

Government supports new waste heat exchange project

Demo model an outstanding success: Evans

The Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Evans, has launched a campaign to inform Australian industry about a waste heat exchanger developed by a Monash-led engineering team.

Senator Evans, who inspected a machine in the *Monash Reporter*, there had been inquiries from Japanese industry, he said.

The heat exchanger is a large wheel sitting at right angles to two parallel ducts.

It gathers waste heat from

exhaust air or gas and transfers it to incoming air or gas as it rotates at between five and 20 revolutions a minute.

Originally developed in Sweden, the system has been around for decades but Mr Ambrose and his team have increased its capacity in two ways.

They enlarged the area of the

plastic heat transfer surface and exposed it to the air by reducing the size of the wheel hub and mounting and decreasing the width of the spokes.

And they diminished air leakage between exhaust and incoming air by fitting flexible flaps to the spokes and recessing the rim into the wheel housing.

The machine was installed at the paper finishing plant with the help of a grant from the National Energy Resource, Development and Demonstration Council, which also financed the initial research.

The part of the grant which paid for dissemination of information about the project had been more than doubled by his Ministry, Senator Evans said.

The rotary regenerative heat exchanger or heat wheel has a 30 per cent greater capacity than anything else on the market, and it has the potential to save industry hundreds of millions of dollars in energy bills.

According to plant manager, Dr George Alcorn, the machine has been a success from the start.

It had not only reduced energy bills by enough to pay for itself in just over 18 months, but had boosted drying capacity for the mill leading to increased productivity.

In fact, the machine has helped the Ballarat mill stave off closure.

Mr Charles Ambrose, senior lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at Monash and leader of the research team, said the success of the demonstration showed that a modest scale project could lead to significant national savings, and that it could be managed by a university engineering school.

Following the recent article about the

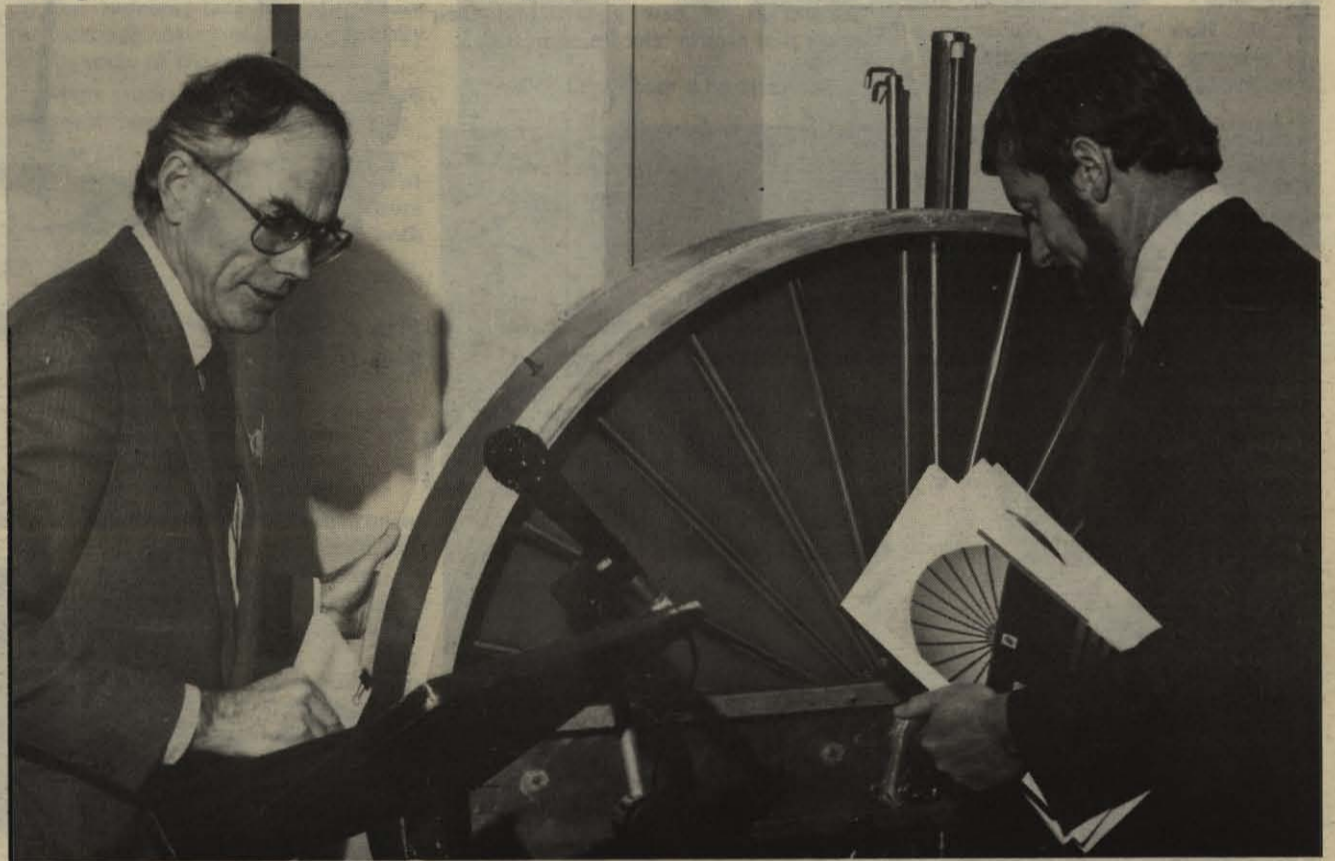
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Mr Charles Ambrose (left) of the Department of Mechanical Engineering shows his rotary regenerative heat exchanger to the Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Gareth Evans.

Are they jackals, thugs or big-N Nazis?

In the centre pages of this issue, *Monash Reporter* reviews the debate over Surrender Australia?



PRIZES PRIZES PRIZES

Science Honors student, Maria Fragoulis, right, has been awarded the Masson Scholarship by the Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

The scholarship is one of the most prestigious awards available to chemistry and chemical engineering undergraduates.

Dr Ivan Wilson, reader in the Chemistry Department, said this was believed to be the first time the scholar-

ship had been awarded to a Monash student.

In her honors year, Ms Fragoulis will work with Dr. D.R. Macfarlane, on the properties of new glasses and their potential uses in telecommunications.

She received a medal and \$500.



• Above: Standards were high in mechanical engineering last year — so high, according to Professor Bill Melbourne, that the annual Dodds Memorial Medal for top final year student had to be divided between two: Andrew Dyer (left) and David Reid (right). They are pictured at the prize-giving ceremony on April 17 with Mr Ray Austin, manager of engineering at Clyde-Riley Dodds, who presented the joint winners with their medallions on behalf of the sponsoring company.



• Above: The Goethe Prize for the best first-year student in German in 1984 was awarded to Vicki Perring. The prize, donated by the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany, was presented by the Consul General, Dr Karl-Heinz Scholtyssek. He is pictured, right, with Ms Perring, Professor Leslie Bodi, chairman of the Department of German, (second from left) and Professor David Bradley from the Department of English. Other book prizes, mostly donated by the Goethe Cultural Institute, were presented to students with outstanding results in all years.



• Left: Peter Thompson, the Dean of Arts, Professor John Legge, Graham McGuffie, and Rozlyn Gaffney at the presentation of the Garnet H. Carroll Prize. (See story and photo page 11).
Photos: Tony Miller

Law library resources 'world's best' for Japanese scholar

A Japanese Professor of Law has come to Australia to compile a Japanese-English dictionary of legal terms, because he believes the material he needs is more likely to be available here than in any other country.

Professor Kazuo Iwasaki, from Ehime University in Matsuyama City, said there was a pressing need for a dictionary of this kind because of increasing foreign interest in business transactions with the Japanese.

"There's a very good English-Japanese dictionary of legal terms, but not the other way around," he says.

"I'm getting together a wide range of English terms and phrases from statutes, court decisions and text books.

Professor Iwasaki is spending a year at Monash researching for the dictionary and lecturing to postgraduate students. He is a visiting scholar within the Centre for Commercial Law and Applied Legal Research.

He has been working on the dictionary for five years, and expects to finish it after his return to Japan.

"Australia is the best place to compile the material," he says.

"I was visiting New York in 1981-82 but I found American libraries were filled with American materials and there was very little from the United Kingdom.

"Monash has plenty of Australian and British materials, and American materials are available as well."

Professor Iwasaki has visited Monash before, during the final stages of work on a book titled *Dispute Resolution in Australia-Japan Transactions*, which he co-wrote with Acting Professor Michael Pryles of the Monash Law School.

With Dr Pryles, Professor Iwasaki will lecture this year for a Master's course in Japanese law, which will involve a general introduction and issues of dispute resolution important in trading regulations.

"At present many Australian companies need fundamental information

about establishing branches in Japan," he says.

"I want to explain about the sources of modern law, the fundamental legal structure and Japanese business law, to those who will soon be practising lawyers."

