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Botanist sows the seeds of knowledge on ancient tribes

Appropriately, the material with which botanist Dr Beth Gott chiefly works is seeds.

For, from such small and seemingly insignificant beginnings, Dr Gott hopes to add to the growth of knowledge about the ancient inhabitants of Victoria — southern tribal Aborigines.

Her work is that of the archaeological detective. Many of her days are spent before the microscope in the laboratory painstakingly sorting through samples gathered by Victoria Archaeological Survey teams from old Aboriginal camp sites.

Her task is to separate and identify the plant material, the most useful form of which is seeds. By so doing Dr Gott says she is supplying building bricks which the archaeologist can use in constructing a picture of the way of life of the Aboriginal — including his use of plants for food, medicine, implements and other purposes.

Dr Gott is working in the Monash Botany department on a grant from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.



● Dr Beth Gott at work identifying seeds.

Different in south

Much of the material she is currently examining comes from western Victoria. The Aborigines of this area shared common features in language and lifestyle. Because of climatic differences, it was a lifestyle different from that of the Aborigines of central and north Australia.

But little is known about it today. Historical material is scarce so knowledge must be built up mainly by study of materials excavated.

But Dr Gott believes there is something to be learned, too, from the "living link", the Victorian Aboriginal.

She says: "Knowledge about plant usage, for example, has been handed down but not recorded through the generations.

"I believe it may be possible still to recover some of it from people's memories."

Dr Gott has accompanied Victoria Archaeological Survey teams on several field trips to familiarise herself with the areas from which the samples are taken.

She says her work in the laboratory is more straightforward if she has some idea of the types of plants she might be likely to identify. She thus draws up a "likely vegetation" picture for each area by studying historical records and noting relict native plants.

Dr Gott says that one of the richest sources of material has been a number of mounds on the flood plain of the Murray River in the north-west.

These have yielded evidence of settlements dating back 1800 years.

She says: "When the Murray flooded, the Aborigines would exploit food resources on the river plain. They would go out in canoes, roving over the flooded area, camping for several days

Point taken!

With movements at lightning speed, fencing is no sport for posed — 'hold it right there' — photographs. During sabre preliminary finals at the World Fencing Championships held at Monash last month, Herve Alleaume caught with his camera these two competitors at the moment of a heart-stopping hit by Hungarian, Pal Gerevich.

The Soviet Union outclassed the rest of the world at the Championships winning six of the eight Gold medals — all of the team events and two of the four individual titles. West Germany won the women's individual foil and France the men's individual epee.

More on fencing and other activities at Monash during the vacation, page 2.

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at a time on the elevated areas dotted over it."

These mounds were built up through the centuries by camp site residue — by, for example, the small balls of clay which the Aborigines rolled up, baked and used as heat retainers in earth ovens.

Dr Gott works on material excavated from these camp fire sites.

In the field, the charcoal is separated from the soil by immersing the sample in water. The charcoal floats to the top and is skimmed off.

Back in the laboratory Dr Gott isolates the plant material and identifies it, sometimes down to the species.

As an aid she is developing a reference collection of seeds of the plants she believes she would be likely to find. For easier identification she is also forming a reference collection of charred seeds.

Plants used

Dr Gott says that the bullrush is a good example of a plant of which Aborigines throughout Australia made economic use.

She says: "The Aborigines would steam the root of the bullrush, loosen and tie it, then chew it — a good source of starch. They would then spit out the fibre remains which were rolled into string."

Other food plants more common in the south of the country include bracken and the daisy yam.

In the drier areas Aborigines used stones to grind seeds to produce a form of flour.

Dr Gott's present work marries two life-long interests — botany and archaeology.

She took her first degree, a B.Sc., majoring in botany, at Melbourne University and then her Ph.D. at Imperial College, London. Her work for that was on whole plant physiology, specifically of rye.

She returned to Melbourne and continued her association with Melbourne

University, working on the physiology of wheat.

In 1965 her husband's work took the family to Connecticut in the US. There she taught college biology in Bridgeport but also joined the local archaeological society which was working on early colonial diggings.

In the early '70s the family moved to Hong Kong where Dr Gott joined the archaeological society, digging mainly on late stone age sites. She taught too at Hong Kong University.

In 1976 it was back to Connecticut where she was impressed with the advance in the amount and quality of archaeological work being undertaken.

Her interest in applying botany to archaeology was really kindled there by the ethno-botanist Nicholas Schoumatoff with whom she worked. Schoumatoff was studying the herbal lore of Connecticut Indians and had traced their descendants through North America as part of his study.

Back in Australia Dr Gott was impressed by the great strides Australian archaeology had taken in such a short time and initiated the work she is now doing.

● Separate education system urged for Aborigines, P.8.

Judge judges Judges' role

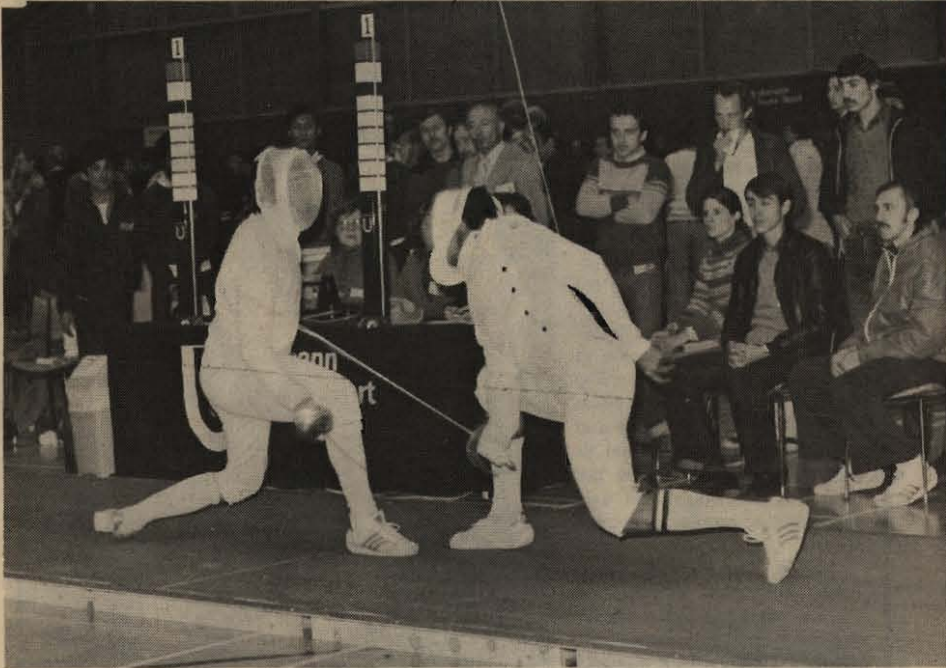
Mr Justice F. G. Brennan of the Federal Court of Australia and President of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal will deliver this year's Wilfred Fullager Memorial Lecture.

Mr Justice Brennan's topic will be "New Growth in the Law — the Judicial Contribution".

The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be held in the Alexander Theatre on Tuesday, September 11 at 8.30 p.m.

The lecture, organised by the Law faculty, perpetuates the memory of Sir Wilfred Kelsham Fullager, former Justice of the High Court of Australia.

The lively face of Monash during vacation



LEFT: Manuel Ortiz of Cuba meets Joan Pop of Romania in a sabre preliminary final in the World Fencing Championships at Monash.
CENTRE: Peter Shwalbe, representing C.O. Safety Equipment Pty Ltd, discusses safety equipment with Neville Donaldson at the Victorian Industrial Safety Convention.
RIGHT: Dr Marion Blank, keynote speaker at the 'Infant Imagination' conference.

Those who vacate Monash during term breaks may think that the campus sinks into somnolence during their absence.

But that's not the case as a look at the list of activities staged by groups from Monash and outside at the University during August reveals.

As is the case with most vacations, use of University facilities was at a premium.

Included in the events were two Australian firsts — the World Fencing Championships which attracted some 400 competitors from 35 countries and, at Mannix College, a conference on Islam and Christianity which brought together leading Muslim and Christian scholars from throughout Australia and the world.

Other major events involving outside groups included the Victorian Industrial Safety Convention and a Scout Association of Australia conference. The first, held over four days, attracted between 1500 and 2000 participants and the second, held over two days, some 700.

The language and play of children in their first five years was the subject of a three day conference held at Normanby House during August. Organised by the Centre for Continuing Education as an activity to mark the International Year of the Child, the conference, titled "Infant Imagination", had both professional workers and parents as its participants. A key speaker was Dr Marion Blank, professor of psychiatry in the Institute of Mental Health

Sciences at the Rutgers Medical School in New Jersey. Dr Blank also delivered the 1979 Elwyn Morey Memorial Lecture on "Meeting the language needs of young children".

The Monash Parents Kindergarten Association held a conference over two days in the Union Theatre. About 90 people attended.

On the energy front, the Chemistry department organised an afternoon seminar on brown coal research at Monash.

Diverse other groups

Other groups using University facilities included Hospital and Computer Services, the Victorian Branch of the Computer Society, the Institution of Radio and Electronic Engineers, the Secondary Mathematics Committee, the department of Agriculture, Philips and the Dandenong Safety Group.

● A total of eight titles were decided — with all the passion of life-and-death duels — at the World Fencing Championships held in two venues at Monash from August 18 to 28.

These were individual and team men's and ladies' foil, and individual and team sabre and epee (in which only males participate).

Elimination rounds were held by day on several "pistes" — the fields of play — in the Sports Centre with the most fortunate or the most skilled going on to hear "en garde" (the language of fencing is French) for the finals in Robert Blackwood Hall by night. The Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, watched the first night's finals.

The Reporter pictures were taken during sabre preliminary finals.

The sabre, contrary to popular belief, is, these days, a light weapon weighing even less than the foil. It is the fastest weapon to fence.

Unlike foil and epee, sabre is not judged by electronic means. In those forms fencers wear a special metallic lame jacket attached by cord to a recording box. Hits "on target" light colored lamps on the box.

