

It took an engineer!

And a Monash one at that



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While the nation as a whole rejoiced a week ago today as *Australia II* did what no other boat has done in 132 years, there was cause for special celebration and an outburst of great pride at Monash.

Skipper of the "yacht that did it" in the America's Cup, John Bertrand, is a Monash graduate. So too is one of the grinders on the crew, William Baillieu. A second grinder, Brian Richardson, was associated with the Monash rowing team in the early '70s although he was not a student here.

John Bertrand graduated with an honours degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1970. His fourth year project in 1969, which earned him a high distinction, was on "Investigations into the performance of a 12-metre yacht sail". It dealt with optimum jib and mainsail configurations.

His supervisor, Professor Bill Melbourne, himself associated with the design of the 1967 challenger *Dame Pattie*, remembers that the two used to joke that an Australian yacht wouldn't win the America's Cup "until it had an engineer at the helm".

John was awarded a Full Blue by the Sports and Recreation Association in 1968 — the University's first and only such award for yachting.

In 1972, William Baillieu was awarded a Full Blue for rowing. William was stroke on the Monash team which won the Oxford-Cambridge intervarsity boat race held on the Manning River, Taree, NSW, in that same year. He also represented Australia in rowing at the '72 Olympics.

William completed his Bachelor of Economics degree in 1974 and graduated in May 1976.

Brian Richardson rowed for Monash in local events in the early '70s.



● THE VICTORS — John Bertrand (left), skipper of the America's Cup winner, *Australia II*, and syndicate head, Alan Bond. Photo: The Sun.

Final year thesis that pointed the way

"Investigations into the performance of a 12 metre yacht sail".

That is the title of a fourth year Mechanical Engineering thesis submitted in 1969 by a young man who Professor Bill Melbourne, project supervisor, remembers as being unassuming but quietly confident and determined.

The description "a person who knew where he was going" crops up without exception among those at Monash who remember our most public graduate of recent months: John Bertrand, captain, helmsman and sail designer of *Australia II*, the America's Cup winner.

Full Blue

Not only was John's technological interest in yachting fostered in Mechanical Engineering's wind tunnel. Practising his skills on the University's behalf, he represented Monash in intervarsity sailing events in 1967 and 1968, skippering a Sharpie class boat.

And the Sports and Recreation Association recognised a great sportsman in the making by awarding John a

Full Blue in its 1968 sporting awards. It is the first and only time the Association has made this award for yachting.

In the same year he was president of the Monash Sailing Club.

John Bertrand's years at Monash were 1966 to 1969. The year after, he travelled to the United States where he began a Master's degree in ocean engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology — and joined the crew of *Gretel II* in his first America's Cup challenge. He sailed with *Southern Cross* in 1974 and *Australia* in 1980 also.

By the time he enrolled at Monash he was already an Australian sailing champ — at age 16, in the VJ class.

There was common ground with Professor Melbourne who had been part of Warwick Hood's design team for *Dame Pattie*, the 1967 challenger.

Professor Melbourne says that the two often used to joke that an Australian yacht wouldn't win an America's Cup "until it had an engineer at the helm".

"And that is precisely John's strength," he says. "He combines two talents — a natural talent as a

yachtsman with that of a top-rate engineer who understands the mechanics involved in a yacht's performance. It's a point on which America has had the edge over its competitors for years.

"First and foremost, though, John is a great yachting."

Professor Melbourne says that it was quite clear John "would be the one to get there".

A grand plan

"Everything he has done has been quite deliberate — part of a grand plan perhaps. Yet he was always a pleasant and unassuming person and, you can tell when you see him on television, he's no different now."

Monash sports administrator, Doug Ellis, remembers John Bertrand as an extremely courteous and likeable person — "quiet, but he knew what he was about".

"Sailing was a passion," says Doug. Bruce Kuhnell, a student in the same class as John Bertrand, is now senior lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at Monash.

It was a class of 18 — somewhat smaller than final year classes of 50 or so in later times.

He recalls John as a good student, a "gentleman", but quiet — something of a loner. The hallmark of a true sailor perhaps.

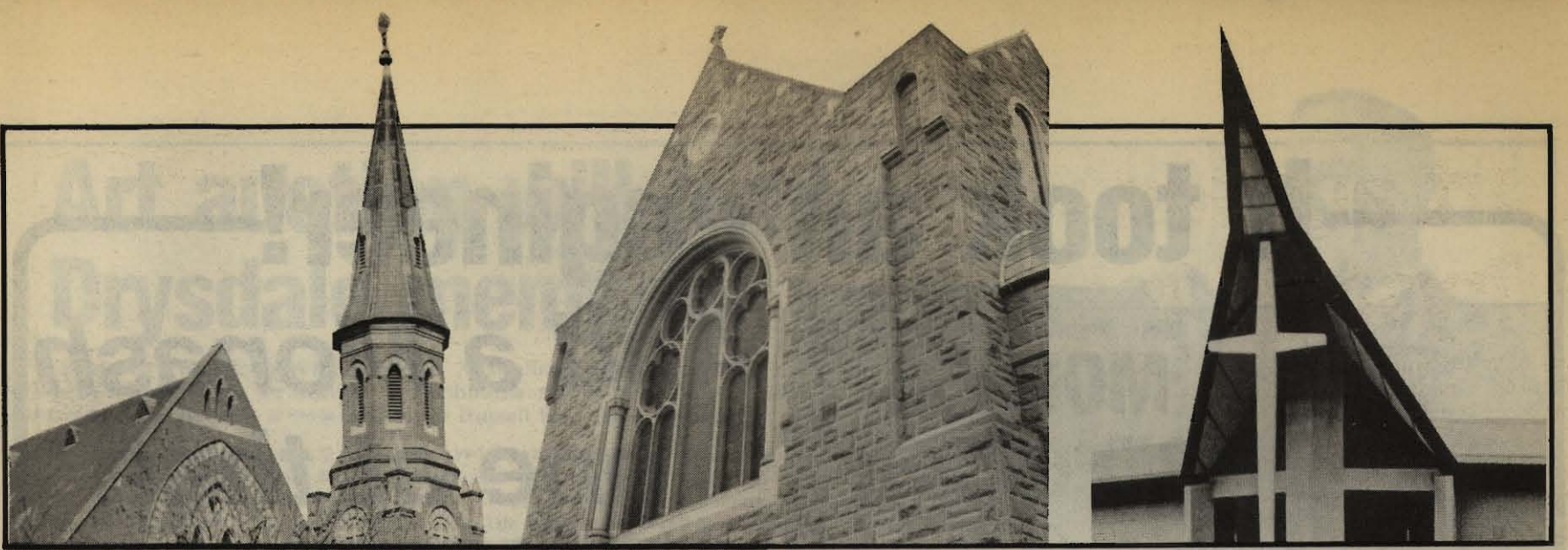
As well as the America's Cup, John has been a member of Australian Admiral's Cup teams in 1973, 1977 and 1980. He is a former world champion in the Soling class and represented Australia in the Finn class at the 1972 and 1976 Olympics, winning a Bronze Medal at the latter.

He was set to go to the 1980 Olympics when the Australian team withdrew. He then understudied Jim Hardy in Australia in the 1980 America's Cup challenge against *Freedom*, skippered by Dennis Conner, his 1983 opponent.

John came second in the 1981 two-tonne world championships, last year won the Australia Cup, and this year has picked up the Westpac Advance Australia Cup, the Lymington Cup and come second in the Hitachi Cup.

For a number of years he has run North Sails, sailmakers, in Melbourne.

Art auction boost to Drysdale memorial, p.3



Christianity in Australia

There has been no grievous decline in Christianity in Australia and there never was a "golden age" of full churches.

These are the facts, according to Dr Gary Bouma, senior lecturer in the sociology of religion at Monash.

Dr Bouma, who is also assistant curate at St John's Anglican Church, Toorak, says the statistics simply do not support the myths about Christianity in Australia.

"People have a sense that there was a golden age in the past — whether they think it was last century or the 1930s — when almost everybody went to church but I can't find it statistically.

"Attendance varying around the 25 per cent mark has been the rule for Australia since about 1860. A look at historical trends reveals a pattern of remarkable stability in the percentage attending."

Church attendance figures peaked at 30 per cent in 1960, the year after the largest Billy Graham crusade in Australia; but in surveys done since, the percentage who say they have been to church "within a week" has varied between 22 and 25 per cent.

However the sort of people attending church regularly has changed.

"They are now less likely than before to be Catholic, more likely than before to belong to a small religious group."

The proportion of Australians claiming to be Christian has decreased from 95.9 per cent in 1911 to 76.4 per cent in

No grievous descent from a 'golden age', says sociologist

1981, but Dr Bouma believes that this is largely due to an increase in honesty.

Since 1971 there has been a "no religion" category on the census form. In 1981 10.8 per cent of Australians said they had no religion.

Dr Bouma says people are becoming more honest about saying they have no religion.

"Those who once said C of E and meant no religion now say no religion."

Dr Bouma said the decline in people identifying with a Christian group between 1971 and 1976 — from 10,990,379 to 10,644,851 — was seen at the time as the beginning of the end for the Christian churches.

But this figure increased to 11,133,198 in 1981.

"While at the time 1976 seemed to be the first step to the end it now appears much more to be a hiccup in the trend of fairly steady growth.

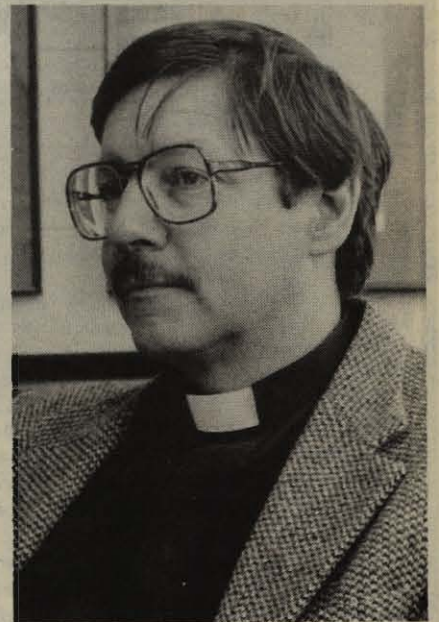
"There has been substantial recovery since 1976. There is no evidence for a numerical withering away of the Church."

Dr Bouma said the only major churches to show a decline in membership between 1976 and 1981 were the mainline non-conformists — Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and Uniting.

But the relative strengths of the major Christian groups were changing — the Anglican church had one of the lowest growth rates of 1.6 per cent.