The Dean of Law, Professor Bob Baxt, said Monash was one of the few universities in the Western world where Japanese law was taught and researched, and Professor Iwasaki's visit was a further development in this long-established tradition.

The Japanese Studies Centre, an independent organisation located on the Monash campus which co-ordinates research in the social sciences and humanities, also has a strong interest in Japanese law, according to Professor Jiri Neustupny, chairman of the Department of Japanese.

"Our Japanese language courses are very strongly developed and generally rate as some of the best in Australia.

"Many students are taking combined courses in language and law," he says.

"Our plan is to establish an extensive group of people with excellent knowledge of the language and culture as well as a knowledge of the law in both countries."



• Dr Pryles and Professor Iwasaki

Women prove their worth in the 'male' maths field

The Applied Mathematics department now has living proof that its encouragement of women students is working.

Six of the 12 tutors involved in the second year Applied Maths course are women.

They are Kathy McInness, Rosemary Mardling, Julie Noonan, Helen Pongracic, Anne Becker and Sabine Haase.

The first four are Monash graduates and Anne Becker did Honors at Monash

after a degree at RMIT. Sabine Haase is a German graduate.

Second-year co-ordinator, Dr Michael Deakin, said staff had noticed the large number of women tutors involved when they were drawing up practice class lists.

The Monday morning class has an all-female staff — Kathy McInness, Rosemary Mardling and Julie Noonan.

"We now have quite a lot of very talented young female staff working in Applied Maths," Dr Deakin said.

"It's traditionally been a very male-oriented area.

"In the late 1960s Honors years would have been all male all the time; that's not so any more.

"The percentage of women going on to Honors and beyond has increased dramatically."

Dr Deakin is editor of *Function*, a maths magazine for senior secondary students which is committed to encouraging women into the area.

Call for playroom volunteers

Volunteers are being sought for a study underway in the Psychology department on the behavior of young children at play

The study of children between the ages of three and six is being conducted by a doctoral student, Cheryl Dissanayake, under the supervision of senior lecturers, Dr Stella Crossley and Dr Lawrie Bartak.

It involves mother and child attending the Psychology department (transport can be provided) for three playroom sessions, each lasting approximately 45 minutes.

Each session is separated from the next by a minimum of seven to 10 days.

The children will occupy an equipped playroom in the Psychology department which is separated from an observation room by a one-way mirror.

Sessions will be videotaped for detailed analysis, and mothers are invited to view these tapes at the conclusion of the sessions.

Volunteers should contact 541 3968 bh or 570 2875 ah to leave a phone number and a time to be contacted.



• The head of the Chinese meteorological delegation, Mr Zou Jingmeng, inspects an experiment set up by Professor Morton in the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics laboratory to study the flow of fluids around obstacles. With the group is Dr Roger Smith.

Photo: Bruce Fuhrer.

Chinese study our weather

The Chinese Government is planning to send students to Monash to study meteorology.

The decision follows a visit to the University last month by a senior delegation of Chinese meteorologists.

The group of five was led by the Administrator of the State Meteorological Office, Mr Zou Jingmeng.

They visited the Melbourne Bureau of Meteorology, with which Monash is now affiliated, and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory on campus.

Senior lecturer in the Mathematics department, Dr Roger Smith, said the Chinese had been impressed by the strength of the research group at Monash.

Mr Zou had said he intended to send students to both the M.Sc and Ph.D courses in dynamical meteorology available at Monash.

Practical law course chalks up a decade

The beginning of second semester in July will be a red-letter day for the Monash Law School.

It marks the 10th anniversary of the school's clinical law program.

The program, which gives final year students practical experience in dealing with clients at the Springvale and Monash-Oakleigh Legal Services, may raise few eyebrows now.

It has become the mainstay of both services.

But the program was a first for Australia in 1975 and faced major opposition from those who felt "academic" law should remain aloof from "practical" law.

Now well over 1000 students have graduated from the professional practice course.

The Law Faculty has always insisted that the course be more than a substitute for the year spent as an articled clerk.

The original submission to the Faculty Board stated the course was "primarily intended to familiarise the student while still at university with the practical environment in which his legal knowledge

will be applied and to enable him to discover from experience the relatively minor role which legal knowledge of itself plays in the administration of the law . . . The course is intended to provide an academic analysis of the practical operation of the law rather than practical training as such."

Students, working under the close supervision of qualified lawyers, are expected to take professional responsibility for the handling and outcome of their cases.

A former co-ordinator of the course, Dr Guy Powles, solicitor and senior lecturer in Law, said the emphasis on student responsibility was the dynamic which fuelled the learning process.

"You are on trial with the public.

"In a sense the work that the students do at the legal services provides the raw material for the course.

"The cases they handle cover criminal, family, consumer law, and neighborhood disputes — practically the

full range of what a general practitioner would take on except for conveyancing and corporate law."

Dr Powles said that the time students were able to spend with clients meant they could understand their real priorities and seek alternative solutions to litigation.

"They can do things such as bringing together both sides in a fencing dispute, helping a person charged with shoplifting to overcome family problems or working with a person with many debts on a long-term plan for settlement with creditors.

"On the criminal side they can help a client to prepare for the trauma of a court appearance."

In the early 1970s, Monash law students established legal referral services in the city and at Springvale.

The clinical program created a structure for this enthusiasm and it has always been well supported.

The one-semester professional practice course is offered three times a year

with a quota of 35 students in each intake.

Current course co-ordinator, Mrs Sue Campbell, solicitor and lecturer in Law, said there are often more students wanting to do the course than there are places.

In 1979-80 the program was involved with three legal services — at Springvale, Doveton and Monash and was supervised by up to 16 part-time tutors.

"It was fun, but chaotic — our resources were very thinly stretched," Dr Powles said.

The program has now been rationalised to the Springvale and Monash-Oakleigh services with three full-time, paid teacher-practitioners up to lecturer level — two at Springvale and one at Monash-Oakleigh — to help supervise.

Dr Powles said the evolution of the course had brought a number of benefits for the Law School and the University.

One of the earliest was the institution of the three-semester year for Law when it was realised that a legal service could not function on stop-gap measures during the long vacation.

Through the shared funding arrangements for the legal services, the University has become more closely involved with Springvale and Oakleigh councils and with local communities.

The program has also brought the practising legal profession into closer touch with the University.

The lecturer at Springvale Legal Service, Mr Simon Smith, said there were strong indications that the private profession gave job preference to graduates with Monash clinical experience.

Black-tie dinner for Law's coming-of-age

Next month Monash's Law School celebrates its 21st anniversary, and to mark the occasion the Law Alumni will hold a \$40-a-head black-tie dinner in the National Gallery.

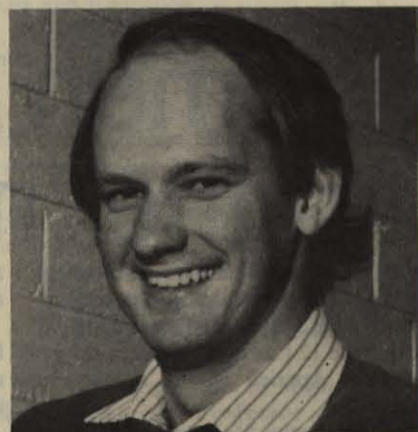
The Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, and Lady Stephen have accepted an invitation to attend as

guests-of-honor, and Sir Ninian will give an address.

He will do this with the advantage of a forewarning that Monash hoaxer-in-chief Campbell McComas will be master of ceremonies, and presenter of an audio-visual review of Monash, past, present and future.

Arrangements are in the hands of Campbell and his brother, Malcolm, who reports that invitations to the dinner will be going out to all Monash law graduates on May 9.

Malcolm is hoping for an attendance of about 500 graduates. Anyone who has not received an invitation in the next week or so is asked to contact the alumni office in the Law Faculty, ext. 3307



• Campbell McComas

Physicist in chair

Professor Fred Smith of Physics has been elected chairman of the committee putting together the constitution for a proposed Federation of Australian Scientific and Technological Societies.

A meeting of the societies in Canberra last month decided to form the body to lobby government, increase the profile of research and development in the community and provide a forum where serious crosstalk between disciplines can occur.

"There is no doubt that as a community science and technology society members have been singularly unsuccessful at influencing government and convincing the media and the public of their importance," Professor Smith said.



• Fred Smith

Don't remind me!

Robyn Williams of the ABC recently came up with a list of quotations from some of the most respected names in science — quotations that would surely head their lists of things they wished they'd never said.

'I can accept the theory of relativity as little as I can accept the existence of atoms and other such dogmas.' Ernest Mach, Professor of Physics, Vienna, 1913.

'X-rays are a hoax.' Lord Kelvin, former president of the Royal Society of London in 1900.

'Space travel is utter bilge.' Astronomer Royal, 1956.

'Atmospheric nuclear tests do not seriously endanger either present or future generations.' Dr. Edward Teller, 1958.