Scoring in sabre, however, is the job of a keenly observant President assisted by four judges circling the piste who watch for hits and signal their observations to him. The President then analyses the fencer's movements and awards the points.

During their stay in Melbourne the international fencers were housed in the Monash Halls of Residence. The presentation dinner was held on the final night in Broadmeadows Town Hall.

Many of the competitors will be staring daggers at each other in a year's time in Moscow — for the Olympic Games.

The FAUSA view

Overseas student fees 'bad diplomacy'

The Federation of Australian University Staff Associations (FAUSA) has reacted strongly to the proposed introduction of fees of between \$1500 and \$2500 for foreign students at Australian universities announced in the Federal Budget.

Newly-elected FAUSA president, Dr Peter Darvall, says that at its 1979 annual general meeting last month, the association resolved to communicate the following objections to the government and to the press:

● That the savings resulting from this measure are small (approximately \$6 million) and the diplomatic loss large.

● That with the rapid development of South East Asian countries, regional co-operation is going to be of increasing importance.

● That many Australian-trained

graduates achieve influential positions in government and the professions in South East Asia, particularly in Singapore and Malaysia, and are the best ambassadors Australia can have.

● That most Asian students are not wealthy by Australian standards.

● That training Asian students is a cheap and effective form of foreign aid.

● That some will see this move as discriminatory, isolationist and even racist.

● That some of our best students, both undergraduate and graduate, are Asians, providing competition and research skills.

● That even when foreign students find employment in Australia after graduation, the economic benefit to Australia is still high, only part of their education having been paid for by the Australian taxpayer.

Participation urged

Space limitations in our August issue caused this section to be dropped from the page 8 report on 'The future shape of libraries':

The "inexorable progression" towards a highly capital-intensive library environment was creating a number of problems for library staff, according to Mr Jim Cleary, government publications librarian in the Main Library.

Speaking at the recent Staff Associations' meeting on "Employment in universities and new technology", Mr Cleary called for greater staff involvement in the area of policy formulation.

The problem lay principally in the technical services area of cataloguing where the move towards a machine-based system was eliminating a good deal of originality, and people were beginning to feel that their work was being undervalued or devalued.

In Reader Services, there was more staff involvement in the decision-making process.

But even here, because of the introduction of AUSINET and of the effects of new technology, staff shortages had developed, threatening a reduction in the level of service.

Mr Cleary said that one of the major problems was that, in introducing a lot of technology into the library system, the University had failed to look at the implications for staffing.

It had been a good move to refer the question of retraining to the committee on staff training, but that committee lacked the resources to do its job properly, he said.

Mr Cleary said that cutbacks in public sector spending had placed increasing pressures on universities and libraries, and the tertiary institutions had not been effective in communicating to the public their needs for additional funding.

He suggested that Victorian institutions should establish tertiary education defence committees similar to those in South Australia.

Doubt on award breach cases: are they civil or criminal?

As an employee you believe that your employer has breached an award handed down by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and is paying you less than he should.

To recover your full wage and have a penalty imposed you take the employer to court.

Is the case civil or criminal?

Such a matter, it may be assumed, would have been firmly established in legal history. In fact it has not and is a source of uncertainty in Australia today.

Resolution of whether proceedings to impose a penalty under section 119 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (the section which governs breaches of awards by employers) should be civil or criminal is of more than academic interest.

At issue are different standards of proof — with an important bearing, naturally enough, on the decision handed down. At stake, too, is the stigma of a "criminal conviction".

Senior tutor in Law at Monash, Ms Marilyn Pittard, draws attention to the unresolved question in a paper titled "The Conciliation and Arbitration Act — the Prevention of Strikes and the Recovery of Wages" delivered to a recent industrial law seminar organised by the Monash Law faculty. The seminar marked the 75th anniversary of the enactment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Harder to enforce

Ms Pittard points out the importance of the issue:

"In the system of Australian law, a stigma is attached to convictions for crimes and to prove a person has committed a criminal offence the law requires proof 'beyond reasonable doubt' — all elements of the offence must be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

"If, on the other hand, failure to obey an award is a civil action then there seems to be no such stigma and the person bringing the action has to satisfy the court on all matters on the balance of probabilities; that is, it is more likely than not that an offence has been committed. It is a lower standard of proof.

"If the proceedings are criminal it may be much harder to enforce awards."

Until recently the general view prevailed that section 119 was civil in nature and the civil burden of proof applied.

In 1962, for example, in a case involving the Telegraph Newspaper Co Pty Ltd and the Australian Journalists' Association, the Industrial Court set aside the decision of a magistrate who entered a conviction against an employer for breach of s.119 but upheld the decision of the magistrate that a breach of the agreement had been committed. The court considered the proceedings were civil, noting that there was a clear distinction between a penal statute imposing a penalty and a criminal enactment creating a fine.

Doubts were first raised in 1977 with a decision in a case involving the Vehicle Builders' Employees' Federation of Australia and General Motors Holden Pty Ltd.

An Adelaide magistrate had dismissed a complaint by the VBEF that

GMH had breached an award by failing to pay an employee wages due to him under the award.

The magistrate had applied the criminal onus of proof rather than the civil onus. The union appealed to the then Industrial Court arguing that the magistrate had proceeded using the incorrect onus of proof, the criminal onus, when the civil onus should have been used.

The Court looked at the authorities on the nature of proceedings under s.119 and decided that such proceedings should be criminal.

Since 1977 a couple of decisions have been handed down in which the Court applied the civil onus.

But in March this year in the Gapes vs. the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd case Mr Justice Northrop applied the criminal onus again.

He cited the VBEF case, adding, however, that the result would have been the same had the civil onus been applied.

This case is currently on appeal to the Full Bench of the Federal Court.

In her paper Ms Pittard says that legal questions other than the applicability of the civil or criminal onus have arisen in relation to recovery of wages provisions in section 119.

Among these are the eligibility of a person to sue for a penalty and recovery of wages, the definition of an employee, whether the Court can make an order for repayment of wages when no penalty for breach of the section is imposed, and whether actions have been brought within the time limit.

Ms Pittard says that the whole area of award enforcement and recovery of wages has taken a back seat in legislation through the years to prevention and ending of strikes.

She says: "This preoccupation with strikes as opposed to enforcement of awards and recovery of wages has been reflected to a certain extent in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904.

"First, the original Act attempted to prevent any strikes occurring on account of an industrial dispute.

International meeting aims at better teaching

The Director of Monash's Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit, Dr Terry Hore, acted as a consultant to a recent international conference on the teaching and learning process in universities, organised by the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang.

About 190 university teachers, educational technologists and ad-



● Marilyn Pittard ... legal snags in enforcing awards.

"Although there were provisions for a penalty in respect of breaches of awards it was not until 1947 that the Court had power to order repayment of wages to employees in actions for penalties for breaches of awards.

Less severe

"Second, until the amendments of the 1970s the penalties for breaches of award were far less severe than the penalties for any failure of a union to observe an order of the court restraining it from striking.

"Third, it was not until the 1950s that there was any serious attempt to establish a body responsible for administering the award enforcement aspects of the Act.

"The Act was altered in 1928 to enable, for the first time, the appointment of an inspector to secure observance of awards and to give the inspector power to bring actions for breaches of awards.

"It was not until 1934 that the first inspector was appointed and he remained the only one until 1940.

"In 1950 the Minister for Labour assumed responsibility for administering the work of the enforcement inspectors and the Arbitration Inspectorate was established.

"In March 1978 the Industrial Relations Bureau took over the functions of the Arbitration Inspectorate in the field of award enforcement."

In her paper Ms Pittard argues that despite the traditional emphasis on strike prevention by legislators and the public, society has not proceeded in its approach far beyond the anti-strike measures of the original 1904 Act.

She says: "The legislative amendments after the 1969 Clarrie O'Shea jailing and changes to deregistration provisions after the SEC crisis in 1977 have really just tinkered with the system with no detailed thought having been given to the concepts which should underlie the system."



● Dr Terry Hore

book titled **Improving University Teaching: A Survey of Programs in Commonwealth Countries.**

Dr Hore said the conference was particularly valuable for the contacts made.

He said: "New lines of thought were developed and links were forged between participants and resource persons in the ASEAN region and elsewhere.

"There was a strong interest in academic staff development and concern about the lack of emphasis on the teaching function in universities in the region.

"It is pleasing to see the interest which has been generated by the Thai Universities Lecturers' Scheme at Monash University and the many requests from conference participants for information about the scheme."

Copies of the conference's interim findings and recommendations are available from Dr Hore, ext. 3269 or 3270.

Multiculturalism: massive con?

Australia is, officially, a "multicultural" country.

Post-Galbally Report, "multiculturalism" as an ideology has been endorsed by the Prime Minister and enthusiastically seized by educators as a basis for curriculum planning.

But a senior lecturer in Education at Monash, Dr Brian Bullivant, has suggested that "multiculturalism" and "multicultural education" might be bankrupt concepts or, in the words of one Canadian theorist, a "massive con job," of dubious value for Australia.

Dr Bullivant says that the popular meaning of "multiculturalism" rests on a narrow non-technical definition of "culture." It is a definition which highlights the expressive side — dancing, costumes, "spaghetti-eating, basket-weaving" and the like. Ethnicity, he says, is reduced to a matter of style.

Group survival

This emphasis distracts attention from the other side of culture — the instrumental side. This defines culture as a form of problem-solving program to be used in maintaining the survival of a social group.

Dr Bullivant says: "By reducing ethnicity to style, neglected or glossed over are the low socio-economic positions of many ethnics, their lack of access to social rewards and economic resources, the prejudice and discrimination shown toward them by the dominant host society and other power-conflict issues. Despite this, politicians can still claim they are being democratic by allowing ethnics to maintain their cultures."

Dr Bullivant touches on this issue in the recently completed 560-page report titled "Pluralism, Teacher Education and Ideology" on his STEPS project (Survey of Teacher Education for Pluralist Societies) carried out last year for the Education Research and Development Committee in Canberra.

The survey was conducted in six pluralist societies — Britain, Canada, the United States and Hawaii, Fiji and Australia.