Mainly as a result of immigration and of fertility rates the Catholic and Orthodox churches were growing more rapidly.

"Australian Christians are no longer predominantly Anglican. By 1986 Anglicans will have to cede first place to Roman Catholics. The small religious



• Dr Gary Bouma

groups will continue to grow in numbers and proportion."

Dr Bouma said the Christian churches must expect to have less "clout" in modern Australian society where issues were no longer judged by Christian values alone.

But they could deal with this by working alongside secular groups such as welfare agencies and youth and unemployment groups.

"Take the example of the case put by the churches in Victoria against casinos. The arguments were not moral, but about the impact of such a move on the society, on the family, on individuals," he said.

Inside this issue:

ABORIGINAL ACCESS

In 1984 Monash will introduce an Aboriginal Orientation Scheme — a unique university venture. P.3.

POET PROFILE

Meet Keith Harrison, an 'exchange' academic in English. His aim as a poet is to recapture the art's lost ground. P.5.

EYE ON THE WORLD

The French pre-occupation with the Occupation; the Philippines post-Marcos; the world's best universities, according to some. These are some of the areas explored in the centre pages.

Students plan management seminar

A group of Monash economics students has an ambitious undertaking for year's end.

Members of the Monash branch of AIESEC are organising a management development seminar — for industry. Among participants will be some of the leading people in the personnel field from the private and public sectors and education.

"Management Development: Where to from here?" will be held at the Hilton Hotel on Thursday, December 8.

AIESEC is an acronym of a French title which translates as the International Association of Economics and Commerce Students. The Association was formed in 1948 and aims "to promote a better understanding between the student, business and academic communities and to prepare competent, internationally-minded managers for the future".

AIESEC is represented on some 15 Australian campuses and is currently in a strong phase at Monash with about 160 members.

The seminar will be held just before

AIESEC's national conference at Monash from December 9 to 12.

Driving forces behind the revitalised Monash branch are Tim Murray, president, Jeffrey Edwards, marketing officer, and Martin Bean, vice-president, who are organising the seminar — believed to be the first student-run event of its type.

Tim Murray says: "We plan it to be a valuable forum for exchange of information on management development — where it is going, what is happening overseas and an examination of the need for change in the attitudes of Australian business towards management development.

"In short, it will be a 'state of the art' seminar for people working in the personnel management field and junior managers."

Chairing the seminar will be Dr Sharon Dickman, lecturer at Footscray Institute of Technology, who recently chaired the Australian Marketing Institute's conference.

Among the speakers will be:

• John Elliott, managing director of Elders IXL, who will give the keynote

address on the importance of management development.

• Dr Roy Gilbert, Director of the Victorian Ministry of Housing, who is expected to set a cat among the pigeons by talking about the inadequacies of present management courses and the need for change in management development systems.

• Peter Wale, Sales Training Manager with Honeywell Information Systems in Sydney, who will give an overseas perspective.

• David Hume, management consultant, and Ian Macgregor, Director of Human Resources Development for Pannell, Kerr, Forster, chartered accountants. They will present a managing director-personnel director role play which will deal with corporate politics, the need for management blend and the role of a consultant.

The enrolment fee for the seminar is \$100.

For further information contact AIESEC, Room B39, Menzies building or phone ext. 3084. After hours: Tim Murray on 211 1579 or Jeffrey Edwards on 277 3018.

Art auction will fund Drysdale memorial

About 100 works by a Who's Who of Australian artists will go under Sotheby's hammer at an auction in Melbourne this month — with all proceeds going towards a memorial to Sir Russell Drysdale at Monash.

The form of the memorial to a man described as "a great artist and a great Australian" is yet to be decided. It is expected, however, to form "a significant element" of the new University Gallery being planned as part of a multi-disciplinary building.

The auction — featuring works which have been donated by artists, their families and collectors — will be held in the Regent Hotel, Collins Street, on Sunday, October 30 at 6.30 p.m.

The hotel is donating use of the room and Sotheby's is conducting the auction without commission.

The idea for a permanent memorial to Sir Russell Drysdale — known to his friends as Tass — was fostered at a service in Sydney following his death in 1981 by Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew and the artist David Dridan. Professor Andrew — founding Dean of the Monash Medical School and, since his retirement in 1975, director of medical education at St Frances Xavier Cabrini Hospital — was both friend and physician to Drysdale.

The idea was encouraged by Lady Drysdale, his widow, and pursued back in Melbourne by Professor Andrew, Dr Joseph Brown, art collector, and Ray Marginson, Vice-Principal of the University of Melbourne which conferred posthumously on Sir Russell Drysdale an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1982.

It was felt that Monash University would be an appropriate place for the memorial to be located and the Vice-Chancellor gave the go-ahead.

Drysdale was a frequent visitor to the campus in its early days — to see Professor Andrew and friends in Zoology such as Tim Ealey, now Director of the Graduate School of Environmental Science, the late Doug Dorward, and the late Jock Marshall with whom he wrote "Journey Among Men". He had an abiding interest in the ecology of the Australian environment and was a learned contributor to environmental seminars.

A Friends of Tass Drysdale group was set up to shape the idea for a memorial. The group, formed by Professor Andrew, Dr Brown, Mr Marginson, and Margaret Plant, professor of Visual Arts at Monash, has organised the auction.

Says Professor Andrew about Drysdale the artist:

"He was one of those seminal people who, like Tom Roberts and other artists of the Heidelberg School, made us see Australia through new eyes.

"Almost single-handedly he opened up magic casements on this country, depicting the Outback and Aborigines, particularly, in a way never seen before.

"In turn, Fred Williams made the same sort of quantum leap that Drysdale and artists of the Heidelberg School made."

And Tass Drysdale the man?

Professor Andrew says:

"He was a mix of introvert and extrovert — a man with an immense talent for friendship.

"He loved the land and, indeed, started off as a jackeroo. He was at the



● Emeritus Professor Rod Andrew, one of the organisers of the art auction, with 'The Rabbit' by Sir Russell Drysdale and donated by his widow, Lady Drysdale.

same time an extremely literate person who could hold his own in conversation with the best.

"Tass was the sternest of critics of his own work — what he would show and sell. That's why his output is comparatively small.

"He was always supportive of younger artists — a man without a trace of jealousy."

The works which will be auctioned on October 30 include several by Sir Russell Drysdale. Lady Drysdale has donated the famous watercolour "The Rabbit" which will be featured on the cover of the catalogue.

The works will be on show at the Regent Hotel, formerly the Wentworth,

on the Saturday afternoon and evening and all day Sunday preceding the auction.

Other artists represented include: Sidney Nolan, Fred Williams, Arthur Boyd, Donald Friend, Roger Kemp, Leonard French, Inge King, John Olsen, William Dargie, Henry Moore (the only non-Australian), Arnold Shore, George Bell, Rupert Bunny, Daryl Lindsay, Thea Proctor, Brett Whiteley, Guy Stuart, Jan Senbergs, Robert Jacks, Hal Missingham, Jock Clutterbuck, Robert Kippel, Celia Rosser and Peter Sculthorpe.

A list of works donated up until early October is published in an insert in this issue of Reporter.

Scheme to open access for Aborigines

Monash University will next year launch an Orientation Scheme for Aborigines (MOSA) — the first of its type in an Australian university.

The Scheme aims to open up access for adult Aborigines to university qualifications, thereby increasing Aboriginal participation in the professions, public service, management and community leadership, and contributing to Aboriginal self-management.

It is being funded by the Commonwealth through the departments of Education and Aboriginal Affairs.

The idea for such a scheme arose initially from Aboriginal people and organisations.

It has been pursued at Monash at many levels — from the Aboriginal Research Centre, the departments of Anthropology and Sociology, English and History, through the faculties of Arts and Law, to Professorial Board and Council which have considered the scheme in detail and endorsed it.

The chairman of the Professorial Board committee responsible for MOSA, Professor Merle Ricklefs, says that the scheme will offer Aboriginal people "special support needed to break a cycle of disadvantage at university level".

Professor Ricklefs says that MOSA will improve mature Aboriginal students' prospects of successfully com-

pleting undergraduate degrees through both "bridging" and "enclave" functions.

"It will offer a full academic year of specific preparation for university study, thus bridging the educational and cultural gap which frequently exists between aspiring Aboriginal undergraduates and matriculants from other communities.

Ensure skills

"It will improve the likelihood of Aboriginal students ultimately gaining university degrees by ensuring good study skills, by accustoming intending undergraduates to the procedures, styles and expectations of a university, by giving them confidence in their abilities, and by providing on-going support facilities.

"The Scheme will consist of specific staff, rooms and support mechanisms for students during the Orientation year and thereafter while they continue as undergraduates at Monash.

"In addition to offering direct educational assistance, staff of MOSA will act as counsellors and guides to the complexities of a large university. MOSA, in other words, will provide a sense of territory, of educational support and

sympathetic community encouragement."

Students who complete the Orientation year — achieving a standard at least equal to HSC — will be guaranteed admission to the Monash faculties of Arts and Law. Other faculties may wish also to accept successful MOSA students.

Areas taught in the year will include history, anthropology and sociology, English, numeracy, communication skills and general study skills.

In the Scheme's first years, an annual intake of about 10 is planned — building rapidly to 20. Applications for the first intake have been invited. They close on November 14.

Letter

Sir: May I, through Reporter, extend grateful thanks for the support given by members of the Monash community and outside friends to the special showing of "Tootsie" at the Alexander Theatre last week.

I should like to thank especially the following:

- Mrs Kath Byers, of the Notting Hill Hotel, who donated all the champagne and wine.
- Glen Hi Juices Pty. Ltd., for the supplies of orange juice.

The appointment of a MOSA Director, one other teacher and a secretary will be made soon — with a third teaching position planned as the Scheme grows.

In addition to members drawn from around the University, the committee overseeing MOSA includes members nominated by the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group, the National Aboriginal Education Committee and the Commonwealth Department of Education.

For further information about MOSA contact Professor Ricklefs on ext. 2160 or Ms Eve Fesl, Director of the Aboriginal Research Centre, on ext. 3346.

- The various on-campus groups: Monash Women's Society, Monash Parents' Group, Monash Medical Mothers' Auxiliary and Monash Advisory Committee.

- Many individuals, including members of the Union and particularly our projectionist, Neil Judge.

- The Alexander Theatre. Their combined efforts have ensured a welcome boost to the finances of the Monash Art Fund.

Rena Martin
Convener

MONASH REPORTER

Recommendations on APM mill's river discharge

A Monash Environmental Science team has made recommendations to Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited on the effluent discharge of its Maryvale mill into the La Trobe River.