'To affirm that the aeroplane is going to revolutionise naval warfare of the future is to be guilty of the wildest exaggeration.' Scientific American, 1910.

'It is apparent to me that the possibilities of the aeroplane, which two or three years ago was thought to hold the solution to the flying machine problem, have been exhausted and that we must turn elsewhere.' Thomas Edison, 1895.

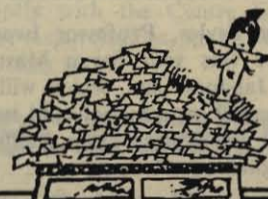
'Heavier-than-air machines, flying machines, are impossible!' Lord Kelvin, 1895.

'Radio has no future.' Lord Kelvin, 1897.

'There is not the slightest indication that nuclear energy will ever be obtainable. It would mean that the atom would have to be shattered at will.' Albert Einstein, 1932.

'The energy produced by the atom is a very poor kind of thing. Anyone who expects it to be a source of power, to be obtained from the transformation of atoms, is talking moonshine.' Lord Rutherford, in 1933 after splitting the atom.

—Australian Science Mag, Issue 1, 1985



LETTERS

I am writing on behalf of the Association of Women Employees at Monash University to protest about your article headed "Guidance, please, on sexual harassment" in the *Monash Reporter*, April 3, 1985.

We assume that in choosing to reprint the letter by "Bruce McOcker" from *Contact* you offer it to your readers because of its comic merit. (You certainly offer no suggestion of censure or critique).

It is disappointing even to have to point out that sexual harassment is a serious matter and that you do no service to your paper or your readership in treating it so crassly. Are we to look forward to racist jokes in future?

We would appreciate it if in the next edition of your paper you could indicate that AWEMU at least dissents from your view of what is humorous.

Dr Pauline Nestor
Editor
AWEMU Newsletter

The editor of *Monash Reporter* is informed about — and very sympathetic towards — women's issues. She believes sexual harassment is a serious matter and one which must be dealt with, but it is not a sacred cow.

'Step in the right direction' for Soviets

A newly-established cultural exchange agreement between Australia and the Soviet Union was certainly a step in the right direction despite its limitations, said Professor Jiri Marvan, chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages.

The agreement, signed in January (see boxed story) was very welcome, but the Soviets should not be surprised if it had provoked a negative reaction, he said.

"The people who will be the main beneficiaries — experts, academics and others working in the field — should have been involved in designing the program.

"We are constantly told by the Soviet

The cultural exchange agreement referred to in the adjoining article is a "Program of Cultural Cooperation between Australia and USSR for the Years 1985-86" (sic), prepared in the Soviet Union and signed in Moscow on January 15, 1975.

Although the document refers throughout to the University of Melbourne, it was always intended to be an exchange agreement between Leningrad State University and Monash University.

It has no connection with the recent visit to Monash by a Soviet scientific delegation nor with any previous attempts to establish links between the two universities.

The agreement provides for the exchange of specialists in education and the social sciences, for the promotion of culture and the arts through performances and tours, for a program of film festivals and film weeks, for the exchange of feature, documentary and newsreel films and television and radio material and for increased involvement between writers, journalists, composers, artists, architects and others from the two countries.

authorities that they equally represent all the nationalities of their country, yet in the agreement there's no space for any language but Russian.

"Scholars working in the area of Ukrainian, Belorussian or the Baltic languages — as they do in our department — would benefit from the appropriate extension of this agreement," he said.

The multiplicity of languages in the Soviet Union was recognised in Western Europe and North America, as well as in the socialist countries themselves.

Professor Marvan said it was obvious from the mistaken references to Melbourne University instead of Monash that the agreement had been drawn up by the Soviet Union in isolation.

"Victoria is a stronghold of Russian teaching, it's the only State where two universities (Melbourne and Monash) have departments teaching Russian.

"Both feel the same way: we really want to do something to improve contacts," he said.

An agreement between Monash and Leningrad had been in existence since the 1970s but had remained dormant because of financial difficulties.

Then links were severed altogether during the Fraser Government's reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"It was not healthy that the links were interrupted — most of our people haven't had much chance to visit the Soviet Union," Professor Marvan said.

"Language becomes rusty unless it's exposed to its natural environment.

"It also undergoes constant change so it's vital to have direct contacts with native speakers."

The agreement would mean lecturers in Russian could use their visits to the Soviet Union to look around and establish a more suitable exchange program for the future.

"Australia, like the Soviet Union, has a multicultural society so contact between the two is of great benefit," he said.

Leningrad University was in the forefront of a multicultural program to assist aboriginal people in the far north and Siberia — the Nents, Khanty-Mansi, Yakut, Chukchi, Evenki and other small nationalities.

"The program is far more advanced than anything we've done here.

"They have designed grammars, textbooks, magazines and radio programs in the languages of these people," Professor Marvan said.



• Professor Jiri Marvan

Change of image for Migrant Studies

The University's former Centre for Migrant Studies has a new name and a new constitution.

The name-change — to the Centre for Migrant and Intercultural Studies — better represents the research interests of various Monash staff involved in the centre, according to Associate Professor Michael Clyne of the German department.

The centre will now be administered by a university committee under a more

flexible constitution instead of being jointly administered by the faculties of Arts and Education.

Associate Professor Clyne is chairman of the committee.

Members are: Gil Best (Education), Greta Bird (Law), Brian Bullivant (Education), Peter Hanks (Law), Alun Jackson (Social Work), John McKay (Geography), Andrew Markus (History), Alan Rice (Education) and Jenny Sharpe (Law).

The centre will now publish the tri-annual Journal of Intercultural Studies.

For the past five years it has been edited at the centre for an outside publisher.

This year the centre will alternate between lunchtime and evening seminars

Two April seminars on the settlement of Indo-Chinese refugees in Australia, held jointly with the Centre for the Southeast Asian Studies, had audiences of more than 150.



• Michael Monash Bennett with his parents, June and Colin Bennett, and his maternal grandparents, Doris and Harry Liebert. Photos: Richard Crompton.

Monash great-grandson was just another student

Michael Monash Bennett was surprised to be singled out for special attention after the recent Science Graduation Ceremony.

He had been a student for seven years at the University named after his great-grandfather, Sir John Monash, but only the people who enrolled him knew his middle name and his connections with the eminent engineer, soldier, administrator and scholar.

Michael, 29, a computer scientist with Telecom, was "absolutely proud" to be graduating from Monash, he said.

"I don't feel under any pressure to live up to great-grandfather's standards, but they give me something to look towards."

The son of Colin Bennett (one of Sir John's three grandchildren), he became the third of the Monash great-grandchildren to graduate from this University.

Racy pair meet again

The Vice-Chancellors of Monash and Melbourne — Professor Martin and Professor David Caro — have had much in common since they were jointly awarded overseas scholarships by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

That was in 1950 when they were at Melbourne University.

Professor Martin studied chemistry at Cambridge, Professor Caro physics at Birmingham.

Their careers came together again in the 1960s, when they were both professors at Melbourne University. In 1971, Professor Martin became Dean of Science, a post which had been vacated by Professor Caro in favor of that of Deputy Vice-Chancellor.

In 1977, Professor Martin became Vice-Chancellor of Monash and Professor Caro was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania.

In 1981, they set what could probably be an all-time record for the fastest Vice-Chancellor's car trip from Brisbane to Melbourne — 20 hours — during the air hostesses' strike, when Prince Charles' arrival at Monash was imminent.

Professor Caro was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University in 1982.

By another strange coincidence, he was supervised for his M.Sc at Melbourne by the then Professor of Physics, Sir Leslie Martin, Ray Martin's father, who had himself been an 1851 overseas scholar in 1923.



• The Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, Professor David Caro, gave the occasional address at the recent Science and Engineering graduation ceremony. He is pictured above, right, with the Monash Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin.

Surrender Australia to a dwindl

This book consists of a dozen short essays commenting on, and generally critical of, some of the historical views expressed by Professor Geoffrey Blainey, and some of the inferences he has drawn from them.

Before reading the book, a number of publicists and some historians, who ought to have known better — strongly attacked the opinions allegedly expressed here; others more legitimately have voiced criticism after studying the arguments brought forward. What then, may now be said?

Like all such collections, the essays vary in length and in quality.

But given that it is the practice and function of historians to assess historical evidence and to debate the conclusions drawn from it, it is difficult to understand the furore that has been created, unless on the assumption that some people or some views should be above criticism.

Most of the papers are connected with the immigration debate; a few are not, but their inclusion is justified (p.4), as throwing light on Blainey's methods and use of evidence, which might be thought to cast doubt on his assessment of the immigration question.

In the first essay, Andrew Markus looks at the history of immigration.

He points out, correctly, that the present situation is in no way unique, that there has always been opposition to and criticism of immigrants wherever they have come from, and that in the 1920s the Bruce-Page government

pressed on with an assisted immigration program despite the existence of significant unemployment.