STEPS project

Dr Bullivant says: "The STEPS project was an attempt to find out what ideologies and models of society are being proposed in these countries, whether these models accurately reflect socio-cultural and demographic 'reality' and whether the ideologies influence policy-making for education in general and teacher education in particular."

Speaking to "Reporter" about the STEPS project and allied work, Dr Bullivant said his key concern was the widespread adoption of the "multicultural model" with correspondingly little thought about what it actually meant.

"The word 'multicultural' often operates only at the level of rhetoric — possibly the level at which the politicians wish it to remain," he said.

"As popularly understood, 'multiculturalism' is a social theory which sees a pluralist society as being

Education inquiry urged

Senior lecturer in Education, Dr Brian Bullivant, has called for a halt to further developments in multicultural education at all levels in Australia.

Dr Bullivant says this moratorium should be accompanied by an urgent appraisal of the real, "as opposed to the imagined," merits of multicultural education to be conducted by a small team of qualified educationists.

He makes his recommendation in the STEPS Report presented to the Education Research and Development Committee in Canberra recently.

He also urges establishment of a Centre for the Study of Pluralism in Education at a leading Australian university. This should be set up along the lines of the Center for the Study of Pluralism at the University of Chicago.

He says: "One task would be a long term investigation of the nature of Australian pluralism and its effects on education as it inevitably changes and evolves in response to changing social, cultural and demographic 'realities'."

In his recommendations, Dr Bullivant also stresses the need to be aware of a number of issues and trends he found

in the countries surveyed in the STEPS project.

Among these are:

- The need to incorporate into educational thinking the wider problems posed for Australian society by its emerging post-industrial characteristics.
- The need to cater for teacher education curricula for work in and to teach about the pluralist society rather than for training to teach only migrant or ethnic children.
- The need for trainees in this field to have had some experience in industry or commerce, where migrants or ethnics work, before entering university.
- Consideration of pluralism and the problems it poses to be built into all components of the teacher education curriculum.
- The need for more teachers who are themselves from ethnic backgrounds.
- The need to widen the perspective of pluralist education to include the international and intercultural dimension.
- The problem of developing a core "survival curriculum" for education for the Australian pluralist society.

composed of a number of ethnic or other sub-groups which are endeavouring to preserve aspects of their cultural heritage such as their language, history, customs and lifestyle.

"On this basis they claim the right to be given respect for their cultural heritage and have aspects of it taught in public schools through a program of multicultural education.

One side only

"The weakness with this is that the definition emphasises one side of 'culture' only — the expressive side.

"What it chooses to ignore is the instrumental side implied by a more technical definition of culture which views it as a tool for maintaining and enhancing the survival capacity or life chances of a group."

Dr Bullivant said that if this second approach was accepted some very sensitive questions were raised.

The true "multicultural society" would be composed of a number of separate cultural sections each in active competition for their share of the total pool of social rewards and economic resources. If ever achieved in this technical sense, Australian society could split into sections.

Dr Bullivant said: "With regard to 'multicultural education' the key question is this: How much of its culture can a minority group be permitted to have catered for in the educational system before the common core curriculum — necessary for society's survival as a whole — is weakened?"

"The demands of ethnic groups for pluralistic forms of education to suit their individual needs are potentially in conflict with the demands of modern society to educate its citizens in civic consciousness for the national good.

"If one accepts, as I do, that education is really on about the survival of society one must also accept that we can only go so far in allowing separate groups to run their own type of education, or making separate provisions in the state education system."

Dr Bullivant said he realised there was a conflict there with the concept of democracy which indicated that there should be no limit to educational diversity.

"However, this rests on the fallacy that democracy is best served by developing the uniqueness of individuals without the corollary that once developed it should be put to constructive use in the service of the political community," he said.

For those who accepted the "survival imperative" analysis, however, there were definite limits. Theorists overseas had suggested that about 75 per cent of the school curriculum might be a common compulsory core with the remaining 25 per cent open to ethnic diversity.

Dr Bullivant said that, in considering the "instrumental" view of culture, the question arose as to whether the ethnic cultures and what they were trying to preserve, were adequate devices for all members of the ethnic group to get equality of opportunity with members of the dominant group.

Millstones

He said: "This is very sensitive politically.

"My belief, and it does not make me popular, is that, in Australia, many migrant children have millstones around their necks when they are expected to master a lot of their ethnic group culture and Australian culture at the same time."

Dr Bullivant said there were theoretical grounds for thinking that in any pluralist society the school curriculum might well be organised in such a way as to ensure that children from the dominant ethnic group received better opportunities than children from other ethnic groups. He develops these ideas in a book *Race and Curriculum: an Australasian Perspective*, which is due for publication soon.

He said: "This appears callous and discriminatory but in fact may be an inevitable result of deep-seated values in a society and the necessity for it to obey the 'survival imperative.' This results in the interests of the dominant group receiving priority."

He continued: "All of that said, multi-culturalism and multi-cultural education, even where it takes account of the instrumental side and focuses on life chances, still neglects other aspects

of the pluralist society.

"For example, the distribution of power and access to resources is by and large a class, status and structural question; life chances in Australia are more and more being influenced by the effects of post-industrialism and the cybernetic revolution; and the class structure of Australia and a lot of its political and economic organisation is closely related to the power of multinational corporations."

Dr Bullivant said that "multiculturalism" also appeared to be an inappropriate concept for application to Australian society because of the groups it ignored.

Among these were ethnics who felt they belonged to an ethnic group for no other reason than shared sentiment or political experience but who were culturally identical with Anglo-Australians; ethnics who shared group identity on the basis of locality or communalism but who were essentially no different from the rest of Australians in cultural terms; and those ethnic groups which were distinguishable by others or distinguished themselves on the ground of race alone.

If it is inappropriate to refer to Australia as the "multicultural society" what term fits?

For some years Dr Bullivant has suggested "polyethnic."

He said that modern ethnicity theory not only included cultural criteria for distinguishing sub-groups in society but the other elements mentioned above. It also focused on such issues as access to social rewards and economic resources.

A step at a time

So that Monash Reporter readers don't stumble on the STEPS the following clarification may be necessary.

In Dr Bullivant's work the acronym STEPS stands for Survey of Teacher Education for Pluralist Societies.

This project should not be confused with STEP — the Secondary-Tertiary Education Planning Project — a preliminary report of which was the subject of an article in our July Issue. STEP was initiated by Monash's Careers and Appointments Office five years ago.

Monash farewells a 'much loved colleague'

PANEGYRIC

Professor Arthur Brown, chairman of the English department, died on July 29, at age 58.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, delivered the panegyric to Arthur after a Requiem Mass in the Religious Centre on August 3. This is the full text:



The University is much saddened by the early death and unexpected loss of one of its most distinguished scholars and a much loved colleague.

Arthur Brown was born in Manchester in 1921 and was educated at Urmston Grammar School and University College, London. His first appointment was to a lectureship in English at University College and after some years he visited the United States as a Commonwealth Fund Fellow. He subsequently became Reader and then, in 1962, Professor of English, a position which he held until 1969, when he became Professor of Library Studies and Director of the School of Library Archive and Information Studies at University College.

In 1961 he was appointed general editor of the Malone Society in succession to some most highly distinguished scholars, a position which he held for 10 years. During this period he was awarded senior Fellowships in America and England and had extensive academic contacts in both countries.

He was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Literature of the University of London in 1965. His mentor was that most distinguished scholar Professor R. W. Chambers who, in his Will, left to Arthur Brown his own doctoral robes. These are draped over the coffin.

In 1973 Professor Brown, who had recently spent some time at the University of Sydney, was persuaded to leave London and come to Monash. He quickly found himself at home in his new environment and his many friends will know how much he came to love this University.

He was a most conscientious and civilised man. He stood for a tradition of scholarship, now under some threat from trendiness and gimmickry, which respected rigorous, disciplined mastery of language and expression, and the fundamental literary values. He sustained this tradition with grace, firmness and tolerance.

He was a man of wide literary culture. His publications reflect his special interests in bibliography and textual criticism, particularly in medieval and renaissance studies. He had a special interest in medieval religious drama and at the time of his death he had nearly brought to completion his edition of the York cycle of plays.

However, his deepest love of all was for the dramatists of Shakespeare's age, and it is his long roll of publications relating to them that will form the most enduring monument to his scholarship. The editing of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays from their fragile and often corrupt originals is an activity that calls for profound knowledge linked to exceptional keenness of mind. Arthur Brown possessed both. A distinguished editor himself, he was a valued guide to other scholars.

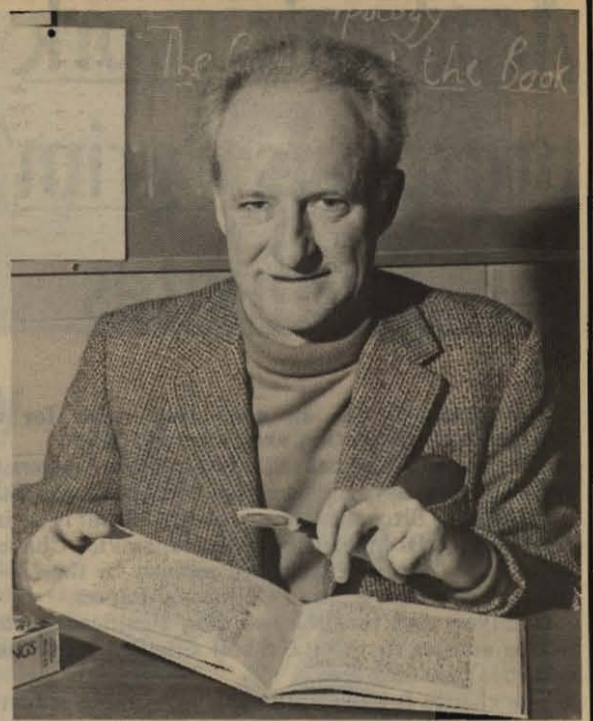


● The Roman Catholic chaplain, Father Peter Knowles, celebrates the Requiem Mass.