Among the recommendations are two on the further treatment of process waste which would satisfy water quality objectives of SEPP — the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of the La Trobe River Catchment).

The study was commissioned by APM itself. It involved an investigation of the hydrological, chemical and biological characteristics of a 1.5 km reach of the La Trobe River in the vicinity of the effluent discharge point of the APM mill.

Report published

Three Master of Environmental Science candidates — Ying Hsuan, Patricia Hyland and Choon-Hooi Teoh — conducted the study. A report edited by Ian Sargeant and published recently by the Graduate School of Environmental Science and APM is based on the findings of their theses. It is entitled *Aspects of the La Trobe River Ecosystem*.

The project's aim was "to acquire an understanding of the functioning of the ecosystem in (the 1.5 km) reach of the river in order to determine any effects of the APM effluence, and, where appropriate, to suggest means whereby the water quality can conform with the requirements of SEPP".

The researchers found that during the study period (from March to December last year), all the water quality parameters measured in the APM final effluent met licence standards laid down by the Environment Protection Authority.

And all except one — the presence of floating matter — met SEPP objectives on Gippsland's most important river. The SEC is the other principal industrial user of its water and the La Trobe serves the towns of Morwell, Moe, Yallourn North and Traralgon.

Further treatment

SEPP rules out any floating matter in effluent discharge. The report says: "This objective was not met on each of the sampling dates, although the amount of floatable matter (in the form of a white foam) was markedly reduced after the introduction of additional defoaming treatment by APM in September."

The study recommends that APM further treat process waste to eliminate floating material.

It also suggests that the effluent's high color level could conflict with SEPP objectives although these do not set a specific limit on color.

Says the report: "It appears that color levels in the effluent could be interpreted to be 'objectionable' and hence in contravention of the SEPP objective for color."

The biological aspect of the study involved collection of macroinvertebrates — animals without backbones but visible to the naked eye — from the river bed and from bank vegetation.

Macroinvertebrates are especially suitable for such study because they are relatively slow-moving, susceptible to changes in water quality, easily collected, easily identifiable and representative of the biological system.

The research showed that in the diversity and numbers of these animals the lower La Trobe River sector was biologically impoverished. It also indicated that some additional stress was being imposed immediately downstream from the discharge point.

The study recommends that bioassays being undertaken by APM on the effects of particular toxicants on individual species should be continued.

It also recommends that APM continue monitoring physico-chemical and biological parameters of the river and that that monitoring should be more intensive, over a range of flow conditions (during the study period these were at an estimated 10 year low), and over a greater distance.

In family law, Australia is part way down the path towards modifying the adversary method of court procedure — a feature of our common law system.

Associate Professor Henry Finlay, of the Law faculty, suggests we go further, drawing on examples of some US states and European countries. He does not suggest, however, that we should abandon the adversary procedure in family law at this stage.

The adversary system — where lawyers "fight it out" before a judge on behalf of their clients — can do much harm in the area of family law by stirring up hostilities between divorcing partners, says Dr Finlay. This can jeopardise an ongoing relationship which may be necessary if custody of children is involved.

He recently spent an outside studies program in the US and Europe, particularly West Germany, where he was able to observe closely other procedures in family law, including the "inquisitorial" mode of countries with codified, as opposed to common, law.

Dr Finlay says that the "most civilised" approach he observed was the conciliation procedure offered by some US divorce lawyers. There exists in the Australian Family Court the opportunity for resolution of disputes by conciliation but he says that it could be streamlined.

Some US divorce lawyers report that 80 per cent of their cases are settled "out of court" by conciliation. The divorcing couple, both using the same lawyer, make a written agreement on the terms of their parting — including all custody, property and maintenance matters.

This document, signed by the couple



Enthusiasm and ingenuity were not in short supply when primary and secondary students, scientists all, took over Robert Blackwood Hall late last month for the exhibition day of the annual Science Talent Search.

The event has been conducted for more than 30 years by the Science Teachers Association of Victoria, making it one of the longest-running programs of its type in the world.

On display were several hundred projects — in the form of posters, photographic and written essays, games and simulations, experiments and models — which addressed themselves to some taxing questions.

In the photograph above, Colin Jones, Gabriele Weber and Alastair Smith, Year 10 students at Kingswood College, Box Hill, demonstrate their entry — the Tesla Coil, a generator and magnifier of high frequency electricity.

Overseas models pave way on 'de-traumatised' divorce

before a notary, relieves the judge of dealing with these matters. It saves a great deal of time and money as the court's involvement is reduced to granting the actual divorce. As in Australia, that is not a lengthy procedure.

In Australia, the conciliation process is more time-consuming and expensive because there can be three stages to it. The Registrar of the Family Court can conduct conferences to settle property matters. Separately, Court counsellors do the same on custody of children. In both cases, the Judge makes the final order.

Dr Finlay says that while our Family Court has moved some way away from the strict adversary model and is somewhat less formal than other courts (for example, in matters such as attire), basic features of the common law court procedure remain intact.

Under the adversary system, lawyers argue their client's case before a judge whose role is to evaluate the two versions. He cannot call witnesses independently and has only limited power to question them. In short, the judge is the umpire, not the fact-seeker.

The process of cross-examination, a feature of this system, can be particularly harmful in family law cases, Dr Finlay says.

"It is often held that lawyers exaggerate in cross-examination in a bid to shake a witness's character," says Dr Finlay. "What they in fact do is trim away the irrelevancies in order to bring out the elements of stories which will strengthen their own case. The picture that emerges can sometimes be less balanced than the real-life situation.

"In cross-examination, incidents are revived or, perhaps worse, incidents that one of the partners never knew about are brought to light.

"The result is that the couple comes away from the court inflamed and embittered, their relationship worsened. Then they may be expected to keep in touch over access to the children."

In the inquisitorial mode of European countries, the judge takes a far more active role in proceedings. It is his task to find the truth, to "get to the bottom" of the dispute. As such he takes a commanding role in the presentation of the case, calling witnesses and questioning them.

The actual court appearance is the end point of a lengthy period of preparation in which the judge will have received extensive dossiers from each lawyer putting forward his client's case. The judge may seek additional information in this preliminary stage.

The upshot is that the court hearing itself is likely to be much shorter than under the adversary system.

"West German judges I spoke to were amazed to hear of an Australian custody case that lasted 42 days," says Dr Finlay. "Very seldom does a case there last more than half a day."

It is debatable though whether the whole legal process is any shorter, given the lengthy preliminary stage.

"Under the inquisitorial system there is no harrowing cross-examination, however, and proceedings are low-key, civilised and far less formal," he says. "Proceedings in a German family court are more like those of a conference."

A poet who longs to move his art centre stage

For many, "modern poetry" is characterised by tight, impenetrable bundles of words tucked away distantly in slim vols.

Poetry has come to be viewed by such readers as acts of personal expression — but not ones of communication. The most critical might say, impolitely, that it has become the art of the wanker.

As such, poetry has taken a back seat to its creative brothers, prose and drama.

Melbourne-born writer, **Keith Harrison**, now a professor of English in the U.S. but currently "on exchange" in the English department at Monash, believes strongly that poetry must reassert itself in the public domain if it is not to be relegated forever to the status of minor art form.

The challenge for poets is to do this without losing the intensity and integrity of their work.

Recapture narrative

One way in which it can be done, Professor Harrison suggests, is for poetry to recapture lost ground in narrative — in works for the stage and radio, even films and TV.

Poetry, he says, needs to adopt forms more widely interesting and accessible than the "intense, brief utterance".

One of his own recent works has been a translation from Middle English of a "rattling good Arthurian yarn", **Sir Gawain and the Green Knight**. It has been produced as a verse play on American radio.

Dylan Thomas's **Under Milkwood** stands out as a major achievement of poetry in drama; T.S. Eliot and W.H. Auden tried it with varying success; and more recently and closer to home, Dorothy Hewett has used the language of poetry in her drama.

But playwrights from Ibsen on have tended to concentrate on the story they are telling and the stage business, rather than the language in which it is told.

"Compared with 'the action', the language of drama today doesn't tend to matter all that much — although I will be challenged on that statement," Professor Harrison says.

The golden age

By contrast, he points to the "golden age" of Shakespeare who was able to "marry" poetry with dramatic narrative.

"In Shakespeare's works, verbal richness goes hand-in-hand with dramatic event. Poetry is used in such a skilful way that the audience is not even aware that it is 'poetry' — in the sense that such awareness might distract them from the action."

So what is it about poetry that makes its survival in the public domain important?

"I believe that the language of poetry can comprehend more of human experience — its ambiguities, its richness, its heights and its depths — than prose or prose drama," replies Professor Harrison.

And therein lies the undoing of some contemporary poetry.

"Its fault — if one can call it that — lies in poets pushing the richness of that language to the point where it becomes difficult for others to understand," Professor Harrison says.

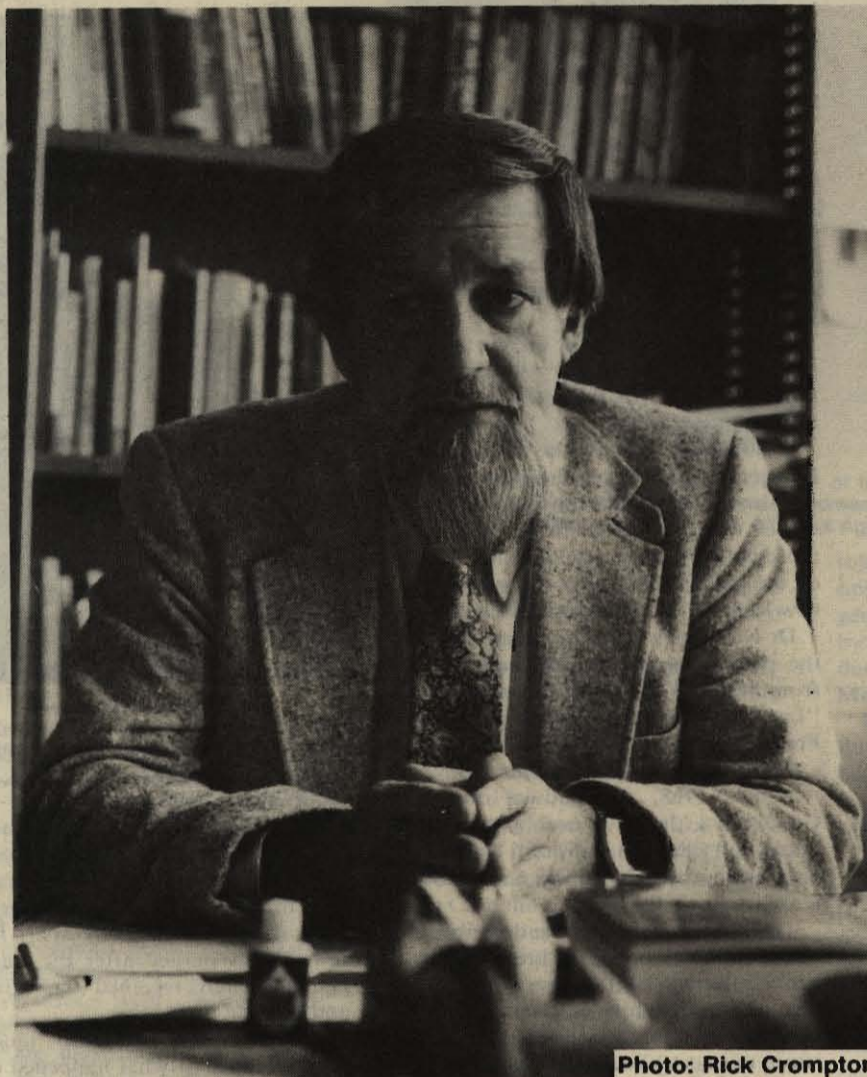


Photo: Rick Crompton

In his own work, he attempts to write as "simply as the material allows me to write". He is hopeful that anyone who picks up one of his works or tunes in to a verse play is "prepared to trust me at least half way".