One might note here that Blainey's criticism of Markus' unemployment figures, if it is valid, by increasing the level of unemployment only strengthens Markus' argument. Apart from this, it seems to me that generally speaking, Markus has the better of the debate.

Professor Ricklefs asks why Asians should be singled out for criticism.

He points out that though Blainey rightly says many Asian countries are not democracies and that they have a low standard of living, this is not true of all Asian countries whose migrants are criticised, and it is true of other countries whose migrants are accepted, while the proportion of Australians opposed to Asian immigration is almost the same as that of people who oppose immigration generally.

However, while it would seem that Markus is right in his correction of some of Blainey's forecasts of the future effects of Asian migration, and Ricklefs' analysis would modify Blainey's arguments, it remains true that it seems that Blainey has a case though it would be stronger if he had not exaggerated it in some of his writings and interviews, and his case is certainly not answerable.

Discussing public opinion polls, Murray Groot shows how much the reported opinions greatly depend on the exact phraseology of the questions asked.

He notes that since the 1950s "majority support for most aspects of immigration policy . . . has been the exception rather than the rule" (p.50), and that overall opposition to immigration generally and to Greeks and Italians in particular has been more significant than is the current opposition to Asians at least when not excited by publicity.

In indicating the complexity of the problems of race relations, as shown by the anti-Chinese campaign of 1888, Graeme Davison suggests, convincingly, that Professor Blainey has over-simplified the issues raised by Asian immigration, and Michael Liffmann's contribution is an analysis of the ideas subsumed under the terms 'racism' and 'public opinion'.

Space does not permit much comment on all the other essays in the book.

Most are concerned with certain other parts of Blainey's work which the authors feel show weaknesses in his technique which may lead to error.

Some readers will be more convinced than others by the arguments which are adduced here; some will be readier to accept those of Professor Blainey.

But all these papers make an important contribution to a debate which all historians should welcome.

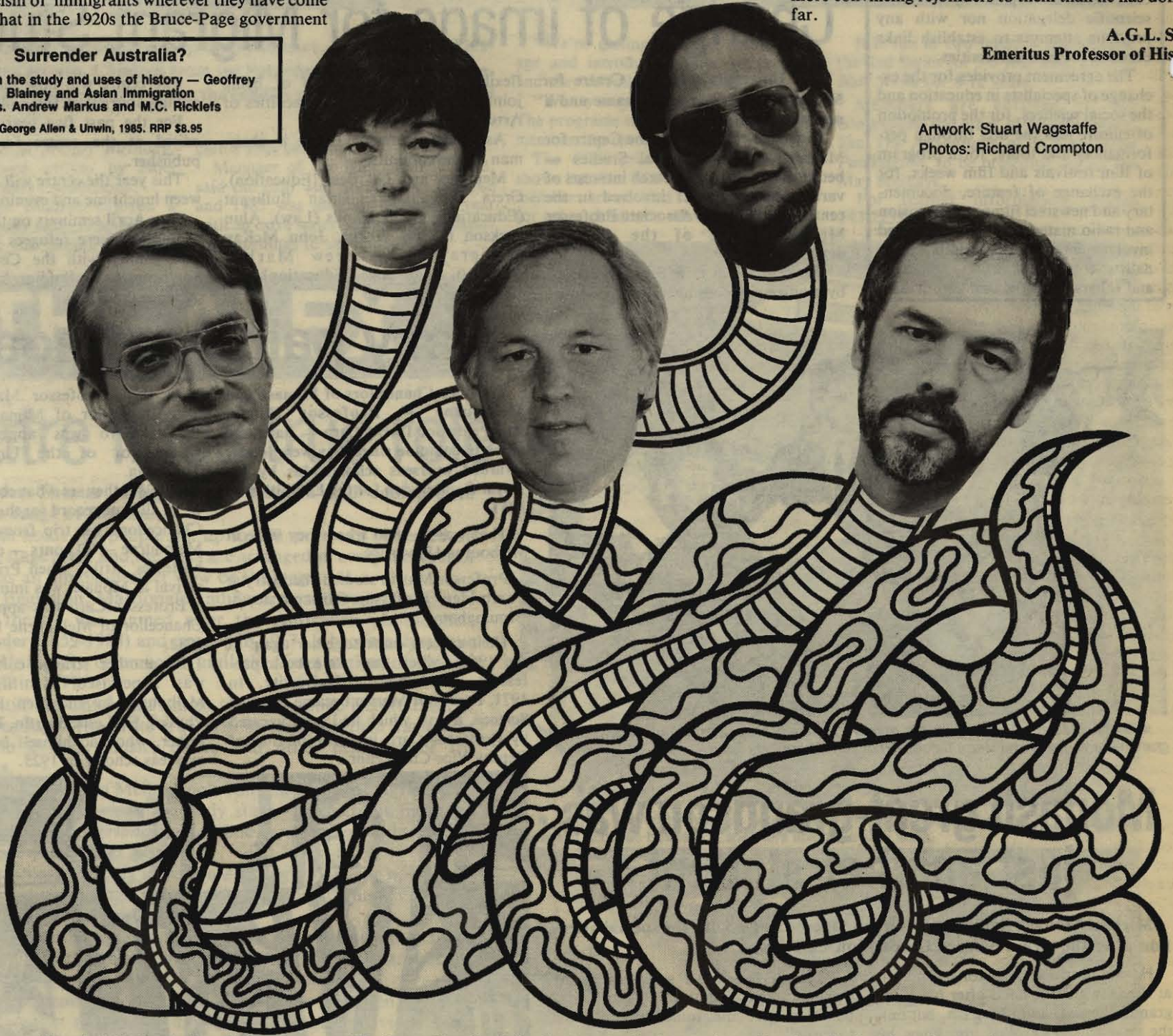
It seems to me that at the moment Blainey's critics have the upper hand in the discussion, though that is not to say either that all their arguments are impeccable, or that Blainey may not be able in the future to provide more convincing rejoinders to them than he has done so far.

A.G.L. Shaw
Emeritus Professor of History

Artwork: Stuart Wagstaffe
Photos: Richard Crompton

Surrender Australia?

Essays in the study and uses of history — Geoffrey Blainey and Asian Immigration
Eds. Andrew Markus and M.C. Ricklefs
George Allen & Unwin, 1985. RRP \$8.95



"By their fruits shall ye know them . . ." But try putting the following tags to the faces above (they're all taken from the new language of academic discourse as legitimised in the Australian media in recent months): Political and intellectual thugs . . . intellectual Brownshirts . . . jackals . . . ratbag ideologues . . . totalitarians . . . big-N Nazis . . . academic wrecking crew . . . foam-flecked critics . . . These and many more, appeared in newspaper and magazine "reviews" of *Surrender Australia?*, the Monash contributors to which are pictured, from left: Professor Merle Ricklefs, Dr Martin Aveling, Professor Graeme Davison, Dr Andrew Markus and Dr John Rickard.

ing elite? . . . Not on your Nelly

The appearance of *Surrender Australia?* last month sparked off an unprecedented torrent of criticism in the Australian press. On these pages, Emeritus Professor A. G. L. Shaw offers a review (something that many papers signally failed to do before launching an all-out attack on the book and its authors), and Max Teichmann contributes a highly individual overview of the controversy.

Frenzied media rushes to Blainey's defence

As sections of the media continue to flog themselves into a frenzy in defence of Professor Blainey and his intriguing insights into quite complex immigration matters, it seems appropriate to attempt an overview of this whole bizarre controversy.

The more so because of the seemingly uncontrolled intemperance and vulgarity of the attacks upon the contributors to the collection, *Surrender Australia?*

Although a lifetime observer of the clinical behavior of the Australian scribbler, and the psycho-dramas which unfold in editorial Gulags and suburban funny farms, I honestly cannot recall such a collapse in the sense of reality of the second oldest profession.

Although all pogroms are intrinsically meaningless, this clumsy targeting of people who dare to practise their academic profession (for example, ". . . the lynch mobs of ratbag ideologues and mediocre academics . . ." — Herald, April 25) is fairly rare in this country — though not, of course, in Central Europe in the '30s. It requires teasing out.

But first, a few comments on the two books:

The Blainey offering (*All for Australia*) seems quite clearly a tract for the times, rather like a *Reader's Digest* version of Thomas Carlyle's efforts to highlight what he saw as pressing social problems . . . matters of which he thought the British public should be apprised, and upon which Carlyle for one was prepared to take a stand. Changes were required!

Quite OK. We all have the right to don and doff different hats — but not masks provided it's made clear what hat is currently being worn. (I honestly don't believe our media would know the difference).

But a quite proper response to polemic is counter polemic, and the more polemical parts of the Blainey opus received, in the main, some telling counter polemics.

