

## Giving fire to the 1812

Musical instruments come in all shapes and sizes but none quite so oddly and imaginatively devised as the "cannon" for Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture designed (and fired here) by ABC orchestral manager Graham Wraith.

Consisting of a 12-gauge double barrel shotgun and two 44-gallon drums welded together — along with a steady hand, steely nerve, eagle eye on the conductor (here, **Jose Serebrier**) and, preferably, muffled ears — the instrument gives a convincing cannon-like sound and, for the audience, a puff of smoke.

It is a more practical proposition than a real cannon which is virtually unobtainable as the ABC found out recently when it was preparing to perform the 1812 at the Castlemaine Festival. Mr Wraith says.

The photos were taken by **Rick Crompton** during a Melbourne Symphony Orchestra recording session in Robert Blackwood Hall last month.



## Tackling problems of life — and death

Several of Australia's most distinguished judicial, medical and scholarly figures will address themselves to matters of life — and death — at a conference to be held at Monash on November 12.

The conference, organised by the University's Centre for Human Bioethics, is on "Medical Science and the Preservation of Life: Ethical and Legal Dilemmas".

Among the participants will be **Justice Elizabeth Evatt**, Chief Judge of the Family Court; **Mr Justice Michael Kirby**, Chairman of the Law Reform Commission; **Professor D. B. Allbrook**, of the department of Anatomy and Human Biology at the University of Western Australia; **Dr Erica Bates**, of the School of Health Administration at the University of New South Wales; **Dr S. L. Vaughan**, Haematology Registrar at the Royal Children's Hospital; and **Dr R. Young**, of the Philosophy department at La Trobe.

From Monash, participants will include philosophers **Professor Peter Singer** and Emeritus **Professor Hector Monro**; **Professor John Swan**, Dean of Science; **Professor Graeme Schofield**, Dean of Medicine; **Professor C. G. Weeramantry**, of Law; **Dr Margaret Brumby**, of Education; and **Ms Helga Kuhse**, of the Centre for Human Bioethics.

A conference brochure outlines some of the questions to be addressed: "Recent advances in the bio-medical sciences have created an array of

problems which are difficult to solve within existing frameworks of medical ethics and the law.

"One such cluster of problems relates to the prolongation of life. If doctors have a duty to preserve life, must they employ all modern means of life support, or is it sometimes permissible to let the patient die?"

"Does it make a difference whether or not the patient is competent to make decisions for himself, or whether he is an incompetent, such as a severely defective newborn child or an irreversibly comatose patient?"

"What are the implications for the law of medicine's increasing ability to prolong life? And what are the ethical and philosophical underpinnings of the various positions people hold?"

The conference will be held at Manix College. The registration fee, which covers lunch and dinner, is \$30. For further information contact **Helga Kuhse** on ext. 3266.

## Monash remembered

Fifty years ago this Thursday General Sir John Monash, after whom the University was named, died. The remarkable career of an engineer - scholar - soldier was at its end. Historian **Geoffrey Serle** has been writing the first full biography of Monash and, in a **Reporter** exclusive, from that work we publish this month an account of "the most impressive and largely attended funeral Australia had known". PP 6,7.

### Also inside:

- Cambodia: a recent visit . . . . . 3
- Hidaka — the ramifications . . . . . 4



# MONASH REPORTER

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## Cuts heighten the pressure

Progressive cuts in funding over the next three years will add to the pressures the University is already experiencing, says the Vice-Chancellor, **Professor Ray Martin**.

Commenting on the newly-released Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission Report for the 1982-84 Triennium, Professor Martin said that the proposed reductions continue the steady erosion — averaging about one per cent per year — that has been imposed on the University since 1976.

As reported in **SOUND 32-81**, the CTEC Report recommends general recurrent grants for Monash of \$72,540,000 in 1982, \$72,330,000 in 1983, and \$72,310,000 in 1984.

On the other hand, the equipment grant for 1982 has been increased to \$2,750,000, as against \$2,376,000 in 1981, and there will be significant increases in special research grants — \$895,000 in 1982 (from \$879,000 this year), \$925,000 in 1983 and \$1,235,000 in 1984.

Professor Martin said that the cuts in general recurrent funds should be seen in the light of a reduction in student numbers, and are to some degree compensated by the growth in support for research.

"The Commission has set maximum levels of student load for a number of universities that have remained fairly constant in recent years, and it quotes the Universities Council as saying it would have no objections if universities were to reduce their size below those maxima," Professor Martin said.

For Monash the recommended levels (in EFTS) are 12,900 in 1982 and 12,800 in each of 1983 and 1984. Of these, 10,100 would be undergraduates (in 1982), reducing to 10,000 in the remaining two years. (This year, Monash has 13,214 EFTS).

The Report goes on: "The (Universities) Council would encourage the University to examine closely its range of undergraduate courses with a view to eliminating some of the options currently available to students . . . The Council has noted that in some disciplines, such as education, the University has a major commitment to

higher degree work; it sees this as appropriate and would not wish to limit either research or coursework higher degree enrolments within the total load imposed."

Professor Martin said that Monash's reputation in research, particularly, was well recognised by the CTEC.

"In assessing our present standing, the Report says, inter alia: 'Monash . . . has a substantial commitment to research training and in addition now has one of the highest enrolment levels in masters coursework programs of all universities'.

"The Report also mentions — with obvious approval — a VPSEC evaluation of Monash as one of the essential centres for engineering education in Victoria. It invites the University to look for ways in which it might co-ordinate further its engineering activities with Caulfield Institute and other institutions."

Dealing with the probable effects of the cuts on staffing, the Report comments:

"The (Universities) Council believes that, with careful planning, universities will be able to operate with smaller budgets and still maintain the quality of their academic activities, although the range of these activities would need to be reduced.

"The present turnover of tenured academic staff of between 3 and 4 per cent a year, together with the flexibility which should result from measures such as those suggested by the Council (for example, more short-term appointments, fractional appointments, redeployment and retraining, secondments and exchange) should in time permit the necessary reductions in staff to be achieved without recourse to retrenchments."

On the question of co-operation and resource sharing between institutions, the Report quotes the UC as singling out Asian studies, foreign languages, small third and fourth year classes in courses such as physics and chemistry and co-ordination of postgraduate supervision as activities where benefits would flow from collaboration.

● AVCC reaction, p.2.

# AVCC underlines Govt. inconsistency

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, in its critique of the CTEC Report found one pleasing feature — the Commission's highlighting of the Government's inconsistency in its approach to education funding.

"It is proclaimed Government policy to increase educational opportunities," the AVCC said, "yet, as pointed out by the CTEC, there is a declining participation of the young in higher education."

"The demand for higher education is still rising in the United Kingdom and the USA, and participation in higher education in Australia is not high by the standards of many OECD countries. Moreover, the increasing pace of technological change will require more rather than less higher education."

The AVCC statement goes on: Government decisions in recent years, and particularly during 1981, have served to discourage many young people from seeking higher education. Among such Government decisions are

- A reduction in the real level of funding for universities and colleges of advanced education, which has necessitated the CTEC recommending reductions in enrolments in many institutions.
- The reintroduction of tuition fees for second and higher degree students.

- A steady decline in the real value of allowances under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS).

- A fall in the real value of the Commonwealth Postgraduate awards by 46 per cent since 1974, coupled with the taxation of the awards.

The AVCC views the decline in participation in higher education with the gravest concern and urges the Government to examine it urgently. The AVCC has pressed, and will continue to press, the Government and assist it in any way it can, to reverse the trend of declining participation rates in higher education . . .

Volume 2 confirms the worst fears of many Vice-Chancellors that the capacity of universities to maintain acceptable academic standards and to fulfil adequately their teaching and research functions are likely to be seriously impaired.

Australian universities are excellent by world standards, and their teaching and research have received a high degree of international recognition. They have made a significant contribution to Australia and its prosperity. But the financial cuts now being imposed on the universities, which are spelt out in the CTEC Report, place in jeopardy the ability of the Australian universities to continue that same high level and quality of contribution.



## Toast to 'Banksias' success

Volume 1 of Celia Rosser's and Alex George's "The Banksias" had its Melbourne launching in the stately Queen's Hall of the State Library last week . . .

. . . and attracted orders for at least 10 copies, at the pre-publication price of 865 pounds sterling. (From this week, the price is 965 pounds).

Only 720 copies of the book will be published, but already Australian orders are approaching the 100 mark and the Australian representatives of the publishers, Academic Press, are seeking additional allocations before the book hits the international market.

The publishers are now confident of an early sellout.

At last week's reception, former Chemistry photographer Ben Baxter caught a number of the principals in the Banksias story with a dummy of the book.

From left, they are: Alex George (the writer), Dr George Scott (Monash Botany department), Emeritus Professor John Turner (who gave an appraisal of the work), Celia Rosser, Professor Ray Martin, Mrs Lee White (Monash Publications Officer), Sir Louis Matheson, Mr Neil Rosser and Professor Martin Canny.

# ARGC grants: New projects

Investigations into a number of newly-perceived legal, moral and ethical problems get a boost in the 1982 ARGC allocations announced late last month.

In an almost unprecedented burst of generosity, the ARGC has agreed to fund three projects in the faculty of Law — generally overlooked in the past.

Among the new projects that will get off the ground with ARGC help in 1982 are:

- **Life or death choices for defective newborns** — Professor Peter Singer (Philosophy) — \$12,717.
- **Consent to medical treatment of minors and of the intellectually handicapped** — Professor C. G. Weeramantry (Law) — \$9,894.
- **National security and civil liberties in Australia** — Mr P. J. Hanks and Mr H. P. Lee (Law) — \$12,200.

In all, Monash will receive \$1,591,707 in ARGC grants for 1982. They will fund a total of 108 projects. Following is a list of the new projects to be funded next year:

HUMANITIES AND ECONOMICS		
Dr M. Aveling	Australia in 1838	12,250
Dr A. Atkinson		
Dr A. Backhouse	Studies in Japanese semantics	11,424
Assoc. Prof. H. Bolitho	The regional origins of Kobu Gattai	7,780
Mr P. Hanks	National security and civil liberties in Australia	12,200
Mr H. Lee		
Prof. N.A.J. Hastings	Production scheduling planning in medium-scale manufacturing	8,300
Assoc. Prof. W. Howard	Industrial relations in Australia's isolated mines	10,681
Prof. M. Porter	Infrastructure financing and regional growth in Australia	13,000
Mr C. Trengove		
Prof. P. Singer	Life or death choices for defective newborns	12,717
Ms H.L. Topliss	Catalogue raisonne of Tom Roberts	1,889
Prof. C. Weeramantry	Consent to medical treatment of minors and of the intellectually handicapped	9,894
PHYSICAL SCIENCES		
Dr J. Cashion	A study of the structure and magnetic properties of solids using the Mossbauer effect	6,950
Dr P. Clark		
Prof. B. Morton	Dynamics of tropical cyclones	10,000
Dr R. Smith		
Dr P. Rossiter	Effects of coexisting atomic and magnetic clustering on electrical resistivity	11,710

Assoc. Prof. J. Smith	Magnetism in atomically random systems	16,192
Dr T. Hicks		

### CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Dr D. Collins	Studies of the chemistry of enolic ortho esters	18,400
Prof. B. West	Sulfur coordination to metals. Influence on metal spin states and reactivity	30,110

### BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (Plant and Animal Biology)

Prof. M. Canny	Phloem loading and translocation	16,000
Prof. J.M. Cullen	Food biology of penguins and other seabirds in Bass Strait	11,000
Dr A. Luff	Mechanical properties of mammalian skeletal muscle fibres	3,500
Dr R. Westerman	Developmental and pathological interactions between nerve and muscle	12,782

### BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (Molecular Biology and Cell Metabolism)

Dr L. Austin	The role of the cell body in the renewal of axonal and synaptic components	8,500
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### EARTH SCIENCES

Dr M. Bloom	Experimental study of mineral-solution equilibria: Molybdenum complexing in hydrothermal solutions	11,055
Mr V. Wall	Biotite phase equilibria and thermodynamics	14,450

### ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES

Dr G. Dixon	The application of digital data logging techniques to the study of ship performance	7,978
Dr M. Georgeff	Procedural control specification in programming systems	17,000
Dr R. Melchers	Human error in structural reliability	14,000

# Cambodia — 'recuperating' after an horrific past

The Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, is dirty — the worthless banknotes of the long toppled Lon Nol regime still flutter along the streets — but life in the city has returned to relative "normality" under the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government.