"It is a bond I feel obliged to honor," he adds.

Professor Harrison, who works at Carleton College in Minnesota, has done a direct swap for a term with a friend from university days, **Philip Martin**, now senior lecturer in English at Monash. Both have similar teaching interests — in modern literature and creative writing — and both are poets.

The path to professorship is not one Keith Harrison has pursued with tunnel vision.

After a three year stint as a secondary teacher in Warrnambool in the mid-1950s, he left Australia for London where he also taught, gained experience as a journalist and a broadcaster — and wrote poetry.

He has had a steady stream of work published and has also broadcast internationally. In 1965 he was producer of the first "Poets in Public" readings at the Edinburgh International Festival.

Twenty years ago he started his academic career, first as a tutor in English in the Department of Extramural Studies at the University of London, then at universities in Iowa and Toronto before going to Carleton College in 1968.

How does someone who describes himself as a creative writer first and foremost fit in to a university environment?

"Any writer is going to have some equivocation about working in a univer-

sity," Professor Harrison replies. "The emphasis of the scholar is on an analysis of the literature of the past, whereas the writer sees himself at the cutting edge of new work. For the scholar-writer there can be a sense of being torn in two directions."

The important thing for the "writer" in the academic to do, he adds, is to make the literature of the past relevant to his own work.

"All really good artists are scholars in their own way. Good writers, musicians and painters have analysed the creative work of the past but in a way fruitful for their own work," he says.

Seminar examines issues on AID and adoption

Monash's Centre for Human Bioethics and the Centre for Continuing Education are organising a one-day conference on "Adoption and Artificial Insemination by Donor: Access to Information?" on November 2.

Registrations for the conference close on October 19.

Among the speakers will be the Minister for Community Welfare Services, **Mrs Pauline Toner**, the Shadow Minister, **Mr Don Saltmarsh**, and professor of Philosophy at Deakin University, **Professor Max Charlesworth**.

Say the organisers:

"Recent proposals of the Adoption Legislation Review Committee have stirred heated debate on questions such as the rights of adopted children to know who their biological parents are and the

Keith Harrison will be giving a reading from his own work today (Wednesday) at 1.10 p.m. in Room 803, Menzies building.

"By and large a university can provide a stimulating environment for an artist to work in — even when he likes to engender heat rather than light."

Many universities, particularly the North American ones, recognise a duty to promote the "subversive activity" of creativity through artist-in-residence programs and the like.

If there is a stumbling block for the academic-writer, says Professor Harrison, it is the pedestrian (if major) problem of organising time "so that he may forge something new himself".

Professor Harrison says that creative writing classes have given him some of the most rewarding moments in teaching — and some of the most frustrating.

The creative writing class is not one of defined territory, set texts, notes and strategies, he says.

"The responsibility of the 'teacher' is to create occasions whereby students can give expression to that part of their mind which harbors the symbol, metaphor, intuition — in other words, the subconscious.

"After an outburst from the subconscious, it then becomes a matter of editing according to the procedures and principles of the best literature, past and present."

The significant role of the creative writing class, says Professor Harrison, is not to uncover literary geniuses one and all, but to expose students to the material of art — to let them begin to see what the artist's job is.

"They learn what it is to face a blank page and make something interesting happen," he says. "It is an experience which usually gives them a new appreciation of the work of others."

In his own work, Professor Harrison has several projects underway including two novels. A number of works on the go at once allows him to "move around" if he runs up against a blank wall.

The novel is a form he has not tackled before and the poet is finding the need to "flesh out" the narrative line and develop further his characters.

The grand effort for the future though, it seems certain, is that play, radio, film or TV script which will help restore poetry to its rightful place.

rights of parents who give up children for adoption to know what subsequently happens to them.

"Related issues also arise in discussions of artificial insemination with donor semen.

"A number of speakers, representing a range of opinions on these subjects, has agreed to contribute to the conference which is expected to be of considerable interest to people working in adoption agencies and welfare services, as well as to the parties concerned — adopted people, adoptive parents and relinquishing parents."

The registration fees are \$30; \$25 (Associates of the Centre for Human Bioethics); and \$8 (students).

For further information and registration contact CCE on ext 3717 or 3718.

New Bretton Woods — or the Apocalypse?

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, has endorsed calls for a redesign of global financial and trading systems — a “new Bretton Woods” — as a step towards averting “conflict of apocalyptic dimensions”.

Delivering the Menzies Memorial Lecture at Mannix College, Sir Shridath said that recovery would only come about through an appreciation of the interdependence of nations and better management of the world economy.

And that, he said, was management which was more enlightened than belief in “the notion that if the rich get richer, the poor will benefit also — management which acknowledges that there may be no better times for any if there are no better times for all”.

Sir Shridath said that a Commonwealth study, soon to be released, would make “a significant contribution to the conceptual and practical preparation for a fresh attempt to design a global financial and trading framework that responds to the world’s current needs and mankind’s aspirations for stable recovery”.

He warned that time was short: “We do not have another decade to spin out in fruitless dialogue”.

Sir Shridath said that, despite dire economic conditions, nations continued to pretend that solutions could be produced through domestic policies alone.

He said: “Why, when governments have accepted at one level of perception the reality of a world economy, when they themselves speak, as they did so righteously at Cancun and repeatedly at Versailles, at Ottawa and at Williamsburg, of commitment to world economic recovery, do they continue to act as though that world economy does not itself need collective attention and management?”

“Governments, international institutions, the banking community, transnational corporations, all know that it does; yet the skills of management so exalted at home remain withheld at the global level.

“The collective search for world economic recovery is deferred and we rush like lemmings, separately but together, towards the abyss of economic disaster, continuing the pretence that our fate is our own, that humanity is separable.”

Sir Shridath said that the world economy faced a crisis of contraction — of financial flows, growth and international change.

“Its outward and visible symbols are deepening poverty, mounting unemployment, massive debts and payments deficits, collapsed commodity prices, a casino-like quality to currency markets and rising barricades of protectionism,” he said.

“Its human impact is the shattering of the assured prosperity of the rich, of the new-found confidence of those who believe they have begun to turn the corner of development, of even hope of better times for the poor.

“Its political fall-out could be an era of instability that alters the political geography of the world and unleashes conflict of apocalyptic dimensions.”

The German Occupation becomes literary France’s preoccupation

The modern French obsession with France during the German Occupation is to be the subject of a study by senior lecturer in French, Dr Colin Nettelbeck.

Dr Nettelbeck says he first realised the extent of the obsession when he began a survey of modern French fiction — reading novels since 1968 which had won literary prizes.

“I was absolutely astounded by how many of them were talking about the war.”

Dr Nettelbeck says that French artists, particularly writers and film-makers, have led the revival of interest in French behaviour during the war.

“I want to look at the relationship between story-telling and history — the way in which the narratives of artists, whom we think of as being somehow representative of the hidden obsessions of the collectivity, light the way for a new look at historical narratives.”

Dr Nettelbeck says French interest on the occupation of France has moved from being an obsession to becoming a “fashion”, nicknamed “Retro” by the French.

And a fashion with a darker side. “Since 1968, the end of the De Gaullist era, there has been a stream of books and films but some of it has an indulgent air about it, almost a salaciousness.”

There is not only what he describes as “unnecessary” books written by eminent authors who felt they should be seen to say something on the subject but also the freedom given to people to attempt to excuse their war-time activities.

“You have people talking relatively freely about the nastier side — black marketeering, membership of the Gestapo and collaboration — and excusing their actions on the basis that it was all right for the times.

“This is certainly unhealthy.” Dr Nettelbeck says there was a very real need for a reassessment of the Occupation — a phase of “remembering in order to be able to forget properly”.

But he believes the “fashion” continues because there is still no clear syn-



● Dr Colin Nettelbeck

thesis of views about what happened, because of ideological divisions within the French community.

Soon after the war the French accepted the De Gaullist myth that they had been beaten by superior weaponry and brutal repression, that they had generally resisted bravely apart from a few villains purged after the war, and had ultimately regained their freedom and honour.

“There was widespread ignorance within France of what happened during the war and a coherent history was very slow to emerge.

“France was physically divided into zones during the Occupation, and there was very little communication, except that controlled by the Germans, between them.”

It had been American historians writing in the ‘60s and ‘70s about the Occupation who had led to a re-thinking by young French writers and, later, by historians, he said.

This had allowed some unpleasant

truths to emerge. For example the French were not generally aware until the late ‘70s of their government’s treatment of Jews during the war, nor of the degree of collaboration at both governmental and individual level, even of French participation in torture of French. There were more French serving in the Gestapo in France than Germans.

Dr Nettelbeck points out that it is only this year that an examinable chapter of history on French behaviour during the Occupation is to be taught in French schools. And then only in history in the last year of high school.

“The reason given in 1968 would have been that it’s too soon after the war but if you go back to World War I you find it got into the school books very quickly.”

Dr Nettelbeck sees the Occupation “fashion” gradually fading out as the newer “warts and all” version of history is accepted.

“But I’m not sure how long this will be — the French are still a long way from having a clear simple synthesis of what happened.”

Top view

What are Britain’s top universities in terms of research and teaching merit as ranked by top British academics themselves?

