor Ferguson has co-edited a book, "Talking to Children", with Catherine Snow.

Back seat for 'maintenance' in US

Professor Shirley Heath, currently visiting Monash, served on a transition team on language policy established by Jimmy Carter when he assumed the US Presidency.

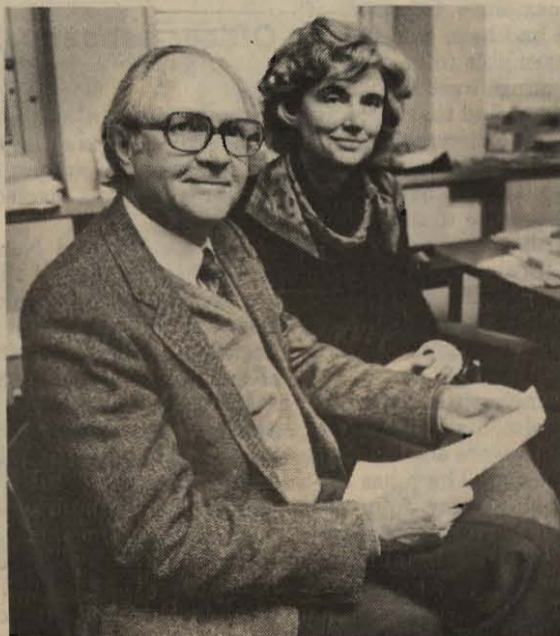
A part of Professor Heath's research has been on the history of language policies in the United States and in Latin American countries.

One of the issues canvassed by the team was bilingual education. It put forward the idea that education should not, perhaps, aim at moving children of a non-English-speaking background away from their first language to English. Rather, it suggested, the aim could be to maintain the original language at the same time as the acquisition of English.

Professor Heath says that this concept of "maintenance" rather than "transition" has found limited acceptance in the years since with some education authorities but that there is now little enthusiasm for it as policy in the Department of Education.

She raises the possibility that a backlash by some Americans against the new immigration — particularly the recent influx of Cuban refugees — could keep "maintenance" in the back seat for some time.

In Professor Heath's own study, the subject of a book, she has examined US laws as they relate to language and has assessed procedures on the use of



● Professor Charles Ferguson and wife, Professor Shirley Heath

language in several settings — in schools, courts and other processes of the law, the public service, employment offices and at electoral booths, for example.

The book she is currently working on is in her second sphere of interest — ethnography.

It documents the results of a 10 year study she has conducted on the learning and use of language by children — at home and then at school — in two communities of a quite different cultural background in the US.

The communities are both in the southeast of the country and both are considered as minorities.

One is a Black community; the other a southern Appalachian (White) community. This latter group — popularly described as "hillbillies" — originally came from coal-mining areas of the Appalachian mountains, more recently shifted to the ready-made communities formed around textile mills on the coast.

Professor Heath says that the ultimate goal of such a study of minorities is to contribute to policy considerations.

She says: "For so long minority groups have been viewed in negative terms — of how they don't live up to majority expectations.

"It is important to understand minorities as viable groups with their own lifestyles — and language, of course, plays a role in this.

"Government can then look at realistic ways of incorporating the needs of minorities into policy considerations."

Professor Heath has previously conducted similar ethnographic studies in Latin American countries.

Students — a global view and some home proposals

A prevailing belief in overseas universities is that the two Rs will be as important for tertiary education as the three Rs are for the primary and secondary sectors, Mr Doug Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union, states in his outside study report to Council.

In this case R&R stands for recruitment and retention of students.

Mr Ellis says: "Static or falling enrolments and/or reduced financial support from governments are leading to the belief, especially in Canada and North America, that universities and colleges might have to accept the concept of 'an educational market place' and understand that traditional market forces operate just as fiercely in education as in other areas of economic activity."

It is becoming accepted overseas that universities and colleges are in direct competition for a decreasing number of potential students.

"This competition is reflected in various ways," Mr Ellis says.

"One of the most disturbing is the blatant and, in some cases, exaggerated and misleading advertising by institutions.

"Because, in the long run, students are the main sufferers, it is hoped the moves to curb a tendency for this to happen in Australia will be successful."

Mr Ellis says that a responsible and effective marketing exercise needs to let prospective students know the facts so that they can make effective choices between institutions and the courses offered.

Student sovereignty

In the "marketing" environment, Mr Ellis says, consumer or student sovereignty is an often heard term.

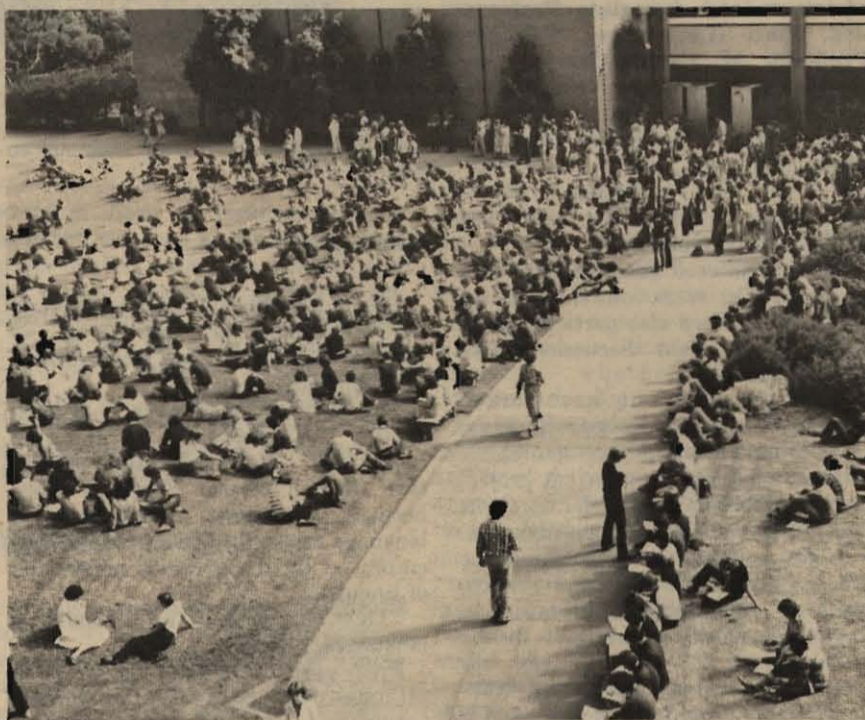
"Students are more aware than previously of their importance to the economic wellbeing of the university. They are likely to become more concerned to ensure that they get the best teaching available.

"More attention is not only being directed toward the relationship between students and staff but also to the balance which staff have to maintain between teaching and research."

Mr Ellis's 23-page report follows leave last year spent in Britain, Denmark, West Germany, France, Canada and the United States.

It is wide-ranging in subject matter and takes a comprehensive approach to student affairs. Some of the topics dealt with include general student attitudes, student government and Unions, student "sabbaticals", student representation on university committees, student lobbies, staff and collective bargaining, student services (including health, counselling, careers and appointments), catering, employment, sports and recreation, and community use of university facilities.

On general student attitudes, Mr Ellis says: "It would be easy for a casual observer to note that the general pattern of student activities has reverted to that of the early 1960s and that conservatism and apathy are the order of



● In North America it's an educational 'market place' and student R and R stands for recruitment and retention.

the day. This is, of course, very much an oversimplification.

"In North America, in particular, it would overlook the fact that student life today is very different in at least three areas, namely racism, the role of women, and deference to university authorities.

"Nevertheless, interest in sororities and fraternities and homecoming festivals has revived.

"The trend has been away from hallucinating drugs but towards increased consumption of alcohol. The interest in drugs has moved to a much earlier age group. In some States, the smoking or possession of marijuana is now a misdemeanour rather than a crime.

"Sports and domestic political issues have largely replaced the interest in international affairs."

Mr Ellis says that a common cry he heard was that students today are apathetic.

"One was constantly informed of meetings which had been held but no decisions had been able to be reached because the meetings were inquorate. It was disturbing to find that more attention seemed to be directed towards reducing the number necessary to achieve a quorum than to better ways of encouraging students to attend."

Mr Ellis says that comments about student apathy are always relative and have to be viewed against the prevailing employment situation and the move to more vocational courses by the main body of students.

He says: "All universities visited indicated that enrolments in engineering, some areas of science and business studies are increasing. There has certainly been a swing away from the social sciences and environmental and biological study areas."

Mr Ellis says that he spoke with undergraduate and postgraduate students and formed two main impressions as to why this should be the case, apart from concern about reduced opportunities for teaching:

● The feeling that more and better jobs would arise in the technical areas.

● A swing to the belief that problems such as pollution were caused by technology and, despite improvements in legislation, were only going to be solved by an understanding of the technical mechanisms involved.

He says that in the anti-nuclear and the women's movements there appears to have been a shift from groups working within universities to students directing their attention to working more directly with concerned people in the general community.

He says, however, that this comment should be viewed against the current absence of one great unifying issue which would act as a catalyst for student action. Such a catalyst could lie in further nuclear power plant problems, such as occurred at Harrisburg, or in President Carter's proposal to introduce registration for drafting for military service.