Associate Professor David Chandler, director of Monash's Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, says that the government is reconstructing a "recognisable society" after the destructive years of the Pol Pot regime (1975-79). For example, restrictions have been lifted on the movement of people, and on their dress and eating habits. Markets and banks have been reopened, money reintroduced, a postal service restarted and schools re-established.

Above all, the killing of political opponents and "class enemies" appears to have stopped. This is in significant contrast to the four years of Pol Pot rule during which, it has been estimated, there were about one million regime-related deaths.

After such an horrific period, Dr Chandler suggests that Cambodia should be allowed to recuperate under what he describes as the "light handed aegis of the Vietnamese." That, he concedes, is a "mouthful" for someone not given to justifying the domination of one country by another.

## Conference

Dr Chandler recently visited Phnom Penh after a trip to Thailand where, at Chiangmai, he organised a conference on Cambodia for the Ford Foundation-funded Social Sciences Research Council. The conference brought together a group of nine scholars, journalists and diplomats, all specialists in Cambodian affairs. Its aim was to assess the country in the years 1975 to 1980.

Dr Chandler says that it is unproductive for the United States, China and the ASEAN nations to continue opposing the present Phnom Penh government and "wicked" that they should cynically arm and feed the remnants of the Pol Pot regime in its north-western jungle stronghold.

The Thais, he acknowledges, fear long-term Vietnamese intentions but the US has no justification that he can see for its stance.

"Any move to oust the government won't see dead Vietnamese but simply more dead Cambodians," he says.

He believes that recently reported efforts to include Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann in a joint opposition force to the Phnom Penh government have the appearance of "window dressing."

It has been claimed that Pol Pot himself has been "demoted" in Khmer Rouge ranks and that the regime is somehow in more liberal hands now — like those of his brother-in-law, Ieng Sary, and his colleague, Khiev Samphan.

Dr Chandler comments: "The fact is that Pol Pot is still in charge of the Democratic Kampuchea army as he was throughout the early 1970s. There is no evidence to suggest that the leopard has changed its spots."

Dr Chandler says that Phnom Penh was vastly different from the city in which he had lived in the 1960s and

revisited 10 years ago. It is a mess, he says, and as one small example of the destruction of the Pol Pot years, of significance to the scholar, the city's library and archives have lost much of their collections. Phnom Penh's museum is, however, by and large intact.

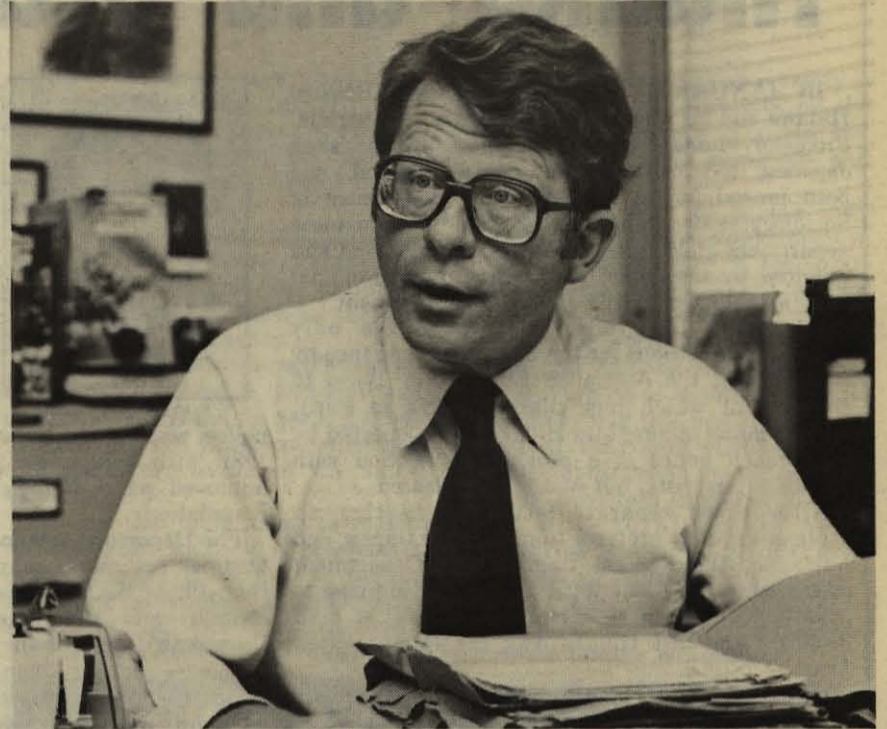
Dr Chandler says that the Vietnamese presence is not particularly noticeable in the streets of Phnom Penh. Undoubtedly, he says, many of the government's major decisions are handled by "advisers," but day-to-day administration appears to be in the hands of Cambodian officials. More importantly, no one he encountered expressed the desire for Pol Pot to return.

Dr Chandler is concerned about what will happen in Cambodia in the next year or so as major aid programs are terminated or scaled down because the focus of urgency has moved away from Cambodia and because the Western-based organisations continue to get little backing from their governments for work in an invaded "puppet" country.

Dr Chandler says that much of the aid equipment — trucks and the like — will probably remain but that skilled technicians and financing will be withdrawn and the technological infrastructure may collapse.

"Our efforts should be to keep Cambodia 'in the world' and to get Vietnam to join it too," he says.

Among the participants at the conference in Thailand on Cambodia were, from Monash's Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Benedict Kiernan (who also travelled to Cambodia for an extended visit) and his Cambodian wife, Chantou Boua; Dr Michael Vickery, from ANU; Serge Thion, of the Centre Nationale du



● Dr David Chandler with a collection of archival material relating to the anti-French movement in Cambodia in 1946-7. The material is chiefly the papers of Cambodian nationalist Son Ngok Thanh (believed to have died in 1977) Prime Minister of Cambodia in 1945 and a high official in the Lon Nol regime. The archives were given to Dr Chandler in Thailand recently for CSEAS safe-keeping and research. Photo: Rick Crompton.

Recherche Scientifique in Paris; Laura Summers, of the Politics department, University of Lancaster; William Shawcross, journalist of the Sunday Times, London; Anthony Barnett, of the Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University; Major-General Chan-na Samudavanidja, former Thai ambassador to the Khmer Republic (1970-73); and Timothy Carney of the US Embassy in Bangkok. US scholars Stephen Heder and Dr Gareth Porter were unable to attend the conference but have promised papers for the published proceedings.

One of the questions the group asked was whether the overthrow of Lon Nol and the coming to power of Pol Pot represented a revolution organised on Marxist lines with the subsequent establishment of a State, or whether, in fact, it led to the rule of a bandit group.

Some participants argued that by

1975 Cambodian society was breaking up and ripe for revolution. Others claimed that the Pol Pot regime knew little and cared less about the needs of the peasants.

Dr Chandler says that the participants agreed that central elements shaping the character of the "revolution" were xenophobia and relentless adherence to the notion of a "purified population."

Spurred on by revenge and displaying an extraordinary power to eliminate people it perceived as enemies, the regime by 1977-78 had embarked on a horrifying course of chauvinistic genocide as well as a full-scale war with Vietnam. Debate continues as to whether this action was forced on the regime by circumstances, whether it was an extension of its style displayed from the beginning, or whether in some sense "wild men" had got out of hand and Pol Pot was their puppet, rather than their puppeteer.

## Mathematician confident on theory

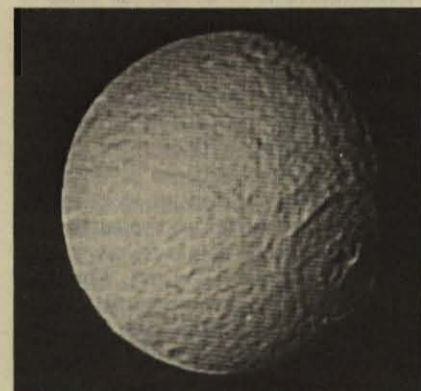
Monash mathematician Dr Andrew Prentice has returned from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, California, confident that his controversial theory on the origin of Saturn's moons will be confirmed by the results of the Voyager 2 flyby which will be released on October 13.

The experimental results of Voyager 2 will be presented at the annual meeting in Pittsburgh of the Division for Planetary Science of the American Astronomical Society.

A paper by Dr Prentice, which will be read at the meeting, predicts that Voyager 2 "may find Tethys (one of Saturn's inner moons) to be 20 to 25 per cent more massive than currently believed."

In actual fact, Voyager has found that the moon is 21 per cent larger than previously thought, Dr Prentice says.

This new value, he says, coincides with the predictions of his theory which is a variation of the theory of Laplace, who suggested 180 years ago that in the beginning the rotating gaseous sun (the protosun) was much hotter than it is now.



As the sun cooled down, it contracted towards the centre along its axis of rotation, and rotated faster, shedding at its equator successive rings of gas whenever the centrifugal force away from the sun overcame the gravitational force towards the sun.

By some unexplained process the planets were supposed to have condensed from the concentric orbiting rings.

The difficulties in the Laplacian theory can be overcome, Prentice

● This NASA photo shows the larger crater on Tethys, one of Saturn's icy moons, photographed by Voyager 2 on August 25. The crater appears to have been formed early in Tethys' history, when its interior was still relatively warm and soft.

claims, by introducing the concept of supersonic turbulence — a concept which physicists have been reluctant to accept.

If Dr Prentice is correct, the density of Saturn's moons should increase in a uniform way the closer the moon is to the planet.

The results of the Voyager flyby suggest that this happens, he says. The uncompressed densities of the Saturnian satellites increase steadily towards the planet.

"The implications of Voyager's findings will be far reaching," he says.

Dr Prentice has written to the editor of the journal Nature inviting him to reconsider publishing his paper, which was rejected earlier.

Dr Prentice spent six weeks with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's radio science team at Pasadena interpreting data sent back by the Voyager spacecraft as it swept past Saturn.

# Hidaka and academic freedoms

IN JANUARY of this year Professor Rokuro Hidaka and his wife were refused entry to Australia. Professor Hidaka, one of the most distinguished Japanese sociologists of the post-war period, had been invited for 10 months by the department of Sociology at La Trobe University and the Japanese department at Monash. The visit was approved and financed by the Japan Foundation, a semi-official body established by the Japanese Government.

According to Professor Hidaka, the only indication of reasons for the ban was a reference by an official of the Australian Embassy in Tokyo to an incident which took place in 1974 in Paris. Among many others, Mrs Hidaka was suspected by the French police of a possible connection with Japanese terrorists, but was totally cleared.

After three separate letters requesting an explanation and protests from all over Japan and Australia, the Federal Immigration Department produced on July 28 a letter in which it claimed to possess evidence of a "direct association" of both Professor and Mrs Hidaka with the Japanese Red Army.

Professor Hidaka has emphatically denied any justification of the claim and pointed out that unless the Immigration Department reveals the full extent of the information it claims to hold "it is clearly impossible to answer the very serious and utterly false accusations you have levelled against both of us".

The Immigration Department has refused to provide any single piece of evidence to support its accusations. The Department cannot explain why the 64-year-old "terrorist" has never been called even for a "voluntary interview" with the Japanese



● Professor Hidaka

police, why he and his wife were issued, in January 1981, with a Japanese passport, and why he was approved as a visiting professor by the Japan Foundation.

The Department cannot explain how the alleged terrorist activities escaped the attention of more than 100 of his friends with whom he was in daily contact, and who protested to the Australian Government against the ridiculous decision. These people — among them a former ambassador to Canberra, academics, writers and administrators of all political creeds — represent the cream of the Japanese intellectual elite and many of them command an unusual degree of public confidence.

