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Graduate salaries: starting rate up 10-20% in year

The average starting salary for pass degree graduates rose, depending on discipline, from below 10 per cent to above 20 per cent in the 12 months to April 30 this year.

This information comes from a survey conducted by Monash's Careers and Appointments Service among some 88 employers in the private sector which recruited a total of 1371 graduates in the year.

At the top of the field — in terms of average percentage increase in starting salary NOT average starting salary — were Arts graduates in the social sciences — up 20.4%. The starting salaries of fellow Arts graduates who majored in humanities was up 18.6% on average.

A report on the survey says, however, that a better picture of the movement of graduates' salaries comes from looking at a two-year period. Arts graduates this year appear to be "catching up" on graduates from other disciplines.

Over a two year period, the highest increase in average starting salaries has been for Economics graduates majoring in econometrics — up 33.9%. Science graduates majoring in chemistry received the lowest increase at 27.3%.

The survey shows that chemical engineering graduates are the best paid when they start work: their average annual salary was \$16,774. Other

engineers were also in the \$16,000s. New graduates in Arts, Science (including computing) and most fields of Economics had average salaries in the low \$15,000s. At the bottom of the ladder were accounting graduates who started work on \$14,657 on average.

The honours graduate could expect to earn from \$300 to \$900 above his pass degree counterpart, depending on discipline.

Employers participating in the survey estimated that, on average, graduate starting salaries would rise a further 10.2% from April 30 to the beginning of next year. The report points out, however, that salary increases for all graduates in the year to April 30 outstripped employer expectations as recorded in the 1981 survey. The report says that an increase in the order of 15% is likely in the next 12 month period.

● Continued next page.

Courses and Careers



The emphasis today is on counselling

Today's the day — Monash's first Courses and Careers afternoon held on a Sunday.

To its visitors the University says 'Welcome!'

If you have visited Monash before on an Open Day (which is held every two years) you'll notice that the "fun of the fair" type activities are missing.

The emphasis this afternoon is quite specifically on advice and counselling on course and career opportunities.

The Director of Courses and Careers, Professor Alan Henry, explains: "Only a limited number of buildings will be open today but there will be benefits in prospective students being able to obtain information on a one-to-one basis without the distractions that sometimes go with traditional-style Open Days."

Proceedings will start with a welcome by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, at 1 p.m. in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Counselling and talks will take place in three venues — the Robert Menzies School of Humanities, the Rotunda Lecture Theatres and the Union — which are all within close proximity of each other.

Advisers from all seven faculties — Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Science — will be available for discussion.

Student representatives have organised an information centre designed to give a "student perspective" on University life.

As well, the main library, the sports centre and one of the University's Halls of Residence will be open for inspection.

Full details of the afternoon's activities are in the "Courses and Careers 1982" program which also includes a campus map.

And why the change to a Sunday?

"Many young people play or attend sports on Saturdays and often they find the idea of abandoning a sporting event an unpalatable one," says Professor Henry. "There's also a significant minority group — the Jewish students — who, for religious reasons, often cannot attend on a Saturday."



Sir Louis Matheson reviews 'John Monash' centre pages

Two faces of transport in the early 1900s

The stylish sedate — and the sardines!



The photo at right, taken in 1908, is of a Sydney tram (yes, Sydney!) bound for King's Cross — overcrowded yet still they board.

Meanwhile those Australians who liked to be less ruffled — and had the money to support their tastes — were importing motor cars. The one above is an Austral Cycle Company product, reputed to be the first car in Sydney (1900).

As the century progressed, of course, more and more of us began piling into private vehicles. An auto industry grew — but it was never truly 'Australian'. In a Monash Ph.D. thesis, Dr Geraldine Lazarus tells why. The story and more pictures are on Page 5.

Photos: Mitchell Library collection.



International workshop on IVF techniques

More than 40 medical specialists, including 26 from overseas, attended a special five-day workshop at Epworth Hospital and the Queen Victoria Medical Centre last month to learn the technique of in vitro fertilisation.

The workshop was organised by Dr Gabor Kovacs, a member of the Monash team, world leaders in IVF research with the birth of 20 babies, including two sets of twins.

Doctors attending the workshop included specialists from Scotland, Belgium, France, West Germany, Austria, Japan, the United States, Venezuela, India and Noumea.

Among the speakers were the Monash team leader Professor Carl Wood, Associate Professor John Leeton and Dr Alan Trounson.

Legal and ethical aspects of the research were discussed by Associate Professor William Walters and the Rev. Dr John Henley, principal of the Melbourne School of Divinity.

As well as attending lectures, the visitors attended a series of workshops on various aspects of the IVF procedure, discussed patient treatment, and watched the laparoscopy procedure either in the operating theatre or by videotape.

A tiny television camera attached to the surgeon's laparoscope gave the visiting specialists a "surgeon's-eye" view of the egg collection operation.

Dr Kovacs says the Monash team has prepared a handbook on the IVF procedure, which will be made available to people working in the field.

● Above, Associate Professor John Leeton addresses medical specialists attending the recent IVF workshop. Photo: Tony Miller.

● From front page

Salaries: what decides

This is how the report assesses the factors determining starting salaries of graduates, faculty by faculty:

Arts

These graduates appear to be "catching up" this year on other graduates. Projections of demand by the firms surveyed for Arts graduates are small, so supply/demand factors are not influential. What seems likely is that larger organisations have an "in case of" rate for Arts graduates, for there are no respondents who appear to have singled out such graduates as prime recruiting targets. Salary rates are almost certainly adjusted in line with rates applicable to economics graduates.

Economics

Although projections of demand substantially favour accounting graduates, the group still attracts the lowest salary. This is because the chartered accounting firms still position themselves well below other employers. This, incidentally, does not detract from the profession's appeal to new graduates. The report notes, however, that the rates offered by the chartered accounting firms vary more than in previous years, "which

suggests that some firms are bidding more competitively to retain intakes at acceptable quality and quantity levels."

Engineering

Salaries for these graduates continue to be the highest although, the report comments, the keen demand for engineers is not "unduly evident" in increased starting salaries. The level of activity in mining/resources/energy related companies may affect salaries, it says. And consulting engineers, as a group, position themselves below other employers.

Law

These graduates form another group whose starting salaries are influenced by the chartered accounting profession — the source of demand among employers covered by the survey. The salaries offered are, however, better than those offered to articulated clerks.

Science

A surprising feature, the report notes, is the "unexceptional" salaries paid to computing science graduates. The high salaries that computing expertise is reported to attract may be more readily available to those with some years of experience.

On other pages

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- A review of 'Stevie' at the Alexander Theatre . . . 11

The Dalai Lama to visit Monash for talks on medical issues



His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of the Tibetan people, will visit Monash on Friday, August 13.

The Dalai Lama will be here to discuss, in private session, recent developments in biomedical techniques with leading scientists, doctors, lawyers, philosophers and others from the University and outside.

The meeting, which is limited to about 30 participants, is being organised by the Centre for Human Bioethics.

This is the first visit to Australia by the Dalai Lama who, on other international trips, has shown an interest in Western scientific and medical issues.

Discussion will cover three topics: in vitro fertilisation; the right to life for defective newborns; and voluntary euthanasia. The first session will be introduced by Professor Carl Wood, Chairman of the Monash department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre; the second by Dr Bernard Neal, Dean of

Postgraduate Studies at the Royal Children's Hospital; and the third by Professor Peter Singer, of the Monash Philosophy department.

The organisers feel that comment on such issues from a Buddhist perspective will not only be interesting but also of considerable relevance to Australian society in the '80s, with the continuing growth of the Southeast Asian community, about 75 per cent of which are Buddhist.

Born in 1935 to a peasant family in a small village in north-eastern Tibet, the Dalai Lama, in accordance with tradition, was recognised at the age of two as the reincarnation of his predecessor. His education began at age six.

The '50s were troubled times for the Tibetan people with conflicts with the Chinese army. In 1959 the Dalai Lama fled Tibet to take refuge in India.

Since then he has lived in Dharamsala, the seat of the Tibetan Government - in - exile, where he has set up educational, cultural and religious institutions to preserve the Tibetan identity and rich heritage.

A most painful subject

What is pain?

To most of us, the answer might be said to be painfully obvious.

But, to specialists in the field, it comes in many guises and dimensions.

And to one world authority on the subject, at least, it is "A riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma".

That, anyway, is the title that Professor Cairns Aitken gives to an address he'll deliver at Prince Henry's Hospital on September 13.

Professor Aitken is Professor of Rehabilitation Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and he has accepted an invitation to be keynote speaker at a Postgraduate Week Symposium on the subject of Pain to be held at Prince Henry's between September 13 and 15.

In all, more than 20 experts in various fields of medicine and related disciplines will be probing the causes, diagnosis, treatment and the relief of one of mankind's chief miseries.

The Symposium will open with an address by the Dean of Medicine at Monash, Professor Graeme Schofield, in the lecture theatre, Clinical Sciences Building, Prince Henry's Hospital, at 7 p.m. on Monday, September 13.

Inquiries about registration for the Symposium should be directed to Mrs J. M. Taylor, in the Monash department of Psychological Medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital (62 0621, ext. 2074) before Monday, August 23.

Decision-making in dying

Several speakers from overseas will address a symposium on "Decision-making in Dying" to be held at Melbourne University from Sunday, August 22 to Tuesday, August 24.

Among them will be Derek Humphry, journalist and co-author of "Jean's Way" and "Let Me Die Before I Wake," who will put the "yes" case in a session on the controversial issue, "Suicide Guides: Do They Help?"; Baroness A. Van Till, general secretary of the Foundation for Voluntary Euthanasia in the Netherlands; Professor Gerald Larue, of the University of Southern California; and Dr Colin Brewer, a London medical practitioner. A paper by Rev. Professor Joseph Fletcher, professor of

medical ethics at the University of Virginia Medical School, will also be read.

Australian speakers will include Professor Peter Singer, of the Monash Philosophy department, Professor Louis Waller, Victorian Law Reform Commissioner; and Mr Justice Michael Kirby, chairman of the Australian Law Reform Commission, whose paper will be presented by a colleague.