It is a matter of great regret that he did not live to complete his most important project, a complete edition, for the Clarendon Press, of the works of the Elizabethan dramatist, Thomas Heywood. However, there is a strong likelihood that this can still be brought to a conclusion, and that it will establish his claim to be considered one of the pre-eminent Elizabethan scholars of his time.

The novels of Wilkie Collins were another special interest. The lectures he gave on them, just a few weeks before his death, were applauded by the students in a spontaneous tribute.

Professor Arthur Brown had a deep love of theatre and was, over a long period, Chairman of the Alexander Theatre Committee. Here his wide sympathies and catholic tastes were invaluable when it came to planning a balanced program. While he was aware of the merits of the intellectual and avant-garde, he enjoyed what was unpretentious and unashamedly entertaining. To members of the theatrical staff Arthur Brown was a close friend and he contributed much to the good relationship which exists between the Alexander Theatre and the academic community at Monash.



He was an able and most devoted Chairman of the General Library Committee. He was an authority on early printing techniques and for the past few years had been engaged in building up a museum of printing machines in the University's Main Library.

One of the lesser-known, but nevertheless delightful contributions Arthur Brown made to the life of this University was the establishment, in 1975, of the Australian Chapter of the Crabtree Foundation. This small select body has its roots in University College where Arthur, in company with a number of distinguished scholars, determined that the life and works of the legendary English poet, Joseph Crabtree, should no longer go unhonoured. Each year, both in London and at Monash, Joseph Crabtree is remembered at a dinner at which notable speakers, drawn from an astonishing range of disciplines, "reveal" aspects of Crabtree's equally astonishing and eventful life. These have been joyous occasions.

A gracious geniality

In addition to distinction in scholarship Arthur Brown brought to the Department of English a gracious geniality and sociability. His courtesy and charm were extended to all — academic staff, secretarial staff, research assistants and his students. From them he received loyalty and deep affection. His keen sense of humor could brighten a dull meeting and lighten routine tasks.

Arthur Brown embodied the highest ideals of humanism — perhaps of an old-fashioned kind. People mattered more to him than paper. He banished filing cabinets from his study; books and manuscripts were moved with loving care so that a visitor might sit in comfort.

Something of the character of the man is indicated by the list of recreations which appear under his name in Who's Who — studying mathematics, railway timetables and booksellers' catalogues, walking and taking snuff!

Outside the circle of the English department he was a familiar figure at University occasions — at concerts in Blackwood Hall, at plays in the Alexander Theatre and at many other functions.

The gathering here today, representing as it does a cross-section of the whole University community, shows how much he had become a part of the life of Monash, and how greatly he will be missed.

Mature age students' experience explored

The experience of mature age students who re-enter the education system after years away will be examined at a national conference to be held in Canberra from November 27 to 30.

The conference, titled "Adults into Education: the Transition", is being organised by the Australian National University's Centre for Continuing Education.

The conference will aim to bring together mature age students,

academics, counsellors and educational administrators.

It will explore three aspects of the transitional process:

Choices involved

- The educational and vocational choices involved.
- Preparation — acquiring the knowledge, skills and personal

resources necessary for undertaking a course of study.

- Orientation and adjustment during the first year.

It will look at such aspects as the provision of information to prospective students, availability of counselling services and preparation and bridging courses.

For further information contact the Centre for Continuing Education at ANU, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT. 2600.

Academic work prospects 'grim' for graduates

The prospects for an academic career for recent graduates of distinction are extremely grim.

The former Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe University, Dr David Myers, says this in a paper on **University Staffing in the Static Situation**. The paper, the result of an inquiry conducted by Dr Myers for the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, has been published recently by the AV-VC as the first in a new series of Occasional Papers.

Dr Myers says that the two most significant factors affecting staffing in the stand-still situation Australian universities now face are:

- The change from rapid growth requiring a reduction in new appointments.
- The estimated sharp reduction in turnover, due to the drop in job opportunities, requiring a further reduction in new appointments.

The latter, he says, is likely to have the more drastic effect on the rate of recruiting.

Dr Myers examines the need to introduce new blood into university staffing in the context of tenure for existing staff and concludes that the present overwhelming advantage of those already appointed over aspirants for appointments should be reduced.

He says: "The essential point is that, while security of tenure is to the personal and probably academic advantage of the man on the job, the greater his security the less the opportunities for the next wave of contenders.

Period to prove suitability

"What is needed is a reasonable period, perhaps three years, in which a lecturer has the opportunity to prove his suitability for a tenured appointment, not a period in which the university can prove his unsuitability.

"This is emphatically not intended as an argument in favor of the employer over the employed; it is primarily an argument in favor of the outstanding aspirant for appointment against those, already on the job, who have failed to show comparable promise.

"The present rules and regulations in most universities (or at least the way in which they are usually interpreted) fail to recognise this point. To all intents and purposes, a first appointment as a lecturer provides life tenure. If this is the intention of universities, it should be stated explicitly and it should be realised that far more care must then be taken in selecting a person for a first appointment as lecturer even than in considering a promotion to a higher grade, especially as less information is normally available for a first appointment than for a promotion.

"However, the present state of affairs has become established by custom. It is not likely to be corrected simply by a more rigorous interpretation of the rules, and the prospects for recent graduates of distinction for an academic career are extremely grim in a stand-still situation.

"It seems imperative that, in the interests of the future of the university, of its staff and of the community, the present overwhelming advantage of those already appointed over aspirants for appointments should be reduced."

Dr Myers says that a valid argument against this reasoning is that if a person appointed on probation fails to acquire tenure it is a blot on his record affecting all future employment prospects.

A possible solution to this problem, he suggests, may be fixed term appointments.

"The advantage claimed for this is that a fixed final date is determined and no stigma is attached to the termination of an appointment."

Dr Myers points to the problem of tutorial staff, too, in a period of no-growth.

He says: "If tutorial staff are maintained at the present level only a small proportion of them can look forward to appointment as lecturer.

"Either this situation is permitted to remain or the number of tutorial staff must be greatly reduced.

"It is suggested that universities might accept the latter alternative but provide more opportunities for young graduates by accepting an increase in postgraduate enrolments with opportunities (as at present) to gain some teaching experience."

A 'lively' exhibit among antiquities

In an open doorway directly opposite the Classical Studies Museum, two postgraduate students in the department, Rick Williams and Peter Londey, set themselves up as all-live exhibits (circa 1979) on Open Day.

Their display caption is reproduced at right. When Reporter called, fellow postgraduate student Lex Hopkins was standing in for Peter Londey (out on a touring exhibition?).



Working Model Monash Postgraduates

This exhibit has been specifically designed to show the life of postgraduates at work. The display has been made to give absolute realism in its furnishings. 1

Note the evident poverty of the model in its choice of furniture in abstruse areas of ancient Greece (the model is designed chiefly to baffle the eyes of the respective supervisors).

The model nearer to the window is a numismatist, engaged in working out the value of ancient coins of Croton, a city of the Greek world. Note the print-outs on the wall near the window, which have an aesthetic sense on the part of the numismatist's statistical analysis of the series.

The model near the window is a historian who dabbles in epigraphy, an obscure group of ancient inscriptions B.C. Note the obscure choice of furniture, the tasteful pine file-card tray.

These postgraduates are given a realistic spirit, and occasionally surprise the nation's research effort. And quite right, too!

FOOTNOTES 2

1. The map of Roman Greece is a date, however.

2. These academic habits are to be expected.

PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH

(However, you may look.)

Arts, crafts centre 'for whole

"The University is committed to promoting activities on campus which help to develop the aesthetic sensitivities of its students and which also encourage the surrounding community to share in the enjoyment of cultural events and creative activities through their personal participation."

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, said this while opening the Monash Arts and Crafts Centre on Open Day.

The Centre, north of the Union, will be the permanent home of arts and crafts semester classes and the summer school.

Among its facilities are eight major studios, two dark rooms and other ancillary areas which, in all, can accommodate more than 120 classes a week.

Professor Martin said that the Centre had been designed to meet the extraordinary growth in demand for

semester and summer school classes. Some 2000 people enrolled in courses during the long vacation alone.

He said that the Arts and Crafts Centre was a further example of the University's involvement with the Melbourne community.

He said: "We welcome the fact that Robert Blackwood Hall and the Alexander Theatre play such an important part in the cultural life of our neighbouring municipalities.

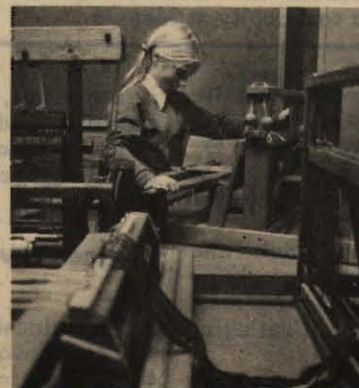
"It is excellent that Monash is the venue for so many meetings and conferences and seminars.

"The sports and recreation facilities are also used extensively by many school groups from the adjacent areas.

"And now the new Arts and Crafts Centre will provide for a wide range of classes for staff and students and also for many people from our neighbouring communities."



ABOVE: The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, at the opening of the Arts and Crafts Centre. The dais with him are Warden of the Centre, Professor Martin (left) and Riana Stella (right). Riana Stella paints to the right.



Mechanical Model graduates

formulated to illustrate two typical post-
represented is c. 1979 A.D. Every effort
erisimilitude and accuracy to the room

imates and their high degree of absorption
ies, of interest only to broad-minded and
. Maps and charts adorn the walls,
oker (especially the postgraduates'

resents Mr. R.J. Williams, a budding
his soon to be classic study of the
town in Southern Italy. The computer
ask, apart from revealing a deficient
computer, are the result of advanced
nd will soon be made into a television

resents Mr. P.D. Londey, a political
y, working on his studies of the Delphic
committee members of the fourth century
naoipoioi on Mr. Londey's left, and the
ax. speed 12 m.p.h.).

en reduced to paupers, but with unflagging
d by their great institution, they spearhead
least, that's what they like to tell people.

n may be considered somewhat out-of-

re so hard to break.