The Australian government should not be surprised that in view of the complete implausibility of its accusations the only explanation left is that it was Professor Hidaka's social and political views which were the real reason for the ban. Professor Hidaka is by no means a "left radical". But his uncompromising stance for the democratisation of post-war Japan and, in particular, his position in the

By  
Professor  
Jiri  
Neustupny,  
Dept. of  
Japanese

Vietnam issue have not made him popular with some strongly conservative elements within his country. Files kept on him would necessarily portray him as a "leftist" or, depending on the zeal of the agent, as a "radical".

The incident is by no means closed, and in particular in Japan the indignation of the academics and the public is rapidly growing.

One point to be given careful consideration is the anachronism of the situation when the basic human rights remain restricted, in the world society of the last quarter of the century, to the territory of one single national state. Professor Hidaka is left defenceless against accusation generated by secret files and has no access to a judicial review of the "evidence" which the Immigration Department claims to possess, but is legally entitled not to disclose.

Secondly, the incident has put into motion a whole chain of acts of academic censorship. Not only has Professor Hidaka been banned and Australian scholars deprived of his point of view. In the context described above, the ban will necessarily be interpreted as an appeal to organisations which propose personnel exchange and which finance it, for a "careful" screening of future candidates. Will the ban also be interpreted as an invitation to a "careful" consideration of teaching and research topics? Where does the chain reaction end?

No simple verbal assurance by any representative of the Government can remedy the situation. The Government should either prove that its decision has been based on undeniable public security grounds or, alternatively, Professor and Mrs Hidaka should be permitted to enter Australia.

## Seeking some safe answers

As Monash's new Safety Officer, Alan Wilson sees himself to some extent filling the role of Devil's Advocate.

With such a diverse range of activities being conducted in the University's laboratories and workshops no person could hope to be an "instant expert" on the safety angle of every situation, Mr Wilson says.

"What I can attempt to do, however, is encourage the people on the job to look at their workplaces and procedures through eyes more keenly aware of safety and to think about the answers to a range of 'What if ...?' possibilities," he says.

### Responsibility

The notion of motivating the individual to take responsibility for his own safety is one Mr Wilson returns to.

"It is not realistic to say that 'safety is the safety officer's responsibility' and leave it at that. One safety officer can't be everywhere at once. A safety consciousness is one we all must possess."

The ideal to be achieved, Mr Wilson says, is "a safe place of work".

But a realistic definition of "safe", he adds, often incorporates a component of "risk" — "we run risks from the moment we rise of a morning". The real issue at stake then is finding the generally acceptable level of risk and working sensibly within that framework.

It involves a two-pronged effort: physical improvement of the work

environment by recognising hazards and taking steps to eliminate or control them, the provision of items of personal protection and the like; and education and training of employees.

Mr Wilson says that the emphasis must be on the former. All the good messages of the posters and the pamphlets can go down the drain in just one day if the usually sensible employee arrives at work with a chip on his shoulder and is less careful than usual.

He says: "It's been said before — in bringing about the desirable state of affairs the safety officer must be the good doer rather than the do gooder."

Alan Wilson started his working life as a fitter and turner in the early '50s. In his first job he saw a fellow worker injured at a grinding wheel. The man was left with a permanent disability from what was a preventable accident. The incident shaped Mr Wilson's attitudes on safety.

Working later at the Volkswagen plant in Clayton Mr Wilson joined the company's fire protection squad. In 1971 he was made VW's safety officer. He has studied fire protection and safety in Melbourne and in Germany.

At Monash he is located in the Health Service in the Union and can be contacted on ext. 3175.

● In the photo above right, Safety Officer Alan Wilson demonstrates use of rescue breathing apparatus to Chemistry honours student Carolyn Davis. There are 12 such pieces of equipment located at strategic points on campus for use in emergency rescues, such as cases of fire, toxic substance spills and the like.



Alan Wilson writes for Reporter on Fire Prevention Week:

During the last week in October, fire protection organisations throughout Australia will again combine their resources to present the annual Fire Prevention Week.

The objective of the Week is to promote community awareness of the waste and destruction that can result from uncontrolled fire and the part everybody can play in its prevention.

If people could be motivated toward fire prevention by facts and figures the aim would not be hard to achieve. In Australia each year there are on average 160 deaths caused by fire; fire damage amounts to \$500m.; and fire

fighting services cost some \$200m. to maintain.

However, life for the fire protection organisations wasn't meant to be easy and it seems to be an incongruity of human nature that motivation is inversely proportional to the magnitude of the facts and figures quoted.

The promotion of fire prevention therefore requires something more and that is an appeal to individual responsibility, the basic obligation of the person functioning as a member of a group or society.

Simply, the prevention of fire and the reduction of human and material losses due to fire require the conscientious and positive contribution of all of us at all times.

# 'TEC report conservative' — educationist

A Monash educationist has cast doubts on projections by the Tertiary Education Commission of teacher supply and demand in the 1980s.

Dr Gerald Burke, senior lecturer in Education, believes that the TEC in its report for the 1982-84 Triennium has been too conservative in its estimates of what demand for teachers might reach which, in turn, affects its recommendations on intake of teacher trainees.

In fact, he says that TEC projections could be up to 30 per cent short of possible demand.

If intakes to pre-service teacher education were to be adjusted accordingly they would approach 17,000 in 1984 rather than 13,000 as projected by the TEC. This compares with an intake of about 23,000 in 1975 (when some 152,000 teachers were employed in Australia) and 13,500 in 1981 (when 177,000 teachers were employed).

Dr Burke makes his comments in the paper "Forecasting Future Needs for Teachers" published last month by Melbourne University's Centre for the Study of Higher Education in the volume *Tertiary Education and the 1982-84 Triennium*, edited by J. E. Ansyl and G. S. Harman. The paper has also been published and distributed by the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations.

Dr Burke says that the TEC in its report presents for each State an estimate of the supply of new graduates and two estimates of demand for additional teachers, an upper and a lower estimate. The TEC expresses the view that teacher supply should tend towards its upper estimate of demand to allow for unexpected changes and because a moderate surplus is considered preferable to balance or shortage.

However, he believes that the TEC's upper estimates can more reasonably be termed middle or best estimates and that demand could "quite easily" rise some 30 per cent above the TEC's upper estimates.

Dr Burke says that the important factor in teacher recruitment is the enormous effect small changes in key variables — such as the loss rate of teachers and pupil-teacher ratios — can have on the annual demand for additional teachers.

And he believes that changes of greater magnitude than those allowed for by the TEC are possible in the three elements determining teacher demand — school enrolments, pupil teacher ratios and teacher loss rates.

Dr Burke identifies TEC forecasting conservatism in the three sources affecting school enrolments — birth, migration and retention rates.

He predicts that enrolments could decline much less than forecast.

Dr Burke says that the TEC for its upper demand estimates uses projections of birth rates similar to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' middle projection — Series A level — which implies a recovery in fertility rates from 1980 to replacement level by 1984. However, as the TEC acknowledges itself, the actual fertility rate exceeded the projected rate in 1978 and 1979. A temporary upward swing in fertility for a few years above Series A level seems likely: an ABS Survey of Birth Expectations suggests that some women have been deferring births during the recession from 1974.

Dr Burke says that an upward shift in fertility to say five per cent above Series A level might have been a more reasonable assumption for the TEC to accept in formulating its upper projection.

On migration, Dr Burke says that the TEC in the text of its report admits the likelihood of a rate higher than the net 50,000 per year assumed by the ABS Series A projection but it does not embody this in its upper demand estimates. The level of net migration has increased rapidly from its mid-'70s low level and, in 1980, stood at 93,000. Government policy seems likely to maintain it around this level.

He believes, too, that the TEC has not adequately assessed factors which could lead to increasing retention rates in schools in the years ahead. Among these are the impact of the Transition Program, a revival in the graduate job market and growth in parental incomes as the economy expands.

In assessing the effect of changes in pupil-teacher ratios (PTRs) on teacher demand, the TEC has been conservative again in its upper level projection, Dr Burke says.

For this projection the TEC has used PTR reductions, if any, assumed by State authorities in their own forecasts. But Dr Burke points out that these reductions average under one per cent a year for the 1980s — modest when compared with the standards of the mid-'70s — and would not appear difficult to achieve especially at a time when there is an overall decline in pupil numbers. As well, improvement in PTRs could be markedly better than allowed by the TEC because of advances in the non-government schools as a result of promised increases in government funding. Only some states have made allowance for this element in their own estimates.

Dr Burke claims that teacher loss rates are likely to increase above the levels projected by the TEC. A major factor in changes in these rates is the prospect for later re-entry to teaching. In the late '70s a reduction in the growth rate of teacher employment together with rapidly rising numbers of new graduates and the overall recession triggered off a reduction in loss rates.

However, the teacher surplus has now ebbed and shortages are apparent in some areas, partly as a result of reductions in teacher education intakes already implemented. This tightening of the teacher labour market and a strengthening of the graduate labour market are likely to lead to an increase in teacher loss rates, Dr Burke says.

On the supply side, Dr Burke points to more shortcomings in TEC forecasts.

The TEC estimates only one element of supply: new graduates completing training. It makes no estimate of teachers seeking to re-enter teaching or enter from other systems or overseas. Instead, for purposes of comparing demand and supply, it assumes that 80 per cent of jobs go to new graduates.

In estimating "supply of available new graduates" the TEC has made assumptions about the proportion of students who complete training and made an allowance of 10 per cent for graduates who are unacceptable or who do not seek jobs as teachers.

But Dr Burke says that this allowance may be insufficient. Graduate Careers Council surveys suggest the proportion not seeking work as teachers to be around 20 per cent.

He says that greater attention also needs to be given to the proportion of an intake assumed to complete training. In some institutions the rate has fallen in recent years.

Dr Burke argues in the paper that errors in the major parameters determining demand for newly trained teachers are not likely to cancel out but are likely to be in the same direction.

He says that there seems no reason for the TEC to back a pessimistic position, even if it has to accept restrictive expenditure guidelines in the short term.

"The concession that should be

made to pessimism and uncertainty is to put considerable emphasis on the need for more generality in courses and in the perceptions of employers and students," he says.

"If students were to believe their courses fitted them for employment in a range of fields, and if employers could become aware of the general value of a teacher education course, our need for worry about forecasting supply and demand would diminish sharply. Perhaps at secondary level we are approaching this position.

"Indeed, the co-existence of marked shortages in mathematics and physical sciences, moderate shortages in other areas and surpluses in some humanities subjects brings even further into question the application of overall manpower forecasts in determining appropriate intakes to secondary teacher education."



Dr Len Koss (left) accepts a cheque for \$26,000 from Mr J. Cheeny, honorary treasurer of AEBIRA and engineering and quality control manager of Caterpillar of Aust. Ltd. Looking on are Mr J. Van Der Molen, executive officer of AEBIRA, and chairman of Mechanical Engineering, Professor Bill Melbourne. Photo: Eddie O'Neill.

## Controlling noise levels in industry

A research project underway in the department of Mechanical Engineering is examining methods of reducing the noise level of a widely-used piece of industrial equipment — the mechanically operated punch press.

The project, which is being carried out by senior lecturer Dr Leonard Koss, is being supported by the Australian Engineering Building Industries Research Association. AEBIRA representatives Mr J. Van Der Molen and Mr J. Cheeny last month gave the department a cheque for \$26,000 — the first instalment in a grant over three years which will amount to a minimum of \$60,000 and possibly up to \$87,500.

Dr Koss estimates that there are from three to four thousand mechanical punch presses being used chiefly for the manufacture of metal and plastic products in Australia.

At the moment, such a machine when operating at full capacity would have a noise level of 100 dB (A). In simplified terms, this means that a person standing half a metre away from another at the machine would have to shout to be heard. The aim of the project is, through machine modifications, to reduce the noise level to 90 dB(A). A reduction of the noise level by 10 dB(A) would mean that the loudness, subjectively, would be halved. More significantly, in terms of effect on hearing, the pressure level would be reduced three times.

Dr Koss says that the work will be carried out in Mechanical Engineering's anechoic chamber and using the department's computers. The project will also draw on the considerable expertise in the department on noise control and acoustics problems.