In a bid to find out, **The Times Higher Education Supplement** surveyed heads of departments in universities and polytechnics in selected disciplines — among them civil engineering, chemistry, economics, French, history, physics and politics.

The results, as **THES** acknowledges, are short of surprising: universities such as Cambridge and Oxford are consistently prominent.

So why carry out such a peer review survey? When the first part of it was published (late last year) it was criticised by some as being part of the assault on higher education.

Visitors to Monash from Bangladesh . . .



● The High Commissioner of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Mr Harun-ur-Rashid signs the Monash Visitor’s Book, watched by Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold. Members of Monash staff and the Bangladesh community in Melbourne who met Mr Rashid on his University visit included Dr Ian Copland, History (left); Shamsuddin Ahmad (Ph.D. student in Economics at Monash); Rabiul Islam (M.Ec. student at Monash) and Wazed Ali (Ph.D. student in Economic History at Melbourne University).



● Visiting Monash last month was a delegation from the Liu Guo-Guang, Vice-President; Wu Jiemin, Deputy Secretary of Scientific Research; Lin Qing, Head of the Academy’s Affairs; and Huang Lie, interpreter. They had a round table discussion, chaired by Professor Mal Logan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Philippines post-Marcos

In Manila, the Marcos regime teeters on the brink of collapse. What is likely to happen in the Philippines in its wake?

Monash's Centre of Southeast Asian Studies brought together specialists from around Australia to discuss this most topical of questions at a day-long seminar on September 21 — a day on which protests against the Marcos regime saw at least 11 people dead in Manila.

Among the 50 participants at the seminar was **Dr Francisco Nemenzo**, former Dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of the Philippines — a focus of student activism in recent years. Dr Nemenzo, who was detained for a number of years during martial law rule, is currently a visiting fellow at the Australian National University.

He said that the assassination of opposition leader **Benigno Aquino** on August 21 was but one of a number of factors (albeit now the focal one) which had pushed the Philippines to the point of crisis. The assassination, he said, had to be seen against continuing grim economic

conditions. The country faced a stagnant economy and financial crisis of such magnitude that most institutions were making no loans other than on a day-to-day basis.

For a number of years, disaffection with the regime among diverse groups has given strength to the National Democratic Front, the umbrella organisation which embraces Communists, squatter groups, left-wing elements in the Catholic Church, labour and student opposition and the like. Its armed wing is the New People's Army.

The strength of the opposition is now such that the regime is seriously threatened.

And then there is the health of Marcos himself. Widely believed to be in an advanced stage of a degenerative disease, he is probably a spent force on health grounds alone.

Which leaves the question: what next? It cannot at this stage be answered,



● **Dr Gale Dixon**, acting Research Director of the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies (right), discusses a point with **Dr Francisco Nemenzo**, of the University of the Philippines, and **Mr Amando Doronila**, who works with *The Age* and is completing a Ph.D. at Monash.

speakers at the seminar agreed. There is no clear successor to Marcos but there is some frantic manoeuvring going on to decide the issue.

Among the alternatives generally canvassed at the seminar were a military dictatorship, a Communist revolution or the continuation of quasi-constitutional government such as existed before and after martial law rule.

Among the players in the piece will be the military, the traditional oligarchies who hold economic power in the country, the Catholic Church and the various opposition groups — both semi-legal and underground.

And Marcos's wife, Imelda?

Some seminar participants gave her "imminent resignation from public life" statement little credence saying that it was a common ploy. Such a "resignation" left room for a comeback "by popular demand".

As Governor of Metro Manila and Minister for Human Settlements, Imelda Marcos has a power base in the bureaucracy and is also believed to have the support of some elements of the military.

However, there are other groupings within the regime bitterly opposed to her, it was said, and she finds little favour among the Filipino people.

The Catholic Church, the seminar was told, is as confused and divided as the opposition to the Marcos regime generally. Its ambivalence is symbolised by Cardinal Sin who within days conducted both Aquino's funeral and a Mass at the Palace.

Dr **Dennis Shoesmith**, of the Asian Bureau Australia, said that Cardinal Sin had an undoubted ability to think on his feet but questioned whether he was capable of formulating strategy.

The Church, Dr Shoesmith said, was split on leadership-grass roots lines. The Bishops and superiors of religious orders might express dissatisfaction with Marcos but their opposition was of limited extent. On the other hand, parish priests and nuns who worked with the people were inclined to be more radical in their opposition and hence at odds with their leadership.

The seminar ranged over what constitutes the opposition — from moderate to radical — to the regime. A significant part of that opposition is the New People's Army, whose real strength is unknown. It is broken up, apparently without central leadership, and does not dominate large areas of countryside — although it is thought to command widespread sympathy in some.

Indeed, the "work" of the New People's Army as opposed to that of bandit groups is sometimes unclear, with the military often identifying the latter with the former to justify its own presence in an area.

Another element of opposition is found in organised labour, working largely "underground", which has demonstrated the capacity to mobilise strikes. The great majority of Filipino workers are not covered by "above-ground" unions, however, or belong to ones established by the government.

In shanty towns, squatter organisations have been formed to resist government attempts to demolish homes. Through these organisations, individuals have become interested in wider issues and have joined the underground.

The student body too has been a volatile political force for a long time — but opposition to the regime today even numbers in its ranks merchant bankers and other members of the professional class who have organised demonstrations in Manila. It has been suggested that student activists of the '60s, now in the professions, are spearheading this middle class attack on the government.

on top of the world

The second part was published last month and, the paper says, provoked less protest, possibly because the memory of the 1981 funding cuts has for the moment faded. Establishing an academic pecking order is now a less ticklish business, so **THES** concludes.

The survey's aim was "to provide a snapshot of opinions, to capture existing prejudices about the ranking of departments".

It was not, then, an objective report of the relative merits of different departments but a report on the subjective views of heads of departments on this topic.

As well as seeking opinion on British universities, the survey also asked questions on departments worldwide. This is what it found:

Chemistry

The top research departments were Cambridge, Oxford and Imperial College universities, with Bristol and Southampton some way behind. The best teaching departments were identical. On the international level, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the favorite, followed by Harvard, CalTech, Berkeley and UCLA. Cape Town, Prague and Uppsala were also mentioned.

Civil Engineering

Imperial College outpolled its nearest rival, Cambridge, in the research stakes by almost two to one. Manchester, Swansea and University College, London, followed. In teaching, however, Cambridge was ranked number one, Bristol two, and Imperial three, followed by Southampton and Oxford. The overwhelming choice outside Britain was Berkeley, with Delft the only other university collecting more than one vote.

Economics

Heads of economic departments ranked the London School of Economics first in research but Cambridge superior in teaching. The top five in research also included Oxford, Warwick and Manchester; in teaching, Oxford, Bristol and Warwick. The most desirable non-British institutions were MIT, Yale, Berkeley, Harvard, Stanford and Princeton in that order with ANU the only non-American university to receive a vote.

French

Oxford and Cambridge were dominant in research, followed by St Andrews, Bristol and University College. Oxford stayed top in teaching, but Cambridge was pushed into fourth place by Leeds and Bradford. Outside Britain: The University of Geneva was top, followed closely by Harvard, Yale and

History

In both teaching and research, history was a three-horse race featuring Oxford, Cambridge and London. Outside Britain only three departments were mentioned more than once: Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

Physics

The first five were identical in both research and teaching — Cambridge, Oxford, Imperial, Bristol and Manchester. Worldwide, Berkeley, MIT and Harvard found favor with no non-American university being mentioned.

Politics

In research a big five dominated — Oxford, Manchester, LSE, Essex and Strathclyde. In teaching, the last two dropped out and were replaced by Exeter and Hull. Overseas, Harvard was the firm favorite, but Stockholm, Berkeley, Princeton and Padua were also favored.

and China



Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, consisting of Secretary-General; **Wang Huanyu**, Deputy Director of Africa and Oceania section in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; and **Wang Huanyu**, Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs. Discussion with Monash Humanities staff and the author.

Seminar calls for local language teachers

The need for locally-trained teachers of ethnic languages, and in particular those spoken by Australia's Yugoslav communities, was highlighted at a seminar organised last month by Monash's department of Slavic Languages.

The seminar was convened by Dr Bobba Vladiv, senior tutor, in response to the needs of students in the department conducting research projects on or doing extra-curricular teaching in ethnic languages, particularly Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian.

Among the speakers were representatives of the Child Migrant Education Services of the Victorian Education Department, including three exchange teachers from Yugoslavia.

Says Dr Vladiv: "While the Education Department's exchange teachers program is of incalculable value, with the Yugoslav teachers bringing with them expertise and knowledge of up-to-the-minute linguistic developments in the source country, it was generally agreed by the seminar that the need for teachers of ethnic languages in Victorian schools

cannot be met by a scheme which at best supplies three teachers per year.

"The obvious solution to the problem is to create teacher training facilities in Victorian and Australian tertiary institutions and to produce more locally-trained teachers."

Teaching materials

Another problem discussed at the seminar was that of teaching materials and textbooks. It was agreed that books from Yugoslavia were generally unsuitable for use here because of cultural differences between Yugoslav and Australian children — and that ethnic language curricula should be designed locally.

In this respect, Monash is leading the field with two projects currently under way in Slavic Languages. Both represent the first such systematic fieldwork in Australia.

The need to keep in touch with Yugoslav research was also emphasised.

Participants at the seminar agreed that the pooling of research resources at



● The ethnic language seminar in progress. Photo: Tony Miller.

Monash with those of curriculum development and teacher training at Rusden would be "a good starting point" for the training of Australian ethnic teachers of Yugoslav languages.

Mark Garner, lecturer in Language Studies at Rusden, has already taken in-

itiatives in this area.

One practical outcome of the seminar, according to Dr Vladiv, "will be to try to formulate a scheme whereby Monash students of Slavic languages will be able to obtain formal training and qualifications as teachers of ethnic languages."

Experts discuss laser technology

About 150 laser scientists and engineers — including delegates from the US, UK, Israel, Japan and New Zealand — attended the third International Laser Conference (Australia), which was held at Monash from August 29 to September 2.

A highlight of the conference was a public lecture by Dr W. Krupke, Deputy Director of the University of California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, who discussed latest developments and future strategies in the use of lasers in thermonuclear energy research.

More than 70 papers on a wide range of laser topics were presented at the conference. Topics included the development of new lasers, their use in optical communication, industry and commerce, fusion research, biology and medicine, and various areas of science and engineering.

Dr Scott Rashleigh, of the US Naval Research Laboratory, reported the latest advances in fibre optic sensors — an emerging technology. These devices are sensitive and relatively inexpensive and can be used to measure acoustic and magnetic fields, electric currents, rotation rates, accelerations, position, temperature, toxic gas concentrations etc.