OUCH THE EXHIBITS

eed the postgraduates)

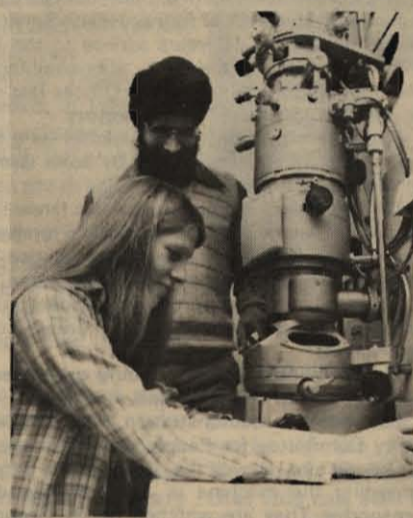
community'



Ray Martin, opens the new Monash Arts and Crafts Centre. On
G. Graeme Sweeney (left), and activities officer, Graham Dean.
Archer, 10, weaving; (centre) John Simson at leatherwork;



Open Day '79



Reports say 'successful'

Whether the opening of the new Arts and Crafts Centre drew the crowds for Open Day or vice-versa is debatable, but there's little doubt it was an outstandingly successful day.

Estimates of the crowd varied, but Open Day director Rick Belshaw says the evidence suggests that numbers were up on previous years.

At the time of going to press, reports from 30 widely-representative sections of the University had been received. Of these:

- SIX reported fewer visitors, but all (except one) felt it had nevertheless been a satisfactory response.

- FIVE reported that attendances were "much the same as usual" and were happy with the result.

- EIGHTEEN reported variously that they were "extremely busy", "busier than usual", "had much more than normal participation and interest". Three departments were sure that the attendance was "greatly increased".

- ONE — the Arts and Crafts Centre (having its first Open Day) — reported a "highly successful, very busy day".

Mr Belshaw said it was clear that, for the most part, counselling services were more heavily patronised this year. Prospective students were coming better prepared with questions, and there was an increase in the number of fourth-formers attending — evidence that counselling in the schools was beginning to have some effect.



TOP LEFT THIS PAGE: Visitor, Paul Henderson examines material under the microscope in Chemical Engineering.

LEFT: Research Fellow with the National Health and Medical Research Council, Surinder Singh, explains the purpose of an electron microscope to Jackie Holmes, in Physiology.

ABOVE: Down the Library wall comes abseiling exponent Peter Brenton, a third year science student.

BELOW: Open Day is an opportunity for some to make new acquaintance with Monash and for others to renew old acquaintance. Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre measures the timing of the stretch reflex in Kayle Brown's ankle. Among those looking on are Sir Louis Matheson (former V-C) and Lady Matheson (right).

Photos: Rick Crompton

Aborigines need separate schools?

Aborigines should have a separate educational system from other Australians.

The Director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs at Monash, **Mr Colin Bourke**, says this in a paper delivered to a recent Aboriginal educational workshop on "Education in the '80s: Implications for Aborigines".

Mr Bourke says that Aboriginal community schools, owned and run by Aborigines, are essential if Australia's indigenous people are to maintain and develop their cultural identity.

He adds that it is important that this happens as Aboriginal organisation and cultural values "have much to offer a world which is having great difficulty in coming to grips with its own development".

He suggests that separate schools could be established in areas with a sufficiently large Aboriginal population. Aborigines who live in an area in which they form an insignificant proportion of total population should be given financial support to enable them to participate in Aboriginal community education programs where they are offered. Otherwise, programs relevant to both Aborigines and whites should be offered in their home area.

Mr Bourke points out that a separate educational system for a particular group would not be a new phenomenon in this country.

He says: "Roman Catholic, Jewish, Anglican and other Protestant schools are an integral part of Australian educational institutions and they reflect particular ethno-religious cultural variations. Lutheran schools in South Australia and Queensland instructed in German before 1914.

"In Sydney and Melbourne there are schools which instruct in Japanese and French. Various ethnic groups also have after-school groups and Saturday schools to meet their own needs.

"The Victorian Education Department offers the Saturday School of Modern Languages at eight centres and has some 5000 pupils involved.

"Aborigines have the same right in their own country."

Mr Bourke says that Aborigines see themselves as a separate community with a general desire for an independent and equal place in Australia.

He says this is true of both tribal and non-tribal Aborigines.

"In urban areas there may be some integration into the economic system of the general society but it is a recognisable culture with different beliefs, values and needs," he says.

"Aborigines are developing greater pride in their own identity, a deeper interest in their history and a greater understanding of their unique self. These developments are assisting Aborigines in strengthening their feelings of belonging to a recognisable and viable community."

He explains the role of Aboriginal community schools:

"(They) would recognise the reality of being Aboriginal in the 20th century. The philosophy, curriculum and practices would reflect those of the contemporary Aboriginal community. The resources of the community would

be used and developed by the school and this would strengthen the feeling of common kinship among Aboriginal people."

An Aboriginal school could socialise the young by developing their sense of belonging to Aboriginal society.

"It would ensure the perpetuation of Aboriginal culture including Aboriginal norms and values. Aborigines would once again be custodians of their own culture. The school should also develop in its students a critical awareness of their community and the wider society," he says.

Mr Bourke says that most non-Aboriginal people might deplore as being divisive the establishment of a school on racial grounds.

But he says: "Aboriginal people have to decide, assuming they have a choice, whether to assimilate into the general Australian society. This means eventually renouncing their own culture in favor of the dominant Anglo-Saxon culture or alternatively to preserve their own communal life as a race."

He emphasises that what Aborigines are seeking is cultural pluralism.

"They would expect to remain full citizens of Australia integrated both politically and economically into society."

Mr Bourke says that the product of the schools — a strong healthy well educated Aboriginal community — would reduce racial tensions rather than develop them.

He says that it has been argued that the stronger a minority group is in relation to its own ethnicity the easier its integration into the general community.

"It can also generate the necessary enthusiasm for the minority group to improve its situation. Greater involvement by individuals in their own ethnic community can develop greater tolerance towards others who are different."

Rapid advances in microprocessors and other forms of automation offer simultaneously an improvement in the material quality of life and a reduced demand for labour.

Whether the latest industrial revolution could prove a boon or curse to society will be the subject of one of the 23 symposia which will highlight the 50th ANZAAS Congress in Adelaide next year.

Theme of the Congress, which will be held at the University of Adelaide from May 12-16, is "Science for a Sustainable Society for Us by 2000 A.D. Why? How?"

The Congress will discuss energy in a sustainable society, both the short term problem at or near the year 2000 when fossil fuels are diminishing, and the long term problem when fossil fuels fail to meet set goals and needs.

Other topics listed for the symposia in the provisional program include telecommunications in the society of the future, genetic engineering, human genetics and the law, changing roles of the sexes, management of resources, trace pollutants, man's influence on



A recently-developed aid for handicapped people may soon become a permanent reminder of the work of former Health Service director, **Dr Cliff Sawrey**, who retired at the end of June after 15 years service to the University.

It is a battery-operated, stair-climbing wheelchair transporter, seen here being demonstrated in the University Offices last month. The machine was shown a week later on the ABC program **The Inventors**.

The idea of buying the transporter as a tribute to Dr Sawrey comes from the present director of the Health Service, **Dr John Green**, who invites members of the University to contribute to the cost.

Dr Green says: "In preference to a farewell gathering, which would place a strain on him because of his health, and a personal farewell gift, that he modestly prefers to decline, Dr Sawrey is enthusiastic about a suggestion that a piece of equipment be purchased for presentation to the University in his name."

A wheelchair transporter would meet a longstanding need in the University, said Dr Green. It would make a number of areas accessible — or more accessible — to people in wheelchairs.

Contributions to a fund being organised by Dr Green may be made at the Health Service, where there is also a card that Dr Sawrey's friends may sign.

Last month's demonstration was watched by members of the Vice-Chancellor's Advisory Committee for People with Handicaps.

Our picture shows the University's Safety Officer, **Will Barker**, taking a test ride. Operating the machine is **John Buckland**, the Sydney engineer who developed the transporter. They are watched by **Dr Green** and Monash Dip. Ed. student **Sue Shaw**.

ANZAAS peers into the future

the atmosphere and climate, and the meaning and consequence of a steady state economy in Australia.

The Adelaide Congress, as well as having Junior ANZAAS and the usual section programs, will have several trial sections — musicology, history, philosophy, and sociology of science, health education, oenology (science of wine), and environmental studies.

A number of distinguished overseas visitors have already indicated their intention to attend.

They include:

Dr Edward E. David (Jr), President of EXXON Research and Engineering Co., USA, and Past President of American Association for Advancement of Science.

Professor Melvin Calvin, Nobel Laureate and Director, Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics, University of California.

Mrs Melvin Calvin, who will speak on "The Only Source of Energy".

Professor Jonathan Barnett, of City College of New York.

Dr Mary Calderone, President, SIECUS, New York.

Dr Joan Gussow, Chairperson, Program on Nutrition, Columbia University, New York.

Professor Harold Holton, of Harvard University.

Dr Helen Hughes, of the World Bank, Washington.

Dr Robert Carplus, of Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California.