He says that the grant will enable a research fellow to be employed and the purchase of a processing computer.

The Australian Engineering Building Industries Research Association is a non-profit organisation which supports applied industrial research of a type which will have benefits across an industry rather than, say, giving one manufacturer a competitive edge. AEBIRA stimulates funds for such research from among its 40 industrial members and other sources. The grant for the present project at Monash, for example, has attracted funds from the Federal Government.

AEBIRA previously has given support to another project in Mechanical Engineering — one on wind loading conducted by Professor Bill Melbourne.



General Sir John Monash — the man for whom this University was named — was born in West Melbourne on June 23, 1865. He died on October 8, 1931 — 50 years ago this Thursday.

A brilliant scholar first at Scotch College then Melbourne University (where he took degrees in arts, engineering and the law; he also held degrees from Oxford and Cambridge), Monash had a

brilliant early career in engineering. The Anderson Street bridge over the Yarra is one of his constructions.

He gained much respect as Commanding General of the Australian Army in France during World War I.

At war's end he was creator and first chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and, most notably a university man, was Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne from 1923 until his death.

Reader in History, Dr Geoffrey Serle, has for the last six years been writing the biography of this extraordinary scholar-engineer-soldier. Dr Serle is the first historian to have access to Sir John Monash's collection of private papers.

What follows is an extract on Monash's death and funeral from that biography which will be published in 1982 by Monash University in conjunction with Melbourne University Press.

**HE ATTENDED** the (Melbourne) University council-meeting on 7 September and chaired the Shrine committee on the 11th; every agenda item was ticked through. He was at the Beefsteaks' dinner on the 12th; Frank Tate quoted Henry V's rallying-speech before Harfleur — Monash looked it up and had a copy typed. He took a cutting from the *Argus* which discussed the frequency of high blood-pressure as the 'price of success'. He ordered copies of *Straight and Crooked Thinking* by Thouless, and Angela Thirkell's first book. He probably did not go to synagogue on the Day of Atonement. Two days later, on the 23rd, he attended the 6th Battalion reunion and spoke briefly:

I came to you tonight, not only because I love to be with you again, but because I feel that I will never attend another reunion . . .

One bitter regret, as the closing period of one's life draws near, is that although the spirit of patriotism has not perished among the community, political and governmental authorities

# How Sir John Mon

● An equestrian statue in Domain Gardens was unveiled in 1950; in 1958 Victoria's second university was named after Monash.



offer so little stimulus to the young men of today to follow the example of those of the past generation.

He wrote his last letters on the 28th and 29th. He told Sir Arthur Robinson he would not be able to keep a speaking engagement in mid-October; the slightest physical or mental stress was prostrating him.

He had a slight heart attack on the evening of the 29th and a major one three or four days later. Others followed, and pneumonia carried him off at 10.55 a.m. on 8 October. He was 66. Dr Sydney Sewell, in making his announcement to the press, said that Monash had told him he preferred to wear out than rust out, and that beyond doubt war strain had contributed largely to his death. Those close to him who mourned came to realize that it was just as well: for such a Titan to have lingered on, crippled, would have been grievous indeed. Unlike so many great Australians, he had been spared all sense of failure and frustration at the end of his career. Birdwood and all the senior Australian generals long outlived him.

**THE IMPACT** of his death that day was profound. Returned soldiers and the SEC were in a state of shock. At Caulfield Military Hospital "a wave of grief and consternation swept through the wards." Federal and State parliaments adjourned after dozens of members had paid their clumsy, sincere tributes. The impact was a measure of the effects of the war on Australia and Monash's identification as the leader of the AIF. Only the kindest sentiments are to be expected in obituaries and letters of condolence, but the striking aspect of the hundreds of tributes paid was the emphasis on his personal qualities rather than his achievements. Again and again people stressed his kindness, courtesy, considerateness and fairness.

His political chief, John Cain, was eloquent: "The history of Australia will contain no nobler record. I feel a sense of great personal loss . . . especially as he passed away in the full vigour of his amazing and versatile faculties. His life was an inspiration; his death leaves us with a sense of irretrievable loss." His comrade Julius Bruche summed him up as a "genius who was singularly tolerant and broadminded, bore no malice, and always looked for the good in everything". Bruche had just been appointed chief of the general staff and was looking forward to consulting Monash: almost his first duty on arrival in Melbourne was to be a pallbearer. Frank Tate wrote: "I shall always think of him as supremely able in whatever he undertook, and, as a man and a friend, a simple sincere soul." The Seymour branch of the RSL doubted "if any General at any time has ever been so near and dear to the hearts of his men." His son-in-law remembered above all "his love of children, his simplicity and his gentleness — for his was the gentlest soul that I have ever known . . . This man was very human, and, therefore, not without fault, but (his) overwhelming gentleness placed him amongst those who light a beacon fire for us poor mortals to look up to". Gladstone's eulogy on the death of Wellington was

## Academic heads legal aid body

A senior lecturer in Law at Monash has been appointed chairman of the new Legal Aid Commission of Victoria.

He is Rowland Ball who has taught at Monash for four years. Previously Mr Ball practised as a solicitor in the city and Brunswick, and for 10 years has served on the Council of the Law Institute of which he is a past-president. The chairmanship of the Legal Aid Commission is a part-time appointment for three years.

Mr Ball says that the Commission will streamline the provision of legal aid in this State. As from the beginning of September, it has taken over the functions of three legal aid bodies — the Victorian branch of the Australian Legal Aid Office, the Public Solicitor's Office and the Legal Aid Committee.

The ALAO was established by the Whitlam Government and provided legal aid to "Commonwealth persons" (pensioners, ex-servicemen, students and the like), and for others involved in "Commonwealth matters" (for example, in cases before the Family Court).

The Public Solicitor's Office operated within the State Law department and provided aid chiefly for those charged with indictable criminal offences.

The Legal Aid Committee was the brainchild of the legal profession itself and assisted those involved in less serious criminal matters and civil actions.

Says Mr Ball: "With three organisations, people had to 'shop around' for legal aid. It was all a bit confusing. With the new Commission it's rationalised and all under one roof."

That "roof," or head office, is 179 Queen Street where the Commission has its public reception on the ground floor. Easy, unintimidating access, Mr Ball says, is vital to the organisation's successful function. It also has branch offices in Geelong, Sunshine, Glenroy and Brunswick.

Mr Ball says that the Commission will have two main tasks — giving advice on legal rights and obligations to inquirers and providing legal assistance where appropriate. Where legal assistance is given, some cases will be handled by Commission lawyers (of a staff of 150 about 60 are lawyers) and others will be dealt with by lawyers in private practice with the Commission meeting costs. The private lawyer is paid 80 per cent of the usual fee.

He says that the Commission will adopt a flexible approach to determining who will be eligible for legal assistance, with the most needy receiving it free but some clients being required to contribute to costs.

In civil matters, he says, the aim will be to assess a client's case, advise him of a "reasonable" contribution he would be expected to make (if any), "and then leave it to the individual to make up his own mind whether the matter is worth pursuing."

"What we want to do is give all people a choice — with the decision being made on the same footing as a person with unlimited funds."

The Legal Aid Commission will work in co-operation with community legal centres such as the Monash Legal Service (run by academics and students of the Law faculty) and the one at Springvale.

In its first year of operation the Commission will have a budget of \$16m with contributions coming from the Federal and State governments and the interest earned on the investment of solicitors' trust funds.

There are nine commissioners in all, drawn from legal and other areas, including the full-time director Mr Julian Gardner.

## Prejudice in print seminar

Writers, publishers, academics, librarians and leading identities in migrant and Aboriginal affairs will participate in a conference to be held at Monash on the topic: "Prejudice in Print: The Treatment of Ethnic Minorities in Published Works".

The conference, organised by the Centre for Migrant Studies, will be held at Normanby House from November 20 to 22.

Among those taking part from outside the University will be author, Maria Lewitt, winner of the Allan Marshall Award in 1978; publishing figures, Robert Andersen of Thomas

## Contributions on computing?

The organisers of the 1982 computer education conference are seeking contributions and suggestions for possible activities.

The conference, being organised by the Computer Education Group of Victoria, will be held at La Trobe University from May 10-12.

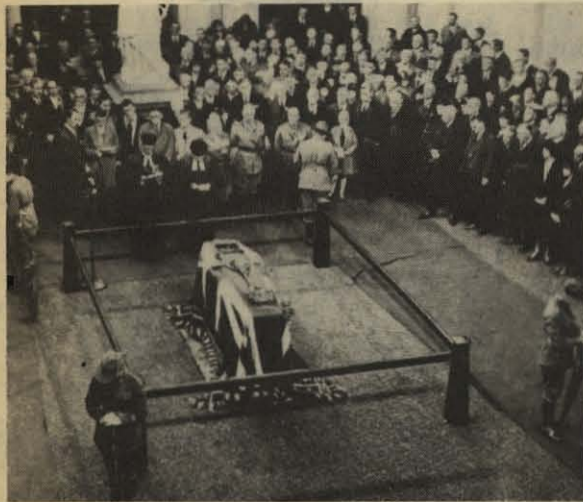
Participants at past conferences have included primary, secondary, TAFE and tertiary teachers from a wide range of backgrounds including the humanities, science, commerce, mathematics and computing studies.

Those seeking to make a contribution should contact the CEGV secretary, Mr P. Markman, c/- Department of Computer Science at La Trobe University by October 15.

Nelson Australia, Nick Hudson of Heinemann Educational Australia, and John Morgan of the Herald and Weekly Times; Joseph Vondra, author, editor and publisher; Lorna Lippmann, Director for Community Relations in Victoria; Errol West, Vice-Chairman of the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group; Margaret Bunkle, children's literature consultant; and Margaret Aitken, librarian.

Enrolments for the conference close on October 10. The fee is \$45. For further information contact Mr J. Wheeler in the faculty of Education on ext. 2863.

# Monash was farewelled



● The body of General Sir John Monash lay in state in Queen's Hall, Parliament House, from October 9-11. On Sunday the 11th the funeral procession moved away for Brighton cemetery. It was 'the most impressive and largely attended funeral Australia had known'. (Photos: SEC publication, 'Monash').

quoted in the press. So was Tennyson's verse on the same occasion:

Mourn for the man of amplest influence,  
Yet clearest of ambitious crime,  
Our greatest yet with least pretence,  
Great in council and great in war,  
Foremost captain of his time,  
Rich in saving common-sense,  
And, as the greatest only are,  
In his simplicity sublime.

In Sydney Rabbi Cohen preached on the text: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" Years later, most appropriately of all, Rabbi Danglow quoted Carlyle on Napoleon:

He had a certain instinctive and ineradicable feeling for reality and did base himself upon fact. He saw through all entanglements the practical heart of a matter. He drove straight towards that. He had an eye to see and a soul to dare and do. C. J. Dennis, Enid Derham and Alan Moyle wrote funerary poems (which are best not revived). And, having just received his warning letter, his sister Lou remarked that it was "written by a brave and courageous man, who never I think shirked an unpleasant job in his life".

**THE FUNERAL** was the most impressive and largely-attended Australia had known. If the King had died, he could not have been shown more respect than that given to the boy from Richmond and Jerilderie of Jewish-Prussian parentage. The Commonwealth arranged a state funeral on Sunday the 11th. A move to have him buried at the Shrine was thwarted, for he said, "the Shrine should be no man's tomb". The body lay in state, with a military guard, in Queen's Hall, Parliament House, from 5 p.m. on Friday the 9th. Hour after hour a steady stream shuffled in and around the bier, many wounded diggers and bereaved wives and mothers among them, leaving their wreaths or bunches of home-grown flowers. "Comrade and friend, farewell", was the message from the boys at Caulfield. Till 3 in the morning they came, "workers whose duties held them late in the city, police from their beats; solitary figures who might be kinsmen of soldiers lost..." At 7 a tramwayman headed the queue of workmen, followed by many young shop assistants. By mid-morning there were

City businessmen. Clerks and assistants. The squatter and the farmer. The wife of the rich. The wife of the poor. Elegance and beauty of dress. Sombreness and shabbiness. Many folk of the Jewish race. Returned soldiers. Police constables. Members of the Salvation Army. Schoolboys and schoolgirls. Parents and little children.