The symposium is being held in conjunction with the fourth international conference of right-to-die societies being hosted by the Voluntary Euthanasia Society of Victoria.

For further information contact VESV secretary, Mrs Beryl Saclier, on 726 0050.

The low cost (in victim compensation) of crime

Research by two Monash lawyers has highlighted the inadequacy of provisions for compensation of victims of crime.

Ironically, compensation was a much more predominant feature in the early history of the criminal law than it is now, according to Mr Richard Fox, Reader in Law, and Mr Arle Freiberg, a Law lecturer.

A further irony is that the modern fine — which has its origins in compensation payments — now enriches the state, often to the detriment of the victim.

Those who suffer injury, either to person or property, as a result of the criminal acts of others find themselves confronted by a legal system which separates criminal and civil actions, the theory being that the former is concerned with punitive goals and the latter with compensatory ones.

The victim after compensation is told to look to the civil law, but the remedies it offers are illusory because many criminal offenders are "men of straw," with no assets worth pursuing. If a fine has been exacted by the State the offender will have even less in assets available for victim compensation.

Mr Fox and Mr Freiberg say that the criminal law has largely continued to assume that the victim's interests are sufficiently satisfied by the punishment of the offender. In recent years, however, there has been a groundswell of opinion which insists that the victim's entitlement for reparation is being inadequately met by the criminal justice system.

Sentencing study

Mr Fox and Mr Freiberg are conducting research into sentencing law in Victoria under a grant from the Australian Criminology Research Council. Work so far completed includes a study on the law relating to fines and restitution and compensation arrangements for victims of crime.

In their view, fines (the most common sentence) should not be given priority over compensation.

The researchers say that in the last 15 years a number of schemes have been established which provide benefits from public funds for death or personal injury arising from the criminal action of others.

The major problem with these, however, is their level of coverage. In the case of awards under the scheme set up by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act of 1972, the ceiling for compensation is \$10,000 — "obviously far below what might be obtained for an equivalent injury in an award of damages made by a civil court."

Mr Fox and Mr Freiberg have suggested that one step to remedy the present inadequacy would be to inject a "sizeable portion" of the \$20m raised in fines each year in Victoria into the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme. They propose further that the Scheme's base be extended to include property loss or damage as well as per-

THE ARMED BANK HOLD-UP: If a person is injured and seeks compensation he has several options. The first is the civil law but more often than not the criminal will be a 'man of straw' with no assets worth pursuing. The victim can then turn to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme — but the claim ceiling there is \$10,000. A bank teller injured may fare better under Worker's Compensation legislation.



sonal injury. Another possibility is the subsidising of low cost insurance coverage against such eventualities.

The use of monetary penalties in the criminal justice system is of ancient origin. It can be traced to the abandonment of blood feuds, vendettas and ordeals in favour of the payment of money or other compensation, partially to the victim or his relations in recompense for the injury suffered and partially to the lord or feudal superior to whom the parties owed obedience.

"At one stage in the early history of the criminal law, compensation for victims and others whose interests had been wronged was the predominant mode of responding," Mr Fox says.

The compensation payable if one man killed another was 100 shillings, of which 20/- was to be paid before the grave was closed and the balance within 40 days. Compensation for a disabled shoulder was 30/- and for an ear struck off, 12/-.

Mr Fox says: "The revenue aspect of this practice did not escape those in power.

"Until 1870 in England and 1878 in Victoria the law was that all of the assets of convicted felons were confiscated by the Crown: there was nothing left for victims.

"In less serious offences, the fine was seen as an independent monetary penalty due to the Crown with its receipt ordinarily being credited to consolidated revenue."

When forfeiture to the Crown was abolished, the courts were then granted a new power to order serious offenders to pay compensation for property loss or damage. The power did not extend to compensation for injuries to the person.

But even these powers did not guarantee payment of the amount awarded. They simply gave a judgement against the offender, thus saving the victim from the cost of initiating proceedings. If the offender had no funds the victim would go wanting.

No complex matters

Mr Fox says that the situation has been even more unsatisfactory because the criminal courts have made it clear they will not order compensation for property loss or damage in relation to complex matters.

"The criminal courts feel they are unsuited to determining complex and potentially protracted compensation hearings. If the matter cannot be speedily resolved the victim must again look to his civil remedies. Even when an order is made, the offender may be able to use bankruptcy proceedings to obtain a release from his obligation to pay."

In relation to personal injury, a number of schemes have been

established to guarantee payment from public funds. These schemes are administered by boards or tribunals independently of the criminal courts and none depends on the exercise of any sentencing power by a criminal court.

In Victoria there are two such schemes — one created under the Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968 and the other under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972.

In addition, if death or injury results from a criminal act while the victim is at work (for example, the wounding of a bank teller), compensation may be payable under Workers' Compensation legislation. Similarly, if a motor car is involved, compensation may be payable under the Motor Accidents Act 1973 or through third party insurance under the Motor Car Act 1958.

"While this might suggest that victims of crime suffering personal injury are well covered by the law this is far from the truth," Mr Fox says. The problem is in the level of coverage.

A person killed by an offender while at work or in the course of helping police might attract compensation in excess of \$45,000 under the Worker's Compensation Act or the Police Assistance Compensation Act. This is almost five times the maximum payable under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act.

The workers ended up on the menu!

A diner's club you won't want to join

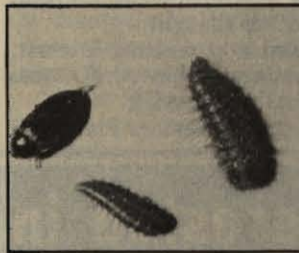
One man's meat, so it has been said, is another's poison.

That lesson was learned the hard way (sadly) by a nest of spiders which struck inauspiciously on a certain food source at Monash recently.

The drama was played out in an anonymous shed, home to a colony of small black beetles called dermestids, tucked away in "Snake Gully," the Jock Marshall Reserve.

Dermestids perform a necessary, if unpalatable (to humans anyway), role in the preparation of animal skeletons for teaching and research in the Zoology department. Tagged carcasses are skinned, gutted and excess flesh is removed before being placed on shelves in the shed for the carrion-feeding dermestids — both adults and larvae — to clean. If the colony is "working well" (depending on correct environmental conditions being maintained) some 60 skeletons can be cleaned in about six weeks.

The bones are then returned to the department for bleaching, degreasing, cataloguing and accessioning to its museum. The size of the specimens can range from large kangaroos to



● That's the dermestid above — an adult beetle and larvae. And, right, is the 'table' after the dermestids have finished dining. The unlucky spiders weren't available to be photographed.

Photos: Bruce Fuhrer



small marsupial mice.

Into the dermestid's cosy culinary parlour (which hasn't as yet rated a mention in any Melbourne dining-out guide) strayed some unwelcome guests recently — spiders which feasted their eyes and appetites not on what was already on the table but on the dermestids! In about six weeks, the beetle colony had been wiped out.

Faced with a decimated workforce, it was time for a being at the top of the evolutionary chain to step in.

Technical officer in Zoology, Margaret Davey, who is responsible for the preparation of skeletons, and two enthusiastic volunteers spent a morning clearing the shed of spiders. The task had to be done manually because insecticides could have taken their toll on the new colony of dermestids to be established.

Latest reports are that this new colony is quietly yet steadily clearing the backlog of work.

Interests across the art spectrum

In the last three years, Monash's newly appointed professor of Visual Arts, Margaret Plant, has spent about a year, in all, in Italy.

Professor Plant used Venice as a springboard for research on frescoes painted by Italian artists in the 14th century, other than those of Florence.

The work forms part of a "challenge" to the traditional view in art history that Florence is the significant centre for frescoes of that period. This emphasis, Professor Plant says, is born of a simple lack of information about work in other areas — in Bologna, for example, or in Avignon, France, where Italian artists were attracted to work in the Papal Court.

It makes an interesting study in art history — but far from accounts for the sum of Professor Plant's work. Within her territory of interest lies less "safe" ground than the Renaissance: she shows a readiness to tackle issues in contemporary art, including Australian.

Study in the visual arts, she says quite plainly, involves value judgements, either hidden or overt. For that reason, some historians feel more secure in dealing with the art and artists of past centuries.

But she believes it is important to define and discuss the philosophies adopted by and issues being explored by today's artists — evaluations which she finds the artists themselves respect. The importance stems from a view of art not as a luxury or a trimming, but as one of the chief modes by which ideas circulate and a society is informed of the issues it faces.

Professor Plant comes to Monash from the department of Fine Arts at Melbourne University where she lectured in Renaissance, modern European, American and Australian art. She takes the chair left vacant by the appointment of Patrick McCaughey as Director of the National Gallery of Victoria.

One of Professor Plant's current projects builds on her previous study of Paul Klee, a key artist of the early 20th century. In the '60s she studied in Bern, Switzerland, where there is a significant legacy of Klee's work. She has published the book "Paul Klee: Figures and Faces".



© Professor Margaret Plant in front of the John Walker painting in her office. Photo: Adrian Featherston.

Now Professor Plant is embarking on a study with Professor Russell Meares, a Sydney psychiatrist, which will bring together two disciplines for, as it were, a "psychoanalysis" of Klee.

It is the sort of project that might have intrigued the artist himself who left behind a rich mass of "source material".

In his art, Klee was interested in the workings of the mind. He rendered human figures in terms of psychic states. Among his novel depictions were those of the transparent head and the "scaffold" of thought.

Klee showed a pioneering interest, too, in visualising behavioural issues such as sexual role playing.

What attracts Professors Plant and

Meares to Klee in their attempt to understand his motivations is that he was prolific in both visual and verbal communication. He enthusiastically recorded his observations in diaries and other writings over his two most productive decades. They thus have the "evidence" of his writing and art from which to construct aspects of his psyche.

Professor Plant has also written extensively on Australian artists (she was for a time art critic for *The Australian*) — including John Perceval, John Brack and Arthur Boyd. She has also published on holdings within the National Gallery of Victoria collection.