Officer sabbaticals

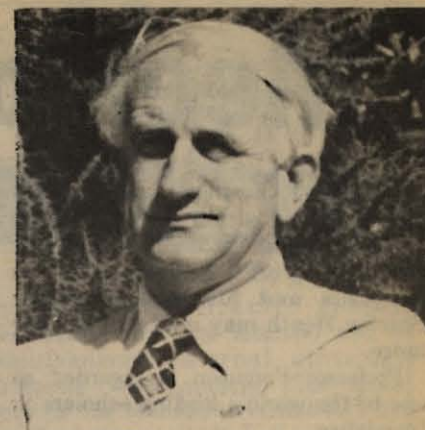
One concept in student government which Mr Ellis examines at length in his report is the system of sabbatical leave for students elected to office in Unions.

In some UK and North American universities holders of these positions are excused all, or a major portion, of their courses for the year they hold office. Some also receive the equivalent of the current postgraduate grant.

Mr Ellis says that while he was aware of the existence of sabbatical leave entitlements for Union presidents he was surprised to find that, at some universities, up to eight officers were enjoying such leave.

"It was difficult to escape the impression that some Vice-Chancellors in the UK have, in recent years, responded to some of the student pressures by virtually throwing the students another 'sabbatical bone'."

Mr Ellis's assessment is that the all-embracing sabbatical systems do not fulfil the promises made about them,



● Mr Doug Ellis, Deputy Warden of the Union.

leading to their implementation — that, for example, the academic risk of the individual is reduced; that better candidates are offering themselves for election; that the system yields more total involvement by students.

Despite his criticisms of the sabbatical system, and especially its extension beyond the president, Mr Ellis suggests that if, and when, the Monash student body looks at revision of its organisation, it might consider the idea of a chairperson who is allowed at least some relief from studies. A living allowance, perhaps equivalent to the full TEAS, should also be provided.

But, Mr Ellis cautions: "While such a move must of course be initiated by students, it is recommended that, if this eventuates, the University should not yield to pressure for more than one such position."

In the same section of the report he makes recommendations on changes to the Union Constitution.

He says that it may be appropriate at some stage in the future to review the existing statute and Constitution of the Union and the Monash Association of Students, and to reconstitute MAS, the Union (including Clubs and Societies Council) and the Sports and Recreation Association as separate entities. Each would draw a percentage of the overall student fee.

Mr Ellis says that this could be 75 per cent with the remaining 25 per cent going toward maintenance and development and the financing of particular needs, especially new initiatives.

Mr Ellis says: "Above all, the practice of earmarking a considerable percentage of the Union fee for development and maintenance must be maintained if for no other reason than to avoid our complexes becoming like some of the shoddy run-down Unions which were visited and which were not well patronised by their own members."

On a staff matter, Mr Ellis looks in his report at the increased unionisation of academic and support staff overseas and the growth of collective bargaining units on campuses, in the US and Canada.

"The emergence of bargaining units, in place of often ineffective staff associations, has meant that college administrators are having to be more sensitive to staff matters than they have been in the past," he says.

Mr Ellis also looks at the issue of the new technology and a question being asked of how educationists can assist not only those affected by shorter working hours but also those who are made redundant from work.

"Recreation and leisure study personnel are finding that the concept: 'more computerisation — more leisure time — more enjoyment — more need for professional recreation staff' is more complex than was generally appreciated," he says.

Monash's place in the world

A History professor has suggested that Monash is peculiarly Australian in nature because it mirrors this country's "somewhat unusual" position in the contemporary world — looking in two directions at once.

Professor Merle Ricklefs, whose special area of study is Southeast Asia, was giving the occasional address at an Arts graduation ceremony last month.

Professor Ricklefs said: "Australia is, on the one hand, a nation whose historical and cultural roots reach back to Europe, to Britain in the first place of course. But in recent years this heritage has been enriched by immigration from other European areas.

"On the other hand, Australia is geographically on the edge of Asia. This fact is reflected in Australia's current immigration pattern which is providing yet another element of enrichment for this great nation. About one-third of new immigrants now come from Asian countries."

He continued: "At Monash, Australia's European heritage is maintained not only in its very structure as a university but in the subjects which are studied here.

"But at the same time Australia's geographic circumstances, notably its proximity to Southeast Asia, are reflected in Monash's strong offerings concerning Asia. This combination, I believe, greatly enriches this University."

Professor Ricklefs was appointed to Monash six months ago. Born and educated in the US, he came to Australia from the UK where, for the last 10 years, he taught at the University of London.

"Since you have all spent a good deal longer at this University than I, an address by any of you to me about Monash would seem more appropriate," he told the graduates.

But Professor Ricklefs said that he was able to assess how Monash was seen by the academic community outside Melbourne and Australia.

He said: "I have been told on several occasions since my arrival that Monash is thought to be not quite of the stature of one other local university which one might mention, a report which if it is true I find surprising.

"Monash is, of course, a 'new university' by current academic standards. By the standards of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard or Yale, not to mention other European institutions outside the English-speaking world, virtually everything is a 'new university', of course.

"We recognise what is meant by this term nowadays: one of those several institutions, primarily here and in Britain, which were conjured out of glass, brick and steel to cope with the expansion of tertiary education in the last 25 years or so.

"But Monash differs from most other such institutions, at least with regard to the fields in which I can claim any significant knowledge. While most 'new universities' have struggled to establish themselves on the international academic scene, Monash quickly claimed a place among those universities which are spoken of with respect.

"Indeed, at some early stage in my own career, I was surprised to discover that Monash was 'new' at all. It had

from the start so firmly established itself in my own field of Southeast Asia studies that I had ascribed to it a false intellectual pedigree."

Professor Ricklefs said that there were some who said that Monash was not "new" at all, but the last of the old universities.

"Perhaps it is in a position analogous to that which was reportedly described in an American undergraduate essay about Dante: Dante stood with one foot in the grave of the Middle Ages while with the other he saluted the rising sun of the Renaissance. If the analogy is correct, let us at least hope that the posture is less uncomfortable."

Professor Ricklefs said that it had been claimed that Arts graduates were "overeducated and undertrained".

"It is true that in your years here you will not have been taught skills and techniques which are as obviously useful and employable as those of automobile mechanics, nuclear physicists or medical doctors," he said.

"But you have acquired skills which are beyond value, skills which provide you with the tools to come to terms with human affairs in this turbulent, indeed threatening, age."

Professor Ricklefs said that perhaps the most important tool which Arts graduates should gain from their study was humility.

"Man is a most difficult, indeed perverse, creature to understand and your Arts disciplines have shown you not only how to understand him better but also where the limits of understanding lie," he said.

"You are aware of the uncertainties, of the improbability of explaining it all."



● Professor Sergio Perosa, from Venice University, meets with Mrs Mary Lord in the English department.

Gaining a local insight

It's a long way from Venice's Grand Canal to the Australian bush.

But that's the transition students at the University of Venice make frequently in their study of Australian literature.

Perhaps there's a bridge between the two locations (if you're determined enough to find it). One of the central concerns of Australian literature, it has been said, is man's struggle against a hostile environment. Venetians, too, have their own struggle for survival against the elements.

The head of the English department at Venice University, in which Australian studies have been taught since 1971, is Professor Sergio Perosa.

Professor Perosa visited Monash last month and met with Mrs Mary Lord, lecturer in the department of English. Mrs Lord is president of the Association for the Study of Australian Literature, formally established at a national conference on Australian literature held at Monash in May, 1978.

Professor Perosa is President of the Italian Society for Australian Studies. The Society is believed to be the first organisation for the promotion of Australian culture formed in another country.

Professor Perosa's four week visit to Australia, his first, was sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs. In addition to Melbourne he visited Sydney, Brisbane, Canberra, Adelaide and Perth.

He met with writers and academics.

"But as well as meeting key people, I have been getting a 'feel' for the country,"

he said at Monash. "I have been walking in the streets, reading the newspapers, going to the theatre, browsing in bookshops . . . getting some idea of current concerns and a local insight on contemporary characters."

He has also been able to keep abreast of important emerging poets, authors and playwrights.

"This is difficult to do from a distance," he said.

Australian literature is taught at university level in about 50 countries and, in Italy, at about six institutions.

The Italian Society for Australian Studies, Professor Perosa said, acted as a "rallying point" for these existing studies (it publishes an Australian literature bulletin) and sought to foster an interest in Australian culture in Italian universities and in the wider community.

He sees Venice, with its international connections, as being well placed to develop as a European centre of excellence for Australian studies.