There was mourning in the synagogues. That afternoon at the football grand final between Richmond and Geelong the teams, wearing black armbands, lined up and, as not always on such occasions, the crowd of 60,000 observed a "remarkable hush". Many cricket matches were abandoned.

At 12.30 on Sunday Rabbi Danglow conducted a

private service in the Queen's Hall; General Sir Harry Chauvel gave the address. The body was carried down the steps and placed on the gun-carriage. For nearly an hour, in grey, chilly weather, some 15,000 returned soldiers, sailors, airmen and nurses marched past. About 2 the procession began — returned soldiers leading; the official military escort, detachments of the Scotch College Cadet Corps and the Melbourne University Rifles; the gun-carriage, farewelled by the plaintive chants of the rabbis. Monash's charger followed, boots reversed in the stirrups; then, on foot, chief mourners, general officers, representatives of the Governor-General, Governor and Federal and State governments. Right, round the corner into Collins Street, the opposite route to Anzac Day's, to the mournful beat of muffled drums, the tinkling of medals distinct in the hush, returned men and soldiers awkwardly tried to master the slow march, between the pressing crowds.

Never, perhaps, had Melbourne seen so many flags, half-masted but stiff in the breeze. Down beautiful old Collins Street in leafy spring, past the Naval and Military (the old German) Club, left into Swanston Street opposite the Town Hall, scene of so many balls, receptions, University council meetings and confrontations with the civic fathers. Past Flinders Street Station whence he had travelled many thousand times — home to Richmond, Hawthorn and Heyington; to Gippsland for walking-tours and bridge-building; again and again to Yallourn. Over Princes Bridge which he had helped to build forty-five years before. He was departing the city, whose most famous citizen he had been. On past the bluestone Barracks where he had never been quite at home. Aero Club and RAAF Moths and Wapitis were escorting overhead. Then to the scaffolded Shrine whose dedication he had desperately wanted to live to hear. The official escort and the main body of ex-servicemen turned off for a service at which Chauvel, G. W. Holland of the RSL and "Fighting Mac", Chaplain McKenzie of the Salvation Army, gave addresses: "Lead Kindly Light", "Nearer my God" and "Oh God our help in Ages Past" were sung.

The cortege moved on down St Kilda Road followed by hundreds of cars and thousands walking, determined to follow all the nine miles to Brighton cemetery. The crowd remained deep; blinds on the route were drawn. At Garden Vale another naval and military escort joined. A huge crowd was waiting on North Road, as minute-guns sounded out. Eight Jewish ex-servicemen carried the coffin to the chapel where Rabbis Danglow and Brodie conducted the first part of the service. Later, as the body was lowered to the grave, next to his wife, the Last Post sounded, followed by a 17-gun salute and the Reveille. The police estimated that the crowd had numbered 300,000; 250,000 at least; 50,000 had been at Brighton. The funeral had been broadcast. Services and ceremonies were held all over Australia and in London at Hampstead synagogue; that Sunday afternoon at the University of Sydney hundreds of people stood bareheaded as Chopin's Funeral March rang out from the war memorial carillon.

In the following days patriots objected to the

inappropriate Union Jack shrouding the coffin and flying over Parliament House. The Age's special writer found a Kipling association: Monash had "acquired an extraordinary Imperial prestige without favor and without fawning. (There had been) unfathomable respect to one who had talked with crowds and kept his virtue; had walked with kings nor lost the common touch."

**IN THE FOLLOWING** week, of all the eulogies at various commemorations, two stand out. Addressing Melbourne Legacy, Brudenell White said:

His ambition... was certainly not a predominant factor in his career although it had its influence. Sir John was a simple man and to my mind his simplicity was his most marked and perhaps his most charming characteristic. Had you asked him from what sources he received most gratification — from tasks well fulfilled, from honour, from power, from pride of place or from the plaudits of the crowd, I think he would have replied that from all these he received less pleasure than from the greeting at the end of the day accorded him by a devoted grandchild... There seems to be for us a great lesson in this simplicity which we will do well to take to heart

Ambition, of course, he possessed but the ambition which seeks power, authority or riches is scarcely worth the name. The only ambition for which I have any regard is that which comes from an impelling will to make a job of any task undertaken. That is the ambition which your patron had in a marked degree. Any task which he essayed had perforce, by reason of the character of the man, to be performed in a completely effective manner...

... the three great contributors to success will be found to be integrity, even-mindedness or wisdom, and untiring industry. (To these qualities) he himself would have ascribed most of his achievement. Apart from his right mindedness which was natural, he possessed a calmness of judgement and a tolerance which made reference for his advice a pleasure.

With each promotion Sir John developed a greater and greater capacity for handling his fellow men and evidenced in greater degree as he advanced that firm but human touch which engenders fellowship. This is unusual and it is passing strange how the power grew with him. He realised its value too, for after his long association with it he understood that the great power behind the A.I.F. was the fellowship within it.

At Temple Beth Israel, Henry Isaac Cohen, who over the previous decade had grown close to Monash, surpassed himself in his oration. Was there any parallel, he asked, to the way in which a great military leader won a warmer and warmer place in the hearts of his countrymen, culminating in a funeral tribute likely to remain unparalleled? He was patient and gentle, full of worldly wisdom, simple in his tastes, temperate in his habits; a true father in Israel... He has died just as he would have wished — in harness; in the plenitude of his great mental powers; in the height of his fame; beloved of his kith and kin, with the affectionate regard of his race and people; with an unsullied name honoured throughout the whole civilised world... First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

**NUMEROUS MEMORIALS** were raised at Yallourn, Scotch College and elsewhere; eventually, in 1950 an equestrian statue near Government House gates was unveiled. Before and after his death the name was used for innumerable streets, many buildings, prizes, an Israeli communal settlement, a South Australian soldier-settlement township, a ship, a Tasmanian mountain, and eventually a Canberra suburb. And in 1958 the second Victorian university was named after him, making and perpetuating his name again as a household word, however ignorant staff, students and the public have been of its significance; that he was the first choice as a great Victorian Australian, before Deakin, is some indication of his surviving reputation. He would have liked the University's motto: 'Ancora Imparo' — 'I am Still Learning'.

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# A rare insight into a society unaffected by the outside world

Hunter and Habitat in the Central Kalahari Desert, George B. Silberbauer.  
Cambridge University Press, recommended price \$20.00.

This book provides a rare opportunity to develop a thorough understanding of a small-scale simple society living in one of the most inhospitable, unproductive environments on the earth's surface.

One might question why members of modern Western society, occupying the most resource rich environments and having the ability to manipulate the productive potential of marginal lands, should bother to concern themselves with a tiny Bushman society living in a remote part of southern Africa. But Dr Silberbauer's work contains a number of lessons for us, despite the great disparities between Bushman society and our own.

To become more aware of and sensitive to a different human group enhances our own humanity, so the results of Silberbauer's intensive cross-cultural experience and study are inherently valuable; and, without obviously intending to do so, the book shatters some widely held misconceptions about so-called 'primitive' societies.

## Authority

Few could write on the Bushman with such authority as Silberbauer. He spent more than 10 years in the '50s and '60s living in their land in central Botswana and his fieldwork for this book spanned eight years of full and part time work. Silberbauer mastered the difficult "click" language of his informants, many of whom never before had seen a European, and compiled the first detailed and accurate maps of their land; indeed, the author's recommendation established the 52,000 km<sup>2</sup> of desert (an area nearly as large as Tasmania) which is the home of the Bushmen as the Central Kalahari Game Reserve.

In the book's 330 pages, Silberbauer carefully and thoroughly describes the Bushmen's land, their system of religious belief, their social organisation, their use of the habitat, and finally their socioecology or the relationships between the ecosystem and the society. In describing and analysing such relationships, the book furthers the tradition within social anthropology which concentrates upon the interface between a people and their habitat to discern the organizing themes of the society.

It is solid, anthropological literature, but the book's value is by no means limited to the specialist. A few short passages of technical material may be difficult for the general reader, and some of the syntax is more scientific than light reading, but those are a small price to pay for such generous servings of food for thought.

In the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, an environment on the threshold of human habitability and a society at the extreme of simplicity are both to be found. Measured in terms of biomass or productivity, the desert environment shares the wooden spoon with such areas as the Sahara, Central Asia, the polar regions and the interior of our own continent. There is no

permanent surface water, winter frosts and summer daytime temperatures approaching 50°C are common; high winds sweep the flat landscape almost constantly.

Judged in terms of their organisational complexity, their use of energy, their ability to exploit a range of environments or to withstand outside cultural intrusions, Bushmen are among the most "primitive" to be found. They cultivate no plants and they have no domesticated animals. Except for occasional burning of the thornveld vegetation or cleaning of the ephemeral waterholes, the Bushmen have no way of manipulating the productive potential of their habitat; they have no means of preserving or storing food other than drying strips of meat into **biltong**; they build no permanent structures and rarely occupy a campsite longer than a month.

Often conceptions of simple Bushman (and Indian and Aboriginal) societies stress the ideas of a life undemanding in the intellectual terms, of simplistic "unexamined" philosophy, of superstition and fatalism, and of an emotional, romantic oneness with nature and love of the land. Silberbauer's detailed analysis provides ample evidence that in at least this case such conceptions are superficial, if not blatantly false.

Simplicity of material culture or of social organisation does not equate with simplicity of minds. After all, to acquire the breadth and depth of knowledge and to apply the rational, thoughtful analysis necessary to survive in the Kalahari would probably tax the intellect of most humans.

Neither does the primitiveness of the Bushman society equate with simplistic philosophy or theology, with superstition, with fatalism or with romanticised notions of a "noble savage" or some mysterious union with nature. The Bushman's world view is remarkably similar to that of many modern Australians. To both groups the universe is seen to be ordered and rational, its systems set in motion by a being which rarely intercedes in their day to day functioning.

Perceived aberrations in the order or rationality of the universe are more likely to be ascribed to an imperfect understanding of either "science" or "God's ways" (depending upon one's orientation) than to actual faults in the basic system. Both the Australian and the Bushman tend to believe that to live successfully one does not surrender to fatalism or to the pressure of powerful outside sources, but makes the best of the situation with the tools at hand.

The Bushmen do not "love" their land nor do they strive to achieve some emotional or abstracted level of harmony with it. They are opportunists who approach their habitat in a reasoned, pragmatic manner. The environment provides resources to those who recognize them and know how to exploit them and they are there to be used, but the Bushmen fully recognize the short-sightedness of exploiting the environment to its limits. Denuding an area of edible plants or game not only jeopardises its future productivity: plainly it also costs too much in terms of time and

energy and violates their idea of the basic order of the universe.

Sadly, Silberbauer's book provides one of the last opportunities to learn of and from a small-scale, self-sufficient Bushman society unaffected by the outside world. Soon after the author finished his fieldwork, a period of good rains attracted non-Bushman pastoral groups into the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, and the government was unable to prevent dispossession of the hunters and gatherers. More recently mineral exploration has further disrupted their way of life.

Whether the change from their tenuous, fragile existence will be beneficial in the long run is too soon to judge, but the reader will thank the Bushmen and the author, for the things they have taught, and wish them well.