Professor Plant, who completed

honours, M.A. and Ph.D. studies at the University of Melbourne, started her lecturing career at RMIT in 1968. She was the first academic art historian to be appointed in the practical art school.

She sees no inherent conflict between the creative and the critical in art and believes that there is the opportunity for two-way education between practitioner and academic.

While the seventh floor of the Menzies building might seem a little "Ivory Towerish", Professor Plant says that Monash Visual Arts students have a number of opportunities to gain first-hand appreciation of the "creative process".

The departmental gallery exhibits a diversity of work year-round and the University's permanent collection she describes as one of the finest collections of recent 20th century Australian art. Links with practitioners were formed early through the department's artist-in-residence program and through staff members and postgraduate students who often study the work of current artists, with their co-operation.

Visual arts is a relatively new discipline in universities but one which is growing rapidly, Professor Plant says. Young people she finds are drawn particularly to visual culture.

"It is an interest shaped, perhaps, by their contact with film and video and also the access travel has given them to the world's treasures," she says.

Healthy scene

Professor Plant believes that the Australian art scene "has never been healthier, in terms of sheer numbers of interested people".

She believes that there is exciting interaction between Australian and international artists and that the "cultural cringe" has long since withered away.

She points to the problems, however, of younger artists in the present economic climate. The great majority of Australian artists have to support themselves by means other than their art. The usual source is teaching. Financial cutbacks, however, have limited the number of new teaching positions in art.

Mannix is open today

If, after courses and careers counselling, you're interested in inspecting one of the forms of accommodation for Monash students, Mannix College, across Wellington Road, is holding an Open Day today from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Mannix College, which is affiliated with the University, is run by the Dominican Fathers for students of all denominations.

Current residents will be conducting tours of the College and afternoon tea will be served in the foyer. Application forms for 1983 will be available.

Mannix College is located south of the Menzies building.

Interested in these dates? HSC Economics lectures

The annual series of lectures on contemporary economic issues organised by the department of Economics for HSC students will be held this year on Sunday, September 12.

Five lectures will be given in Robert Blackwood Hall between 9.45 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Admission is free.

The program is:

9.45 a.m., Causes and Consequences of Economic Growth in Australia, Dr M. Watts.

11.15 a.m., Alternative Approaches to Macroeconomic Theory and Policy — Monetarists v. Keynesians, Dr G. M. Richards.

12.15 p.m., The Role of the Market in the Australian Economy, Professor Maureen Brunt.

2.30 p.m., The Nature and Evaluation of Alternative Economic Systems, Dr I. Ward.

3.30 p.m., International Transactions and the Domestic Economy, Professor R. H. Snape.

Members of the lecturing staff of the Economics department will be available for informal discussion with students during the lunch break.

This is the fifth year in which the lecture series has been held. In past years audiences have exceeded 1000 students.

Kindergarten admissions

Application for admission to the Monash University Kindergarten, within the faculty of Education, in 1983 close this Thursday (August 5).

Preference will be given to children born before July 1, 1979, but there is also the possibility of vacancies for children born July to September, 1979.

A separate program will be run for children with language disabilities and applications for these places have been invited as well.

Application forms are available from Miss L. Emmett, ext. 2821. For further information contact Miss B. Lewis, ext. 2887.

Why the Australian car industry was never 'ours'

As far as most Australians are concerned, the Australian motor car industry was born in 1948 when the first Holden rolled off the production line at General Motors-Holden's plant at Fisherman's Bend.

Until 1974 (the year that the Trade Practices Act was passed banning false advertising), the Holden was billed as "Australia's Own Car".

But it was not built by an Australian firm, Dr Geraldine Lazarus points out in her recent Ph.D thesis on the development of the motor car industry. General Motors-Holden had been a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors Corporation of Detroit since 1956.

Nor was it the first car to be wholly built in Australia, she says.

A number of Australians had experimented with motor car manufacture over the years, among them, a Melbourne man, Harley Tarrant who built the first petrol driven car in 1899.

About the same time Herbert Thomson built a steam car which he drove from Bathurst to Melbourne.

Tarrant's company probably built 16 motor vehicles altogether between 1897 and 1907. But unlike the pioneer American manufacturers who went in for quantity production, the Australian cars were built slowly and painstakingly, each by hand, and were "horrendously expensive".

Dr Lazarus, at present a lecturer in market research and consumer behavior in the David Syme Business School at the Chisholm Institute of Technology, completed her car industry study for a Ph.D in the Monash department of Anthropology and Sociology.

Australians 'inventive'

Australian automotive engineers showed they were "great technologists and very inventive people".

Why then did not an Australian-owned motor car industry develop?

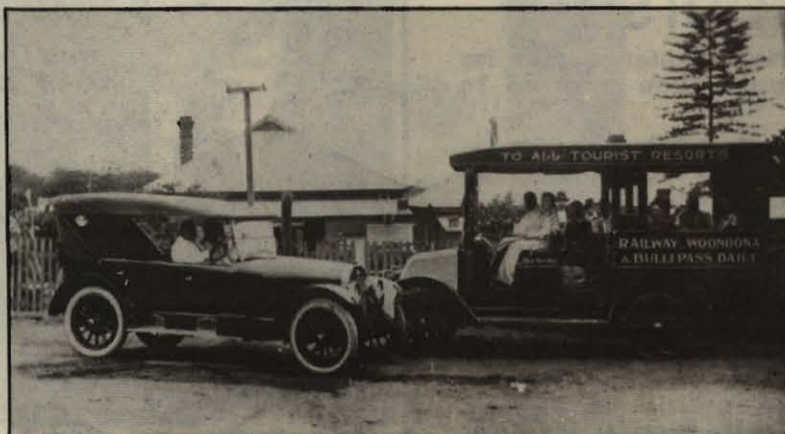
Dr Lazarus set herself this question in her study, which traces the industry from its early days to the pre-World War I period when chassis and engines were imported and customers had the body built to their individual requirements, the establishment of the Holden assembly plant at Woodville, the entry into Australia of Ford and General Motors as assemblers, and the final demise of Holden's Motor Body Works, which went broke during the Depression and was bought out by General Motors in 1931.

Dr Lazarus argues that the initial failure to develop a local car industry was due to the structure of the financial system in Australia.

Unlike the United States, where private individuals could borrow from the British directly through Wall Street, she says, the Australian entrepreneur had to rely on the banks.

British bondholders invested in Australia through the colonial governments, and the colonial governments, in turn, "siphoned" the money through the banks.

The banks could only lend for pastoral, agricultural or landholding



ABOVE RIGHT: A 1923 newspaper advertisement for the Rover, £280 without self-starter, £293 with.

ABOVE: The year is 1918 and the bus to the Bulli Pass, N.S.W., meets a private vehicle, enroute.

RIGHT: Dr Geraldine Lazarus. (Photo: Rick Crompton).

purposes. The only manufacturing investment was in industries where the products were too expensive to import — bricks and beer.

A deterrent also to the establishment of a viable local motor vehicle industry was the individuality of Australian car bodies.

"The Australians built beautiful car bodies but they were all different," she says. "Until the mid '20s, the body builders such as Flood's hand-built bodies to the owner's specifications. At a time when it was important to the manufacturers to have identifiable marques, the Australian body builder was proud that he could build a custom-designed body and put it on a Ford chassis.

"If you want to sell more cars you have to make them identifiable. The American and European car makers realised this. The Australian makers, apparently, did not."

The attitude in Australia that Australians were simply "hand maidens" to British industry persisted right up to the mid-'30s when the Australian government realised that to protect Australian industry an Australian car industry would have to be set up. While they looked to a British company to do this, none wanted to as it was more lucrative for them to export cars.

A leading Australian industrialist, Mr W. C. Smith, of ACI Ltd, offered to build an Australian car. The offer was accepted by the Menzies government, which, Dr Lazarus says, virtually gave Mr Smith a monopoly. The Bill giving Mr Smith the monopoly was subsequently "thrown out" by the Senate, but was pushed through in 1940 under wartime emergency legislation as the Motor Car Monopoly Act.

Smith's offer later lapsed when General Motors Holden made its offer to build an Australian car. The Labor Government elected in 1942 announced that in order to encourage post-war industry, if no-one was going to make a car in Australia, the Government would. Later, it was decided to invite manufacturers to submit proposals for manufacturing motor vehicles after the war.

"It is generally accepted today," Dr Lazarus says, "that General Motors-



Holden was 'invited' to take up car manufacturing in this country. But the exact conditions under which this 'invitation' was issued seem to point to the company itself doing the initial inviting, while at the same time manipulating various members of the government to gain suitable ends for the company."

She says examination of material relating to the manufacture of cars in Australia "leaves one with the overwhelming feeling of the interplay of manipulative forces impinging on Government action at all times through the war."

"From Menzies' action to try to get a motor car monopoly for private enterprise," she says, "through the attempts by the Labor government to get someone to make a car, first with Australian equity, then not seeming to care who did it as long as it was done, when it was realised that American interests were too well entrenched, the letters which were sent seem to reflect an undercurrent of verbal negotiations to which we are no longer privy."

Dr Lazarus expresses some doubt as to whether General Motors in Detroit, in the initial stages, really intended to let General Motors-Holden manufacture a car in Australia.

"Did General Motors-Holden really intend to manufacture a car in Australia, or were they using the proposal to close off competition for at least two years while redressing their imports of chassis and engines into Australia again?" she asks.

Whatever the explanation, they went ahead and the venture was a resounding success.

Between 1949 and 1970 alone,

26,000 voters placed the
ROVER FIRST
IN POPULARITY
out of 40 different
makes of cars.

This was the result of a recent Motor Ballot in the Midlands. "The best of the Motor Industry." The verdict of the Midlands in favour of the ROVER is experienced business that may well help you to decide upon a ROVER when selecting your 1923 car.

Price Complete, without Self-Starter,
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With Self-Starter,
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General Motors-Holden earned approximately \$290 million (after tax). The figures exclude earnings in 1960 and 1961 when no public declarations of profits were made by the company.