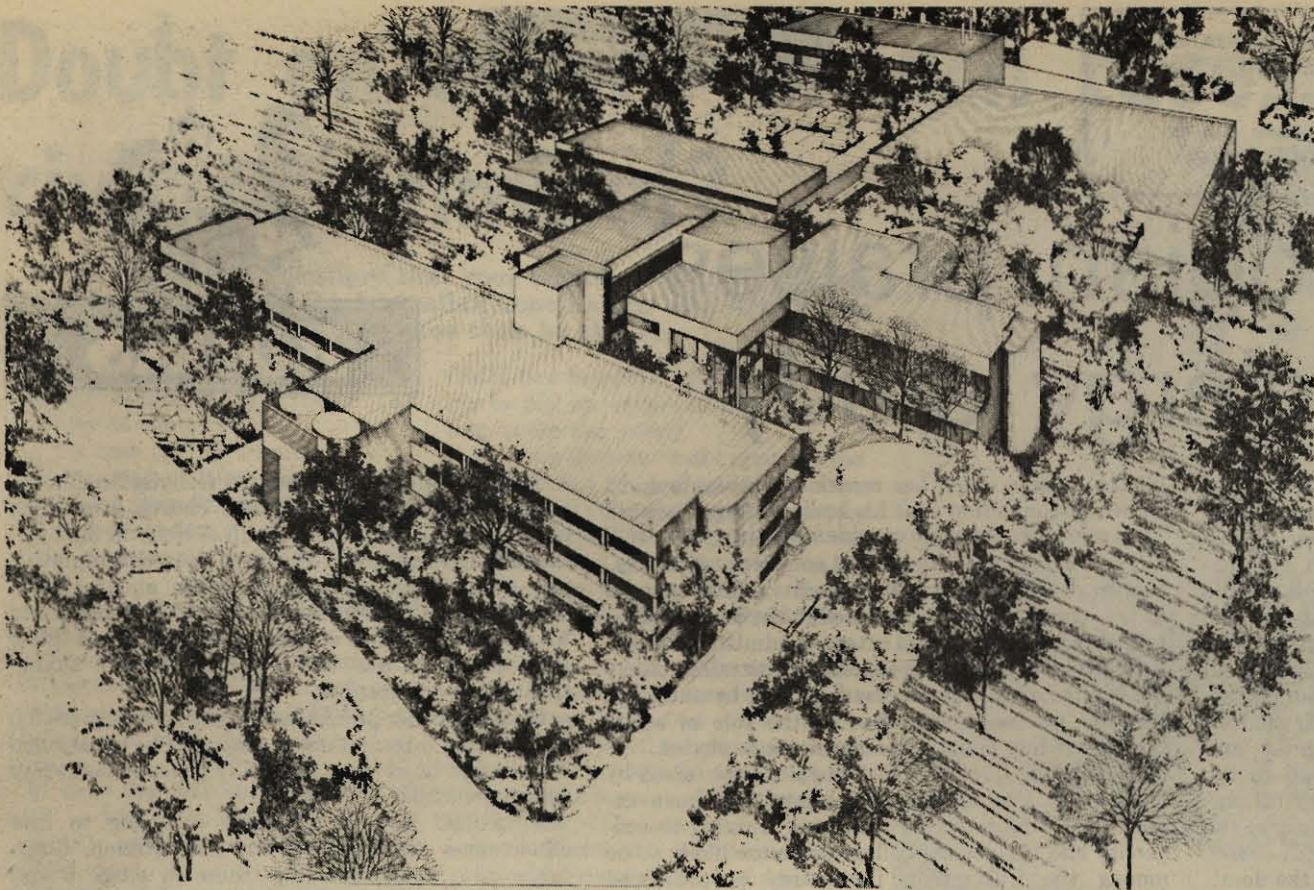
Dr Margery Shaw, Director, Medical Genetics Centre, University of Texas.

Professor Ernst Schlichting, of the Faculty of Soil Science, University of Hohenheim, West Germany, and

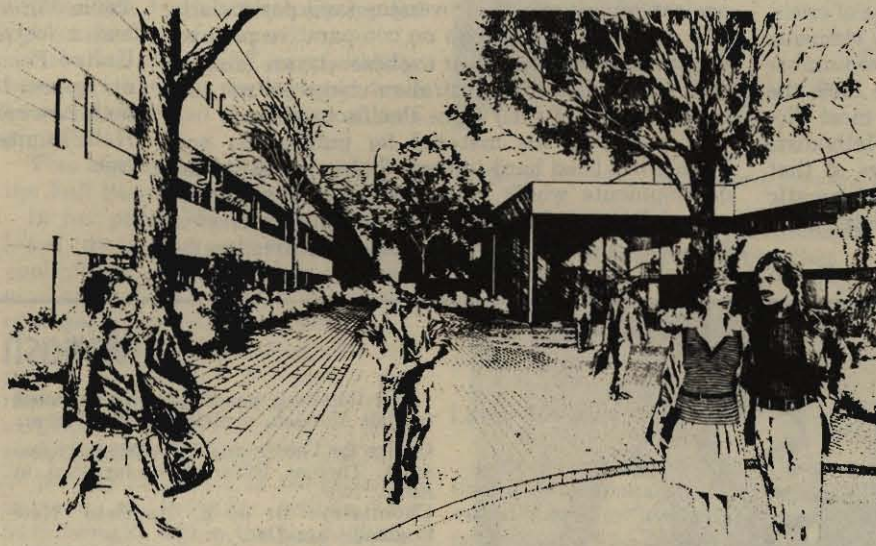
Professor Walter Worth, Department of Education, University of Alberta.

Exhibitions of scientific equipment, scientific books and other special exhibitions are also being planned, and daily lunch hour music concerts will be given in the University's Elder Hall.

Enquiries about the Congress should be addressed to: Jubilee ANZAAS Congress, 141 Rundle Mall, Adelaide, South Australia, 5000.



CSIRO complex to be built near Monash



ABOVE: An artist's impression of buildings and forecourt area of CSIRO Division of Chemical Technology's new home which will be built at Clayton. The new \$9.1m laboratory complex will be built adjacent to Monash, just north of the campus.

The CSIRO Division of Chemical Technology will get a new home adjacent to Monash. A recommendation for a \$9.1m laboratory complex was approved by Federal Parliament recently.

The recommendation for a relocation of the Division from its present site in South Melbourne to the CSIRO estate north of the campus was made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

A report in a recent issue of the CSIRO staff publication *CoResearch* says that the committee described the need for the new complex as "urgent".

Present accommodation for the Division contained many unsafe features, was overcrowded and could not be expanded or adapted to meet the high technical standards desirable for the type of research being undertaken, the committee reported.

It said that the new complex had been designed to ensure control over temperature, cleanliness, vibration, solar penetration and to provide safe working conditions for scientific research.

Laboratories

Plans for the new complex provide for organic and general chemical laboratories, technical laboratories for large-scale research work, and

prototype industrial process bays for organic chemistry, general chemistry and pulp and paper processes.

These laboratories will be housed in two three-storey wings.

A two-storey building has also been planned to accommodate workshops and stores, administrative staff and support facilities — including offices for members of the Division of

Mathematics and Statistics.

The complex will mark stage three of the development of CSIRO's Clayton site.

The Division of Chemical Technology will join the Divisions of Chemical Physics and Mineral Engineering (formerly Chemical Engineering) which were once located at Fishermen's Bend.

Coming events

A Living Festival, covering topics ranging from acupuncture to yoghurt-making, will be held at Monash next week.

The student-organised festival will run for five days and will offer:

- Discussions on natural medicine, nutrition and diet, energy, lifestyles and religious alternatives.

- Workshops on massage, bike repair and maintenance, breadmaking, pottery, kite-making and cooking in an Aboriginal earth oven.

- Guest appearances by **Dr Moss Cass** and **Dr Jim Cairns**.

There will also be a wide range of films, videotapes, bookstalls and displays throughout the week. All activities are free.

A program of events can be obtained from the Union Desk, and further information is available from **Prue Jordan**, ext. 3097.

The NSW Attorney General, Mr Frank Walker, will deliver the fifth annual A.A. Calwell Memorial Lecture in Robert Blackwood Hall on Thursday, September 6 at 8 p.m.

The Calwell Lecture is organised by the Monash ALP club. It was delivered last year by the then Premier of South Australia, **Don Dunstan**.

The lecture is open to the public and free. For further information contact **Paul Foley** at Deakin Hall, ext. 2900.



A man of courage

Idrus Abdullah — usually referred to simply as 'Idrus' — was born in Padang (Sumatra) in 1921 but spent much of his early life in Jakarta.

A sensitive and emotional man, he was deeply affected by the Japanese occupation of Indonesia and the style he developed — a style often described as 'kesederhanaan baru' (the new simplicity) — made a decided break with the 'classical' style that had dominated Indonesian literature up to that point.

He is thus rightly regarded as one of the pioneers of modern Indonesian literature.

Idrus was never a man to suffer fools gladly and his writings made no attempt to gloss over the shortcomings of the newly-born republic — a fact that did not increase his popularity in certain circles.

A man both courageous and principled, he had little sympathy with the Soekarno regime and, anticipating the likely outcome of his opposition to Guided Democracy, left Indonesia for Malaysia in the early 1960s.

Here too his outspokenness sometimes proved too much for the sensitivities of the newly developing Malay cultural nationalism and he eventually decided to move to Australia in 1965 to join the newly formed department of Indonesian and Malay at Monash. His presence here was of considerable value both to students and staff, not least because of his wide and intimate knowledge of every writer of note in Indonesia and Malaysia during his lifetime.

Although he had come to Monash without formal academic qualifications, he approached his university career with the determination that characterised all his endeavours and succeeded in obtaining his M.A. in 1974. He promptly commenced work on a Ph.D. thesis which was to be an edition of an epic ballad from his native Minangkabau region.

By this time, unfortunately, his health had begun to break down. He had already suffered a stroke and a heart attack, but with typical courage he continued to work on his thesis and it was in Padang on May 18 this year, during a second period of field work, that he suffered the heart attack which ended his life.

His published works — there are more than 30 of them — include novels, short stories, plays, translations and critical essays. The latest work to be published was the novel "Hikayat Puteri Penelope" (Jakarta, 1974) while another novel is now in the press.

The many obituaries published in the Indonesian press bear witness to the importance of Idrus in the literary history of Indonesia. Those of us who knew him here can only regret his passing and offer our condolences to his wife and children.

Professor C. Skinner, chairman of the department of Indonesian and Malay.

Norman Blaikie, *The Plight of the Australian Clergy*, St Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1979

Dr Blaikie is a senior lecturer in Monash University's department of Anthropology and Sociology.

Review



BOOKS

Theologian praises new clergy study

We have waited a long time for this book.

In the first place it is only very recently that sociologists in Australia have begun to give serious attention to religion, religious institutions and people in religious occupations. Second, a full decade has elapsed since Norman Blaikie sent out the questionnaires which were to yield the most comprehensive picture yet of Australian clergy. All parish clergy in what were then the six major Protestant denominations — Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Churches of Christ and Congregational — were invited to respond to the questionnaires. 943 (87%) accepted the invitation.