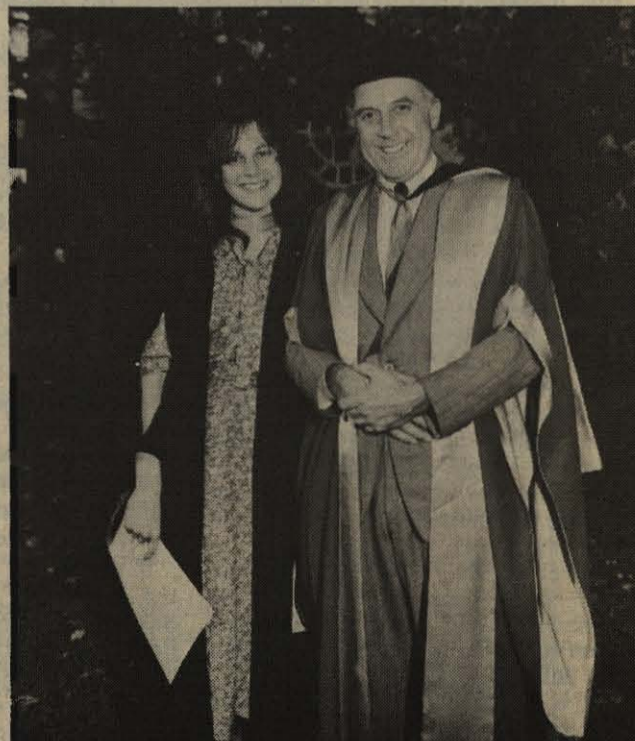
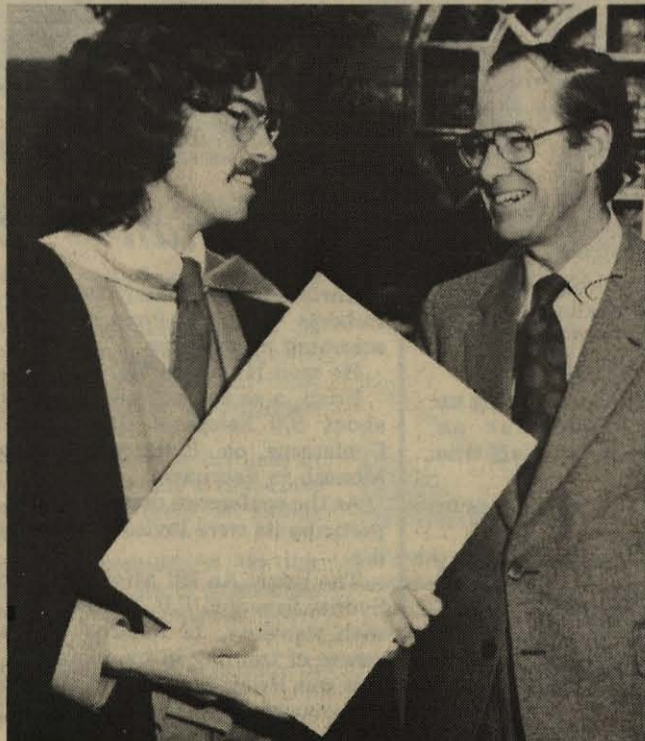
The English department at Venice University is currently examining the possibility of establishing an Australian Deposit Library.

Professor Perosa said that one of the difficulties in teaching Australian literature in Italy was the limited availability of books.

He said: "We have received assistance from the Australian Embassy in Rome and have a small library of Australian texts.

"What we really need to develop now is our collection of secondary texts."

Two faces of professorial pride



Three Monash professors had good cause to be proud at the Arts graduation ceremony last month: Their children received degrees. Pictured left are Monash's Pro Vice-Chancellor, Professor Bruce West, and son, Martin, who received his Bachelor of Arts degree with honours in Music. Right, Professor Ian Polmeier (Materials Engineering) congratulates daughter, Sally, who received her B.A. Professor Bill Rachinger (Physics) also saw his daughter, Diane, receive a B.A.

Fresh light on general practice

Research is underway in Monash's Community Practice Teaching Unit, within the Medical faculty, which will aim to give a better definition of the role of the general practitioner in health care.

The first step has been to establish a computerised register of all patients and their medical problems at a suburban general practice.

These patients attend the private practice which leases rooms in the Teaching Unit, located in the grounds of Moorabbin Hospital.

The Unit, which was established at the beginning of last year, conducts classes in general practice for medical students, particularly in their final year, who are then able to apply classroom concepts by working with doctors in the attached practice. (Such a placement program continues to operate with a large number of GPs in private practice throughout south-eastern Melbourne and rural areas as well.)

The Community Practice Teaching Unit is headed by Professor Neil Carson, currently overseas on an outside studies program. When the Unit was established Professor Carson said he saw its task as helping to restore the importance of the caring role in medical studies and, in the long term, being influential in upgrading standards of general practice. It was the first unit of its kind in an Australian medical school.

Senior lecturer, Dr Alan Rose, says that the computerised register will provide data for use in a number of research projects.

A "seeding" grant from Monash, and funds from the Victorian Academy for General Practice and the Shepherd Foundation have enabled the unit to employ Joan Caelli, an experienced medical record administrator, to create the register.

On file now are details of some 9,300 patients — whose anonymity is preserved — who attend the practice, together with a listing of their major continuing health problems. Among these are illnesses such as hypertension, diabetes, arthritis and cancer and social and psychological problems.

The register, which has aroused interest in a number of research areas, has already been used in several projects.

In one, a drug trial, some 900 patients have been identified as having attended the practice with hypertension. These have been able to be speedily analysed according to criteria such as age, sex, vocation, national background and the like.

In a second project, information retrieved from the register revealed that one per cent of patients were cancer sufferers.

Dr Rose says: "What we can now do is draw a factual profile of the incidence of these types of illnesses at a reasonably typical suburban practice.

"In the past, our doctors have had to guess at figures of incidence, most of which have been based on hospital experience."

He says that information on the "illness content" of general practice would direct the emphasis of the Unit's teaching and possibly have an influence on other areas of medical education.

Summing up the first year of the Unit's operation Dr Rose says: "We didn't realise how limited we were without the teaching practice. It has enabled us to expand our contribution to undergraduate medicine. We have found many ways to use the practice as a resource in our teaching program."

Dr Rose says that the practice has been set up with teaching needs in mind.

"In a model setting, students are able to examine the role of the GP as a provider of health services and to explore the processes of general practice — learning about the relationships which are necessary between a doctor and patient to achieve an appropriate outcome."

As well as having access to patients in the surgery, students use videotaped records of interviews.

They are taught the diagnostic and management skills of general practice in small groups and gain experience by role-playing as well as participating in interviews and procedures in the surgery.

Dr Rose says: "This is done with the patient's approval, of course. We find that very few of them mind."

He says that the Unit continues to enjoy an excellent relationship with the Moorabbin Hospital which has provided overall support for the project.

Alcohol study planned

Alcoholism will be under study at a seminar being conducted by the Centre for Continuing Education at Monash in early August.

The seminar will be held at Normanby House on August 11 starting at 4 p.m. Registration forms for it are now available from CCE (exts 3716-9).

Leading the seminar will be a consultant psychiatrist with experience in the clinical management of alcoholism, Dr Terry Gidley, and staff of the Victorian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, John Cheetham, Marika Goldfayl and Mike Scully.

It is intended primarily for people who are not expert in alcohol abuse but who are involved in counselling people who may have alcohol-related problems.

The program will include a look at

the nature of alcohol problems, information on facilities available in Victoria, and tips on effective counselling.

● A second CCE exercise, coming up this month, is a seminar on teenagers for professional staff who work with them.

The seminar will be held on July 21 at 4 p.m. in Normanby House.

It will be led by Peter Kueffer, of the Education Department, Delys Sargent, director of the Social Biology Resources Centre, and David Lancaster, consultant psychiatrist.

Topics covered will include teenagers at school, teenagers and their parents and implications of the "me" generation.

For further information contact ext. 3716-9.

Meet the WIN



Winter in an election the corner ... and still get any easier. But for — it has been made a weeks. So here we give for 1980 ...

Australia's \$¼ m. hope

Skill and chance ... they may blend for the successful conduct of a research project.

They're also the ingredients which have yielded a happy result for lecturer in Genetics, Dr Tony Morgan, who flies this month to Monte Carlo to participate in the world backgammon championships.

Dr Morgan goes to Monaco as Australian backgammon champion, a title he won last month, along with \$1850 in prize money and the air fare.

The prize pool for the world championships, a knock-out tournament, is \$500,000 with the champion collecting a cool quarter million.

"Don't hold your breath waiting for me to return with that money," says Dr Morgan, ambiguously.

He clarifies his statement: "There will be about 800 competitors at the event."

Australia, he says, is a comparative

novice in the backgammon stakes although there are now associations in each State fostering interest in the game.

Dr Morgan has been playing for about seven years, the last two competitively. Other members of the Genetics department have been enthused too and backgammon is a common lunchtime pursuit.

Even if Dr Morgan doesn't come away from Monte Carlo a quarter of a million dollars richer, Lady Luck could still have an ace up her sleeve.

Dr Morgan's national win over Sydney opponent, George Dohla, was reported in *The Bulletin* of June 24.

On the same page he noticed a gossip paragraph about a rift between Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband, playboy Philippe Junot.

"As seems to be the case with the beautiful people, Fate could just throw the Princess and me together," he says.