The motor vehicle industry is now the largest manufacturing industry in Australia employing in December 1978, 81,000 workers in manufacturing, assembly or production of parts.

Today Australians rank third as the owners of cars in the world after the United States and Canada. However, despite this, Australians own very little of their automotive industry.

Foreign-owned

Of an estimated total overseas investment of \$1,574,421,000, Dr Lazarus says, 54 per cent is shared between the three main producers: General Motors-Holden, Ford and Mitsubishi. All of these are foreign-owned, except for three per cent Australian equity in Mitsubishi.

Of the four companies operating as vehicle assemblers, only Australian Motor Industries has an Australian equity.

The components supply sector is also dominated by overseas interests.

A survey in 1972, she says, revealed that 62 per cent of issued capital in the sector was Australian — but five of the six largest component manufacturing companies were wholly overseas owned.

...And with the auto came the road accident!

This is a photo of what is believed to be the first motor accident in Bourke, N.S.W. The year: 1928.



Historical photos this page from Mitchell Library collection.

New directions

Plans for Aboriginal orientation course

Monash could soon be offering a special orientation year for mature Aboriginal students who could then proceed to undergraduate study.

Council last month approved in principle a proposal for the orientation year, described as an attempt "to break out of a cycle of educational disadvantage at the tertiary level".

Specifically, it is hoped that the result will be an increased number of Aboriginal school teachers and lawyers in the community.

Such a scheme would be unique in an Australian university.

Says the proposal for it, which came to Council through Arts Faculty Board and Professorial Board: "The orientation year program will allow Monash to exercise further educational and moral leadership within the wider community, and to demonstrate that this University not only recognises and analyses contemporary issues but also has the imagination and commitment to contribute to their resolution."

Paths of entry

The orientation year would operate alongside Monash's Early Leavers' Scheme as paths by which Aboriginal students could enter the University.

The purpose of a special year, however, would be to improve the likelihood of Aboriginal students ultimately gaining a first degree "by ensuring good skill levels in English, by accustoming intending undergraduates to the procedures, styles and expectations of a university, and by giving them confidence in their abilities."

Students who passed the year at levels which are as high or higher than those required for admission to the faculties of Arts and Law would be offered places in first year in those faculties.

It has been proposed that special teaching staff will run the program under the general direction of the faculty

of Arts, with contributions from the departments of Anthropology and Sociology, English, and History. A close relationship is envisaged, too, with Monash's Aboriginal Research Centre.

It is hoped that a stable intake of some 15 to 20 students from throughout Australia could be achieved.

The proposal for the orientation year grew from the ideas of Mr Colin Bourke, former Director of the Aboriginal Research Centre, which were pursued by the departments of History, English and Anthropology and Sociology.

Discussions have involved the ARC, the Aboriginal Development Commission, the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group, and various University staff and organisations, including the Centre for Continuing Education, the faculties of Law and Education, the Registrar, and the Dean and Chairmen of the Arts faculty.

The document proposing the scheme says that it is meant to hasten change in the realm of education for Aborigines.

"In due course the orientation year will, it is hoped, become unnecessary as Aboriginal candidates appear for admission to university with the general levels of ability and preparation as other intending undergraduates."

Because the program is pre-tertiary it must depend on funding additional to that which the University receives for its tertiary teaching and research. Preliminary, informal contact with relevant funding authorities has produced what has been described as "sympathetic responses".

Depending on funding, it is hoped the orientation year will first be offered in 1984.

Russian now 'Slavic'

Monash's Russian department of old has a new name which more accurately reflects the breadth of its teaching programs.

It is now called the department of Slavic Languages.

The chairman of the department, Professor G. J. Marvan, says that the selection of Slavic languages offered at Monash is the most comprehensive of any Australian university.

And, he adds, many of the courses have been tailored to meet the cultural and educational needs of members of Victoria's large Slavic communities.

Linguistic studies are offered by the department in Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, West Slavic and South Slavic. Approval has been sought for the introduction of Ukrainian.

With the exception of the basic course in Russian, there is a pre-requisite for entry of basic competence in a Slavic language.

In offering such studies at university level, Professor Marvan says that his department is making a significant

contribution towards the development of a multi-cultural society.

There is a demonstrable need within the Slavic communities, he says, for opportunities for language maintenance. The department's programs also offer younger generations the chance to convert a vernacular familiarity with a language into a productive means of communication.

The department has also pursued its commitment to bilingualism by assisting introduction of some six Slavic and Baltic languages as HSC subjects since the mid-'70s.

It is estimated that there are some 200,000 Victorians whose native language or that of their families is covered by courses in the department of Slavic Languages.

Professor Marvan says that the quality of teaching at Monash is helped by Slavic language holdings in the Main Library — "one of the biggest and most versatile collections in the country".



● The retiring Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, discusses 'John Monash: A Biography' with its author, Dr Geoffrey Serle, at the launching.

Photo: Julie Fraser.

Sir Zelman launches book

"Monash emerges as a very big man, with wide-ranging interests, of high but not the highest capacity, extraordinarily thorough and meticulous in detail, almost, one might think, to the point of obsession."

That is the assessment of Sir Zelman Cowen who — as one of his last public duties in Victoria as Governor-General — launched Geoffrey Serle's book "John Monash: A Biography" in Robert Blackwood Hall on July 7.

Sir Zelman said that Dr Serle, Reader in History at Monash, had shown "sensitivity and reticence" in handling the copious material available to him as Monash's biographer. He was the first historian to be given free access to the First World War leader's private papers.

The result, according to Sir Zelman, is "a very good and very important book which makes a long awaited contribution of great significance to Australian history."

He continued: "The production and editing of the book seem to me to be very good and reflect great credit on the publishers, Melbourne University Press."

"And there can be no doubt that this

book adds further distinction to the name and standing of Geoffrey Serle.

"I have known and admired him for many years: we, in this respect like Monash, were at Scotch and Melbourne University; unlike Monash, who had passed this stage long before Rhodes' came into operation, we were both Rhodes Scholars and we overlapped at Oxford."

"Geoffrey Serle's scholarly work in Australian universities, and notably from a Monash base, has been of major importance, and 'John Monash: A Biography' confirms and advances his place and standing as an Australian historian and scholar."

Several members of Sir John Monash's family were among the guests which also included Brigadier David Whitehead, who served on Monash's staff in the war, leaders of the Jewish community, representatives of the State Electricity Commission (of which Monash was the first chairman), of the University of Melbourne (where he served as Vice-Chancellor), and of the RSL and other community groups.

John Monash: A Biography, Melbourne University Press. 600 pp. RRP: \$27.50.



● The Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, introduces Sir Zelman Cowen to members of Sir John Monash's family — Mrs Elizabeth Durre (a granddaughter) and Mr David Bennett (right, a grandson) and Mrs Bennett. Pictured in the background, centre, are Lady Cowen and Mr R. Zablud, president of the Victorian Jewish Board of Deputies.

Monash's victorious life

By Sir Louis Matheson

When, in 1958, the State Government legislated to establish Victoria's second university the suggestion was made, in a letter to 'The Age' (by Professor John Swan, now Dean of Science) that the new institution should be named after Sir John Monash.

The idea was readily adopted by the Minister of Education, Sir John Bloomfield, and since that time many new Australian universities — La Trobe and Deakin among them — have been named after famous men.

No name could have been more appropriate than that of Monash for he was himself a graduate in three disciplines; a competent and successful engineer, an outstanding military leader; and he established the State Electricity Commission. He was well-read, a good musician, and dedicated in the service of his old University — Melbourne. Despite his formidable intellectual powers and achievements he was evidently well-liked by many and universally respected. When he died his former soldiers gave him a hero's funeral.

All this was common knowledge to my generation but those of us who have never met him had some difficulty in identifying the heavy, unsmiling features of the portraits with the talented and likeable man they represented. Compare, for instance, the rather grim face on the dust-jacket of Geoffrey Serle's admirable biography with the man he describes.



● Monash — creator of the SEC. Pictured in 1926 at the brown coal workings, Yallourn.

Much of this difficulty arose from the mysterious absence of a proper biography. His wartime achievements were well-known from the writings of historians like C. E. W. Bean and from his own *The Australian Victories in France in 1918* but although he was known to have preserved a vast collection of papers, including diaries and letters that he kept all his life, it was not until 1975 that a professional historian was able to begin work on them.

In that year Mrs Bertha Bennett, Sir John's only child, finally agreed that Dr Serle, Reader in History at Monash University, might embark on a biography.

Not that Mrs Bennett was hostile to the University. On the contrary, she took a great interest in its development and was generous in presenting mementos of her father like the Grants of Arms, his sword and lance, bound volumes of letters of congratulations and many valuable photographs. But for reasons that can now easily be guessed at, she evidently did not want some of her father's actions to come under public scrutiny at least during her lifetime.

Serle's first task was the immense one of reading the papers to which he had been given access. A photograph shows him surrounded by the boxes of material which he was to spend five years in condensing into the present book. He was helped, of course, by his subject's meticulous habit of labelling and filing everything he kept but even so there was a vast amount of material to be studied. "They comprise," Serle says, "possibly the most extensive collection of private papers to have survived in this country."

"They remain an extraordinary near-complete record of an adult life."

The subject

Sir John Monash was a distinguished scholar — engineer — soldier who, among other achievements, led the Australian forces in France in World War I, was Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, and creator and first chairman of the SEC.



The reviewer

Sir Louis Matheson is a scholar and engineer who, among his achievements, was the guiding influence behind another Victorian public institution in its early years. He was first V-C of the University named in Monash's honor.

And what emerges from all this?

First, Monash's intellectual powers. It is much easier to mention the two or three things that he found difficult — Latin, typewriting, conjuring — than to catalogue the many subjects that he mastered brilliantly. But the clever schoolboy was less successful at his university than was to be expected and, indeed, in today's world he would have been eliminated after his first year. But in 1882 he could keep going indefinitely: it was not until 1891 that he graduated in Civil Engineering. Of course he had done all sorts of things in the meantime and it seems that it was his wide interests and perhaps especially his fascination with the theatre and concerts that caused his early failures.