But there were also to be found in *All for Australia* a variety of factual and quasi-factual observations about events and processes in Australia's past, interpretations of history, sociologically-flavored anecdotes about the supposed psycho-social effects of the "new immigration", interpretations of some of the statistical material relating to contemporary migration patterns . . .

There is also an account of the "real" as against the "apparent" workings of the Department of Immigration, replete with secret rooms and policies within policies. This last discovery seemed to be in substantial debt to the Dada movement and the annals of Fu Manchu.

The Markus-Ricklefs contributors addressed themselves to these interesting opinions and perceptions, and the result has been a genuine, and important, addition to the distinctly finite body of knowledge about the settling and developing of our country.

employ an analogy — and Professor Blainey has a pronounced weakness for this expository device — one of the few felicitous consequences of the Dreyfus case was Zola's *J'Accuse*. We still remember that striking expose of folly and blind prejudice; but who can recall the names of the judges or the more scungy of the right wing journalists and political hit men of that day? I fancy *Surrender Australia?* will assume a similar honored place in the literature.

As to the conduct of the Press . . .

● Advance copies of *Surrender Australia?* were sent to the media, with an embargo on publication of reviews before the official book launching. The mischief began much earlier, however, with highly speculative pieces based almost solely upon a publisher's (embargoed) press release appearing in some newspapers and periodicals. The number of premature 'reviews' and analyses of the book led to the abandonment of the book launching, which was to have been made by Senator Chipp. Someone was in a fearful hurry.

● It became clear that many "reviewers" had not waited, or even desired, to read the book before pronouncing upon it, while it was not uncommon for the more rabid critics, especially leader writers, to say that they had not read the book nor, quite possibly, would read it.

● Very little of what was set down in the Markus-Ricklefs collection has even appeared in our papers or weeklies, the point being that neither academics nor, presumably, anyone else had any right to criticise Blainey's opinions — most especially if their criticisms were systematic, detailed, and might add up to a demolition job upon a carelessly assembled, methodologically defective, and empirically wild collection of opinions and attitudes. Any suggestion that the Emperor had no clothes, even just for today, must be censored or distorted out of either general or professional discourse. That is what has occurred and is still occurring, and one is staggered by the overweening arrogance and overwhelming moral and intellectual cowardice of those who have instigated this exercise in fear and illiberality.

● Having decided that the criticisms and alternative interpretations of fact and contemporary social and political history cannot be examined, except by perfunctory, dismissive abuse, the only alternative for the media and the select few to whom they opened their pages, was to discredit the contributors. These researchers have been described as thugs and jackals, as Brownshirts, as Leftists, as

conniving in the symbolic crucifixion of a Great Australian, as being intellectually incompetent and much, much more . . . But there's been very little upon what the writers said.

● At the same time, the *Surrender Australia?* people were accused of attacking freedom of speech, trying to silence Blainey and those who think like him, of attacking the man rather than his views.

● The reality, of course, is that Blainey has had quite remarkable publicity for his opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable views, and, for quite a time, unprintable letters to the editor.

What caused this extraordinary outbreak of establishment hysteria?

● Early last year, as the run-up to the federal election began, a whole syndrome of issues — if that is the word — surfaced and were introduced into the election debate.

There were two linking themes: race and race pollution, and a powerful aversion to change. The thesis was that Australia was going down the gurgler, because we were condoning miscegenation and the selling out of our dinkum Anglo-Saxon origins. Labor and ratbag pseudo-intellectuals, many not even born here, were doing it.

Aboriginal land rights, the crucifixion of our poor miners, multi-culturalism, our absurd disapproval of things South African, Indo-Chinese refugees and Asians in general . . . the fear (or was it the hope?) of coming racial strife and racial politics . . . all were lumped together in a package of hate and brutish prejudice (which, as a child of the 1920s, one angrily dismissed) and served up through most of last year.

The scene was like *A Night at the Opera*, with the various lead singers bellowing their lines from The Anvil Chorus, while the rest of us called "cigarettes . . . cigars . . . chocolates".

In the end, dear old Michael Hodgman put everyone's weights up by shrieking about the 12 seats Labor would lose in NSW over this issue. After that, just about everyone slunk back to the CPI.

● But why this particular approach, and why has it been sustained with ever-increasing desperation?

Quite briefly, we have an ageing, creaking, colonial elite, losing their grip on one aspect of our society after another, who — when they talk about "Lifeboat Australia" — are talking about themselves, not Australia.

We are seeing a revolt against modernity, a desperate drumming-up of their Golden Age, their youth, hope, potency — but not ours.

Many of these people, and their media outlets, have less and less to say to most of us — the young, the foreign-born and derived, the educated and the socially awakening women: 15,000 march on Anzac Day, 75,000 on Palm Sunday . . . circulation figures tell the same story.

Hence the disgraceful attempts to mobilise grey power, Buckingham Palace power, and Digger power, in order to turn the clock back and allow the old boy networks, the Melbourne Club, the Melbourne Uni ego strokers and bon vivants, the hard-faced miners and the gaggle of unlettered journos a few more years of primary narcissism and self-conferred status pre-eminence.

But the cost is too great — and the damage already done to the feelings of security, social acceptance and belief in a just society on the part of foreign-born and derived Australians will take years to repair.

Finally, one or two of our newspaper chains have acquired a string of resident gurus whom they expect to greatly change public opinion in the direction those chains desire — namely, through a hedge backwards. Hence the tearful rage that these Swamis are not being taken for real.

Stiff cheese.

I can only suggest to the ideological *Kapellmeisters* that they face reality as did the advertisers who had lined up a mighty campaign using David Hookes. The young man is a jolly good cricketer, but given to getting caught out on the fence through a weakness for broad sweeps which turn into cow shots.

Better to cut one's losses and go back to good solid stuff like Bingo, AIDS, the Assets Test, and "I knew the Pyjama Girl's seamstress".

Then the rest of us can get on with our work and study the real Australia.

If we Asian you can say dogshit is Appricot-jam

The papers were not the only ones to find fault with *Surrender Australia?* Most of the contributors received their share of abusive and threatening phone calls and letters. Here's one addressed to Professor Ricklefs:

Sir, the hysteria of trendy deprecciation as for Aussie speek only English Sir the migrant child has a family-language (bee it Greek Dutch or whatewer.) It is the family's business to keep it up not the State's, schools. The school ussed to have for all as secc. language the French but migrant kids bee almost ekssempt from it. Sir as it is now not ewen hereborn Aussie cant communicationn in properly. Listen to Parliamen . . . its appalling hardly ever cleer-think educationed intelligent English speeked. Maybee hipee teachers not know how talk now write. Our schools teech bulshit anarchissts' halftueth pure lies, nonsense pinko Unesco's rhetoric. The misusse of "culture" word for primiteeves' way. The clichee "we are parrt of Asia" Are the educators blind? We Sir not geographically not raccialy are Asiatic African Carribean AZteck an the more this theorees pushed the more re rejectin it. Our kids are in homes told the truth Sir we not wana them bee robbed of logic, thinking. It is parrt of our white civillissation European heritage. If we Asians you can say dogshit is Appricot-jam.

Yours truely.

Children's Saturday Club is 13, and thriving



There was audience participation with a difference, above, at the Alexander Theatre last month. Children from the Saturday Club had to rush on to stage, hold hands and shout to make the candles work on Victoria's giant 150th birthday cake.

It was all part of *Happy Birthday, Dear Vic*, a show written by Noel Craven for Guv'nors Productions.

Afterwards the children enjoyed a slice of real birthday cake, baked in the Union, to mark the occasion of the

club's 13th birthday.

Manager of the Alex, Phil A'Vard, said the club was fulfilling its purpose and 1985 was another successful year with an extra series introduced on Saturday mornings to satisfy demand.

"We're getting children at an early age and introducing them to theatre, and they're following through.

"We try to get the parents along, too. The programs are suitable for both and membership costs the same," he said.

The Club provides six varied, live shows between March and October. Members are entitled to big concessions for other children's shows at the Alex.

It is run in two separate age groups: the Red Series for 5-8 year olds, and the Blue Series for 8-12 years.

Members are entitled to big concessions for other children's shows, like *The Adventures of a Bear called Paddington*, to be presented during the May holidays.

For further information, phone 543 2255.

THE ALEX

Theatre finds true role

The Alexander Theatre is ingeniously designed and equipped to perform a wide range of functions.

Its auditorium holds 508 people but up to 200 more can be seated on and around the stage area, and the seats are arranged so every member of the audience has an almost-perfect view of the stage.

Designed by Eggleston, Macdonald and Secomb and built at a cost of \$500,000, the theatre was named after the Australian philosopher, Samuel Alexander (1859-1938) and opened in 1967. It became the venue for all major University ceremonies until the construction of Robert Blackwood Hall in 1971.

The Alex is still the University's most versatile public lecture theatre, but it has increasingly found its true role in catering for a variety of public tastes in drama, music, dance and other branches of the performing arts.