Yes, Brian — there IS a Santa Claus

Christmas came early this year for Dr Brian Roberts — in the form of a \$17,000 electron scanning microscope.

He won it in a raffle!

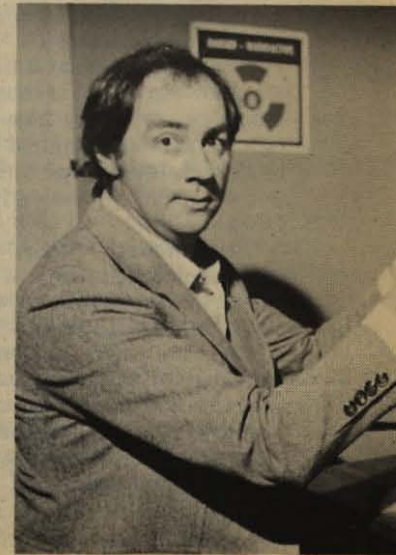
Brian, a senior lecturer in zoology, was one of about 500 delegates to the sixth Australian Conference on Electron Microscopy held at Monash in February.

As the conference drew to a close, all registered participants were invited to take part in a lucky dip.

The prize: An ISI Mini-SEM, donated by the Sydney firm of E.T.P. Semra Pty. Ltd., complete with warranty, 12 months' free service and a course of training in its operation.

It was Brian's name that came out of the hat. Generously, he decided to keep the instrument at the University instead of taking it home.

And as he unpacked it in his office last week (see photo), he contemplated the chances of the University now offering him life tenure.



WINNERS!

... with the Budget just round the corner — the lucky and the diligent — a bit more bearable in recent years — in Reporter's 'good news' pages

The Titration Trio



It probably won't get the crowd at Flemington all that excited, but the Titration Stakes have been the cause of much joy in Monash's Chemistry department.

A Monash team recently won the inaugural Titration Stakes organised by the Royal Australian Chemical Institute. The team was formed by second year students **Jenny Dunn, Martin Oettinger and Harry Quiney**. For the next year they will hold the shield which features a burette, a piece of glassware used in titration, and the symbol of the RACI, the professional body of chemists.

Titration involves determining the composition of an unknown solution by combining a precisely known volume of it with a known volume of a standard solution.

The precise measuring involved and method of combining the solutions constitute a basic laboratory technique which emphasises care and accuracy.

The Stakes involved three tests — an acid-base titration, a "total iron" determination with dichromate, and a zinc-EDTA titration.

The Monash team competed against entrants from RMIT, the Victorian College of Pharmacy and Bendigo College of Advanced Education.

It has been reported that teams from other institutions were expected to enter "but were easily scared off by the pre-competition boasting".

We're in safe hands ...



Jim's top engineer

Jim Lenard is an engineer with a philosophical bent.

In the third year of his engineering course, he took philosophy as his inter-faculty subject. In his final year — 1979 — he carried on some philosophy units, in addition to the full engineering program.

But that didn't stop him topping his year in mechanical engineering, taking out a first-class honours degree — and winning the J. W. Dodds Memorial Medal for 1979.

The medal honours the memory of Mr Jim Dodds, whose family founded one of Australia's outstanding engineering establishments, Riley Dodds (now Clyde-Riley Dodds).

Jim was awarded the medal at a ceremony in the department last month.

He is pictured here with Mr Gordon Page (left), general manager of Clyde-Riley Dodds, and Professor John Crisp, chairman of the department of mechanical engineering.

Photo: John Millar

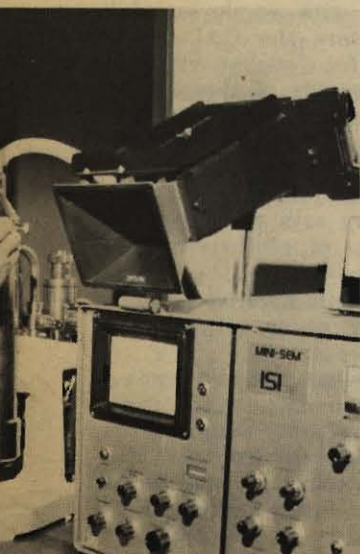


Twelve Monash Central Services drivers have received National Safety Council of Australia safe driving awards this year.

One award marks 15 years of safe driving for the University by Kevin Perry. Clocking in with eight safe years are Russell Hall and Ian Newbold. Other awards went to Rex Bowes, Jim McDonald and Fred Weston (five years); Stan Kilner and Bill Callan (four years); John Cechuleki (three years); Bill Turner (two years); Brian McConigle and Nick Ntala (one year).

The awards, part of the Council's Freedom from Accidents Campaign, are made to employee drivers who have caused no accidents.

Pictured, from left, are: Kevin Perry, Central Services manager Bill Cunningham, Russell Hall and Ian Newbold. Photo: Rick Crompton



Work place democracy

Democracy in the work place emerged as an industrial relations issue in Australia in the '70s. A Monash academic's new book assesses the position here and overseas.

A decade ago the prediction that democracy in the workplace might emerge as a key issue in Australian industrial relations in the 1980s would have been fanciful.

In fact, one 1970 study described the concept of worker participation as being less developed in Australia than in any other Western country.

But, despite many factors in the economic, social and political environment which have inhibited the development of industrial democracy in Australia, considerable activity has occurred in the last 10 years.

Senior lecturer in Administration at Monash, **Dr Russell Lansbury**, says this in a new book he has edited, **Democracy in the Work Place**, (Longman Cheshire, 1980, recommended retail \$9.95).

There are 17 chapters in the book which aims to take stock of the various approaches to work place reform which have occurred in Australia and overseas during the 1970s.

Dr Lansbury has contributed three of the chapters (one in collaboration with **Geoffrey Prideaux** from RMIT). Among other contributors are **Joe Isaac**, Deputy President of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; **Fred Emery**, from ANU; **Kenneth Walker**, professor at the European Institute of Business Administration; **Milton Derber**, professor at the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois; and **Friedrich Furstenberg**, professor at Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria.

Democracy types

In the chapter "Australian Approaches to Industrial Democracy", Dr Lansbury describes four forms of employee participation in decision making:

- **Self management**, "a situation in which all employees directly participate in all the decisions within the enterprise".
- **Co-determination**, where representatives of employees and management jointly determine policy at the corporate level. "Unlike self-management, however, employees are not directly involved in the decision making process. Furthermore, their representatives usually only have minority status on the board of directors."
- **Joint consultation**, where employee representatives are consulted about decisions but are given no significant role in the decision making process. "Often it involves indirect participation by a small number of employee representatives on matters of minor significance to the enterprise as a whole."
- **Semi-autonomous work groups**, which enable employees to participate directly in a limited range of decisions which affect their work situation. "This form of industrial democracy, however, facilitates a high level of participation among employees."

This is how Dr Lansbury assesses the situation in Australia in relation to each of these forms:

"Unlike some European countries,

neither employers nor unions in Australia have shown much interest in indirect forms of participation such as co-determination:

"Participation in decision making through joint consultation, however, has been widely practised in Australia for many years. In most cases, however, the scope of consultation has been so narrow as to generate little enthusiasm among the parties involved.

"Some of the most innovative developments in the industrial democracy field have been direct participation at the work place level through semi-autonomous work groups. In some cases, this has involved the restructuring of work to provide the individual worker with greater opportunity to develop skills and competence. In most cases, however, this form of direct participation has not challenged managerial prerogatives.

"A few examples of self-management exist in Australia — the Dynavac company, for example — but this form of direct participation tends to occur mainly in small firms where a high level of autonomy existed previously."

Dr Lansbury examines the impact of the Australian industrial relations system on and the role of organisations such as political parties, trade unions and employer groups in the development of industrial democracy in this country.

Australia's arbitration system, he concludes, has in general tended to exacerbate conflict between management and the unions and to inhibit democracy in the workplace.

Tribunals: mediators, not trail blazers

Industrial tribunals had a mediating role to play in the path toward worker participation, a deputy President of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, **Dr Joe Isaac**, says in the new book, "Industrial Democracy in the Work Place".

Dr Isaac, who is also Deputy Chancellor of Monash and a former professor of Economics at the University, contributes a chapter titled "Industrial Democracy in the Context of Conciliation and Arbitration".

In it he says that the mediating role of tribunals will continue to be "useful and, in some cases, important".

"But it will not be a trail blazer for industrial democracy," he says.

The most important cases of worker participation, Dr Isaac says, will be the result of negotiations between the parties.

He says: "The initiative in some cases will come from employers in quest of higher productivity and more stable industrial relations.

"In others, worker demands, based on concern for job security, pay, status, job satisfaction, safety and other reasons,

He says: "The arbitration system has bestowed legitimacy on the union movement and facilitated the maintenance of minimum standards in wages and conditions. On the other hand, it has protected the prerogatives or rights of management and restrained the activities of powerful unions.

"The system has also encouraged a high degree of centralised decision making by both employers and unions in the field of industrial relations.

"One effect on unions has been to inhibit the development of a strong shop steward movement. In recent years, however, the development of direct negotiations may signal long-term changes towards a more decentralised and autonomous system of industrial relations."