He had other distractions: student politics and the newly-formed militia occupied much of his time and energy; he wrote a great deal in his private diaries, to friends and in the students' 'Review'; he walked in the country, played the piano, went to parties, and supplemented the small allowance his parents gave him by private coaching. It is hardly surprising that his attempts to pass examinations by last-minute cramming were less than convincing.

In 1885 he took a job with the contractor who was building Princes Bridge and from then on he worked as an engineer first as an employee and later in partnership with Noble Anderson.

Monash was a very introspective young man, as his diary reveals, but perhaps it was his penchant for writing everything down — and then preserving it — that was more remarkable than what he wrote.

But what do you make of this? "I am very satisfied with the past year . . . My vanity has been flattered by the clear demonstration that I possess the capabilities of rising above my surroundings. Repeated successes have implanted in me a feeling of superiority present or future over those with whom I come in contact . . . In the militia, I left many behind me, and I have made a magnificent start in my profession . . ."

It was not surprising that he was, at first, far from popular in the militia units to which he was attached. Socially, however, he was a great success and charmed a whole series of girls with enviable ease. Although he was a good lecturer and speaker on subjects that he was expert in, he avoided purely social speeches because "he was averse to be seen not to excel at anything he undertook."

His early years as a civil engineer, trying to make a living in the depression of the 1890s, were very difficult and it was only when he and Anderson became the Victorian agents for the Monier

reinforced concrete patents that he began to build a successful business, although his skill as an expert in arbitration cases brought him useful commissions.

His marriage to Vic Moss — on the rebound from a passionate affair with the wife of his assistant — was not a great success but the outcome (his daughter Bertha) eventually became the woman in his life.

Quite early in his professional life he adopted the practice of making a daily agenda of work to be done and striking out each item when disposed of. This systematic, analytical approach to his work not only gave him a deep sense of satisfaction in his powers; it proved to be an essential component in his later military and administrative successes.

It is not necessary here to describe Serle's account of his wartime career for, although much detail and useful comment is now provided, the broad outlines of the story were already well known.

The culmination of Monash's career came with his work to establish the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and especially its generating stations in the Latrobe Valley. Serle's discussion of the politico-technical complications of the closing years of his life is excellent; his description of Monash's continual advocacy of the importance of what he was doing reminded me very much of Sir William Hudson's enthusiastic defence of the Snowy Mountains scheme. Maybe great engineers have to be persuaders and propagandists no less than constructors.



● Monash — the soldier. Pictured the day before the Battle of Hamel (July 3, 1918) with the Australian Prime Minister, Billy Hughes, on the front. Historical photos from SEC publication: 'Monash'.

Was Sir John Monash a genius?

That depends on how you define the word. He certainly had an infinite capacity for taking pains and he believed profoundly in the dictum from Ecclesiastes: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy whole might." And he was exceptionally well endowed with might, physical and intellectual.

He received many honours but only from the British and foreign governments; there were no Australian honours and it was not until 1930, a year before his death, that he was promoted full general.

He was a great university man, vice-chancellor of Melbourne and for many years a member of its Council. He wanted students to become educated men with a knowledge of the laws of Nature, of the history of civilisation and of art, music and literature. "To whatever extent we lack these things, to that extent is our vision and outlook limited and cramped."

When Sir Robert Menzies was once speaking about Monash he said: "It was a most brilliant stroke when this University was named after him because for a century, or two centuries, or three centuries to come, young men and women will be heard to ask 'Why was this University named after this man?'"

"And then they will learn something about him and in that sense his great soaring spirit, his superb qualities will be memorialised for centuries to come."

'Teachers not moral guardians' — educationist

A common conservative criticism of teachers today is that they are not just intellectually and professionally incapable but morally unsound. They do not "set a good example".

But according to Professor Peter Musgrave, of the Monash Education faculty, contemporary codes of morality are "so very tolerant of differences that what may be demanded in a teacher is difficult to predict".

Under present social conditions, teacher training institutions could not be expected to act as guardians of public morality by the selection of students into their courses, determining who will be future teachers.

Professor Musgrave's remarks on moral codes in teaching were made in a paper delivered to the 12th annual conference of the South Pacific Association for Teacher Education held at Chisholm Institute of Technology (Frankston campus) last month. He spoke on change in teacher education.

Professor Musgrave said it could be argued that, at present, teachers were expected to teach pupils a moral code stricter than that which their parents wished to observe themselves.

"They see teachers as more appropriate agents to instil what they themselves will not and can not do," he said.

Those in teacher training must respond in two ways:

"First, they must make clear to those in power that teacher training may in some senses be about moral education but that contemporary moral codes are so wide and situational in application that to see our colleges and faculties as agents of social control is inappropriate.

"But, secondly, somewhere in our courses we must prepare our students for the position in which

they would find themselves so that they can appreciate their place in moral education and moral change.

"Moral innovators are liable to sanctions. Students must be helped to recognise what is dangerous knowledge, not so that they do not try to teach it but so that they are aware there may be consequences, some of which may be averted by prior consultation with parents but some of which may not."

In his paper, Professor Musgrave nominated initial teacher training as the area of teacher education requiring most attention in the next decade, as opposed to, say, in-service training.

His view was that the needs of teachers could still be seen in terms of academic knowledge, or theory of education, and experience.

"What those in initial teacher training have to decide is how much of each is needed and, above all, how the course of training can be put together so that our students begin to bring all the parts together in their own minds," he said.

"It is only if they do this that, when they leave us and take their first position, they will have begun to form a rudimentary unified theory of educational practice which they can apply to the increasingly varied educational situations in which they find themselves."

These are some of the problems in initial teacher training that Professor Musgrave outlined in his paper:

• University faculties of Education have "immense problems" in that they have no control over what academic knowledge the teachers they train will have. The students' undergraduate training has been directed by non-Educational criteria, often by the probability that they will ultimately do research. On the other hand, teacher

training colleges have a "wonderful chance" to prepare intending teachers in a more appropriate way by considering carefully what knowledge will be taught in main subject courses and how it will be presented.

• "Serious problems" arise in Education courses because of the huge number of concepts introduced to students in a brief period.

"The result of the present manner of teaching Education is that the students end up with a mish-mash of unrelated and often half-understood material swirling around in their minds."

The best method of teaching a widely-based professional theory of educational practice lies in proper team teaching by "groups of specialists who know something of each others' concerns and methods, who attend each others' lectures and who give tutorials together."

• There are constraints on the practical experience teacher training institutions can make available to students. One of the sources of this is teacher unions which have become deeply involved in regulations, "about who does what and for how much".

But there is another important, more fundamental problem:

"There is now a very great variety of ways of running schools and of teaching styles permissible in our educational systems. Therefore one has to ask: For which part of the educational system is a student being trained?"

"Is he to be a teacher in an elite independent school, a progressive independent school, a progressive state school, a country high school, or a tough secondary school in an inner city area?"

The different styles that will form the "pedagogic personality" of the future teacher are radically different in each type of school.

Issues in health and education

Is health a fundamental right?

Can health be regarded as a fundamental human "right"?

The Declaration of Alma-Ata calls for universal recognition of it as such. And it defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing", not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Further, the Declaration urges that governments, international organisations and the world community should work in the next 20 years towards the attainment by all peoples of the world of a level of health "that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life".

The Declaration was formulated at a conference on primary health care held by the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund at Alma-Ata, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakstan, in 1978.

The Dean of Medicine at Monash, Professor Graeme Schofield, considered some of the issues raised by it in the third annual Oration delivered to a meeting of the Association of Monash Medical Graduates recently.

His topic was "An Acceptable Level of Health for All by the Year 2000".

The Declaration, Professor Schofield said, was a "challenging and altogether important" statement which merited more serious attention than it had received so far.

Some of its goals, he said, could not be achieved at present because the necessary expertise did not exist. But the document should not be dismissed "as an expression of pious but impractical hope".

Professor Schofield said that the achievement throughout the world by the year 2000 of a level of health matching that in Australia at present would represent "a massive gain for mankind".

"Given a substantial reordering of personal and national priorities, that gain can be achieved," he said. "The capacities and the resources are available. The way is there and only the will needs to be found."

Overseas aid

Australia could assist some of the developing countries to achieve the Alma-Ata goals through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau and schemes such as the Australian Universities International Development Program.

But the Declaration also had domestic implications: "Is the health of the present Australian community at a level which is 'acceptable'?" Professor Schofield asked.

"Although placed advantageously in matters of health, we are far from the

utopian ideal envisaged in the Declaration of Alma-Ata," he said.

There were still very many outstanding primary health care problems in Australia along with other advanced countries. Some of these were highlighted, for example, during the International Year of Disabled Persons.

Professor Schofield said that Australia, as a matter of policy, could afford an additional \$300 m. a year for comprehensive primary care.

On the direction of health spending in advanced societies, Professor Schofield said: "I believe that the centripetal force of modern medical technology will ensure that the universities, the teaching hospitals and the research institutions in scientifically advanced countries will all continue with their attempts to unravel the many major medical problems for which at present there are no lasting solutions.

"I think it likely that yet further advances will be made in countries which already have advanced levels of health care and that these gains will be made with the use of funds that otherwise might be made available to disadvantaged countries.

"Present momentum must be maintained."

Education lecture

"Is he to be a little Lord God Almighty?"

That question was asked by a Member of Victoria's Parliament during discussion of a Bill which established the position of Director of Education.

And it's the title given by Professor Richard Selleck, of the Education faculty, to the 1982 John Smyth Memorial Lecture which he will deliver on Friday, August 13 at 8 p.m. in the basement lecture theatre of the Science Education Building at Melbourne State College.

The lecture — "an historical reflection on the relationship between the Victorian Education Department's senior administrators and government" — will be free and open to the public.

Professor Selleck has recently written a biography of Frank Tate, who was Victorian Director of Education for 26 years from 1902. During those years Tate laid the foundations upon which the present system of education is built. He was responsible for the introduction of State high and technical schools and for the development of the administrative structure which is still recognisable today.