Gale Dixon  
Department of Geography

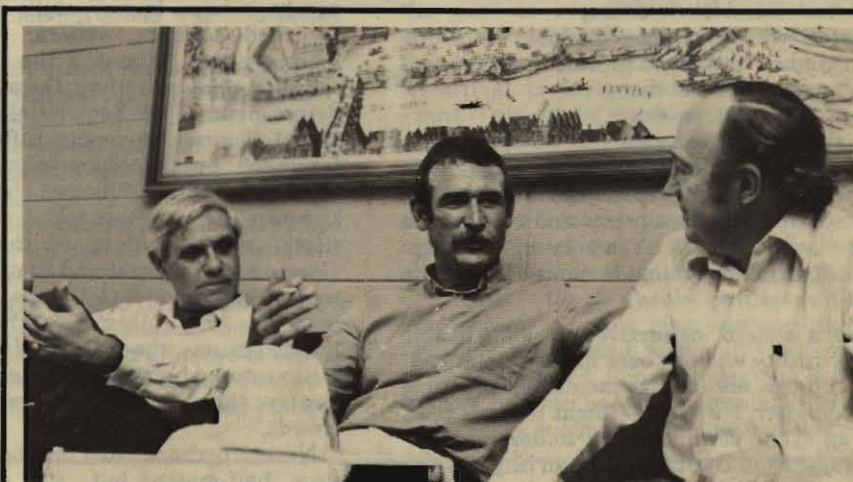


## BOOKS

Two new books by Monash authors have been published recently and are reviewed on these pages.

Senior lecturer in Anthropology and Sociology, Dr George Silberbauer, lived for 10 years in the '50s and '60s among the Bushman people in the Kalahari Desert, Africa. He has completed a study on the society and Gale Dixon, geographer, evaluates the work adjacent.

Senior lecturer in History, Mr Ian Cummins, has written a book on Marx and Engels and how they viewed national movements. Max Teichmann discusses the volume on page 9.



● Michael Scharang (centre) with Professor Leslie Bodi (left) and Dr Philip Thomson, of German.

## Austrian writer at Monash

One of Austria's leading writers, Michael Scharang, last month visited Monash's German department.

Dr Scharang is a novelist, author of short stories and critic and has written a great number of radio plays and several film scripts.

He visited the University in association with the exhibition to mark the centenary of the Austrian writer Robert Musil, considered one of the most important figures in modern European literature. Dr Scharang wrote his doctoral thesis on the plays of Musil at Vienna University in the early 1960s. The exhibition and visit were sponsored by the Austrian Government.

Professor Leslie Bodi, of the German department, hopes that Dr Scharang's visit will be the first of many by Austrian writers. He would like to see Monash develop as a strong centre for Austrian studies in Australia.

Professor Bodi says that in the last 15 or so years Austria has "made the running" in literature in the German language. That is, he argues, because the German public likes a sense of socio-cultural identity in what it reads. In the post-war years Austria has found that identity whereas the divided Germany has not. Austria, as a neutral country, is also in the interesting position of having strong ties with both the West and East and its

culture reflects these diverse links. Dr Scharang is interested in the identity of a literature written in a language which is also spoken in countries with a much larger population and a more highly developed literary market. His own works are set in Austria but have been published mainly in Germany. There are parallels in the case of Australian literature vis-a-vis the UK and US.

Dr Scharang, 40, was born in Kapfenberg, a small town in the industrial district of Steiermark in Austria. For the last 15 or so years he has lived in Vienna.

In his early writings he explored some of the social and personal problems of life in provincial Austria. In his most recent work, however, he has turned his attention to the values of the educated, newly successful professional class in the city. The rise in importance of this social group has occurred in Australia too and has been the subject of works by our own authors. Dr Scharang had an opportunity to meet with a group of young Australian writers — people like Judith Rodriguez, Roger Pulvers and Peter Mathers — while in Melbourne.

Several of Dr Scharang's works have been translated into English. His latest novel, "The Man of the World," published in 1979, is being translated by Clyde Joyce, nephew of James.



# Albion inks up for sonnets

A 19th Century Albion press in the basement of the Main Library has been used by a small group of printing enthusiasts to produce a limited edition of sonnets by Hector Monro, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy.

The *Sonneter's History of Philosophy* — in which Professor Monro whimsically assesses the contributions of philosophers from Thales to Wittgenstein in 26 poems — has been published by Ancora Press, within the University's Graduate School of Librarianship.

Professor Monro wrote the first of the sonnets several years ago "as a joke". He pinned them to the noticeboard of the Philosophy department but the number of times that they were taken down and photocopied convinced him that he should continue the series and others that they should be published.

A total of 200 copies has been printed on the Albion. The volume has been printed on Conqueror Vellum Laid 100 gsm and bound in Cockerell Marbled paper. Signed copies are being offered for sale at \$20 each with proceeds going to the University Library through the Friends of the Library. In addition, there will be a run of the work printed offset in the Geography department from photographs of the limited edition. These copies will be on sale for \$5.

The physical operation of Ancora Press — including the setting of type by hand, the printing on the Albion and binding — has been a labour of love for Dr Brian McMullin, senior lecturer in the Graduate School of Librarianship, and Professor Jean Whyte, director of the School, as well

as several students in the School.

The press they have used was given to Monash on an indefinite loan by the Library Council of Victoria in 1976. Made in London in 1857 by the inventor and original manufacturers of the Albion, Hopkinson and Cope, the press was previously housed at the Science Museum in the city. It was one of two Albions at the Museum — the other is reputed to have been used by John Pascoe Fawcner. The one now on campus was probably used in earlier days in Australia for production of a country newspaper.

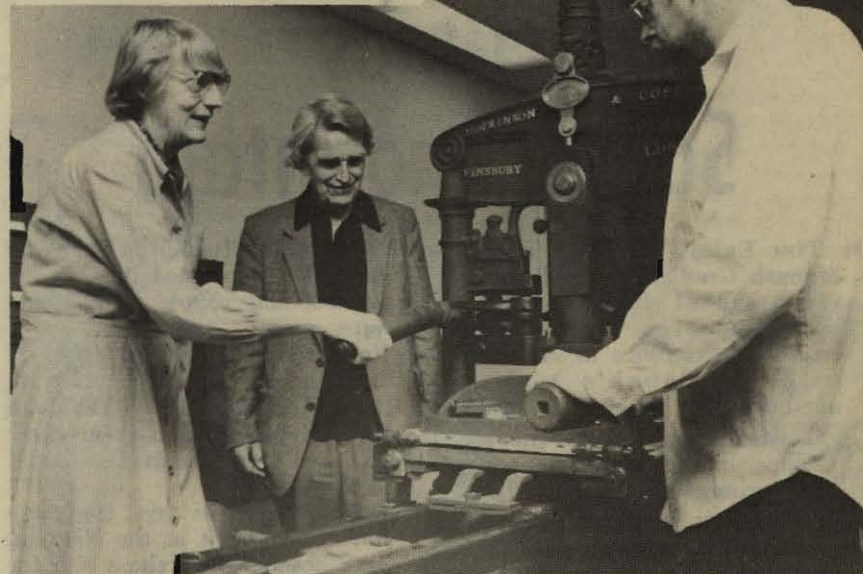
At Monash it was restored to working order with the help of Col French, who then worked in the Library, and his contacts in the printing trade, and others on campus.

A stock of one typeface, Bembo, has been built up. This has been described as a "gracious" type and, for the moment, supplies are still available commercially in Melbourne.

The Albion is the younger, plainer (but still hard-working) trans-Atlantic cousin of the US-invented Columbian press, one of which is on permanent show "in retirement" in the entrance to the Main Library. Where a bold eagle adorns the Columbian a less showy royal arms and Prince of Wales' feathers provide ornamentation on the Albion.

Dr McMullin says that, over and above a curiosity value, the keeping alive of the skills of operation of an old printing press has an educational purpose.

He says that a first hand knowledge of the techniques of early printing can provide valuable insights for the scholar conducting bibliographical and textual studies. For example, it gives



● Professor Jean Whyte and Dr Brian McMullin operate the Albion press while author, Emeritus Professor Hector Monro looks on.

students an understanding of how mistakes were likely to arise leading to differences in the text, and enables them to establish a preferred reading.

● Copies of "The Sonneter's History of Philosophy" — both in the limited and larger run editions — can be obtained from Librarianship (ext. 2957). Also available are copies of a 1979 Ancora Press publication, "A Secular Funeral Service" prepared by Hector Monro, at \$5 each.

Hector Monro's "The Sonneter's History of Philosophy" will be launched by the former Dean of Arts, Emeritus Professor Guy Manton, in the Visual Arts exhibition gallery on Wednesday, October 14 at 12.30 p.m. Emeritus Professor Monro will read some of his sonnets at the launching which is open to all.

● Below, Professor Monro's sonnet on Bertrand Russell — one of 26 in the volume to be launched on October 14.

XXIV

BERTRAND RUSSELL

IT SEEMED TO RUSSELL, AS TO SOCRATES,  
To be the merest, dullest common sense  
That one should base beliefs on evidence.  
And, indeed, the precept seemed to please  
When he applied it to geometries,  
To working out which logic represents  
This world of ours and all its complements  
And other abstract problems such as these.  
But when he tried to live by it as well  
He found himself inside a prison cell.  
For mixing logic up with War or Marriage  
Is something all right-minded men disparage.  
The life of reason's positively treasonable  
When no-one else is willing to be reasonable.

## How Marx viewed the national movements

—And Engels would have had a ball at CHOGM!

Ian Cummins has written a very interesting, and in some respects, a quite important book about attitudes taken up by Marx and Engels towards national movements, and the ways these movements might contribute towards the final Revolution which lay, somewhere, along the road of their life long endeavours.

Somewhere often seems the operative word, for the radical twins ransack the world for signs of the elusive cataclysm. Sometimes it is events in the West which will trigger off the overthrow of the rotting edifices of Asia, but when things go soporific in the West, Marx and Engels look to crises in India or China, and latterly Russia, for the lighted fuses which will run into the powder kegs of industrial Europe. Even Ireland is tested, and found wanting.

As Cummins suggests, this mainly instrumental interest in movements and ideas, viz how can they serve the cause of Revolution, led and still leads to a notable lack of interest in the phenomenon itself. There are few sociological or psychological insights into nationalism from the pair, and even the historical analysis is selective. It is no surprise that Marxists, then and ever since, have been stymied by the persisting vitality, complexity, and near ubiquity of Nationalist feelings and phenomena; and paid dearly for their obtuseness.

Marx and Engels sported a number

**Marx, Engels and National Movements:** Ian Cummins. Croom Helm: 1980. Retail price \$44; pp 182, plus Bibliography, pp 13; Index pp 8.

of disagreeable notions which they applied to nations which, in their view, lacked the capacity and hence the right to survive in a world of change. These are the 'historyless peoples', or as Engels referred to them, the 'rubbish nations'. 'Peoples which never had a history of their own, which from the time they achieved the most elementary stage of civilisation already came under foreign sway, or which were forced to attain the first stage of civilisation only by means of a foreign yoke, are not viable and will never be able to achieve any kind of independence.' Engels would have had a ball at CHOGM.

Again, on Austria and the events of 1848, 'among all the large and small nations of Austria, only three standard bearers of progress took an active part in history, and still retain their vitality — the Germans, the Poles and the Magyars. Hence they are now revolutionary.'

'All the other large and small nationalities and peoples are destined to finish before long in the revolutionary world storm. For that reason they are now counter-revolutionary.'

Maybe. As Cummins points out, these remarks are couched not in terms of class but of race, seemingly extending to all members of the community concerned. Cummins

continues, 'The best that such nationalities could hope for, it would seem, would be the loss of their present identity and subsequent absorption into a more 'advanced' people.'

The genealogy of this characteristically European Final Solution for the weak, the deviant or the unfashionable is a little puzzling — Cummins suggests Hegel's views on the rise and fall of 'historic nations', but the Marxist formula for redundant nations, classes, estates and skills may be an offshoot of the Enlightenment worship of Progress. Certainly one can see the easy slide into Social Darwinism, and it proved fairly difficult for Marx and Engels to express genuine indignation at the spectacle of subject peoples being dragged out of their traditional societies in the general direction of civilisation and future membership of various industrial proletariats. The imperialists were undoubtedly swine, but, like the capitalists, were doing History's work. The ultimate debt is not to Enlightenment theories of Progress, but to Dr Pangloss, with everything now being for the best, in the best of all possible future worlds.