Legislative approach

Dr Lansbury says that governments in Australia have been reluctant to legislate in the field of industrial democracy.

He says that although both the Liberal and Labor parties have adopted policies at the State and Federal levels which are sympathetic to various forms of industrial democracy, only the former Labor government in South Australia, under **Don Dunstan** as Premier, took significant steps to facilitate action for change.

"Furthermore, both employers and trade unions have tended to be wary of government involvement in this area of industrial relations and have preferred to negotiate their own arrangements at the enterprise level."

sometimes backed by industrial pressure, may provide the stimulus.

"The role of industrial tribunals will continue to be limited to that of mediation in which both parties are more or less willing to avail themselves of such a service."

Dr Isaac says that the circumstances which favor intervention by mediators are:

Those in which both sides have agreed in principle, voluntarily or as a result of industrial pressure, to some form of worker participation but have difficulty in reaching agreement on certain issues relating to the scheme. In such cases, the mediator may assist in promoting agreement or in arbitrating unresolved issues at the request of the parties.

Those in which worker demand for participation is resisted by the employer. The mediator, by suggesting and persuading, may help the parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. Sometimes, the mere presence of a mediator in the chair may help to allay mutual suspicion between the parties and ensure good faith in the proceedings.

Dr Lansbury says that the Labor Party has addressed the issues of democracy in the workplace essentially as an industrial relations matter, taking care to ensure that emphasis is given to the role of trade unions. The State branches, particularly those of NSW and SA, have led the Federal branch of the party in formulating policy in this field.

On the other hand, he says, it is the Federal branch of the Liberal Party which has taken the initiative with its policy on employee participation announced in July 1978.

Within trade unions, Dr Lansbury says, there is a growing interest and support in some sections for industrial democracy. There is, however, no unanimity of opinion on the forms which it should take.

In 1977 the ACTU Congress adopted a policy on industrial democracy based on the recommendations of an executive committee appointed to investigate the issue.

The policy declares "democracy in the work place" to be a "fundamental democratic right (which) should be enshrined in legislation".

He says, however, that there has been confusion in the union movement as to the precise meaning of industrial democracy and its relationship to the more traditional areas of union concern.

Employer attitudes

"Among the issues causing concern are fears that participation through elected representatives may lead to the creation of a worker elite, the alienation of workers from their representatives and vice versa," he says.

"The insistence by the union movement that it should be the sole channel of representation is designed to prevent trade unions being usurped by alternative forms of employee participation."

Dr Lansbury says that Australian employers tend to exhibit less solidarity than the labour movement and this exacerbates conflict within the industrial relations system.

He says, however, that the Confederation of Australian Industry — a loose grouping of employers — has a policy on "worker participation".

He says: "It is couched in much vaguer terms than the ACTU policy and tends to emphasise the importance of employer initiatives in and consultations with employees. Like most employers the CAI has no enthusiasm for 'worker representatives' on boards of directors. In general, employers regard significant union involvement in the management process as a threat to traditional managerial prerogatives."

Dr Lansbury says that there are, however, signs of cautious development towards forms of industrial democracy despite negative effects of the prevailing system of industrial relations.

"These developments have come at a time when the traditional relationships between unions, employers and government are in transition. The outcome may well set the course for the future pattern of industrial relations in Australia," he says.



● Writer-in-residence, Finola Moorhead, and canine companion in her Monash office.

An 'academic failure' pens her way back to the fold

There is a certain irony in Finola Moorhead being back in a university environment as Monash's writer-in-residence during second term.

Ms Moorhead says that her being a writer has a lot to do with academic failure.

"My learning to write creatively grew up in argument with the academic approach," she says.

Although Ms Moorhead labels herself as an academic failure, strictly speaking she isn't. She failed first year law at Melbourne University but went on to complete a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Tasmania and then taught at schools in that State and in Victoria.

Her failure is more one of being unable to accept the "departmentalisation" of life which she sees as occurring in universities.

"It seems that an erudite turn of mind forces one into narrow specialisation with little general communication," she says.

"The real considerations of life are interdisciplinary."

While at Monash Ms Moorhead is conducting a series of lunchtime seminars for intending writers and interested people on Thursdays. Starting at 1 p.m. they are being held in room 809 in the Menzies building. Ms Moorhead is also available for private discussions at other times in room 819 in the English department.

During her time on campus Ms Moorhead is also, as her title would suggest, writing in residence.

Her body of work — she describes it as experimentally feminist — consists of short stories, other prose and plays. Much of it is unpublished. While publication of her work, she says, is something she may seek it is not the motivation for her writing.

Her motivation, she says, is to give a document of the life of a female born in 1947.

She says: "When I came across the idea of my writing being simply a document I was freed from what I consider are the restrictions of trying to 'please', that is, writing to formulas established by publishers."

In that freedom and her guiding force of personal moral and political zeal lie the basis of her craft.

"The effort to be understandable, readable and enjoyable is very important," she adds.

Ms Moorhead says that in her work she attempts to examine the complexities of an individual.

As that individual, what is it in herself that is important to express?

She replies: "If the examination is deep enough everybody's existence can be as interesting as, say, Faust's, for in everybody's life basic questions of humanity arise — like the struggle between good and evil."

Ms Moorhead says, however, that the notions of "good" and "evil" are being reshaped by feminist thinking.

She says: "A lot of considerations in literature and history have to do with the masculine struggle — to be found in the works of Milton, for example, or in Faust."

"For a woman to consider questions like the struggle between good and evil is comparatively new."

"It is important now for women to consider the struggle between good and evil in our own terms and experience, because 'established' virtues have actually not been 'good' for us at all."

Self sacrifice

"I don't believe, for instance, that self sacrifice is a virtue for a woman which will secure her entry to the kingdom of heaven."

Ms Moorhead decided to reject security, in a professional sense, at the end of her fourth year of teaching and, after attending a Writers' Week in Adelaide, committed herself to writing full-time.

In 1973 she attended Australia's first playwrights' convention. In the following two years her writing took a more political turn with her involvement in the Women's Theatre Group. During the years of the Whitlam Government she received grants to assist in her pursuits.

During 1978-79 Ms Moorhead travelled overseas.

"I find that with the experience of growing older my ideas are changing through the years," she says.

"Nothing that I have written can be considered finished."

Monash Poetry Prize

If you're an undergraduate with the poetic touch, a little recognition — and a tidy sum of money — could lie within reach in the Monash University Prize for Poetry 1980.

The Prize, established in 1963, is awarded annually for the best poem by an undergraduate, provided it is of sufficient merit.

The prize carries a value of \$75.

It is open to Monash undergraduates who matriculated not more than four years ago and is awarded on the recommendation of the professor of English.

Entries close with the Registrar on Monday, September 1.

Each entry must be the original work of the candidate and must not ex-

ceed 150 lines in length. Entries, which must be typed, are to be submitted over a nom de plume and must not bear the candidate's name.

Each entry must

- be sealed in an envelope inscribed only with the candidate's nom de plume and the title of the poem; and
- be accompanied by another sealed envelope also inscribed only with the candidate's nom de plume and the title of the entry, and containing a statement of the author's identity.

Any candidate who submits more than one entry must use the same nom de plume in each case. No candidate may submit more than three entries in any one year.

Life in Halls: the rich, average and poor of it

A survey on the financial background of students living in the five Monash Halls of Residence has revealed wide differences in weekly incomes and expenditures.

The survey, compiled by Judy Orford, was undertaken by a sub-committee of the Halls Residents' Committee. It had been suggested that information about the financial background of students living in Halls would be of value to all bodies making decisions affecting students in Halls. Such information, it was considered, would be of value in the University's submission to the Tertiary Education Commission which allocates grants to Halls.

The survey questionnaire and results, in full, are included in the June University Council papers.

The survey was conducted on a sample group — 25 per cent (139 residents) — of Australian undergraduate stu-

dents living in Halls in October last year.

Foreign students were excluded from the survey sample as their financial support had been studied earlier last year by Likit Karnchanaporn in an Education Masters thesis. Postgraduates were also excluded as many live in Halls as tutors or senior residents.

The results show that the average total weekly income of the students was \$55.37 (with a standard deviation of \$29.21) and the average expenditure \$63.45 (standard deviation \$13.14). Weekly income ranged from a maximum of \$253.02 to a minimum of \$7.69; expenditure ranged from \$112.85 to \$36.85.

The survey report says that one explanation of the difference between average weekly income and average expenditure is that the questionnaire did not include as options "a bank ac-

count" or "parental gift" in the sources of income section.

The figures show some dramatic differences between extremes of expenditure on items such as food (from \$40 a week to \$2, with an average of \$21.41), entertainment (\$30 to nothing, with an average of \$5.24) and clothes (\$30 to nothing, with an average of \$2.10.)

This is how individual items rank as a percentage of total expenditure: rent 39.2; food 33.7; entertainment 8.3; clothes 3.3; public transport fares 1.6; stationery/books 4.2; photocopy/phone 2.2; own transport 4.9; toiletries 1.8; other 0.9.