The book, "Frank Tate: A Biography" has been published by Melbourne University Press.

For further information on the Smyth Lecture contact Mr Robert Boyd on 20 2501.

Do we need a Bill of Rights?

The only way in which Australia could get a Bill of Rights that would bind the Commonwealth and would be beyond the power of Parliament to repeal or vary by ordinary law was by constitutional change, Sir Harry Gibbs said in a recent lecture at Monash.

Sir Harry, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, was giving the 11th Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture.

"Such a change seems unlikely to occur," he said.

"In any case, is it desirable?" he asked.

Sir Harry devoted much of his lecture to a discussion of the arguments for and against the inclusion in the Constitution of a Bill designed to protect and enforce individual rights and freedoms.

One powerful motive for seeking constitutional protection for a Bill of Rights was the fear of what Lord Acton called "the tyranny of the majority," he said.

In a society which had a Constitution which was unitary and uncontrolled, the legislature, being sovereign, could do anything. A party which had gained control of such a legislature might be able to secure perpetual power for itself by passing legislation to gerrymander the electoral boundaries, deprive citizens of particular races or classes of the vote, or prolong indefinitely the life of the legislature.

A less pessimistic fear was that a majority might exercise its power so as to deny human rights to minorities, or to individuals of particular classes, even though it did not do anything so drastic as to subvert representative government or effect a revolution in society.

Reforming the law

Another, and quite different reason for the enactment of a Bill of Rights he said, was that it would serve as a possible means of reforming the law generally. According to this argument, it was "not the excesses of the legislators, but the errors resulting from judicial decision, for which a Bill of Rights would provide a remedy."

A suggested disadvantage of a Bill of Rights, he said, was that to permanently fetter the power of the legislature would be incompatible with the principles of democratic government.

"It would not seem to me undemocratic to adopt, by democratic means, a Constitution which did no more than place checks on the power of a governing majority to use its power oppressively," he said.

"The position may, however, be different if the checks are so rigid that it is virtually impossible to remove them when they are seen to be thwarting the will, not merely of a transient majority, but of the community as a whole."

A Bill of Rights, like any other statute, was a creature of its time, he said. Some of the rights which it protected might be regarded as of fundamental and enduring value. Others reflected contemporary values which were ephemeral.

The Constitution of the United States provides us with an example of this problem, he said. The Second Amendment provides that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

"If this guarantee has any effect in contemporary America, it must surely be a harmful one," he said.

Other arguments levelled against a Bill of Rights, he said, were that the effect which the words of a Bill of Rights would ultimately have were completely unpredictable, and the Judiciary might be damaged if required to enforce and apply a Bill of Rights.

"The history of the application of Bills of Rights shows that it is difficult to prophesy the manner in which any particular provision will be applied," he said.

Civil liberties

Whether a Bill of Rights was desirable in Australia, he said, depended upon "the assessment one makes first of the extent to which civil liberties in Australia are denied or threatened and, secondly, of the degree to which a Bill of Rights is likely to be effective and beneficial."

"Australia has in the past shown remarkable stability, and the citizens of this country enjoy more of the fundamental rights and freedoms than most," he said.

"One may hope that the danger of a conflict between races, classes or sections of society so bitter as to endanger fundamental civil liberties remains remote."

If such a danger were perceived — some had apprehended a threat of that kind in the UK and Canada — it would be a question of whether a Bill of Rights would avert it, he said.

Sir Harry said Judge Learned Hand had suggested that in "a society so riven that the spirit of moderation is gone, no Court can save."

On the other hand, it was possible that the courts might, by preventing a steady erosion of the rights of minority, prevent the frustration and conflict that causes the spirit of moderation to be destroyed.

"Had the Constitution of Northern Ireland, 50 years ago, included a Bill of Rights, would the present situation there have arisen?" he asked.

There may be a case, he said, for the Constitutional protection of such civil and political rights as are regarded as quite fundamental. But, again, the question was whether it was possible to frame a Bill of Rights which would not in the hands of the courts be given a much wider operation than its framers intended.

Concluding his lecture, Sir Harry said he had not felt it right to express any conclusion as to which way the balance of advantages and disadvantages inclined.

"I cannot however," he said, "agree with those who suggest that without a Bill of Rights the judges of Australia have failed to play an effective part in protecting the liberties of Australians."

"A Bill of Rights may strengthen their hands, but they are by no means impotent without it."

Chinese engineers visit Monash



Two distinguished Chinese engineers from the Harbin Institute of Technology visited Monash's faculty of Engineering for a week recently as part of an Australian tour.

They were Professor Li Jia-Bao, Vice-President of the Harbin Institute of Technology and a mechanical engineer, and Associate Professor Chow Chang-Yuan, Vice-Chairman of the Institute's department of Electrical Engineering, who has a special interest in circuit theory.

Professor Li and Associate Professor Chow held discussions with Australian academics on undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, especially laboratory work.

The Institute of Technology at Harbin is reputed to be one of China's foremost such institutions.

From left: Professor Chow, Professor Crisp, Professor Li, and Dr T. F. Berreen discuss the use of kinematic models in the Second Year Applied Mechanics Teaching Laboratory.

Photos: Eddie O'Neill

Greg wins coveted engineering prize



The latest winner of the J. W. Dodds Memorial Prize in Mechanical Engineering is Greg McPhee.

The prize — a bronze medallion and a cash award — is presented on the basis of (a) scholastic achievement, (b) potential as a practitioner, and (c) insights and understanding of mechanical engineering in Australia.

The Dodds Prize is given in memory of the late Mr Jim Dodds, founder of a small engineering enterprise which grew into the present firm of Clyde-Riley Dodds Pty. Ltd.

Pictured above at the presentation ceremony last month were Greg McPhee (second from left) with, from left, the Dean of Engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee, the General Manager of Clyde-Riley Dodds, Mr Gordon Page, and the Chairman of the department of Mechanical Engineering, Professor Bill Melbourne.

'Aircraft carrier not the answer' — Andrew Farran

Monash senior lecturer in Law, Mr Andrew Farran believes that acquisition of an aircraft carrier could cause a serious distortion in the future development of Australia's defence force structure.

Whatever the forebodings indicated by current events in the Middle East, Europe, or elsewhere, he said in a recent submission to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, none represented a direct threat to Australia greater than any other since the 1941-45 Pacific war.

Should any of them do so, he said, the defence needs of Australia would, in all probability, be closer to home. The threats would be more pervasive than could be effectively or substantially countered by a sole carrier force aided by the F18A fighter aircraft.

Mr Farran said that acquisition of a carrier and provision of the necessary ancillary equipment and manpower would mean less or no resources for what he believed were more relevant areas of defence force development.

Unless the international political climate "changed gravely for the worse", he pointed out, the existing level of Australian defence expenditure, in constant terms, was unlikely to alter. It was likely to remain at about 2.5 per cent or three per cent of GNP per annum.

"We are thus involved in a zero-sum game in the military sector," he said. "The acquisition of a carrier will mean

less or no resources for another capability."

Mr Farran said that in assessing defence capabilities the fact should not be overlooked that Australia was faced with a potentially huge task in defending its territories and interests. It had limited means to do so, and there would continue to be considerable uncertainty as to the nature and source of any threats that may have to be met.

Independent capability

"Whatever one's views of alliances, and 'the alliance' in particular", he said, "it would be foolhardy to structure Australia's defence forces essentially around those of allies, on the assumption that the allies will always be there when we need them."

"There could be many situations in which Australia may have to defend its interests, on its own, from its own resources."

"Hence the defence forces should be developed to have an effective, independent capability against a variety of political and military contingencies in the future."

A second error, he said, would be to equip ourselves essentially to exert political or diplomatic influence abroad — plying "distant seas with flag-ship, escorts etc., under full regalia" — at the expense of developing an integrated force

structure tailored to Australia's geography and political interests.

In his submission, Mr Farran advocated a force structure for Australia based on the concept of precision-equipped, small-unit mobility.

The overall need, he said, was to have the capacity to respond swiftly to wherever the threat might manifest itself.

It was also technologically proven, he said, that "small-unit platforms", whether designed for land, sea or air, were capable of supporting, and carrying with the requisite mobility, practically any of the most lethal of the current and future generations of precision-guided weapons. Only one of these weapons, in many instances, was needed to knock out a major capital (surface) vessel, or even a city.

Primary elements

The primary elements of the defence force he advocated were:

- First-rate intelligence, surveillance and electronic operational capabilities (e.g. national satellites, AWACs, Orion LRMPs, Jindalee etc.).
- Fast missile patrol boats, including hydrofoil/hovercraft, located at bases around Australia, with particular attention to the northwest, north and north-eastern coastal arcs.

● Patrol frigates and an expanded submarine fleet (for deterrence).

● STOL transport aircraft and APCs, helicopters, F18A fighter aircraft (protected against SAMs by pilotless drones or decoys, when necessary), and the maintenance of the F111s as an additional deterrent.

The Army should continue to develop amphibious skills, in addition to SAS (commando/anti-terrorist) operations, as a small-unit, as opposed to battalion-style, mobile force.

Cost

To develop and maintain such a force would probably cost at least 2.5 per cent to three per cent of GNP annually, he said.

Being an essentially small-unit and geographically dispersed force it could be more easily concealed and rendered less vulnerable to sudden or sporadic attack. It would also possess a very potent and sustained deterrent capability.

"No foreign state other than the two superpowers could have any confidence of moving against Australia or its interests with impunity in the face of such a force," he said.

It would have the necessary degree of "invulnerability, fire-power and mobility" to meet all but the most extreme threats to Australia's interests and survival.

Rabbi urges action on Wallenberg case

Seventy-three-year-old Simon Wiesenthal from his base in Vienna has spent all the years since World War II with a mission: to bring to justice Nazi war criminals in hiding.

His "catches" now number more than 1000: Adolf Eichmann the most notorious.