Has it been worth waiting for? On balance, the answer must be "yes".

The data was collected at a time when the dominant mood of the churches reflected a sense of crisis. That mood has since changed. Many new elements have come into the picture. A much greater number of women have entered the ministry since 1969; the Uniting Church has come into being and most Victorian Presbyterians and virtually all Methodists and Congregationalists are now members of that larger and still forming body; and the charismatic renewal has changed the picture of ministry for a significant minority.

To this extent Blaikie's data is out of date. But in

all the change much has remained the same and I share his conviction that his basic findings "should have relevance for some considerable time to come".

The focus of attention is on conflict and frustration in parish ministers but much valuable general data is thrown up and examined in the process of establishing the nature and extent of admitted frustration. Many general impressions of Australian clergy are confirmed in this process (e.g. that by and large they do not see themselves in the role of social reformers) but many stereotypes are exploded.

Fascinating questions for educators are raised by his general finding that the clergy who have experienced a more highly academic training in university and theological college are more likely to be among the frustrated! The study is presented against a background of overseas (and particularly US) studies and although no comparative pictures are drawn it becomes clear to those who are familiar with US studies that Australian clergy are not just carbon copies of their trans-Pacific brethren.

In re-writing his material for publication now Blaikie has tried hard to throw light on some of the developments which have taken place since the material was gathered. It is of particular interest to note, for example, the wide range of differences he has established between those clergy who chose to

minister within the continuing Presbyterian Church and those who went with their church into union (Appendix B). There is a touch of irony in his comment that Anglicans (who were not contemplating any union) were more enthusiastic about church union than either Presbyterians or Methodists and his observation that whatever impelled these latter into union it was not a broadly-based shared theological orientation.

Blaikie neither promises too much nor delivers too little. Some interpretations may well be questioned but enough basic data is usually given to make any debate fruitful.

At \$19.95 it is particularly irritating to find carelessness creeping into the presentation. Some tables are incomplete (e.g. those in chap. 5 and Table 55); at least one contains an error (Table 10) and a footnote on p.139 incorrectly identifies the United Faculty of Theology, Melbourne, and does not appear to have caught up with the fact that that body now consists of the Uniting Church Theological Hall, Trinity College and the Jesuit Theological College.

Graeme M. Griffin
Professor of Church and Community
United Faculty of Theology,
Melbourne



The previously bare walls of Normanby House have gained some aesthetic appeal recently.

They now sport works of art by members of the Hughesdale Art Group under an arrangement whereby Normanby House gets the decoration and the Group has a permanent gallery. Initially 23 paintings have been hung. All are for sale with price tags ranging from \$30 to \$350.

Dr Jack McDonnell, Director of the Centre for Continuing Education which manages the conference venue, is pictured with Mrs June Fogarty, president of the Hughesdale Art Group. They are examining "Summer Gold" an oil painting by Margaret Cowling who contributed to the new transport mural in Spencer Street Station.

The Group has about 50 members and meets once every two weeks.

Monash visitors

The following academics are expected to visit Monash, arriving in third term:

Centre for Continuing Education: Professor A. Thomas, Ontario Inst. for Stud. in Educ., Nov.

Chemistry: Dr J. E. Banfield, New England, Aug.-Dec.

Chemical Engineering: Dr Ei-Ichi Narita, Tohoku, Sept. for 1 year.

Earth Sciences: Dr J. S. Cronan, London, Nov. for 1 week.

Education: Dr G. Hall, Texas, Nov. for 2-3 weeks.

Miss B. M. Jennison, Cambridge, Oct.-Jan. '80.

Genetics: Dr K. Tagawa, Kagawa, Japan, Oct. for 11 months.

Librarianship: Mr J. Cox, UCLA, until Nov.

Mathematics: Dr J. Brindley, Leeds, until Nov.

Dr D. V. Evans, Bristol, Sept.-Oct. for 6 weeks.

Dr J. Rinne, Finnish Meteorol. Inst., Sept.-Oct. for 6 weeks.

Professor P. H. Howie, St Andrews, Sept. for 3 months.

Professor H. Hule, Brasilia, Sept. for 3 months.

Dr H. E. Scheiblich, Sth. Carolina, Sept. for 3 months.

Dr P. G. Trotter, Tasmania, until Dec.
Mechanical Engineering: Professor J. K. Davidson, Arizona State, Dec. for 7½ months.

Medicine: (Alfred Hosp.) Professor P. W. Majerus, Washington, Nov. for 2 weeks.

(Prince Henry's) Professor J. O. Davis, Missouri-Columbia, Dec. for 1 week.

Dr A. Zanchetti, Milan, Dec. for 1 week.

Professor R. W. Schrier, Colorado, Sept. for 2 weeks.

Obstetrics & Gynaecology: Dr H. C. Ong, National U Malaysia, until Nov.

Professor P. Soupert, Vanderbilt, Nov.-Dec. for 1 month.

Paediatrics: Professor J. K. Lloyd, London, Nov. for 3 weeks.

Social & Preventive Medicine: Professor I. McWhinney, Western Ontario, Sept.-Oct. for 4 weeks.

Surgery: Professor C. V. Mann, The London Hospital, St. Mark's Hosp., Sept.-Oct. for 1 month.

Visual Arts: Mr John Walker, Artist-in-Residence, Sept.-Oct.

Zoology: Professor H. Dumont, Museum voor Dierkunde, Belgium, Nov. for 1 month.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme.

Provides assistance towards travel costs only. Category "A" is for academics on recognised study leave. Category "C" is for postgraduate workers holding research grants. Forms available from the Graduate Scholarships Office. Category "A" applications close at Monash on December 3. Category "C" close February 4.

Senior Hulme (Overseas) Scholarship — 1980/81

Tenable in any field of study, for up to three years, at Brasenose College, Oxford. Available to junior members of staff and postgraduate students. The award includes university and college fees, a stipend of 2639 pounds p.a. plus FSSU superannuation contributions. Applications close with the Graduate Scholarships Officer on October 31.

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

Shell Postgraduate Scholarships in Arts, Engineering and Science.

Tenable overseas for two years. Valued at 4000 pounds p.a. Return fares provided. Applications close in Melbourne September 21.

Vacation Scholarships 1979/80 : ANU

Available during December-February to third year (at least) undergraduates for supervised research. Value: Accommodation, weekly allowance of \$30 and travel assistance. Applications close September 28, in Canberra.

ITT International Fellowships.

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

AMSA-Lilly Research Fellowships

For medical students undertaking short-term research under supervision. Value: Minimum \$400. Applications close September 24.

J. G. Hunter Research Fellowships

For medical students undertaking short-term research under supervision. Value: Minimum \$300. Applications close October 2.

Radio Research Board Fellowship in Telecommunications and Radio Science.

For Ph.D. graduates under 28. Stipend \$17,131-\$18,403 p.a. Tenable for two years in Australia. Applications close November 30.

Monash production of Shakespeare's 'Two Gentlemen'

"Who is Silvia, what is she?" — the song, to a melody by Schubert, is well known. The play from which it comes, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona", is probably less so.

Shakespeare's romantic comedy of true and fickle lovers will get an airing at Monash early next month as the third major production this year by the English Department Staff Players.

The play will be performed in the Ground Floor Theatre of the Menzies Building from October 3 to 5, nightly at 8 p.m.

It will be directed by **Dennis Davison** with cast members: **Ric Pannell** and **Ross Gillett** as the two gentlemen; **Margaret Swan** and newcomer **Robyn Heales** as their two ladies; and **Mimi Colligan**, **Jo Kinane**, **David McLean**, **Alan Dilnot**, **Russell Blackford** and **Dennis Davison** in other roles.

Says the director: "The dog in the play is a seasoned performer, lent by **Sujatha Pannell**, and is being trained not to bite **Alan Dilnot** who takes the comic role of **Launce**."

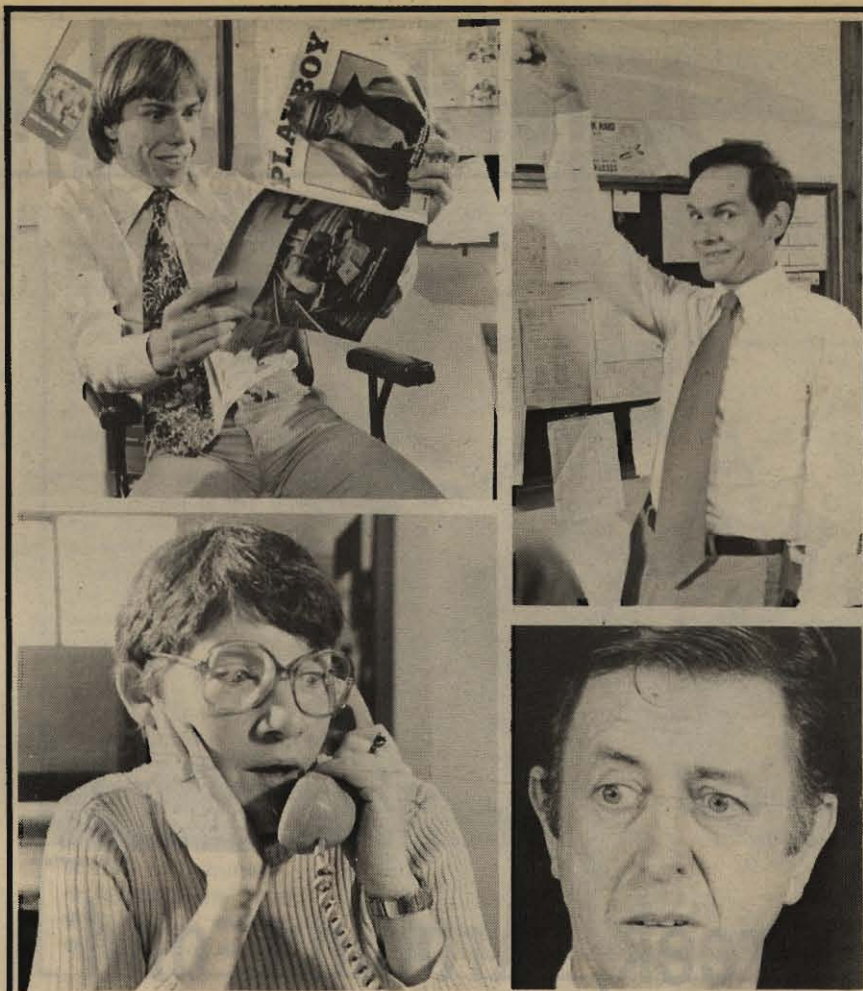


THEATRE

"If it does bite him it should be even funnier."