Dr J.C. Diels, of the University of Texas, reviewed recent developments in the generation of light pulses having durations as short as tens of femto seconds (10-15 seconds). Such ultrashort light pulses offer an unprecedented opportunity to investigate elusive transient changes in matter which are of fundamental importance in chemistry and physics.

In a joint paper on the use of lasers in the treatment of cancer, Mr John R. Grace, of Quentron Optics Pty. Ltd. and Dr I.J. Forbes, of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Adelaide, outlined recent clinical trials at the Queen Elizabeth

Hospital on about 100 patients suffering from tumours of the brain, skin, vagina, breast, or bronchus.

Total or significant ablation of the tumour occurred in more than 50 per cent of cases.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital team used a five-watt gold vapour laser and multiple fibre optic beam delivery system developed by Quentron Optics in conjunction with Macquarie University.

Sydney ophthalmologist Dr C. J. Walter described the successful use of lasers in the treatment of glaucoma and other eye diseases. Over the past five years, he said, treatment of glaucoma had been revolutionised in a large number of cases by the use of lasers to control pressure within the eye.

The five-day conference culminated in a workshop designed to facilitate discus-



● Conference delegates, Mr. L.E.S. Mathias, Superintendent, Physics Division, Materials Research Laboratories, Maribyrnong (left) and Mr. W. N. Garwoli (RMIT).

sions between laser scientists and engineers and the Australian business and industrial community.

Discussion covered research, development, manufacturing, funding, and the use of laser technology in Australia.

Looking ahead to summer

Scientific interests and a sense of adventure?

The Australian and New Zealand Scientific Exploration Society could have just the summer activity for you.

ANZSES's Expedition Abel Tasman — in January-February 1984 — will be to the Mt Alexandra area on the south coast of Tasmania.

The five-week expedition is open to males and females, 17 to 23. It will offer opportunities for field work in geology, entomology, botany, limnology — and archaeology. The headwaters of the Picton River, which will be explored, have been virtually undisturbed since the Pleistocene glaciers of 14,000 years ago.

ANZSES's Expedition Investigator — also in January 1984 — will be to the wild Coffin Bay Peninsula on the west coast of South Australia.

The expedition will follow the path of

Matthew Flinders, the first European to explore this coast. It will set out to conduct a scientific survey of the ecology of the area.

An information sheet on the expeditions says their aim is "to enable participants to gain satisfaction on several levels, including knowledge and technique in scientific discipline, as well as a sense of self-esteem through physical challenge, while living in taxing conditions."

For further information about both expeditions contact The Executive Officer, ANZSES, PO Box 174, Albert Park 3206.



Third term might have just begun — but (no harm in forward planning) are your thoughts turning north for the summer vacation?

If they are, the Northern Rivers

College of Advanced Education has an interesting offer on accommodation in Lismore which is within easy access of beaches (Byron Bay is 40 minutes' drive), mountains and rivers and located in a pleasant rural setting.

Accommodation is of two types — villas (or town houses) and cottages.

The villas, which vary in size and can sleep from three to six people, range in price from \$15 to \$23 a day (\$95 to \$150 a week). The cottages, which are similarly self-contained but do not offer ready access to a pool, have three bedrooms. They rent from \$17 a day (\$110 a week).

The accommodation is available from December 17 through to February 20.

For further information contact Mr Pat Mills on (066) 21 2267 or write to The Secretary, Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education, PO Box 157, Lismore NSW 2480.

Minister outlines university objectives

The Federal Education Minister, Senator Susan Ryan, has urged universities to be more socially responsive — for a start, by ensuring social justice and equity within their own walls.

In a major speech to the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations meeting in Brisbane, Senator Ryan set forth Government objectives on universities. High on the list was greater access by disadvantaged groups, including women, people of lower socio-economic background and Aborigines.

Throughout, she emphasised an expectation that universities be willing partners with the Government in initiatives to meet those objectives.

Disadvantaged groups

Senator Ryan said:

"Given the financial assistance the Government will be providing, it would be useful if universities and CAEs were to put forward their own separate suggestions for changes within existing allocations to give further effect to the policy of increasing participation by disadvantaged groups."

On the same theme:

"It is time for the universities to re-examine the roles they play in relation to society as a whole. If they undertake this examination with the vigor and enthusiasm that the Government thinks is appropriate, they can count on the Government's full support."

And again:

"Without becoming more socially

responsive, universities will find it difficult to regain the support and respect of the community at large. If universities lose community support, the Government loses impetus for expanding its financial support."

Senator Ryan said that the Government would be assisting universities in programs for internal change by both legislation and special funding.

For example, it was making available an extra \$10m in recurrent grants to create an additional 3000 student places in 1984.

"We hope that this will make it possible for institutions to provide a wider range of opportunities for students and to make special efforts to attract entrants from social groups at present under-represented in the institutions," she said.

Affirmative action legislation

Senator Ryan outlined programs to secure greater participation by Aborigines in higher education.

She said that the Government had proposed a Bill outlawing discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital status or pregnancy — "the legislation will prevent discriminatory employment and promotion practices (in universities) and any discriminatory practices preventing access by women to courses."

Senator Ryan also foreshadowed affirmative action legislation which would require institutions to develop internal management plans to overcome structural discrimination.



● The Federal Education Minister, Senator Susan Ryan.

She said that the Government did not accept an earlier decision of the Tertiary Education Commission that it was not the responsibility of tertiary institutions to provide child care. This issue was now under review, in association with the Office of Child Care within the Department of Social Security.

Earlier in her address, Senator Ryan summed up the role of universities as she saw it:

"It is a great paradox that our universities, which draw on the best knowledge about the world we live in and give instruction in the best means of increasing that knowledge, are not moved to initiate corporate social action of any kind whatever by this knowledge.

"If an institution is entirely absent from the field of social action then the impartial observer can only conclude that whatever their research and study may reveal about the world, the students and academic staff who comprise that institution must have concluded that no social action is required.

Role of education

"Some see education as being morally neutral, concerned to teach what is, but not what should be.

"I do not see education as morally neutral.

"In its relationship to society, it must take one of two approaches: either it can set aside what its own perceptions tell it about prevailing social conditions and accept the status quo, or it can act to facilitate social change in the direction that its perceptions indicate might be needed.

"If it accepts the status quo, it reinforces the status quo, because its acceptance bears the imprint of intelligent insight, the authority of superior knowledge.

"If universities and colleges make no judgments about social conditions in the world around them, the social standing of those institutions is such that, by their omission, they invite the broad body of opinion that holds them in respect to emulate that lack of interest.

"They provide a model, in short, that encourages continued support for the status quo."

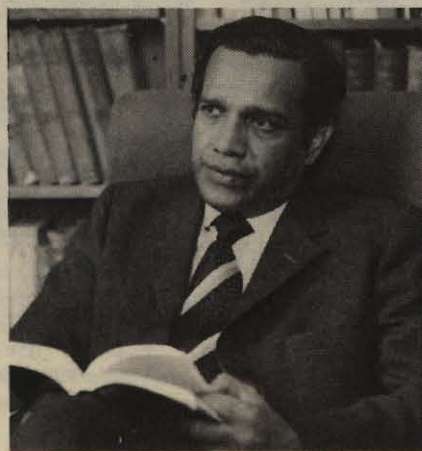
Lawyer looks at technological change

If the law is to come to grips with science it must do so now, says Professor Christie Weeramantry of the Law faculty in a new book out last month.

It is *The Slumbering Sentinels: Law and Human Rights in the Wake of Technology*, published by Penguin.

The "sentinels" of the title comes from US Senator Daniel Webster's description of the people's representatives as "sentinels on the watchtower of liberty".

In the book, Professor Weeramantry suggests that lawyers must take responsibility for ensuring that human dignity is preserved in the midst of technological revolution.



● Professor Christie Weeramantry

monitoring, review, discussion and implementation of procedures to protect human rights."

Senator Evans said that there were doubts about the effectiveness of legislation in regulating these areas. But it was indisputable that legislation could play a major educative role.

One way this happened was through its existence as a standard.

"This is certainly the key role I envisage for the national Bill of Rights which I hope to introduce into Parliament later this year or early next to implement Australia's international obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights," he said.

"It is designed above all else to alert

the community to the nature and importance of fundamental civil and political rights and provide a standard by which legislation and actions are judged.

"It may ultimately provide a basis for more subject-specific formulations of rights — such as the patients' bill of rights Professor Weeramantry proposes.

"It should also add a new dimension to court proceedings because — on the model I presently have in mind — it will be able to be called in aid by any person in the course of a civil or criminal (or tribunal) proceeding in which the interpretation of a statutory provision or of a common law rule was in issue."

Senator Evans said that there had been action in Australia on other areas raised in the book. Among them:

● The Commonwealth and State Attorneys-General had agreed to adopt a model bill dealing with the legal status of children born as a result of artificial insemination and certain in-vitro fertilisation procedures.

● The Attorneys-General had set in train a review of legal problems relating to transsexualism and gender reassignment.

● The Federal Government intended to upgrade the Human Rights Commission.

● It was also exploring the possibility of signing the Optional Protocol on Civil and Political Rights.

● It had implemented at national level the Law Reform Commission Report on Human Tissue Transplants.

FAUSA urges affirmative action

The Federation of Australian University Staff Associations has called for universities to be included under affirmative action provisions of proposed sex discrimination legislation.

In a submission to the Federal Government, FAUSA says that if the position of women in universities is to be improved, equal employment opportunity policies and initiatives must be mandatory rather than voluntary.

FAUSA argues that what it seeks does not cut across university autonomy — a concept which it says applies properly to academic functions, not administrative and employment ones.

It says that systemic discrimination against women is "deeply embedded in university employment" at the point of selection, appointment and promotion and in the working conditions of academic staff. Sex-segmentation of the academic labour force places women in the most vulnerable and lowest paid positions, "rendering their employment tenuous and temporary".

The submission says the universities should be in the forefront of positive social change.

"Women will never achieve equality in society unless such equality exists in our educational institutions which are the source both of career opportunities and of important opportunities for the self-development of individuals."

Agenda for action

Launching the book, the Federal Attorney-General, Senator Gareth Evans, said: "Professor Weeramantry is typically meticulous and unrelenting in describing and documenting the kind of grim and forbidding environment and society we can expect to live in if we don't act soon."

There were, however, rays of hope, Senator Evans said.

"Not the least of them is the agenda for action provided in the final chapter. There is a wide range of possible measures suggested.