It has also contributed to Melbourne's cultural life through the Alexander Theatre Company which regularly stages productions including the recent *Alice in Wonderland* pantomime, and the comedy-thriller, *Down An Alley Filled With Cats*.

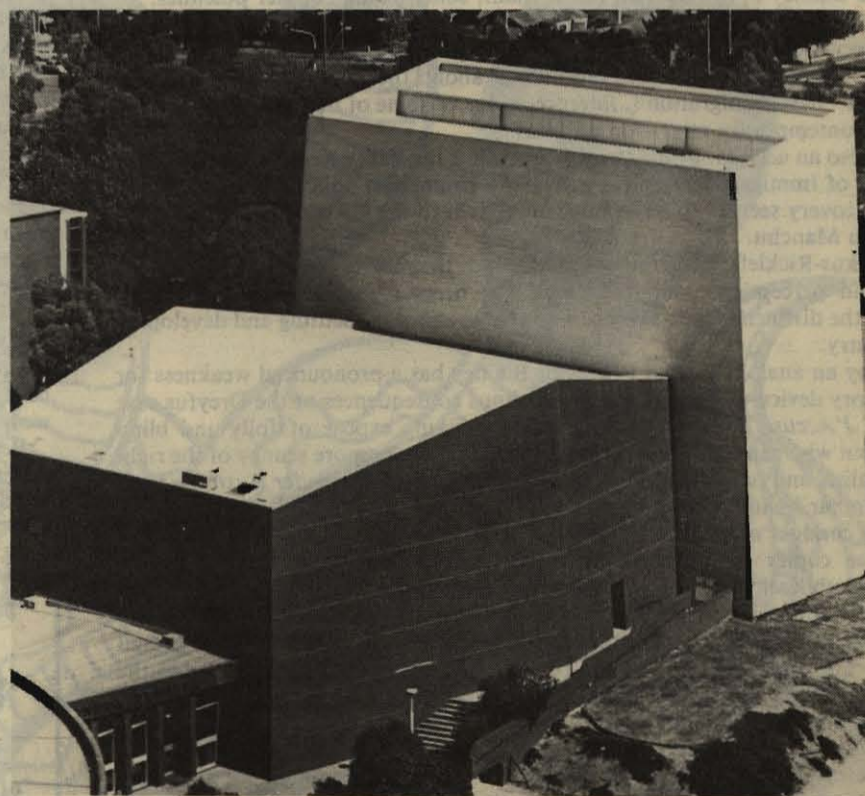
The building's main features include a 23m-high fly-tower housing 30 sets of counter-weighted lines and enabling scenery higher than seven metres to be flown up out of sight.

A forestage lift can be lowered to the understage workshop or taken just below the level of the auditorium floor to form an orchestra pit (see photo).

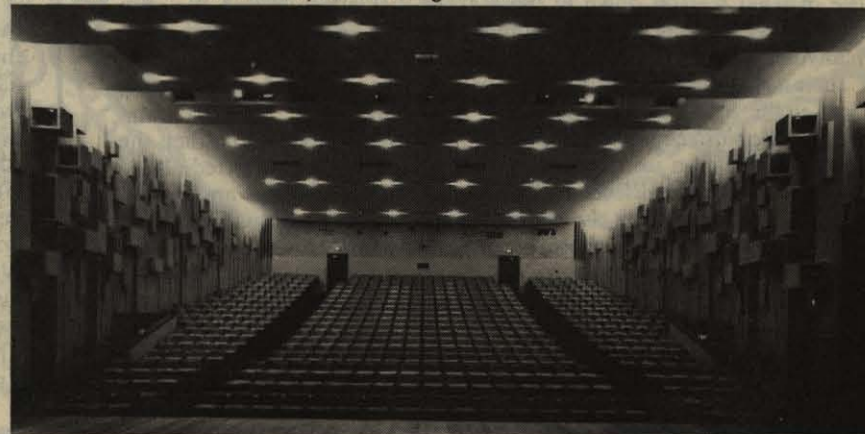
There is no proscenium arch: instead, the stage has been set comparatively low so that the theatre appears as a large, undivided room when the curtain is raised. Variable masking can be used to close this space up when necessary.

Acoustic boxes and speakers placed on the auditorium walls create visual interest as well as "tuning" the theatre.

The building is distinguished by its high, white fly-tower, and adjoins the circular cluster of lecture theatres known as the Rotunda.



• Above. The white fly-tower is a distinctive feature. Below. The view from the stage. Note the acoustic boxes and speakers lining the side walls.



Women join history's passing parade

Hell-raiser Ellen Kelly outlived seven of her 12 children — including the bushranger, Ned — to be described by the local newspaper after her death as one of the "most esteemed" citizens in the Benalla district.

Widowed young, she had qualified as a selector and was eventually granted freehold title of the 88 acres at Greta where she raised the family as she battled with local representatives of law and order.

Several years of jail, and the distress of her children's mostly-violent deaths, had, by the early 1900s, turned her from a "notoriously bad woman" into a model citizen.

Ellen would not appear to have much in common with Alice Anderson, whose father, Joshua, a consulting engineer, was tutor and then business partner to Sir John Monash.

In 1918, Alice established a garage and hire-car service in Cotham Road, Kew, and taught her young female staff the points of driving and mechanics.

Miss Anderson's Motor Service did a thriving business in driving tuition, mechanical check-ups, motor tours and specialised chauffeuring for many years — even long after its owner accidentally shot and killed herself with her own gun.

Meanwhile, artist Clarice Beckett was persevering in painting her much-

In Review

Double Time Women in Victoria — 150 Years
eds. Marilyn Lake and Farley Kelly
Penguin RRP \$19.95

misunderstood works as she cared for her ageing and ungrateful parents.

After her untimely death at 48 from pneumonia and "a lack of will to live", her 2000 paintings were dumped in an open barn near Benalla where they were terribly damaged by weather and rats.

When the surviving ones were resurrected in the 1970s, they were hailed as the work of "a remarkable Modernist" and purchased by national and state galleries.

Then there was Jessie Clarke, who founded Nappie Wash in the 1940s to relieve women of the worst of their daily burdens.

The daughter of Melbourne identities Herbert and Ivy Brookes, and the grand-daughter of Prime Minister Alfred Deakin, she was an early graduate from a diploma of social work course at Melbourne University.

After her husband's sudden death, she continued to run the nappie washing service they had jointly established with

the help of her brother and later her sons, and became one of the first two women members of the Institute of Directors in Australia.

So many women and so many stories of ordinary lives and exceptional ones have been brought together for the sesquicentenary in this book co-edited by Monash graduates, Marilyn Lake and Farley Kelly.

Forty-four historians have contributed lively accounts of more than 50 women: brave women, loose women, suffering and martyred women; the ones who raised their children carefully and those who dragged them up.

The "double time" of the title refers to what the editors see as the time women spend on both productive and reproductive work for their dual roles in the public and the private spheres.

If the book has a fault it is perhaps this emphasis on the double load of

women, as compared with what must be assumed to be the "single load" of men.

Whether such a claim stands up is not the question so much as whether women are wise in creating a separate history for themselves.

It would surely be better to take our rightful place in the mainstream of history as people first and women second, rather than try to establish new criteria for historical relevance.

The editors' second emphasis, on the diversity of women's experience, is more convincing.

By drawing their subjects from every part of the spectrum they succeed in destroying the myth of the homogeneity of women and show that class, race, religion, age and location are just as important as determinants of women's experiences as they are of men's.

But for me the point that came through most strongly was that times were tough for a lot of men, most women and all children, and having read the book it is easier to understand why our mothers put up with so much and our grandmothers even more.

It's also easier to see why women can achieve so much more now that the worst of the barriers to cultural and financial freedom have been lifted.

LISA KELLY

Where are Australia's Carrolls and Tolkiens?

Australia Through the Looking Glass by Brenda Niall
Melbourne University Press. RRP \$25

This authoritative account of fiction written for Australian children traces changes in attitudes and assumptions through 150 years — towards England, towards native and immigrant Australians of varying origins and towards social priorities and preoccupations.

It deals with changes perceived in the roles of women and girls, the way the concept of the city as corruption and the bush as the innocence of Eden has modified, and the shift from hunting (whether of Aborigines or kangaroos) as the ideal, to conservation.

This scholarly and comprehensive book by Brenda Niall, who has already published on related topics, is not simply a meticulous chronicle but an evaluative work written with style and wit.

It shows how use was initially made of English models, and the progressive development of local counterparts and divergences.

The publishers have provided a generous quantity of illustrations, both old and new, to support the text.

One of the most illuminating — and amusing — demonstrates how the initial presentation of the heroic young Englishman cowing a stubborn difficult continent gradually yielded to a picture of tough young Australians cowing the effete English young.

"A new chum's ordeal" from *The Young Berringtons* by W.H.G. Kingston marks effeteness by supplying Hector, the English boy, with a bowler while his two Australian cousins wear suitably shady straw hats.