On the income side, 51.5 per cent of the sample received TEAS as a source. Such allowances accounted for 30.9 per cent of the total income of the sample. The average allowance was \$17.11 with a standard deviation of \$18.74.

This is how other income sources ranked in importance. The first figure is the percentage of the sample with the income source; the second is the percentage of total income of the sample made up by the source.

Bank loan 2.2, 2.5; parental loan 34.5, 17.8; scholarship 5.1, 0.7; other loan 0.7, 0.1; other gift 16.9, 6.4; vacation employment 67, 26.4; employment during term (both full and part-time) 25.7, 8.9; other sources 12.5, 6.3.

One of the questions asked by the survey sought to discover what students did if they ran out of money.

A total of 47.1 per cent of residents said that they borrowed money from friends; 43.4 per cent borrowed money from parents; 27.2 per cent "refrained from eating"; 3.1 per cent went home temporarily; 2.2 per cent worked temporarily; and 17.6 per cent listed other alternatives. More than one was chosen by many respondents.

BOOK A 'SUSTAINED PLEA' FOR PEACEFUL END TO APARTHEID



BOOKS

TWO COUNTRIES, alone in the world, share a common heritage of a particular legal system.

A scholar from one of those countries, who has written a textbook on the law of contract, is invited to spend some time at a leading university in the other country. He does so and, on his return to Australia where he now lives and works, he writes a book about his experiences.

Such a scenario could hardly be described as remarkable. Yet in this instance it is, because the countries are South Africa and Sri Lanka; the underlying Roman-Dutch law of the former has been overlaid with a thick encrustation of statute law institutionalising discrimination among people of different racial groups; the university that issued the invitation is Stellenbosch, the fount of Afrikaner intellectualism; and the visiting scholar is Professor C. G. Weeramantry of Monash University, whose skin color happens to be brown.

In this book it is not the law of contract of which Professor Weeramantry writes. His interest in that subject appears once only as an aside, when he mentions that the Jameson raid into the Transvaal Republic led to some of the leading cases (in English law) on the effects of illegality on contract. Nor is he concerned with Roman-Dutch law, except on occasion to contrast its essential liberalism with the legislation authorising detention without trial or recourse to the courts. It is his great passion for human rights that has evoked here a sustained plea for a non-violent end to the present system of government in South Africa.

According to the publisher's statement at the beginning of the book, Professor Weeramantry spent just one month as a visiting professor at Stellenbosch University. There is no indication of how much longer, if at all, he spent in other parts of the country. It is obvious that he travelled widely, visiting many historical places and institutions that would be on any traveller's list; but he also saw

Review

Apartheid — The Closing Phases?
C. G. Weeramantry. Lantana, Melbourne, 1980. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Harold Luntz

Harold Luntz is the George Paton Professor of Law at the University of Melbourne. A South African, Professor Luntz taught at the University of Witwatersrand before coming to Australia in 1965.

examples of the less visible features of everyday life, such as the magistrates' courts dealing with pass offences and the advice bureaux of voluntary organisations such as the Black Sash.

He must have spent his time ceaselessly talking with — and listening to — representatives of the different classes in the community. He has also read widely on all aspects of his subject matter.

Accurate picture

He has come away with a picture of South African life which seems completely accurate, so as to enable him to meet easily the charge — to which he more than once refers — that no one can properly assess the complex situation after a brief tour. His knowledge of the Broederbond (the immensely influential Afrikaner secret society) and of Calvinism (the religious strand of the dominant White group) is almost certainly greater than that of most South Africans. Certainly his insight into the lives of the non-Whites would put to shame the majority of White South Africans living in what he so vividly describes as their "gilded cocoon".

This is not to say that insubstantial errors do not creep in — probably as a result of the haste in preparation (his visit to Stellenbosch was from August to September 1979; the book was published in May 1980). Thus, for instance, the respective positions held by the father and grandfather of Mr Bram Fischer Q.C. are interchanged at pages 106 and 197. Nevertheless, criticism on this score is disarmed by the author's statement in his Epilogue conceding the possibility of

inaccuracies and errors, but hoping that they are minor and do not affect the overall message of the book. Indeed, this hope is amply fulfilled.

The message, which is fully documented, is that the apartheid system — whether one calls it "separate development" or any of its other euphemisms — is oppressive, unjust, causes untold human suffering, and must come to an end soon. Such an end must almost inevitably occur through violence. But the "almost" is an important qualification, since Professor Weeramantry sees signs of hope, slim though they may be, for peaceful change. As much as one would like to, it is not easy to be entirely convinced by the argument that the change will come soon or that it may be peaceful.

For instance, there is a description that is depressingly familiar to anyone who has practised law in South Africa of the iniquities of the pass system and the "sausage-machine" justice that is dispensed to the Blacks who, wittingly or unwittingly, transgress. According to the author, the resentment of the people compelled to carry and produce the hated documents wherever they go will "shortly be uncontainable". Yet the system has persisted for many years — as the book itself describes — and the thought that the rage it produces cannot be contained has struck other observers in years gone by. With force and brutality it has been contained. What will bring about the change now?

Professor Weeramantry is not alone in suggesting that the disappearance of White-dominated buffer states around South Africa could result in increased guerilla activity on the borders (or, as the recent sabotage of the oil-from-coal

installation indicates, deeper penetration into the interior) and a simultaneous internal uprising. Professor Weeramantry pins some hope on the realisation of this fact by the Government leading to relaxation of apartheid. He derives comfort from opinion surveys showing greater willingness on the part of the Whites to share power with the Blacks. Without some explanation of this concept of "power-sharing" others may be less optimistic than Professor Weeramantry, particularly in the light of predictions as to the length of survival of the Smith regime in Rhodesia after UDI and the actual reality before Zimbabwe was born.

Religion's hold

Another factor in the author's view that the change could be peaceful is his intense Christian faith. Possibly this has induced in him an exaggerated belief in the hold that religion has on the minds of South Africans of all races. He confidently states that if a few priests had boldly defied the legislation prohibiting mixed marriages and had courted prosecution, "it would not long have stood". The arrest of 50 clergymen during a peaceful demonstration since the book was written may show how well founded is this trust in the efficacy of church militancy.

Professor Weeramantry is of the opinion that despite the complaint frequently voiced in South Africa that the world's Press devotes more attention to that country than to many other repressive regimes, not enough is known about the actual conditions under which its people live. To spread such knowledge he has written this book. In a final chapter he offers advice to those who, with the necessary knowledge, feel helpless to do anything about it. For both purposes the book can be strongly recommended.

Australian titles received

The following titles have been received recently by the Information Office:

Everyman, ed. Geoffrey Cooper and Christopher Wortham, University of Western Australia Press, 1980 (\$3.95).

The volume contains the text of the play "Everyman" as well as an introductory essay (which examines such subjects as medieval drama; the play's plot, sources and analogues; interpretative approaches; religion in the play; language, style and versification; early editions; and the play on the stage) and a select bibliography.

Agriculture in Western Australia 1829-1979, ed. George H. Burvill, University of Western Australia Press, 1979 (\$15).

Produced for the education committee of WA's 150th anniversary celebrations, this 397-page book contains chapters written by members of tertiary institutions and government instrumentalities. They take an historical and regional approach to WA

agriculture and look also at special topics such as vermin and weeds, superphosphate and trace elements, and professional and technical services to farmers and pastoralists.

Broadcast and Be Damned: The ABC's First Two Decades, Alan Thomas, Melbourne University Press, 1980 (\$17.60).

Diplomat Alan Thomas, who holds degrees from the University of Western Australia and ANU, writes an early history of the ABC based chiefly on its own records. It is a study of the workings of a major public institution as it evolved under various pressures, particularly that of war; and is an evocation of "the golden years" of Australian radio.

Christopher Brennan: A Critical Biography, Axel Clark, Melbourne University Press, 1980 (\$25).

Clark, a former academic and currently engaged in research for the projected Australian National Dictionary,

examines the life and the work of an extraordinary Australian poet and scholar who fluctuated in his life from writing and marital success to grief, scandal and poverty, returning at the end to the Catholic faith of his childhood.

Host Scheme co-ordinator

Applications close on Wednesday, July 16 for the position of co-ordinator(s) to organise the Host Scheme for new students in 1981.

Two attributes are considered necessary for the job — an organisational ability and the ability to communicate. It carries with it an honorarium of about \$600.

For further information contact Penny Shores at the Contact Office in the Union or Caroline Plesse at the Union Desk.

Millionth on display

The Monash Library's volume no. 1,000,000 is now on public display in the showcase outside the Rare Book Room in the Main Library.

The book is **Mammotrectus Super Bibliam** by Johannes Marchesinus, printed in Venice in 1476 by Franciscus Rennar. It is the Library's oldest volume and its first incunable (a book produced before 1500, in the first 25 years of printing).

The volume was presented to the Library in March by the Friends of the Library. It is in good condition and is considered a very fine piece of early printing.

On display with the millionth volume are three other handsome books donated to the Library to celebrate the milestone in its growth by the Monash University Bookshop, Blackwell's of Oxford and the Monash Ex-Committee Club.