"Basic to all of them is awareness. Only through public consciousness of the risks and issues involved can there be

Plain man's guide to stress — a success

THIS BOOK is a follow-on from the authors' previous monograph: **Brain and Behaviour**, which introduced the lay person to the field of brain-behaviour relationships.

However one can read **Stress, Drugs and Health** without the insights provided by its predecessor as it starts with an explanatory chapter on the anatomy and functioning of the brain.

The book is essentially about the effects on our health and behaviour occasioned largely — though not exclusively — by man-made activities.

One of the messages that comes through reads, in summary, like this: the human body is a delicate mechanism reasonably well adjusted over its evolutionary development to cope with its environment so long as that environment is not artificially changed. Start pouring chemical substances into it, which is what we have been doing at an increasing rate in our industrial and now post-industrial phase and you upset human functioning with resultant distress to people directly affected by that process and at socio-economic cost to the wider society. When one considers that there are an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 substances in our atmosphere that given certain conditions might have toxic effects, it behoves us to be careful, but how many of us do know or — knowing — care?

Other messages, however, point to the beneficial effects both of research into brain-behaviour relationships and its application to relieve human suffering. There are definite signs of hope for instance from this work for people suffering from diseases like multiple sclerosis and schizophrenia, and there are dire

In Review

Stress, Drugs and Health, Frank Campbell and George Singer, Pergamon Press, 1983. Pp. 135. RRP \$12.95.

● **Frank Campbell** is editor of *Monash Review*; **George Singer**, professor of Psychology at La Trobe University.

warnings to those who indulge in excessive alcohol consumption . . . a chapter on the effects of alcohol on the foetus is particularly salutary.

The book has stress as a central focus. Stress is a subjectively perceived notion — a situation is deemed stressful in terms of a person's ability to cope with the situation as perceived by him or her. It is very real to the sufferer of stress and it enters into the lives of every one of us at some point or other. It may not attract much sympathy though because of the way we are socially conditioned to avoid acknowledging stress as a disease in others, if not in ourselves, reserving the "pull yourself together" exhortation for them.

The authors range through a great deal of material, citing research findings to show how the body's chemistry is affected by stress and what medications

are being developed to neutralise its effects on behaviour. Much of the research originates in animal experiments and this part of the book may not enamour itself to animal liberationists.

There is also an interesting chapter on ageing, and another on the therapeutic effects of copper on the human body with some good news for arthritic sufferers.

Campbell and Singer write with commendable clarity. Though there is no word or topic index, the book is helpfully divided into short chapters with headings clearly indicating their content. There is also a glossary of terms used in the text, though this is incomplete. For instance, terms like 'acetylcholine', 'catecholamines', 'glial cells' and 'tinnitus' are explained; others like 'Broca's area', 'geotaxis', 'nigrostriatal region', to name but three, are not. So the lay person would still be advised to seek some help from the psychological, biochemical, pharmacological and other biological sciences' literature which provides the source material for the book.

"Stress, Drugs and Health" is a thoroughly worthwhile book that succeeds in its aims of placing otherwise difficult-to-get-at information before a lay readership.

It has some delightful illustrations by **Phillip Schofield**, a fellow academic at the University of New South Wales . . . a book then to acquire and to recommend to others who want to be informed of some of the important and fascinating developments in the area of the biological sciences.

Peter Boss, Department of Social Work

Monash and her sister 'farm'

SUSAN CURRY (or Sicily as she then was) completed an Arts honours degree and a Dip.Ed. at Monash in the years 1965-69.

She has recently been living in California with her husband, Dr Fitz-roy Curry, also a Monash graduate and now lecturer in Physiology at UC at Davis. He is currently a visitor in Monash's Biochemistry department.

Susan has been working part-time as a writer and music reviewer. Here, she compares two 'Farms' that mean much to her:

When I moved with my family to Davis in 1977, I found that this branch of the University of California was originally known as "The Farm".

Twelve years earlier I had begun undergraduate studies at another "Farm", the new university at Clayton.

A brief sabbatical visit to Monash provides the opportunity to compare and contrast two campus communities of similar size which mean a great deal to me.

It must be difficult for present-day Monash students to think of it as the "Farm", but to the student of the 1960s it was a fact of life.

Sir Robert Blackwood, in his book "Monash: The First Ten Years", describes the origin of the term in this way: "The friendly atmosphere of a closely-knit student family was appreciated by all attending the new University, which was immediately dubbed 'the Farm'."

The nickname was apt in another sense as well: the landscaping we see now was in its infancy in 1965. Cavernous trenches crossed the wastes between the Union and the Menzies building, providing lunchtime shelter from the howling winds which funnelled through, even on a calm day.

One felt like an explorer, splashing from History in H3 to the never-never of Engineering for Geography practical

classes. There was strong camaraderie which grew out of the sense of adventure in being part of a new enterprise.

The development of the University of California at Davis (formerly Davisville) parallels that of Monash fairly closely.

It is only since the late '50s and early '60s that Davis has been extended to a general campus. It opened its doors in the first decade of this century as the agricultural college for UC Berkeley, 100 km to the south-west.

The big expansion came about the same time as Monash was growing rapidly. By the early '70s, the UCD campus offered almost a full range of University studies. While Monash's nickname "the Farm" has become more and more detached from reality, Davis as "Aggie Farm" retained its original emphasis and went on to become a world leader in such areas as animal and plant science and veterinary medicine.

Indeed, each year on "Picnic Day", the University's Open Day, when many thousands of visitors pour into the little town from all over northern California, the majority of entries in the parade have an agricultural or veterinary theme.

In contrast with Monash, which lacks a "local" community, the city of Davis (pop. 37,000) has grown along with the campus. The city is well-known for its active promotion of energy conservation, including the some 50km of bicycle paths throughout the town, its solar village, and its city-wide recycling policy. It is possibly the most energy-conscious city in the United States.

Close city-university ties have reinforced the successes of each and strengthened the community. Many faculty members sit on standing committees of the city council, and a former chairman of the UCD Student Represent-



● An entry in the UC Davis annual Picnic Day parade. Photo: Robert Bynum.

tative Council presided — as Mayor — over some of the most far-sighted city planning policies in the early '70s.

If Davis were to be swallowed up by nearby Sacramento, an energy-wasteful North America would lose a model city

which challenges the conventions of the past and points to the future.

Monash has a different role to play.

As part of the Melbourne metropolitan area, it enriches greatly the identity of a large city.

British librarian to speak

The Head of the English Branch of the British Library, Ian Willison, will speak at Monash twice this month as part of his Melbourne visit.

Mr Willison, apart from his senior administrative functions in the British Library especially in the area of rare books, is well known for his contributions to scholarship in the fields of research librarianship and bibliography.

On October 10 at 2.15 pm in room S411 of the Menzies building, he will speak on "Research librarianship,

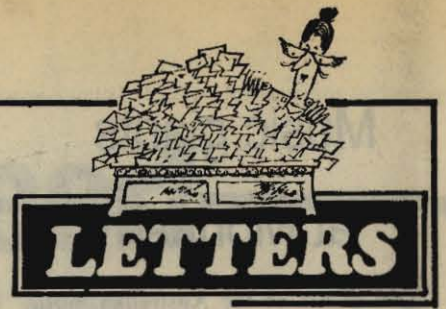
'canonisation', and the humanities: the compilation of the **New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature 1900-50**".

Then on October 14, he will participate in a round-table discussion on "The history of the book in Australia" in room 210 of the Menzies building.

He will also speak on "The history of the book as the key discipline in research librarianship" on October 11, at 5.30 pm in the Queen's Hall seminar room of the State Library.

Last issue 'Monash Reporter' carried a review by Peter Farago (Rusden) of an English department production of Peter Shaffer's play 'Equus'.

The review itself is here the subject of criticism . . .



Points raised were 'neither accurate nor consistent'

IN NORMAL circumstances we would not regard a critical review of a play as a matter for response.

In the case of Peter Farago's review of *Equus* (*Monash Reporter* 7-83), the author has departed so far from the bounds of reasonable and accurate criticism that we feel it necessary to request the right of reply.

It would seem to us quite unfair that the excellent work of so many people should have no other epitaph than that review — which might also quite unreasonably prejudice your readers against future drama productions at Monash.

The review in question was largely a criticism of lack of consistency in the application of 'convention'. To make sense, such a criticism must itself be both accurate and consistent, but Mr Farago's review was neither.

Mime nudity

"The script calls for nudity at the climax of Act One," writes Farago, but Shaffer's stage directions are explicit on the point: the boy should only mime undressing. Similarly, Mr Farago criticises the actor playing Nugget for failing to "weave a sustained illusion". The basis of this criticism is the assumption that the actor steps out of his character as a horse to raise a supporting pole from the stage. In fact, the pole was raised by the boy (as Shaffer's script directs).

Basing his argument initially on these two errors, Mr Farago proceeds to erect a complete criticism of the play's direction, lighting, set and acting.

His criticism that there is no consistency in the use of props argues a remarkable lack of understanding of the nature of drama, which works within the constraints imposed by the presence

of an audience in an essentially artificial environment: the theatre itself.

Convention accepts that, while certain props are useful in sketching out the nature of the action, there cannot be any attempt to be totally naturalistic — the establishment of space and action demands the imaginative participation of the audience.

That said, it is equally ludicrous to attempt the impossible — a play that relies on nothing but imagination. Within its necessary limits of language, the radio play, with its disembodied voice, is the nearest we can achieve to this.

If a play is to be mounted in a theatre, with a live audience, then director, cast and audience alike must accept the constraints of their situation, and make the most of them.

Lighting of course is a far more subjective matter. In this production we opted for subtlety, on the assumption that our audience could be trusted to appreciate transitions in time from the cumulative clues offered by text, movement, tone of voice, positioning of actors and lighting, all working together. To demand that one of these elements alone carry the weight of establishing one of the most important themes of the play seems to us to display an extraordinary failure of imagination.

Similarly, set design can vary enormously according to personal interpretation. On this point Mr Farago is unspecific, merely suggesting that the set "only made full sense at the climax of the play". He also criticises its "static design, which did not alter its shape".

The minimalism of our set was a deliberate choice. It was combined with the use of space on the formal apron stage behind it (the set was built on the floor space of the theatre), the space around the largely static central area, and the use of the aisles in the audience seating.

Movement — as was intended — came from the actors, not from the set. To demand that the set change in nature is, once again, at variance with the spirit of the play and, in the light of Mr Farago's criticism of the use of props, a curiously inconsistent statement.