All three are sitting up a tree with a

flood below them; Hector is in the fork and the cousins in branches higher up looking down on him.

As Brenda Niall observes: "After months of this sort of thing, as well as being chased by a cow and falling down a wombat hole, it is no wonder Hector still wants to go home."

However, he does survive and, by the end of the book, has become "infinitely more manly and fit for work".

Brenda Niall shows that from Ethel Turner — the Australian counterpart of E. Nesbit — the Australian real life story, which began in *Seven Little Australians*, has steadily kept pace with the times and maintained its integrity and quality.

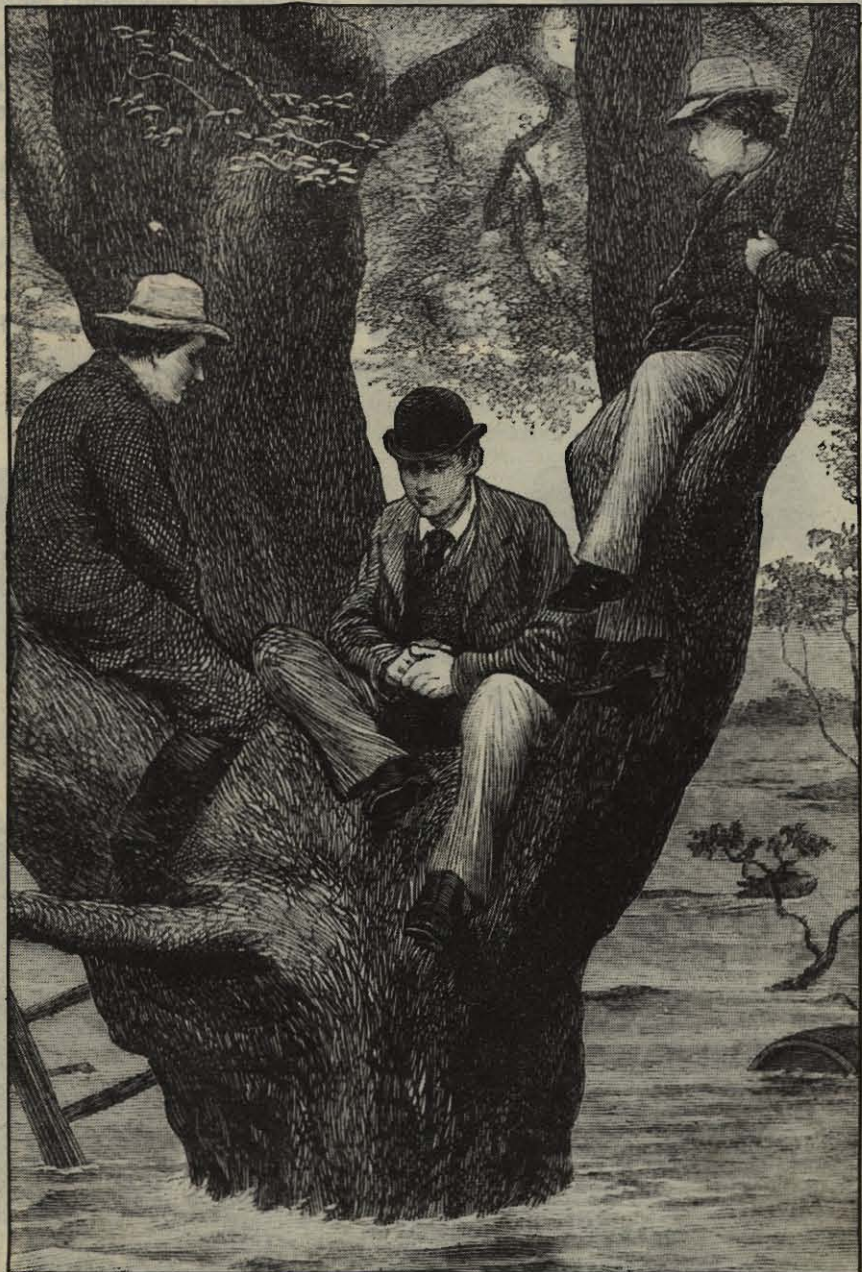
But Ethel Turner never made use of the fantasy element which E. Nesbit admitted within her range, and fantasy of this type, let alone that of Lewis Carroll or Kenneth Grahame, is on the whole noticeably absent from the Australian scene.

The Magic Pudding by Norman Lindsay is probably the one exception.

It would seem that a continent so enigmatic, so magnificent, so terrifying and so various as Australia ought to have produced equivalent writers to Tolkien, Richard Adams, Russell Hoban and Mary Norton; but this apparently it has not done so far.

Why this should be so is in itself an interesting question and it is the great merit of this book that it prompts questioning about English as well as Australian children's literature, and at the same time informs richly and with assurance.

ROSEMARY BERESFORD



● Illustration from W.H.G. Kingston's *The Young Berringtons* (1880).

British educationist, Rosemary Beresford, is a literary reviewer for *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. She was a visitor to Monash in 1983.



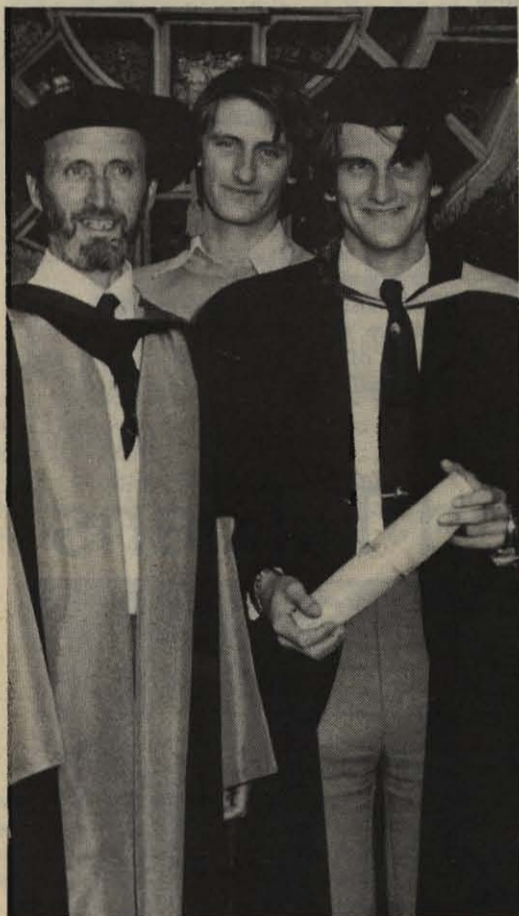
GRADUATION ROUND-UP

● **Above:** The academic procession leaving the stage at Robert Blackwood Hall after the Science Graduation Ceremony on March 29. At the front is the Comptroller, Mr Len Candy, bearing the Mace, followed by the Chancellor, Sir George Lush.

● **Left:** Dr Deane Blackman of Mechanical Engineering with his sons, Leon (centre), who graduated B.Ec from Monash in 1982, and Guy, who graduated B.E. (Hons) at the Engineering and Science Graduation Ceremony on April 17.

● **Right:** Emeritus Professor Joe Bornstein and his wife, Gertrude, pictured in the East Meeting Room after the Science graduation. Professor Bornstein, who was Founding Professor of Biochemistry at Monash from 1961-1983, gave the occasional address.

● **Below:** The Dean of Science, Professor Bill Muntz, with the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold and Professor Bornstein in the East Meeting Room.



Studio players will get their revenge

On Friday, the Studio Players will present the first performance of *Miss Dresden's Revenge*, a comedy by Marcus Clarke with songs constructed by Dennis Davison from the manuscript notes.

Time saving at low cost

Time-consuming jobs like inserting, collating, attaching labels and folding leaflets can be done by The Work Centre, a group made up of people unemployed through retirement, disability or lack of opportunity.

Jobs must not be time-critical as the centre only operates two mornings a week.

It is co-ordinated by occupational therapists and community health nurses, and contact can be made through Margaret Bristow, Chadstone (Paramedical) Community Health Centre, 568 Neerim Rd., Hughesdale, 3166. Telephone 568 2599.

The cast includes Sue Rocco, Mimi Colligan, Kate Hewitt, Alan Dilnot, Dennis Davison and pianist, Lorraine Bullock.

Tickets, at \$2 each, may be ordered in advance through the English department office.

The performance begins at 8 pm in the Drama Studio, 8th floor, Menzies Building.



● Dennis Davison

Universiade calls for nominations

Students between the ages of 17 and 28, and those who have graduated within the past year, are eligible to take part in the Summer Universiade — the World Student Games — at Kobe, Japan, from August 24 to September 4.

This multi-sports event, organised by the International University Sports Federation, will involve 3000 athletes competing in events including track and field, basketball, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, diving, water polo, tennis, volleyball and judo.

In the last games, at Edmonton in 1983, the Australian team of 40 competitors had representatives in a number of events and fielded teams in the men's basketball and water polo for the first time.