Cummins brings out Marx's life-long antipathy towards Russia, not simply as the cornerstone of European reaction and the puppetmaster of

European conservatism, but as an inherently expansionist power. He continually describes her in terms of which Churchill and Reagan (not to mention Goebbels) would approve. 'Having come thus on the way to universal empire, is it probable that this gigantic and swollen power will pause in its career? Circumstances, if not her own will, forbid it . . . the broken and undulating Western frontier of the Empire, ill-defined in respect of neutral boundaries, would call for rectification, and it would appear that the national frontier of Russia was from Dantzie (sic), or perhaps Stettin, to Trieste.' Marx and Engels did not warm to this prospect, seeing the ultimate remedy as the neutron bomb of revolution, destroying all classes except the proletariat.

Cummins has obviously researched deeply, not simply into national movements, but Marxist theory and earlier strategies. One can see material for at least two further books in the pipeline, if he wishes. The author, who left the Foreign Service at the time of Vietnam, came to History via the Politics Department, and History's gain represents a severe loss to the other two.

Just one complaint — the ludicrous price of \$44 will guarantee a tiny circulation of this volume. I hope his publishers are satisfied.

Max Teichmann  
Department of Politics

# Monash academic climbs Sabah mountain

Dr Tim Ealey, Director of the Monash Graduate School of Environmental Science, took advantage of a recent international conference in Malaysia to climb Sabah's highest mountain, Mt Kinabalu.

He prepared for the arduous climb by running up and down the steps of his 17-storey Kuala Lumpur hotel.

The 4000 metre high granitic massif, South East Asia's greatest challenge to climbers, is part of the Crocker Range in Sabah's Kinabalu National Park.

Dr Ealey climbed Mt Kinabalu after attending a regional conference on the transfer of environmental education in ASEAN universities as the representative of the Australian Universities International Development Program. The conference was jointly organised by UNESCO and the Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development and was held last August at the Universiti Pertanian Malaysia at Serdang.

At the conclusion of the conference he flew to Sabah to supervise a research project by two Monash graduate students, Laurentius Kitingan and Ian Hamer, who were carrying out agricultural and socio-economic studies for Master of Environmental Science degrees.

Mr Kitingan, an agricultural economist, comes from Sabah.

While working on the project, Dr Ealey was invited by Mr Kitingan's brother Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, Minister for the Environment, to look at the en-

vironmental situation in Sabah, in particular, at erosion due to road construction, copper mining and water quality.

Dr Ealey and Mr Hamer took time off from the environmental study to climb Mt Kinabalu with Yeo Boon Hai, a Sabah environmental officer who had been assigned to assist them.

The climb took two days, the party staying overnight at the National Park headquarters, about half the way up.

"The air was quite low in oxygen near the top, or seemed to be," Dr Ealey told *Monash Reporter*.

"I was gasping badly and was in pretty bad shape by the time I got to the top, even though I had tried to prepare for the climb by running up and down the steps of my 17-storey hotel in Kuala Lumpur.

"But I'm glad I made it. The view's incredible. You can even see thunderstorms forming far below."

The climbers were assisted by guides and a woman porter, a small woman, who, Dr Ealey said, "put them all to shame by going up the track like a mountain goat."

Summing up his visit to Malaysia, Dr Ealey said he was impressed with the increased environmental awareness in the country generally and in Sabah, in particular.

"Development is going on at a tremendous rate," he said.

"But the government is aware that if it goes too fast, or account is not taken of environmental restraints, gains will be short-lived and may be followed by ecological and economic collapse."



● Mt Kinabalu, Sabah's highest mountain, which Monash academic Dr Tim Ealey, climbed after a recent international conference in Malaysia. Inset: Dr Ealey (right) and Sabah environmental officer Yeo Boon Hai.

## Architects honor Dr Ealey

Dr Tim Ealey, Director of the Graduate School of Environmental Science, has won a Robin Boyd Environmental Award for his work in environmental education.

The award, a bronze medal, which he shared, is made by the Victorian chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects for "important contributions to the living environment by people other than architects."

The citation said Dr Ealey was a "reserved, hardworking man, not well known outside his field, who had pioneered concepts of tertiary education for two decades."

Graduates from this course were making significant impact on environmental issues in many professions, departments and communities throughout Australia and the Asian region, it continued.

Dr Ealey had shown "persistence, dedication and foresight, coupled with a wide personal knowledge and expertise to produce a multi-disciplinary approach to the education of environmental scientists, where traditionally no such course existed."

The former director of Environmental Education for UNESCO, William Stapp, now head of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, wrote specially to the jury and said:

"I support with praise and admiration the work of Dr Ealey. He stands out among his peers as a person who has contributed immensely to the field of environmental studies and his work has been of paramount importance in helping to develop a higher quality environment."

# Sub-Dean stresses need for mathematics

Students intending to study Science (particularly in the physical or mathematical sciences) should be encouraged to take two maths subjects at HSC level, according to Mr Neil Cameron, Sub-Dean of the faculty of Science.

Even at grade D level, Pure Maths and Applied Maths together form a better foundation than General Maths for mathematical studies at university, he says in a recent issue of *Vinculum*, published by the Mathematical Association of Victoria.

"This is particularly true for the less able (average) students," he writes. "Those achieving A or B grades in General Mathematics are likely to cope, others not."

"If only one subject is taken it may be that the present Pure Mathematics, with the probability option, is more desirable than General Mathematics."

Mr Cameron pointed out that at Monash nearly all students enrolling in Science study Mathematical Methods 101, which consists of approximately 60 percent calculus, 30 percent statistics and 10 percent computer programming.

He presented statistics averaged over the years 1979 and 1980 which showed that, while students who obtained a B or A in General Maths at HSC were likely to pass Mathematical Methods, only 58 percent of those with a C passed, compared with 88 percent of those with a C in HSC Pure Maths.

Only 33 percent of those who had received a D or less in HSC General Maths were able to pass, compared with 60 percent of those who had received a D in HSC Pure Maths.

### General maths

Students who had studied General Maths at HSC level were at even greater disadvantage when they attempted maths at a deeper level.

Mr Cameron's statistics show that only 56 percent of students with a C in HSC General Maths passed Maths M101, for example, compared with 84 percent of students with a C in HSC Pure Maths.

No students with a D in HSC

General Maths were successful in this subject. On the other hand, 48 per cent of students with a D in HSC Pure Maths passed.

Very few students with a General Maths background reached distinction level.

Similar findings are reported from LaTrobe University, the University of Melbourne and Deakin University, but "*Vinculum*" points out in its editorial comment that, for several reasons, the data from these various university studies are not comparable.

### Consequences

"The consequences of passing or failing a particular first level mathematics subject depend on the university and the faculty involved," the editorial says, "but generally a failure leads to decreased freedom of choice of subjects, and consequently to a narrow range of careers."

"It should be stressed, however, that there are many employment openings

for anyone with any mathematics at year 12 or above," it adds.

"Students should be encouraged to do any year 12 maths in preference to none, and schools should be encouraged to provide as many alternatives at that level as possible".

## Accommodation

For those crossing the Tasman this summer, accommodation will be available over the long vacation in furnished student flats at the University of Waikato in Hamilton in the central North Island.

These self-contained modern flats are fully equipped for occupation on motel principle, and available for two, three or four people for periods of three nights or longer.

Bookings must be made in advance and full details of charges and availability can be obtained from: The Registrar, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, NZ.

## Catchy tunes in Monash musical

From the "Processional" for the visit of Prince Charles to songs such as "Let's have a drunken orgy" or "Bachelor Days" may seem something of a musical leap, but composer **Margaret Scott** can switch from serious to light compositions with ease.

She has recently written a dozen songs for **Dennis Davison's** comedy **Weekend Affair**, and will play the piano for the production in the English Drama Studio on October 7, 8 and 9 at 8 p.m.

**Tim Scott** and **Phillippa Adgemis** share the romantic melodies, **Peter Groves** sings nostalgically of his vanished bachelor days, and **Mimi Colligan**, as a Portsea socialite, has most of the satirical pieces. First-year student **Karen Brown** plays the role of a French sociology graduate who arrives in Melbourne to do some unusual field research among the academic community — mainly at weekends.

Catchy tunes, witty lyrics, and an original plot are the ingredients of the musical comedy, specially written to entertain students and staff just before the tensions of examinations.

Tickets at \$2, which includes refreshments, may be obtained from the English office, floor 7, Menzies Building.

## Important dates

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

- 9: Third teaching round ends, Dip. Ed. Applications close for entry to Bachelor of Social Work course in 1982.
- 17: Third term ends.
- 22: Examinations commence for Medicine VI.
- 23: Annual examinations begin. Second half-year ends for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
- 24: Second half-year ends for LL.M. by coursework.
- 30: Third term ends for DipEd.
- 31: Closing date for applications for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

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

### ITT International Fellowships

For Master degree studies only, up to 21 months in USA. Benefits include fares, fees, living and other allowances. Applications close in Canberra, October 31.

### Applied Health Science Research Fellowships

For training in scientific research methods, including those of the social and behavioural sciences, which can be applied to clinical and community medicine. Tenable for two years overseas and one year in Australia. Benefits include living allowance, ranging from \$14,086 to \$18,579 depending upon qualifications, travel expenses and other allowances.



The post-game analysis: (at top) B division winner **John Chen**, of Canberra. (Left) **B. Cho**, C division winner. (Second from right): **Kang Chul-Min**, tournament referee.

## It was all 'go' at Monash

A national competition held at Monash recently had a lot of "go" in it — literally.

It was the **Fourth Australian Go Championships** — Go being the Japanese name for a board game which originated 4000 years ago in China where it is called **Wei Ch'i**. In Korea the game is known as **Baduk**.

Top honours went to **Sang-Dae Hahn**, instructor of the Monash Go Club, who retained his titles of **Australian Open Champion** and **Australian Champion** by winning A Division. **John Chen** of Canberra won B Division and **B. Cho**, of Melbourne, won C.

The Championships attracted players from all over Australia and New Zealand, chiefly from the Korean and Japanese communities. One competitor even came from Korea and play was under the watchful eye of a professional player from that country who refereed.

Go is gaining in popularity in the US and Europe with a small number of western players starting to break through into the professional ranks. There is still some way to go, however, to the level of importance that the game commands in Japan where there are 400 professional players and the major TV networks regularly televise Go games.

### C. J. Martin Research Fellowships

For Ph.D. graduates in medical or dental research. Tenable overseas for three years. Salary in lecturer—senior lecturer range, with travel and other allowances. Applications close at Monash, October 23.

### Frank Knox Fellowships 1982-83

Open to recent graduates who are British or Australian citizens. Tenable at Harvard University, renewable for two years, and available in most fields of study. The award includes tuition fees and a stipend of \$US5000 p.a. Applications close with the Graduate Scholarships Officer on October 16.

### Australian Medical Students' Association — Lilly Research Fellowships 1981-1982

Available to members of affiliated AMSA societies for research in medical or paramedical fields during long vacation or an elected term. Value: minimum grant \$400. Closing date: October 19.

## Photographic exhibition

A photographic exhibition of work by seven architectural firms said to have shaped the changing face of architecture in Melbourne during the last decade will open at Monash on Monday, October 12.

The exhibition, titled "Seven in the Seventies", will aim to document the contribution of **Kevin Borland**, **Cocks** and **Carmichael**, **Peter Crone**, **Edmond** and **Corrigan**, **Gunn Hayball**, **Daryl Jackson** and **Max May**. It will be held in the Visual Arts exhibition gallery in the Humanities building until November 13.

The gallery has a policy of presenting one architectural exhibition a year. This one is seen as complementing the Visual Arts department's Modern Architecture course which this year included a series of lectures on post-modern architecture by **Dr Conrad Hamann** (see August Reporter).

Says gallery curator, **Ms Jenepher Duncan**: "Each of the architects has demonstrated through his work an interest in creating and propagating what could be called an indigenous architecture, an architecture consciously structured to the specific needs and demands of local living, an architecture in an Australian idiom."

The architects work in diverse styles and cannot be categorised neatly into any school of architectural thought. There is a link, however, common to all but one of the firms. That is RMIT where the architects have been either teachers or students in the Architecture faculty.



A group of 44 general practitioners went back to medical school for a week-long updating course organised by the department of Community Practice last month.