The final criticism, of the actors, was dismissive without substance. To say that "each actor appeared to be working from very different premises" requires some qualification if it is to make sense, as does the statement that "the levels of performance were very uneven": but there was no qualification. To say that the cast did not "come to grips with the expression of emotion that could at the same time touch and unite an audience in a common experience" is so at variance with the actual response of our audiences that, to most of those who saw the play, it must appear positively perverse.

In the end, of course, words alone do not win this kind of argument. The proof of our success in bringing Shaffer's challenging play to life must rest with the audiences who saw it, and their responses.

To return to the facts: after the play had run two nights, with a few seats empty on each occasion, there was a massive reaction in the form of ticket sales. Without further advertising, and without review, news of the play had spread to such effect — presumably by word of mouth — that the entire remaining run was booked out on the third day.

Most of these bookings, incidentally, were from private individuals, not from institutions which might have set the play as a text. So heavy was the demand that queues formed up to an hour and a half in advance of each performance, hoping for returned tickets. When eventually an extra performance was arranged, it was sold out within two hours of seats being offered — again, without advertising. Even then, hundreds of people were unable to obtain tickets.

Willing 'victims'

If, as Mr Farago implies, these people were in danger of "being taken for a ride", they seemed very willing victims — many of them having seen the play once already, they were returning for a second ride.

Finally, in fairness to the unstinted efforts of everyone involved, and to put the record straight for the actors who gave so much, to such good effect, we should mention that our leading players were immediately snapped up to appear in further productions.

Colin Batrouney, whose remarkably moving performance Mr Farago refers to only as "raving and ranting", has been offered a leading part with one of Melbourne's main professional companies.

The giving and the trust to which Mr Farago refers at the end of his review have obviously been accepted wholeheartedly by the majority of those who saw this play. We can only be sorry that the lack of these qualities in Mr Farago's response should shut him off from sharing an experience enjoyed by so many others.

Andrew Enstice (Director)
Val Kent (Producer)
Department of English

Who's been taken for a ride?

Sir: The reviewer of so ephemeral a thing as a production of a play has a responsibility to those who did not see it and have therefore no way of assessing the justice of his remarks; this is particularly true of a review in *Monash Reporter*, which becomes the University's permanent record of that production. Peter Farago's smug review of the recent *Equus* (*Reporter*, 7-83) represents a complete dereliction of this responsibility.

Farago eschews any attempt to write about the experience of the play, and instead attempts to measure the direction of it against some rather quaint *a priori* theorising about the importance of absolute consistency in convention, and of creating a "sustained illusion": one wonders what Shakespeare (not to mention more recent writers) would have made of these 'rules'.

But the really curious thing is that, having invented the rules, Farago goes on to invent infringements of them — or is it simply that he has as much trouble reading a script (Shaffer's text does not "call for nudity at the climax of Act One") as he does in observing what is going on in front of him (the actor playing Nugget did not "pluck from a cran-ny . . . a hinged pole to lean on")?

He certainly has trouble in expressing himself, and this does nothing for the clarity of his argument: the first paragraph is pure Babu English, and in one particularly tortured paragraph he manages to ascribe an opinion on the acting to Plato.

But my concern is not with the gap between Farago's ambitions as a stylist and his revealed ability, but with the even wider gap between the impression created by his review and the experience of the play: perhaps the grossest testimony to his impercipient is his assertion that the actors failed in "the expression of emotion that could at the same time touch and unite an audience"; but only those who were there will appreciate the absurdity of that.

If anyone has been "taken for a ride", I'm afraid it's the readers of this journal.

Peter Groves
Department of English

Award to Monash graduate

A Monash graduate currently completing Ph.D. studies at Cambridge University has been awarded Zonta International's Amelia Earhart Fellowship Award for 1983-84.

It is the second time that Rachel Webster has won the award which memorialises the air pioneer who disappeared over the Pacific in 1937.

The \$5000 grant is offered annually to women conducting graduate study in aerospace-related science or engineering.

Rachel's thesis is on the theory of gravitational lensing effects. Her studies

could contribute to a new understanding of galaxy formation and cosmology.

● Zonta International is a worldwide service organisation of executive women in business and the professions. Since the establishment of its awards in 1938, a total of 217 women from 32 countries have been named as Amelia Earhart Fellows.

There is a Waverley branch of Zonta which meets on the first Thursday of each month at the Monash University Club. For further information contact Judith Lahey on 82 6521 (a.h.).

Psychiatrist's rooms or stable: a tip

Sir: I was lucky enough to see the recent production of *Equus*. Unlike your reviewer (*Reporter* 7-83), I had no difficulty in distinguishing the scenes set in the psychiatrist's room from those set in the stable. In this matter I took the presence or absence of horses as being a fairly reliable guide.

I was therefore free to enjoy the versatility of the set, which among its other virtues suggested the necessary fusion of past action with present anxiety.

Not hindered but assisted by the design, I was also free to appreciate some of the finest student acting I have seen at Monash.

Alan Dilnot
Director
Alexander Theatre

Music giants at Monash

Two giants of the Australian music scene — albeit in widely different fields — will perform at Monash this month.

They are jazz musician Graeme Bell and opera singer-musical comedy star-comedienne, June Bronhill.

Graeme Bell's All Stars will perform at a free lunchtime concert in Robert Blackwood Hall TODAY (October 5) at 1.15 p.m.

June Bronhill, who recently returned from London where she played *Mother Superior* in a revival of "The Sound of Music", will appear in the title role of "The Merry Widow" at the Alexander Theatre from October 13 to 22. The production is being mounted by the Melbourne Music Theatre in association with the Alex.

The operetta by Franz Lehar will be performed nightly at 8 p.m. with matinees at 2 p.m. on October 15, 16 and 22.

Prices are \$14.50 adults (concessions \$11.50 matinees only) and \$8.50 children.

Co-ordination meeting

Representatives of voluntary groups associated with Monash University are to get together for an annual "co-ordination meeting" on Thursday, October 20.

It is the fifth year in which such a meeting has been convened by Mrs Rena Martin, the Vice-Chancellor's wife. Its aim is to enable members of voluntary groups to learn about each other's activities — and to provide the opportunity for some socialising.

The meeting will start at 10.30 am in the Vice-Chancellor's house. Professor Jean Whyte, of the Graduate School of Librarianship, will be guest speaker.

Happy 21st birthday, Monash Choral Society



The Monash University Choral Society last Friday night celebrated its 21st birthday with a concert in Robert Blackwood Hall — along with the Monash University Orchestra which celebrated its first birthday.

The concert featured works by Elgar, Haydn, Britten and Faure. And there was a specially commissioned work by Jacqui Clark, who conducted part of the concert.

The main part was conducted by MonUCS' resident conductor, Greg Hurworth and his MUO counterpart, Noel Ancell.

In the photo above (courtesy Daniel

Mannix Photographic Society) members of the Choral Society enjoy refreshments after a recent concert at Mannix College.

Mannix College has several events lined up in its third term cultural program which is open to all.

Next Monday (October 10) there will be a recital by voice, viola and piano. A cello, flute and piano trio will perform late in the term on a date to be fixed.

All performances will be held in the College's senior common room at 8 p.m., with supper following. Admission is free.

Study tour

A study tour to Spain is being organised for January 1984 for students and others interested in the Spanish culture and language.

The all-inclusive price from Melbourne is \$2550. For further information contact Sally Harvey, tutor in Spanish, on ext. 2262 or 707 4180 (A.H.).

October diary

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

5-30: **WORKSHOPS** (one-day and weekend) available in papermaking, composition in painting and sculpture, padded picture frames, applique and quilting, handmade soaps/cosmetics, painted dolls and soft sculpture, decoupage, Raku, leadlight, patchwork and quilted vests, dyeing fleece and creating designer yarns, lino cut Christmas cards, decorative Christmas tree balls, reproduction porcelain dolls. Pres. by Monash Arts & Crafts Centre. Further information: exts. 3096, 3180.

5: **ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM** — "Basic Steps Towards Bio Dynamic Agriculture", by Alex Podolinski. 12: "The Philosophy Behind Restructuring the Planning and Conservation Department", by David Yencken. Both forums at 5 p.m. Graduate School of Environmental Science Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3840.

LUNCHTIME CONCERT — Graeme Bell All Stars jazz band. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

6: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURES** — "Anthropology and Anthropologists", by Dr G. Silberbauer. 13: "The Future of Aborigines in Victoria", by Mr Frank Black, Ms Eve Fesl, Ms Merle Jackomos, Mr Gary Murray. Both lectures at 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

SPACE FILMS pres. by Space Association. 7 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free.

8: **SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series)** — "Star Magic". 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, children \$4.75.

10: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "New Directions in Ethnic Broadcasting", by Mr Richard Brown, Ethnic Affairs Commission. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre R3. Admission free. Inquiries: exts. 2925, 2825.

13-22: **MUSICAL COMEDY** — "The Merry Widow", pres. by Melbourne Music Theatre, with June Bronhill. Nightly at 8 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m. on October 15, 16 & 22. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$14.50; concession \$11.50 (matinees only); children \$8.50.

14: **ECKANKAR LECTURE** — "The Journey of Soul", public introductory lecture. 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R2. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3013.

16: **SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT** — Organ Recital by Douglas Lawrence. Works by Du Mage, Buxtehude, J. S. Bach and Mendelssohn. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

19: **DEADLINE** for registrations for

conference on "Adoption and AID: Access to Information?" to be held on November 2. Pres. by Centre for Human Bioethics and Centre for Continuing Education. Fee (incl. lunch): \$30 (students, unemployed, pensioners \$8). Further information: exts. 3717, 3718.

28-Nov. 5: **MUSICAL COMEDY** — "Orpheus in the Underworld", pres. by Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Nightly at 8 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m. on November 5. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$8.50; pensioners and tertiary students \$6.50; children \$4.50. Bookings: 288 8438.

29: **SATURDAY CLUB (Red Series)** — "Star Magic". 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$6, children \$4.75.

Important dates

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

7: Third teaching round ends, Dip.Ed. Applications close for entry to Bachelor of Social Work course in 1984.

8: Third term ends for Medicine VI.

14: Applications close for 1984 LL.M. by coursework and Diplomas in the Faculty of Law commencing in Summer term.

20: Examinations commence for Medicine VI.

22: Third term ends.

28: Annual examinations begin. Second half-year ends for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St. Third term ends for Dip.Ed.

29: Second half-year ends for LL.M. by coursework.

31: Closing date for applications for Monash Graduate Scholarships and Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Awards.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue — the last for 1983 — will be published in the first week of November.

Copy deadline is Friday, October 21. Early copy is appreciated.

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