The results were commendable with the swimmers and athletes reaching the finals in almost all events contested.

The basketball team was one of the successes of the Universiade, finishing eighth after being seeded 20th.

Nomination forms and further details about the Kobe Universiade can be obtained from the General Office in the Sports and Recreation Centre, or by phoning the Australian Universities Sports Association on (02) 88 2196.

Talk by Everest veteran

Journalist Simon Balderstone (The Age), who accompanied Tim McCartney-Snape on his historic ascent of Mt Everest last year, will give a talk and slide presentation at Monash on June 11 and 12, on behalf of the Monash Blues Football Club.

There will be two sessions, at 8 pm in R1.

Balderstone's usual admission charge of \$10 has been reduced to \$5 and all proceeds will go to the club.

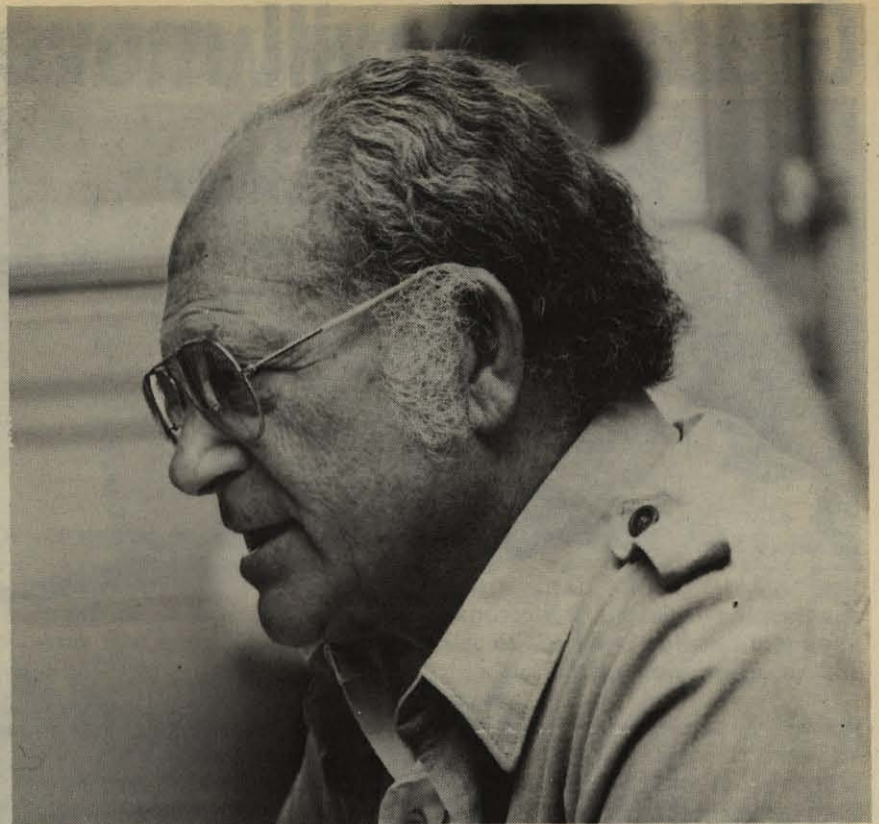
For further information ring Andrew McGregor (BH) 232 4700, (AH) 543 5763.

IMPORTANT DATES

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

- 8 Graduation Ceremony — Education, Law and Medicine
 - 10 First Term ends for Dip.Ed.
 - 11 First Term ends. Study break begins for LL.M. by coursework. First Term ends for Medicine, I, II, III and IV
 - 13 Study break begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
 - 22 Graduation Ceremony — Arts
 - 27 First half-year resumes for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed. Psych. and M.Ed.St. Second Term begins for Dip.Ed. First half-year resumes for LL.M. by coursework.
- Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the first half year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed. and M.Ed.St. for it to be classified as discontinued.

The Garnet H. Carroll prize, awarded annually "for the encouragement of artistry in the form of theatre now known as 'musical' (excluding opera)", was presented last week in a ceremony in the Faculty of Arts. The 1982/83 prize of \$200 went to Graham McGuffie for set design, painting and lighting for the Australian premiere of *Sweeney Todd*, produced at the Alexander Theatre in 1983 by the Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Two groups shared the 1983/84 prize and each received \$250. Arts Honors student and actress, Rozlyn Gaffney, represented MUMCO's winning production, *Hello, Dolly!*, stage at the Alexander Theatre in June, 1984, and director, Peter Thompson, represented Monash Players in receiving the award for *On the Wallaby*, produced at the Union Theatre and at the Universal Theatre 2 in July and August, 1984. (Photo page 2).



• Students in the Department of Slavic Languages attended a special lecture by Canadian, Professor Gleb Zekulin, on the significance of proper nouns as a style element of Dostoevsky's novel, *The Possessed*. Professor Zekulin, a respected scholar of 19th and 20th century Russian literature, was, until recently, director of the Centre for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto. He gave three talks at Monash, the others being discussion of his work at the centre and a lecture in Czech to members of the local Czech community. Photo: Tony Miller.

Graduate wins US award

John Hart-Smith, who graduated Ph.D. in Applied Mechanics from Monash in 1968 has been named the 1985 recipient of the prestigious Adhesives Award by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Hart-Smith, principal engineer-scientist at Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach, California, was cited for his work in analysis and design of bonded joints for metals and composites, and for his elastic-plastic theory of design in adhesive-bonded joints.

A native of Melbourne, he has been employed by the Douglas Aircraft Company since his graduation.



• Graham McGuffie's prize-winning set for *Sweeney Todd*. Photo: Richard Crompton.

Graduates will move to a brand new beat



• John O'Donnell checks the score of *Orgelwerk* with David Harris, president of the Monash Graduates Association.

The Monash Graduates Association's inaugural dinner was a resounding success and would be repeated next year, said the president, Mr David Harris.

It was likely other alumni and fraternity groups would join with the association to make the dinner a much bigger event in 1986 to commemorate the University's 25th anniversary.

Eight of the University's first graduates from the 1961 intake were special guests at the dinner, which was also the occasion for the handing over of an organ processional, commissioned by the association for the University.

Mr Harris presented the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, with the piece, *Orgelwerk*, written by Richard Hames for the Louis Matheson Pipe Organ at Robert Blackwood Hall.

It has been dedicated to John O'Donnell, the hall's resident organist-adviser, who believes it may catch the interest of contemporary organists and perhaps be included at an international festival in Holland in a few years.

"It's an extraordinarily difficult piece which will take many months to learn," Mr O'Donnell said.

Viola da gamba performance by expert

The viola da gamba may be reputed to have a poor sound range in modern concert halls, but that did not deter lunchtime crowds from attending a performance by noted early music exponent, Alison Crum, at Robert Blackwood Hall.

Accompanied for the most part by harpsichordist, John Gray, Ms Crum performed works by Marais, Couperin, Abel and Bach.

She is one of 10 professional viol players in England, and the only one to make a full-time occupation out of playing and teaching.

A French horn player, she tried lots of other instruments, modern and early, before settling on the viol because she liked the sound and music.

She says early music has a vast range

across seven centuries and the main difference between old and new is the sound range.

"There isn't anything orchestral before the 19th century because big orchestras didn't exist.

"Then they started wanting bigger sounds for bigger halls and early music fell out of favor."

Ms Crum, who is visiting Australia at the invitation of the Early Music Society of Victoria, is sponsored by the British Council.



• First-year Med. students were caught having fun at an Easter party in the University's gardens. Photo: Richard Crompton.

MAY DIARY

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

8 **ARTS & CRAFTS** — Enrolments for winter course & new brochure now available. All courses are open to the general public. Inquiries: 541 0811, ext. 3180, 3096 for free brochure.

8-9: **SEMINAR** — "Monash Seminar on Social Policy and Management", presented by Centre for Continuing Education. Inquiries: ext. 3717/8.

9: **SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS** — "The Village in Early Nineteenth Century Java", by Dr Robert Elson. "In Search of Justice: Workers and Unions in Colonial Java", by Associate Professor John Ingleson. 11.15 a.m.

9: **Room 515, Menzies Building.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197. **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURES** — "Role of men, women & children", by Ms Isobel White. 1 p.m. - 2 p.m., Lecture theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

14-25: **MUSICAL** — "The Adventures of a Bear Called Paddington", May school holiday attraction. Daily 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Saturday 2 p.m. only. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$7.90, children \$5.90. Inquiries: 543 2255.

31: **MUSICAL** — Melbourne Music Theatre pres. "The Mikado", starring June Bronhill & Norman Yemm. Alexander Theatre. Admission: adults \$17.60, students/pensioners \$12.60, children \$9.60. Nightly 8 p.m. Repeated June 1-8 Matinees 1 & 8 June.



• Alison Crum.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the first week of June, 1985.

Copy deadline is Friday, May 24, and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly, Information Office, University Offices, or ring ext. 2003.