But Wiesenthal has said that there is now a more important task than hunting down an additional Nazi criminal. That is making the Soviet Union tell the truth about Raoul Wallenberg and if, as some believe, he is still alive in a Russian prison, securing his release.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat in Budapest during the War, is credited with having saved some 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis by setting up safe houses and, in the final days, persuading (bribing) officers not to carry out orders of extermination.

At War's end, the Russians imprisoned Wallenberg as a suspected spy (first believing he was a German spy, then one for the US). Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced Wallenberg's death in 1957. Reports from former Russian prisons in the years since, however, indicate that he did not die as claimed and may be alive today.

The Wallenberg case has been brought to the world's attention in the last few years largely as a result of efforts of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles.

Closely associated with that campaign has been Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Assistant Director of the Centre and Director of its Outreach Programs. Rabbi Cooper visited Australia last month as a guest of the B'nai/Hillel Foundation and spent a day at Monash meeting students and staff and giving a lecture on Wallenberg organised by the Monash Jewish Students Society and Amnesty International.

Why has the Wallenberg case taken until now to receive widespread demands for action?

Rabbi Cooper says that to answer that question requires an understanding of the Swedish psyche. Sweden, he claims, has been reluctant to push the case of one of its own nationals for several reasons.

"First, the Swedes are scared out of their minds by the Soviets. Secondly, Sweden has a tremendous, almost unbelievable, respect for protocol."

He says also that in the post-War years to 1979, Sweden had Socialist-dominated governments. The Wallenbergs are that country's leading industrialists and, he conjectures, not a case to be championed by governments of such a persuasion.

Rabbi Cooper believes that the Russians have never executed Wallenberg because they felt he could be used as a chip in a future crisis.

"Sweden has never forced the Soviets to play their hand," he says.



● (left) Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Assistant Director of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles, discusses the Wallenberg case with Rabbi Laibl Wolf, Chaplain to Monash Jewish students.

Not even in the recent Soviet-Swedish confrontation over a warship in Sweden's territorial waters.

Rabbi Cooper says he is personally convinced that Wallenberg did not die in the '40s or '50s; there is "decent" evidence from former Soviet prisoners that he was alive in the '60s; and "circumstantial" evidence that he was alive into the '70s.

"The point is, Rabbi Cooper says, "it is not our responsibility to prove that he is alive or dead. The onus of proof is on the Russians who, it must be remembered, changed their story on Wallenberg's whereabouts four times to 1957."

Rabbi Cooper is keen to motivate a "sophisticated response" to Wallenberg's plight hoping, for

example, that Australian governments, academics and key figures will add his case to their human rights agenda.

Rabbi Cooper has also worked extensively among survivors of the Holocaust and, most recently, helped to organise the production "Genocide" which won this year's Oscar for best documentary.

He believes it is important that the experiences of concentration camp survivors be recorded on film "so that future generations can learn that it must never happen again." Australia has an important role to play in this, he says. It seems likely that, outside Israel, this country has the highest proportion of Holocaust survivors in its Jewish population.

A powerful Stevie but 'her feet too firmly on the ground'

By Stephanie Tremethick

STEVIE, a joint production of the Victorian Arts Council and the Alexander Theatre, had a short season in the Alex. which ended last night. This month it goes on an extensive tour of Victoria, visiting 18 centres in almost as many nights. Our reviewer is an experienced British actress now resident in Australia.

Once neglected London suburbs have, in their turn flourished and become the enclaves of the trendy Left.

Islington, Camden Town and Fulham have become the latter-day Bedford Parks and Dulwich Villages. But in this constant pursuit of the fleet figure of fashionable acceptance, Palmers Green has remained inviolate. No migrant yet has dared take that giant stride across the North Circular Road, which snakes like some sort of Styx across the northern suburbs.

It was in this shunned, unfashionable area that Florence Margaret Smith, better known through her poetry as Stevie Smith, made her home with her aunt — 'the Lion'. The house in Avondale Road, Palmers Green was a haven for Stevie: 'a house of female habitation' where fear was held at bay although it 'knocked loud/Upon the door'. Time stood still within its walls, and life was filled by the trivia of the domestic

round and the small ritual of pre-dinner sherry.

When the ageing Lion declined in health, Stevie gave up her job as secretary in the publishing house of Newnes, Pearson, where during office hours she had done much of her writing, to devote herself to her aunt, continuing her writing at home.

Hugh Whitemore's play, *Stevie*, is a delicate tissue woven out of the biography of the poet and her writings. The whole is so sensitively and skilfully managed that her poetry merges almost imperceptibly with the largely reminiscent dialogue to create not just the story of her life, but the very essence of it. It is a totally absorbing play; at times witty and amusing, frequently poignant, but above all enthralling.

Don Mackay's production was compelling and, dramatically, extremely effective — although, perhaps at the expense of a lightness of touch

that would have allowed the vulnerability and underlying fragility of the poet to be more adequately suggested.

As it was, Anne Phelan's Stevie had her feet, clad in serviceable lisle stockings and a solid pair of Hush Puppies, too firmly planted on the ground. It was a powerful performance, with an abundance of vitality and warmth that was arresting and endearing. Lacking, however, was the mercurial quality of Stevie Smith, as evinced by the dual spirit of her poetry — a mixture of the humorous and whimsical with a dark presentiment of 'the word of fear'.

In response to a more fragile Stevie, Queenie Ashton's aunt could have displayed more sufficiency: but she lived up to Stevie Smith's commemoration to 'Auntie Lion' in her first novel: 'You are yourself like shiny gold'.

And Kirk Alexander, as the Friend, spoke much of the poetry with a control and focus that contributed greatly to the production.

The airy, opaline setting by Jennie Tate was visually delightful, but it did not evoke the strength and sternness to which Stevie Smith refers in writing about the house in Avondale Road. In fact the set possessed the very air of capriciousness and fluidity that we should have been aware of in Stevie's disposition.

Moving production

Such balances, between Stevie and Aunt, and between Stevie and the setting, could have been more carefully considered. However, the injudicious distribution of weight, where it did occur, was not enough to detract substantially from what was an affecting and moving production: the dramatic portrayal of a woman whose will was indomitable even though she was... 'much too far out all my life/And not waving but drowning'.

An exercise in unstable irony?

Sir: We are all familiar with the concept of irony: a speaker conveys some meaning, usually satirical, which differs from the apparent assertion.

Lately I have been interested in a slightly more difficult concept, that of **unstable irony**, wherein it is unclear which meaning is ostensible and which intended. Examples are difficult to find. Defoe's novel *Moll Flanders* is the textbook example. However, "Brian Steer's" interesting letter (*Reporter* 5-85) provides a slightly more modern instance.

"Brian Steer" (surely, one feels, from a fictional character) uses the traditional life-denying language of the repressive patriarch, with his references to "the justly deserved consequences... of immoral lives" and "refraining from fornication and sexual immorality."

Note the genuine writer's careful characterisation of his persona: the jarring use of such a word as "fornication" in a letter whose diction is normally from an altogether different register; the careful tautology of "fornication and sexual immorality." The characterisation of "Steer" as "Student" (a traditionally subversive role) jars unsettlingly with his authoritarian attitudes.

"Steer" is also shown as asking foolish rhetorical questions ("... are our researchers encouraging immorality...?") and offering vague pseudo-statements ("there is a lot more to life than the medical fraternity will ever be able to tell us").

He displays crypto-self-contradiction, placing inverted commas around the word "experts" to subvert concepts of moral expertise, while drawing upon just such concepts in his fulminations against "sexual immorality."

Finally, the creator of "Steer" allows his character to reveal his own lack of



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relevant experience through the ludicrously coy disclaimer that painful diseases are a necessary deterrent only "for some"; "Steer" presumably congratulates himself for his own pure urges in this unfortunate parenthesis.

Yet I feel that the real author has botched his job to some extent.

The characterisation of "Steer" is inconsistent. His language often shows a restraint which makes the reader suspect that his message was meant to be read straightforwardly.

Such lapses out of the tones of damnation and self-righteousness tend to vitiate or even subvert the author's implicit message of praise for humane researchers.

Will the real "Brian Steer" (ah, symbolic name, conflating the subverted religious experience of Monty Python with the concept of forceful guidance)... will the real Steer please charge?

Russell Blackford
Department of English

LECTURE

One of the few women who mix it with men on Australian boards of directors will address the next meeting of the Australian Federation of University Women (Southern Suburbs Group).

She is Miss Linda von Nierkerk, a director of Ogilvy and Mather in Sydney, who will talk on "The Psychology of Advertising and the Consumer".

The meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 28 in Rotunda theatre 3 at 7.45 p.m.

For further information contact Pat Minton on 568 1017.

Important dates

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

- 1: Courses and Careers (afternoon of informal advice and discussion, 1-4.30 p.m.).
- 2: 'Application to Graduate' forms are now available from Student Records for Bachelor degree candidates in their final year who expect to qualify for their degree at the forthcoming annual examinations and who wish to have their degree conferred at a graduation ceremony in 1983. Bachelor degree candidates must apply to have their degrees conferred. Forms should be lodged at Student Records by the beginning of third term.
- 7: Second term ends.
- 9: Third term begins for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital students).
- 13: Second term ends for Dip.Ed.
- 14: Break begins for LL.M. by coursework. Second term ends for Medicine IV.
- 23: Study break begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed. Psych., and M.Ed.St.
- 30: Third term begins. Second half-year for

LL.M. by coursework resumes. Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed over the whole of the teaching year for it to be classified as discontinued (excluding Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., M.Ed., M.Ed.St., and Medicine IV, V and VI). If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as failed. In exceptional circumstances the Dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between August 30 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

Last date for discontinuance of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma bachelor degree and Master preliminary candidates, and by Master candidates, defined as coursework candidates, to be eligible for 25% refund of the 1982 Union fees paid (not applicable to students taking Summer Term subjects).

Biochemistry congress

Some 2300 scientists — including visitors from more than 60 countries — will attend the 12th International Congress of Biochemistry to be held in Perth from August 15 to 21.