A majority of the participants were from country Victoria but registrations were received also from interstate and as far away as New Zealand and Hong Kong.

The course, which is conducted annually but held in the Community Practice unit at Moorabbin Hospital for the first time this year, drew on the expertise of leading researchers in a number of fields within the Monash Medical faculty, including those departments based at teaching hospitals.

The course dealt with recent advances in clinical practice and was designed to equip GPs with the new knowledge needed for the care of their patients. Among the medical problems commonly encountered by GPs on which up-to-date information on diagnosis and treatment was given were hypertension, sporting injuries, headache, back pain, deafness, skin disorders, children's illness and infertility. As well, there was an evaluation of medical technology used for diagnosis and therapy in general practice.

Among the speakers were **Professors Sir Edward Hughes** (Surgery, Alfred Hospital), **Carl Wood** (Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Queen Victoria Medical Centre), **Arthur Clark**, **Robert MacMahon** and **Thomas Adamson** (Paediatrics, Queen Vic.), **Jack Nayman** (Surgery, Royal Southern Memorial Hospital), **Wallace Ironside** (Psychological Medicine) and **Neil Carson** (Community Practice).

● Professor Arthur Clark (centre), of the department of Paediatrics at Queen Vic, discusses a slide with Dr John Murtagh (left), co-ordinator of the updating course for GPs, and participants, Drs Bill Sewell (Mornington), Moses Wong (Oakleigh), and Janette Pras (Cheltenham).

## Clayton festival

Organisers of the Clayton Community Festival are anxious to hear from any person or group on campus who would like to take part in this year's festival which will be held in Clayton Road, between the railway line and Centre Road, on October 17 and 18.

Festival organisers want buskers, clowns, entertainers, sports demonstrations — anything that will involve and entertain people.

Last year 150,000 people attended the festival. This year attendance is expected to reach 200,000.

Festival highlights include gymnastic displays, sports activities, ethnic food, dancing, historical, art and craft displays, a talent show, competitions of all sorts to suit all ages and continuous entertainment by well known artists and groups.

An attraction will be a spectacular "Mardi Gras" on the Saturday night (Oct. 17) which will feature surprise guest artists, fireworks, dancing, contests, music and prizes.

If you would like to take part, contact the Hon. Director, **Mr J. P. Ulbrick**, Committee Rooms, 352 Clayton Road, Clayton, phone: 544 1373.

The exhibition will be opened by **Mr Evan Walker**, Shadow Minister for Conservation and Planning in the Victorian Parliament, himself an architect.

# OCTOBER DIARY

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

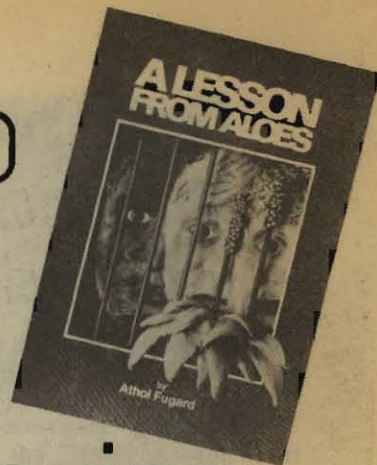
- 6,7,9: **STUDENT REVUE** — "PGR" (Parental Guidance Recommended) pres. by Monash Student Theatre Committee. Oct. 6 at 1.10 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.; Oct. 7 at 1.10 p.m.; Oct. 9 at 1.10 p.m. **Union Theatre**. Inquiries: ext. 3108.
- 7: **ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM** — "Keyline Agriculture", by Geoff Booth and Phillip Gall. 5 p.m. **Room 137, First Year Physics Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3839.
- 8: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Aboriginal Art", by Nick Zika. 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.
- 9: **BUSINESS SESSION** — "How to Sell" (four Friday afternoons to Oct. 30). Pres. by Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and Centre for Continuing Education. 1-5 p.m. Fee: \$150. Inquiries: exts. 3707, 3716/7/8, A.H. 541 3718.
- 9-10: **MUSICAL** — "Ruddigore" presented by Babirra Players. 8 p.m. Admission: Adults \$5.50; students and pensioners \$3.50; children \$2.50. Bookings: 241 7827. Performances also October 15-17, 2 p.m. matinee Oct. 17.
- 10: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Blue Series, 8-13 year-olds) "Jandy Malone and the Nine o'clock Tiger". 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.
- 11: **SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT** — Brass, Woodwind and Percussion Ensemble, dir. by Gordon Webb, courtesy of The Victorian College of the Arts. 2.30 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.
- 12: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Richmond-Collingwood Greek bilingual programs for prep and early primary school children", by Betty Moutsos; "Reading and number performance of Greek and Italian students — Australian Council for Educational Research", by Thelma Vlahonasiou. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2825.
- 12-30: **EXHIBITION** — "Seven in the Seventies" — a photographic exhibition of architecture by seven Melbourne architectural firms. Pres. by department of Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.
- 12-16: **SPECIAL SCHOOLS ATTRACTION** — "Jandy Malone and the Nine o'clock Tiger". 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: children \$1.50 (groups of 100 or more \$1 each), teachers free.
- 14: **ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM** — "Community Aid Abroad", by Harry Martin, Director, CAA. 5 p.m. **Room 137, First Year Physics Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3839.
- CONCERT** — ABC Monash Series No. 6: The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra cond. by John Hopkins. With Robert Dawe — baritone, and the Melbourne Chorale. Works by Vaughan Williams, Walton. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults A. Res. \$9.50, B. Res. \$7.70, C. Res. \$5.70; students and pensioners: A. Res.

\$7.70, B. Res. \$5.70, C. Res. \$4.80. Please note: no concessions on day of concert.

- 15: **MONASH PARENTS GROUP** — Luncheon, with the Mornington Peninsula Pocket Theatre. 10.30 a.m. **RBH**. Admission \$3.50. Further information and tickets: Mrs Farr, 232 5146.
- LECTURE** — 1981 Chapman Oration by Professor Geoffrey Blainey, presented by The Institution of Engineers, Australia. **RBH**. 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 16: **CONCERT** — The Salvation Army Training College presents Peter York, "Crossroads", Anne Foote and Moreland Brass. 7.45 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3.50; students \$3; family \$9. Further information and tickets: 347 0299.
- 19: **SEMINAR** — "Production and Materials Planning for Seasonal Demand", pres. by department of Econometrics and Operations Research. 9 a.m. Fee: \$90. Inquiries, reservations: Mrs D. Jones, ext. 2441.
- 23-25: **MUSICAL** — "Hello Dolly", presented by Cheltenham Light Opera Company. 8 p.m. 2 p.m. matinee Oct. 25. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$5; students and pensioners \$4; children \$3. Bookings: 555 3269. Performances also October 28-31, November 3-7. Admission on final night all \$5.50.
- 24: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Blue Series, 8-13 year-olds) "Ballet '81". **Alex. Theatre**. 2.30 p.m. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.
- 26: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Research in progress: Some aspects of syntax development in Vietnamese children aged 5 to 13 attending language reception centres and regular primary schools", by Ian Fry, Coburg State College. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2825.
- 29: **BUSINESS SESSION** — "How to Import" (seven Thursday evenings to Dec. 10). Pres. by Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and Centre for Continuing Education. 6.30-8.30 p.m. Fee: \$125. Inquiries: exts. 3707, 3716/7/8, A.H. 541 3718.
- 31: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) "High Rise Donkey". 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.

## Drama review

# A lesson subtle and intensely moving



Lessons are notoriously boring, and never more so when masquerading as plays.

Fortunately, Athol Fugard's play, *A Lesson from Aloes*, which was recently presented at the Alexander Theatre, is far removed from the land of didactic drama one might have expected from a piece set in South Africa in 1963.

Although the play obviously deals with the effect of apartheid, and resistance to it, Fugard concentrates his attention on the personal lives of three people who crack under the strain. It is a subtle, intensely moving, play which the talented actors make utterly convincing.

The three people react in very different ways to the police persecution they suffer. The wife becomes neurotic, pathetic, spiteful, clear-sighted, resigned... Her many moods, and changes of outlook, were portrayed with heart-rending sensitivity by Olive Bodill, who must surely be one of the most gifted actresses now in Australia. Phillip Hinton's creation of the ebullient 'Coloured' man, so crushed that he has to flee to England, was a magnificent contrast — funny and sad by turns. It was a great performance.

In a sense Anthony Wheeler had the most difficult role. The other two parts offered the opportunity for startling dramatic expression. The husband, on the other hand, had responded to the

atmosphere of fear and defeat by taking refuge in his little book of famous quotations and rearing aloes. At first, Anthony Wheeler's slow, deliberate speech seemed artificial, until one realised that it was the character's way of escaping the hysteria of the wife and the anger of the friend.

Finally, the husband seemed a more tragic figure than the other two, because his apparent stoic serenity was only a desperate device to help him survive. At one point he recognises this, and speaks bitterly of having done nothing but talk about oppression — at the same time hinting that future opposition to the state will take the form of violent action.

The aloes, which can adapt themselves in order to survive, thus become another symbol. When they flower they produce a spear-like rod, with a crimson blossom. "The aloes brandish their blood-red spears" (as I once wrote in a poem about South Africa) and it looks as though Fugard has a dark foreboding of future violence.

The Alexander Theatre is to be congratulated on presenting such a great play with such outstanding players. But surely it deserves a subsidy which would allow it to lower its prices?

Dennis Davison  
Department of English

## Odds and

**FOLLOWING THE Odds and Ends** paragraph last issue about how some Thomases on campus were beginning to think that National Procrastination Day, as promised in Daily News and then postponed until further notice, was a non-starter, the following communication from the Apathetic Procrastinators Club arrived, addressed — in a half-hearted sort of way — to the editor:

**Dear Sir/Madam/Or any combination of the above:**

We have been and will continue to intend to, perhaps, be, to a certain extent, partially outraged, or part thereof, at the slanderous lies, or at least mentions (sorry) thereof, of which you referred, to whit, or at least half a whit, the alleged National Procrastination Day, for lack of a better name.

We have not read the article ourselves but this matter has been referred to us or at least mentioned in passing by several people who may or may not know someone who had intentions of reading the article of which we are thinking of referring to if it eventuates.

Further to this serious, or at least semi-serious, discussions have left us wondering whether or not we should be

upset, however we decided to postpone our policy on this decision until a decision has been reached or part thereof.

Hence, we are therefore demanding... well, requesting... well, asking if you could possibly consider if you're not doing anything more important like straightening your paperclips, please... oh yeah, could we have a retraction.

Yours In What Might Be Approaching Sincerity,

**Rod Taylor**  
Acting self-appointed president

**David Smith**  
Acting self-appointed secretary (The latter was signed with an 'X' owing to the secretary's illiteracy, according to the president.)

● **Monash Reporter** stands — slouches, perhaps — by its original story and never has nor never will again print a retraction — well maybe we're just the teeniest bit sorry.

● **AFTER THE** conventionally hefty and sometimes indigestible tomes that constitute the minutes of meetings of all the various departments, committees, sub-committees, boards and the like, it was rather refreshing to come across the following bite-size departmental report. Only the names have been changed to protect the innocent (guilty?)

● **Report of departmental meeting held on June —, 1981.**

Present: The Chairman (Professor A) presiding.

Apoologies: Mr B, Mr C, Dr D, Mrs E, Ms F, Mrs G. (Secretary) was in attendance.

**Report**

There is nothing to report.

**Proceedings**

There being no internal business and no matters referred from Faculty Board, there was no agenda.

There was also no quorum.

After 15 minutes the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

● The question remains: What happened for those 15 minutes?

● **BORROWERS** who, in filling out a Credit Union payroll deduction authority, feel that they are signing their life away, might be edged that little bit closer to despair if their eagle eyes pick up a slip — quite Freudian — on the form.

In the event of termination of employment, the borrower authorises the paymaster to deduct from any money owing a sum equal to "the total of my indebtedness to the Credit Union".

# ... ends.

## MONASH REPORTER

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

Copy deadline is Friday, October 23.

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