Study overseas

What it costs

Planning to study abroad and, more to the point, wondering what it is likely to cost?

The Association of Commonwealth Universities has compiled figures for several Commonwealth countries on the expenses a postgraduate student from abroad would be likely to face in a calendar year.

This is how the countries measure up:

In BRITAIN, a student faces "full cost" tuition fees (of not less than £ 2000 for arts, £ 3000 for science and £ 5000 for medicine) plus between £ 2800 and £ 3100 for other expenses.

In CANADA, the all-in expense (including tuition fee) would be C\$6000-\$7000.

In NEW ZEALAND, the postgraduate student would need NZ\$5000-\$5750 (which includes \$1500 in tuition fees for private overseas students).

By comparison, a postgraduate student coming to Australia would need \$7000 (including a \$2500 visa charge for private overseas students) for a year, according to the ACU.

The Association, in its newsletter *Acumen*, says that these figures are subject to a number of qualifications.

It says: "The sums actually needed are bound to vary somewhat depending on the university and the personal style of living. At a few universities costs may be less than stated above."

"The cost of travel to the country is not included in any of the figures given."

"In six of the 10 Canadian provinces,

foreign students are charged higher tuition fees than Canadians. In New Zealand (and Australia) certain categories of overseas students are exempt from paying the stated fees."

UK assistance

A new travel award scheme, the Academic Links and Interchange Scheme, is currently being sponsored by the British Council.

ALIS replaces the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme which ended in April. The new scheme is global, not Commonwealth, and open to staff in all institutions of higher learning, not only universities.

ALIS offers travel awards to junior and senior academic staff to promote academic co-operation between Britain and "overseas" countries. Preference is given to people engaged in activities likely to further collaboration through joint research, publications and/or teaching programs.

The grants in the case of Australians are based on current Apex air fares to the UK with a small local travel allowance. There is no living allowance.

However, requests for further financial assistance, particularly for the initiation and consolidation of formal academic links, will be assessed following the visit.

Application for grants under ALIS, which the British Council hopes to continue in future years, funds permitting, can be made at any time.

The Council's address is 203 New South Head Road, Edgecliff, NSW, 2027.

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Australian Meat Research Committee
Applications for postgraduate scholarships and study awards for senior scientists, tenable in 1981, close on July 22. Further information is available from Mrs P. Mahon (ext. 3073).

Royal Society of New South Wales: The Edgeworth David Medal 1980

This award is for distinguished contributions by young scientists for work done mainly in Australia or its territories or contributing to the advancement of Australian science. Nominations close at the Graduate Scholarships Office on Friday, August 15.

Harkness Fellowships — 1981 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.

National Heart Foundation — Vacation Scholarships

Available to undergraduates to undertake research projects related to cardiovascular function and disease. Tenable for six to eight weeks. Value: \$70 per week. Applications close October 1.

Gowrie Postgraduate Research Scholarship

For graduates. Tenable for up to two years. \$2000 per annum in Australia, \$2,750 per annum overseas. Applications close October 31.

Important dates

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

5: Mid-year break ends for B.Juris and LL.B.

7: Second half-year begins for B.Ec., M.Ec. and M.Admin.

11: Second teaching round ends, Dip.Ed.

12: Second term ends for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's).

14: Second half-year begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.

Second half-year begins for LL.M. by coursework.

Last date for discontinuation of a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine VI for it to be classified as discontinued.

Second half-year begins for Medicine V.

19: Second term ends for Medicine VI (Alfred Students).

21: Third term begins for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's).

25: Last date for second half-year course/subject/unit changes.

After 25 July 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 calculated at the rate of \$5 for up to one week late; \$10 for between one to two weeks late; \$15 for more than two weeks late.



● The John Litchen Afro-Cuban Percussion Ensemble.

Authentic Latin American — almost!

A concert of Latin American music — "A Festival of Rhythm" — will be held in the Alexander Theatre on Tuesday, July 29 at 8 p.m.

The concert is being organised by a tutor in the Spanish department, Mr Denis Close, who says that the evening will emphasise authenticity (with the exception of one or two life-saving details) and the diversity of music from countries such as Brazil, Cuba, Chile and Argentina.

The program will range from folk to popular to the more erudite and will feature much music which is little known outside Latin America.

About 50 musicians and dancers will be performing. Although not all Latin American, they share an interest in and knowledge of music from that area.

Performers will include: the John Litchen Afro-Cuban Percussion Ensemble; Tradicion Argentina, a 17-piece company; a six-piece classical percussion ensemble led by Melbourne Symphony Orchestra player, Barry Quinn; flautist David James; the Terry Noone Saxophone Quartet; and musicians from some of Melbourne's leading jazz and rock bands.

And those departures from authenticity?

Denis explains: "Part of the program will be an attempt to reconstruct Aztec music about which precious little is known thanks to the Conquistadors."

"In our attempt we will be substituting more readily available instruments for some of the ones the Aztecs are known to have used. We could not obtain any human bone scrapers for a start."

"Some of the percussionists were a little worried, too, when I mentioned that frequent practice was to sacrifice the drummer if he made a mistake in rhythm (they played basically religious music)."

"The Incas went a step further by tanning the hide of a slain enemy and turning his belly into a drum which was beaten with the stuffed left arm. The mouth acted as a resonator."

For those who have stomachached that and are still with us . . . tickets cost \$3 (\$2 for students) and are on sale at the Alexander Theatre.

Environment: its meaning

What is environment and why do some people get so worked up about it?

The Centre for Continuing Education is organising a series of weekly discussion groups about this subject. The series will be held in September and October, and members of the public will be asked to take part.

Ten people, all with training in different fields, but all committed to the ideals of conservation, will run the sessions. They will give talks and lead discussion over coffee and sandwiches.

Their interests range through:

● Preservation of wilderness areas (for example southwest Tasmania).

● Environmental problems in poor countries and how this is connected to the relationships between rich and poor countries.

● Environmental education in secondary schools.

● Alternative (low energy) forms of transport, like sailing ships.

● Encouraging life-style change and demonstrating how the individual can be involved in bringing about change.

The speakers' backgrounds are in physics, chemistry, political science, economics, social work, geography, sociology and engineering. All are attached to the Monash Graduate School of Environmental Science.

Anyone interested in learning more about the concerns of conservationists and in discussing these concerns with specialists in the field is invited to join the group.

Further information can be obtained from Mr Frank Fisher, of the Graduate School of Environmental Science (ext. 3841) or Mrs Barbara Brewer, Centre for Continuing Education (ext. 3719).

Chekhov's 'Seagull': Melbourne's first

Monash's Alexander Theatre Company this month will stage Melbourne's first professional production of Anton Chekhov's play, "The Seagull".

It has been argued that "The Seagull", Chekhov's first full-length play, is the most significant play of the 20th century.

Its season opens tomorrow night (Wednesday, July 2) and ends on Saturday, July 26.

The play's director is **Malcolm Robertson** who has been closely connected with recent productions of other works by and about Chekhov in Melbourne. Most recently he portrayed the playwright himself in the one-man show, "Diary of an Old Man", at the Playbox. In 1977 he appeared in the Alexander Theatre Company production of "The Cherry Orchard" and he has also directed two of Chekhov's short classics, "The Proposal" and "The Bear".

Robertson has assembled a cast which, he says, from the first week of rehearsals accepted the challenge of Chekhov.

The cast is headed by **Jill Forster** and **Frank Gallacher**.

Says the director: "I was lucky to get them both. Although Jill is well known for her stage and television work, she now only undertakes short seasons because of commitments to her child.

"Frank has been working non-stop since 'Against the Wind' and has just finished filming for 'The Last Outlaw', the TV series on Ned Kelly."

Other members of the cast include **Wendy Robertson, Sue Jones, Peter Cummins, Bruce Kerr, James Chesworth, James Wright, Jacqueline Kelleher** and **Robin Cuming**. Set design is by **Jenni Tate**.

Malcolm Robertson says that "The Seagull", first performed at the Moscow Art Theatre in 1898, was the vanguard of 20th century drama in the Western world.

He says: "Chekhov in this play changed the direction of theatre. Previously, playwrights gave their audiences the dramatic clichés they expected.

"Chekhov showed people as he perceived them as a writer and doctor — real people who could change in an instant from anger to joy; from the dignified to the ridiculous; figures in a landscape with life continuing around them.

"He was writing theatre of the ridiculous, the absurd, before Ionesco and Beckett were born. The reality in



● Sue Jones plays the beautiful but troubled Masha in *The Seagull*.

"The Seagull" and its humor, at times black humor, influenced those writers."

Robertson says that it is surprising that "The Seagull", which has been performed in such places as China and the Philippines, should be getting its first professional treatment in Melbourne only now.

"Perhaps this is just the right time to present it because I believe 'The Seagull' is relevant to today's world and attitudes, in terms of art and youth," he says.

The gallery this month

An exhibition of early 20th century prints and drawings will be held in the Visual Arts exhibition gallery this month.