The Congress, which is attracting delegates from Africa, Asia, and the Soviet bloc as well as Western countries, is being sponsored by the Australian Academy of Science, the International Union of Biochemistry and the Australian Biochemical Society Inc.

Chairman of the organising committee is Professor A. W. Linnane and the executive secretary is Associate Professor B. N. Preston, both of the Monash Biochemistry department. Other members of the 11-man organising committee from Monash are Dr M. K. Gould and Dr P. L. Jeffrey.

Professor Linnane says: "The purpose of IUB congresses is to give

biochemists and allied scientists the chance to meet and to learn of recent advancements, not only in their own field of interest but other domains."

The scientific program includes seven plenary lectures, 54 symposia with invited speakers, poster presentations and a feature new to IUB congresses, a large number of specialist colloquia.

The areas covered by symposia will include: the genome; mechanism of protein synthesis and post-transcriptional control; growth and differentiation; biochemistry of immunology; metabolism and regulation; hormones; plant biochemistry; membranes; bioenergetics; mechanism and regulation of enzyme action; structure and function of structural and conjugate proteins including contractile proteins; and neurochemistry.

These Monash activities are open to the public — and you're invited!

Fiesta! At the Alex in September

Rio comes to Monash next month with a three-night festival of Latin American music at the Alexander Theatre.

There will be a different program on each of the nights — September 2, 3 and 4 — and the event is expected to receive enthusiastic support from Melbourne's Hispanic community which will be supplying many of the artists.

Organising the festival — called "Son '82" — is Denis Close, tutor in the department of Spanish. The idea for it grew from Denis's observation that among audiences at his previous Brazilian and Latin

American concerts there were not only the expected students and musicians but also a significant number of South Americans.

"There are some first class performers in this community," says Denis. "Unfortunately they don't always get the exposure they deserve. The festival will gather together the best of these artists."

The music presented will be from most Latin American countries with styles ranging from folk to contemporary pop, with a touch of jazz and classical.

Among the performers will be the Chilean quartet, Apurima; Denis



● Brazilian musician Sadin demonstrates the berimbau, a musical bow taken to his country by African slaves.

Close's two groups, Tutuca and Pipoca; guitarist, Helmut Becker; multi-instrumentalist, Sadin; the dance troupe, Tradicion Argentina; and the Paraguayan harpist, Alfirio Cristaldo.

Tickets for "Son '82" will be on sale from the Alex. The event is being staged with assistance from the Vera Moore Fund.

The blood wedding of the year

A narration of the marriage of Frankenstein's son to Dracula's daughter with other stories, if you'll excuse the pun, in the same vein?

The Monash University Choral Society will tell such dark tales, in song, in the work *Horroratorio* to be performed in the Union Theatre on August 4 and 5. The lighthearted piece will have dramatic lashings to make it more than just a recital.

MonUCS publicity officer, Helen Millicer, says that, "following the Society's lapse in sanity", its public performance after that, in late September, will be more traditional fare in the Toorak Uniting Church. The program will consist of works by Benjamin Britten and Vaughan Williams' "Mass in G Minor" for unaccompanied double choir.

Then, looking ahead a little, the MonUCS annual free Christmas concert will be held on December 21 in Robert Blackwood Hall. It will also feature the newly formed Monash University Orchestra.

New recruits

Helen says that the Choral Society is one of the oldest clubs on campus and now has more than 50 members. New recruits, however, are always welcome.

Helen says: "The singing ability of some choristers is of such a high standard that they perform solo parts in our major performances. In our last concert, one of our basses, David McLean, sang alongside well-known Melbourne soloists in performances of Haydn's 'Mass in Time of War' and Handel's 'Dixit Dominus'.

"It was such a success that the recording hardly had to be edited." Last May, MonUCS members headed to Sydney for the 33rd Intersvarsity Choral Festival. More than 150 choristers from universities around Australia worked on Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis", with Georg Tintner as conductor.

The 34th Intersvarsity will be held next May in the new Melbourne Concert Hall. In the meantime, a "minifest" will be held in Tasmania next January.

Anyone interested in Choral Society membership is invited to attend rehearsals held every Tuesday evening in the Music Auditorium in the Menzies building. Experience is not a pre-requisite.

For further information check the Daily News sheet or contact Helen on 29 5206.

Upfront boys

Alex Buzo's farce about the rituals of office life, "The Front Room Boys" will be staged in the Ground Floor Theatre of the Menzies building from August 3 to 7 at 8 p.m.

The play will be performed by students of the English department directed by Peter Fitzpatrick.

Tickets are available from the English department office, room 707 of the Menzies building (ext. 2140). Cost is \$3; \$2 for students.

Renewable energy seminars

A leading Danish physicist will give a series of seminars at Monash this month on "Renewable Energy Futures".

He is Professor Bent Sorensen, of the Roskilde University Centre, who will give seminars on Monday, August 2 (4 p.m. to 7 p.m.), Wednesday, August 4 (5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.), and Friday, August 6 (4 p.m. to 7 p.m.). The series is being organised by the Graduate School of Environmental Science and will be held in the School's seminar room.

Professor Sorensen, who is visiting Australia under the Australian-European Awards program, is the author of the textbook *Renewable Energy Systems*. He is a leading

researcher in the Nordic region renewable energy scenario study and is well known for his work on wind energy systems. His recent work has included a technology assessment (in socio-economic terms) of energy systems and problems of energy in Third World countries.

His first seminar at Monash will look generally at energy future studies. The second will be concerned specifically with the role of renewables, and the third will look at the social, institutional, political and economic factors involved in implementing renewable energy futures.

For further information contact Dr David Crossley on ext. 3837.

J. O'S.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the first week of September, 1982.

Copy deadline is Friday, August 27. Early copy is much appreciated.

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

AUGUST 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.

2: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Organ recital by Harold Fabrikant. Works by Raison, Couperin, J. S. Bach, Buxtehude. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

ENVIRONMENTAL FORUMS —

"The future potential of renewable energy sources," 5 p.m. 4: "Energy futures studies in Europe and North America", 4 p.m. 6: "Implementing renewable energy futures", 4 p.m. All seminars by Professor Bent Sorensen, Roskilde University Centre, Denmark. Environmental Science Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 3837, 3840.

MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR —

"A comparison of the effect of ethnic mix on policies and outcomes in Canada and Australia", by Dr W. Bostock, University of Tasmania. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2825.

4: ANNUAL LECTURES ON INDONESIA — "Reflections on growing up in coastal Sumatra", an interview and discussion with Amy Davidson, Nuim Khaiyath, Sadaruddin Munir and Eddy Rice. Pres. by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R4. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3197.

5: ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE "Land — Aboriginal Relationship through Religion", by Mr Noel Wallace. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

6-8: MUSICAL — "Bells are Ringing", presented by Heritage Musical Theatre

of Waverley. Alex. Theatre. 8 p.m. Performances also August 10-14, matinee August 14 at 2 p.m. Bookings: 848 5806, or 375 1925.

6: CONCERT — Presbyterian Ladies College Senior School Concert, featuring instrumental and choral items. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5, students and pensioners \$2.50.

7: SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series B, 5-8 year-olds) — Woodnut Green Folk Opera. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4.50, children \$3.50. CONCERT — Lilydale Adventist Academy in Concert, featuring Victorian State A-Grade Junior Brass Band, and the School Choir. 7.30 p.m. RBH. Further information and tickets: 728 2373 or 728 2849.

8: SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT — Margaret Baker-Genovesi — soprano, Donald Thornton — piano. Works by Ravel, Wolf, Gellini and Pizzetti. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

9: SEMINAR — "Children at Risk," for professional staff. Pres. by Centre for Continuing Education. Fee: \$26.50 (incl. dinner). Inquiries and enrolments: ext. 3719.

10: HSC LECTURES presented by Monash Department of Accounting and Finance. 9.30-11.30 a.m. Lecture Theatres R1 & R5. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2392.

LECTURE — "Biological Experiments in Space" by Dr J. Hoh, University of Sydney. Pres. by Monash Space Association. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre H5. Admission free. Inquiries: 860 2070.

14-15: CONFERENCE — One Earth Gathering 1982. Saturday 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Sunday 9.30 a.m.-7 p.m. RBH. Admission: \$45. Write to: Winifred Nevile, 60 Bayswater Road, Croydon 3136, phone 723 2584.

15: SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT — the Melbourne Brass Ensemble. Works by Purcell, Scheidt, Lebow, Ewald, Calvert. 2.30 p.m. RBH.

Admission free.

18: LECTURE "Semiology and the Mass Media", by Umberto Eco. Pres. by department of Visual Arts. 11 a.m. Visual Arts Studio, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2112.

18-22: COMIC OPERA — "HMS Pinafore" with Dennis Olsen. Presented by Melbourne Music Theatre Company. Nightly at 8 p.m., matinees August 21 and 22 at 2 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$13.50, pensioners \$10.50, children \$8.50.

19: CONCERT — ABC Monash Series No. 4: The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by John Hopkins, with the Melbourne Chorale. Works by Mendelssohn. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$10.60, B. Res. \$8.60, C. Res. \$6.60; students and pensioners A. Res. \$8.60, B. Res. \$6.60, C. Res. \$5.60.

22: SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT — Trio Victoria. Michael Kisin — violin, Stephen Finnerty — cello, Brian Chapman — piano. Works by Smetana, Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

23-27: AUGUST HOLIDAY WORKSHOPS AT THE ARTS & CRAFTS CENTRE. Mime, Ballet, Drama, Motor Maintenance, Photography. For further information please ring exts. 3096, 3180.

23-27: INTER-VARSITY JUDO COMPETITION. Sports Centre. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3103.

24-SEPT. 4: CHILDREN'S THEATRE — "Patrick's Hat Trick" presented by Alexander Theatre. Daily at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., Saturdays at 2 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, children \$4.

31: RED CROSS MOBILE BLOOD BANK. 9.45 a.m. - 3 p.m. Arts Assembly Rooms SG01-SG04. Appointments must be made at the Union Desk. Inquiries: ext. 3143.