The works are from private collections in Melbourne.

The exhibition opens to the public tomorrow (July 2) and will remain on show (Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) until July 25.

Also in the gallery tomorrow, **Jennifer Strauss**, senior lecturer in the department of English, will read and talk about her poetry. The seminar, starting at 1.10 p.m., is the last in the **Women and Writing: Into the '80s** series.

The gallery is on the seventh floor of the Menzies building, south wing.

Wednesday recitals on Sharp organ

There will be three Wednesday lunchtime recitals this month on the Ronald Sharp organ in the Religious Centre.

Tomorrow's recital (July 2) will be given by the Telemann Trio. The performers will be **Jan Stockigt** on baroque oboe, **Claudula Neil** on cello and **Douglas Lawrence** on organ.

On July 9 the program will feature music for strings and organ, including works by Bach, Isaac, Schoenberg and Webern.

The last recital in the series, on July 16, will be given by **Roderick Junor**. Audiences for the recitals have been building up since the series began at the start of second term. Previous organists have been **Harold Fabrikant**; **Douglas Lawrence**, who teaches organ at Monash; and two of his students, **Merrowyn Deacon** and **Bruce Steele**.

All recitals start at 1.15 p.m. and are free.

MONASH REPORTER

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

Copy deadline is Wednesday, July 23.

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

JULY DIARY

- 1: **LECTURE** — "Liability on Credit Cards", by Dr C. Y. Lee, Law. Third in series on "Practical legal problems affecting bankers and finance companies" pres. by Law. Other lectures on July 8, 15, and 22. Further information from Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan, ext. 3377.
- 1-4: **RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK** will be visiting Monash University. 9.15 a.m.-3.30 p.m. **Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-4**. Appointments can be made at the Union Desk.
- 1-25: **EXHIBITION** of embroideries by the Embroiderers Guild of Victoria. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. **Arts & Crafts Centre**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3096.
- 2: **SEMINAR** — "Women and Writing: Into the '80s", by Jennifer Strauss, poet. Pres. by English and Visual Arts. 1.10 p.m. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building**. Admission free. **ORGAN RECITAL** — Telemann Trio with baroque organ. Douglas Lawrence — organ. Jan Stokigt — oboe, Claudula Neil — cello. 1.15 p.m. **Religious Centre**. Admission free. **ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM** — "Certain Aspects of Natural Gas Marketing in Victoria", by Mr Tom Tormasi. July 9: "Environmental Statistics: A Pilot Study in Gippsland" by Dr Keith Murray. 16: "Risk Factors in Energy Production", by Mr Graeme Hunter. 23: "Changing Patterns in the Car Industry". 30: "Eking an Existence out of the Environment", by Mr Ian Piggin. Pres. by Environmental Science. All forums at 5 p.m. **Room 137, First Year Physics Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3836.
- LECTURE** — "Teacher Education in the 1980s: The Effects of the Enquiries and Commissions", by Dr Ian Allen, Principal, Coburg State College. Pres. by Education. 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R2**. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2865, 2850.
- CONCERT** — ABC Gold Series. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Ezra Rachlin. Guests artists include Margaret Baker-Genovesi — soprano, Raymond McDonald — tenor, Russell Smith — bass-baritone. Works by Corelli, Tippett, Stravinsky. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults A. Res. \$8.50, B. Res. \$6.90, C. Res. \$4.90; stu-

- dents and pensioners A. Res. \$6.90, B. Res. \$4.90, C. Res. \$4.10.
- 2-26: **PLAY** — "The Seagull", by Anton Chekhov, presented by The Alexander Theatre Company. Directed by Malcolm Robertson. Nightly at 8 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$8; students and pensioners \$4.50.
- 2-25: **EXHIBITION** — Early twentieth century European prints and drawings from private collections in Melbourne. Pres. Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.
- 3: **S-E ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS** — "Development Goals and Southeast Asian Societies: Political Philosophy and Political Economy", by Dr M. A. Nawawi. Pres. by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. July 10: "The Indonesian Pilgrims to Mecca in 1926-27 and the Impact of the Abortive Coups of the Indonesian Communist Party on Them", by Prof. Akira Nagazumi. 17: "Kampuchean Refugees in Thailand", by Dr Milton Osborne. All seminars at 11.15 a.m. **Room 515, Menzies Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.
- ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "The Growth of Aboriginal Organisations", by Penny Maxwell. 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6**. Admission free. Other lectures in series on July 10 (Reg Blow), 17 (Michael Dodson), 24 (Pat O'Shane) and 31 (Mick Miller).
- LECTURE** — "Scope, Short-sightedness and Humbug in Anthropology", by Dr Malcolm Crick. Third in series of lectures on "Explanation and Understanding in Anthropology". Others in series: July 10: "Explanation and Understanding in Legal Anthropology: Walbiri land claims in Central Australia", by Dr Kenneth Maddock. 17: "French Structuralism, Indian Peasants and Understanding Australian Society", by Dr D. B. Miller. 24: "Art and Ideology: Male and Female in a New Guinea Society", by Dr R. D. Bowden. Pres. by Arts. All lectures at 5.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R2**. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3200, 3209.
- 5: **CONCERT** — Festival of Gospel Music presented by Youth for Christ featuring "The Overtones", "Friends", Margaret Stone, and "Promise". 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: \$4.50. \$4 group of 15 or more. **SATURDAY CLUB** (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) — "Tickatockalinga", mini-opera by

- Peter Narroway and Ruth Barrett, pres. by the Victorian Opera Company. 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.
- 7: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "The Independent Multicultural Broadcasting Corporation: The Parties' Views", with representatives of the Australian Democrats, the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal Party. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2925, 2825.
- 8: **SPACE FILMS** presented by Astronautical Society. 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre H6**. Admission free.
- 9: **SEMINAR** — "Women and Art: Into the '80s" by Jenny Mather. July 23: Sue Ford. Both seminars at 1.10 p.m. **Visual Arts Department Studio, Menzies Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: 690 4087, 51 6394.
- ORGAN RECITAL** — Organ and String Trio. Works by Webern, Bach, Isaac, Schonberg. 1.15 p.m. **Religious Centre**. Admission free.
- 10: **LECTURE** — "Museum Pieces", an illustrated lecture on embroidery by Edna Wark. 8 p.m. **Arts & Crafts Centre**. Admission: \$1. Inquiries: ext. 3096.
- 11: **DEBATE** — "That we should get in for our chop", Monash Association of Debaters vs. The Oxford Debating Team. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.
- 12: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) — "Musical Beginnings", an introduction to music with piano, clarinet and cello, pres. by Nehama Patkin, Maria Swift and Judy Demster. 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3. (Performance repeated July 19).
- 14: **DEBATE** — "There will always be a Queen", a top Victorian State Debating Team vs. The Oxford Debating Team. Co-sponsored by Monash, Melbourne and LaTrobe universities. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.
- 16: **ORGAN RECITAL** by Roderick Junor. 1.15 p.m. **Religious Centre**. Admission free.
- 19: **CONCERT** — The Melbourne Youth Music Council Saturday Concert Series 1980 presents the Melbourne Youth Symphonic Band conducted by Captain Barry Bignell, and the Melbourne Youth Orchestra conducted by John Hopkins. Works by Victor Herbert, Rossini, Percy Grainger, Morton Gould. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3, children and pensioners \$1. For further information contact 61 2469.

- 21: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — discussion by staff of Westall High School on the implications of the school being located close to a migrant hostel. Pres. by Monash Centre for Migrant Studies. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2925, 2825.
- LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Organ recital by Douglas Lawrence. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.
- 24: **CONCERT** — Choral and Instrumental concert presented by Strathcona Baptist Girls' Grammar School. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3.50, children, students and pensioners \$1.
- S-E ASIAN STUDIES LECTURES** — "Dualism, Beauty and the Erotic in Mandailing Ideas about Music", by Dr Margaret Kartomi, and "Dualism and Perceptions of the World: Some Thoughts on a Modern Indonesian Novel", by Paul Tickell. Pres. by Monash Centre of Southeast Asian Studies and the Australian-Indonesian Association. July 31: "Indonesian Painting: In Search of Recognition", by Koswara Sumraamidjaja, and "Textiles and Tusks: Some Observations on Traditional Weaving in East Flores", by Robyn Maxwell. Both lectures at 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.
- 26: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Blue Series, 8-13 year-olds) — "Lone Wolf", film from the Children's International Film Carnival. 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.
- 28: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Organ recital by Harold Fabrikant. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.
- 29: **LECTURE** — "Modern Archaeological Discoveries in the Near East, including Ebla", by Prof. D. N. Freedman. Pres. by Aus. Institute of Archaeology. 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4**. Admission free. Inquiries: 63-3477.
- CONCERT** — "A Festival of Rhythm", concert of Latin American music. 8 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$3, students \$2.
- 30-31: **MODERN DANCE** — "Instep '80", presented by Monash Modern Dance Group. July 30 at 1 p.m., July 31 at 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. (Also August 1 at 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.) **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$2.50, students, children, pensioners \$1.50. Tickets at the door on the day of performance.