The period costume production will be enhanced by the addition of 12 Elizabethan songs and three interludes of dances by **Barbara Calton's** Renaissance Dancers. The harpsichord music has been chosen by **Mimi Colligan** and will be played by **Margaret Kilpatrick**.

Tickets at \$2 (students \$1) may be obtained from the English office, room 707 of the Menzies Building, or on ext. 2140. If cheques (made payable to the Monash English department) are sent, the tickets will be forwarded by post.



● Stars of "Flexitime": Paul Karo (top right), Chris Connelly (left), Anne Phelan and Terry McDermott.

Important dates

The Academic Registrar advises the following important dates for students for September, 1979:

3: Third Term begins. Third Term begins for Master of Librarianship. Second Semester LL.M. by coursework resumes. Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree and Master preliminary candidates, and by Master candidates defined as coursework candidates, to be eligible for 25% refund of the 1979 Union fees paid (not applicable to students taking summer term subjects only). Students who discontinue all studies after September 3 will not be eligible for any refund of the 1979 Union fees paid.

10: Third Term begins for Medicine IV. Third Term begins for Dip. Ed. and B.Sp.Ed. Second half-year resumes for B.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.Stud. Last day for discontinuance of a subject of unit taught and assessed in Medicine VI for it to be classified as discontinued. If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is

not completed, it will be classified as FAILED. In exceptional circumstances the dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between September 10 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

17: Third teaching round begins, Dip.Ed.
22: Third term ends for Medicine V.

24: Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the second half year or over the whole of the teaching year for it to be classified as discontinued (excluding Faculty of Education and Medicine IV, V and VI). If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as FAILED. In exceptional circumstances the dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between September 24 and the end of the appropriate teaching period;

30: Closing date for Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Awards and Commonwealth Postgraduate Course Awards.

SEPTEMBER DIARY

4-8: **COMEDY** — "Flexitime" presented by the Victorian Arts Council and Alexander Theatre. With Paul Karo, Sydney Conabere, Anne Phelan, Terry McDermott, Chris Connelly and Wayne Bell. 8.02 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: Adults \$8; students, pensioners \$6. Tickets also available at BASS stops.

4-9: **SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION** — "Stories from the Wonderful Arabian Nights", presented by the Alexander Theatre Company and the Victorian Arts Council. Ideal entertainment for 5-12 year olds. Weekdays 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Saturdays 2 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4.75, children \$2.75. Tickets also available at BASS stops.

4: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Aborigines & Self Government: Community Development", by Ken Winber. Other lectures in series: 11: "Aboriginal Organisations and their Growth", by Penny Maxwell; 18: "Aborigines in the Media", by John Newfong; 25: "Aborigines in Theatre", by Carol Johnson. Pres. by Monash Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs. All lectures at 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

5: **COMPUTER COURSE** — Introductory course in computing and programming in BASIC, pres. by Monash Computer

Centre. Wednesday evenings from Sept. 5 — Oct. 17. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre S14**. Fee for materials \$2. Inquiries: exts. 2765, 2773.

5-OCT 12: **PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION** — "Visions of a City: Melbourne", pres. by Monash Department of Visual Arts. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

6: **LECTURE** — "Latent Anxiety: the Hidden Root of Personal and Social Misery", by Dr Rainer Taeni. Pres. by Monash Centre for Continuing Education. 1.15 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R5**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3717.

A.A. CALWELL MEMORIAL LECTURE presented by Monash ALP Supporters Club. Guest speaker: The Hon. Frank Walker, NSW Attorney General. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

7: **CONCERT** — "Phil Keaggy in Concert", presented by Force Productions. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$6.90; students, groups of 20 or more \$5.90. Bookings, further information: 221 6168.

9: **CONCERT** — Members of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and Associate Artists present Trio for Oboe, Bassoon and Piano by Poulenc, and other works. 2.30 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

10: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Victorian College of the Arts "Jazz Traveler". Laura Lizotte — flute, vibraphone and percussion; Shane Omara — guitar; Wendy Rowlands — piano; Nick Reynolds — bass guitar; Danny Simpson — drums. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

11: **WILFRED FULLAGER MEMORIAL**

Thumbs up to clock in

The Flexitime "staff" couldn't have hoped for a better progress report.

Critics in the three dailies — The Sun, The Herald and The Age — gave the green light for their readers to clock in at the play "Flexitime", currently at the Alexander Theatre.

Laurie Landray in The Herald wrote: "This jolly little piece that originated from playwright Roger Hall's experience in the New Zealand public service makes seedy imported English sex comedies look pretty sick.

"Unsophisticated, even naive and corny it may be, but it has a frothy buoyancy and a ring of truth in its situations that give it a strong appeal.

"And it has a first class cast who have already run themselves in to a trouble-free performance during an Adelaide season. The result is well worth a visit to Monash."

Greg Earl in The Sun called the show "hilarious".

In The Age, Leonard Radic wrote: "It is a slight and thoroughly unobnoxious piece, unashamedly middlebrow but very funny all the same. The characters are stock creations... nonetheless in the hands of director Don Mackay and his nicely chosen cast they come amusingly and individually to life."

Although bookings for "Flexitime" are heavy there are still seats available. It plays nightly at 8.02 p.m. and the season finishes on September 8.

LECTURE — "New Growth in the Law — the Judicial Contribution", by Mr Justice F. G. Brennan. Pres. by Monash Faculty of Law. 8.30 p.m. **Alexander Theatre**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3308.

15: **INDIAN CULTURAL NIGHT** presented by Monash Indian Association. **Alex. Theatre**. 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$4; students, pensioners, children \$2.50; members \$2.

CONCERT — "Festival of Gospel Music" presented by Youth for Christ, with "Brothers", Solid Rock, Peter York and Joy Keeble. Compere — Mac Hawkins. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: \$3.50, group concessions available. Tickets: 29 3696.

16: **HSC LECTURES** for politics students and teachers presented by Victorian Association of Social Studies Teachers. 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: \$2. Further information, tickets: VASST, 329 0295.

17: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — The New Serge Ermoll Quartet. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "Limits to Multiculturalism in Australia", by Professor J. Zubrzycki, ANU. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3**. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2925.

17-18: **HIMALAYAN FILM FESTIVAL** — documentary films on Hillary's trip along the Ganges into the Himalayan mountains. 8 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$3.50; students, pensioners, children \$2.50. Tickets also available at BASS stops.

18: **CONCERT** — Footscray-Yarraville Band with guest artists Leslie Miers, Margaret Nisbett and John Fulford,

presented by The Uniting Church of Australia, Presbytery of Nepean. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$4, children \$1. Further information, tickets: Mrs J. Morgan, 578 1553.

20: **PADDY'S MARKET** — Arranged by Monash University Parents Group. 9 a.m. **Union Building**.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE — "The Irrational in Music", with film on Venda music, dance and ritual, by Prof. John Blacking, Queens University, Belfast. Pres. by Musicological Society of Australia, Vic. Chapter. 8 p.m. **Music Auditorium, Menzies Building**. Admission free.

24: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Brian Brown Quintet. 1.15 p.m. **RBH**. Admission free.

28-OCT 6: **LIGHT OPERA** — "Iolanthe", by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented by the Babirra Players. 8 p.m. **Alex. Theatre**. Admission: adults \$4; students, pensioners, children \$3; Gala supper opening night \$7.50. Bookings: 836 8665 or write to P.O. Box 44, Glen Iris, 3146.

29: **CONCERT** — Melbourne Youth Orchestra conducted by John Hopkins, presented by the Melbourne Youth Music Council, and the Hotham Junior String Weekend Players. 7.45 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3, children \$1.

30: **CONCERT** — Melbourne Youth Symphonic Band conducted by George Logie Smith and the Melbourne Youth Choir led by Eric Austen Phillips, presented by the Melbourne Youth Music Council. 8 p.m. **RBH**. Admission: adults \$3, children \$1.

A festival of international music



● Said Hajal

Greek, Arabian and Turkish delights

Greek, Turkish and Arabian traditional music will be featured in three lunchtime concerts being organised by the Music department in third term.

The concerts, which start at 1.15 p.m., will be presented in the Music auditorium on the eighth floor of the Menzies Building.

The schedule is:

September 27, Arabian traditional music, played by **Said Hajal** and his group.

October 4, Turkish traditional music, played by **Necati Baran**.

October 11, Greek traditional music, played by **Con Stavrou** and his group.

The musicians all live in Melbourne and, while their work is of the highest standard, their performances outside their national groups have been few.

Said Hajal and his group play music from both the folk and popular traditions of Arabian music. The latter owes its existence to early classical traditions.

Instruments

The instruments played by the group are the 'ud, a plucked lute with five courses of strings; the **Tabla** or **Darbukkha**, a waisted hand-drum of metal or clay; and the **Daf**, or tambourine.

Said Hajal has composed a number of songs in the traditional style, some in both Arabic and English.

Necati Baran is from Ankara and plays in the traditional style of Central Anatolia.

His instrument, the **baglama saz**, is that of the Turkish traditional poets-singers and is commonly played by folk musicians in Turkey today. The instrument consists of a deep wooden bowl covered by a quite thin table. It has a long neck and carries three courses of two strings.

Many of the songs **Necati Baran** performs are his own.

Con Stavrou and his group play a large repertoire of traditional songs and dances from all parts of Greece.

Stavrou plays the clarinet, one of the most popular folk instruments in Greece and often played in the region in which he once lived, the Peloponnese.

One of the best-known music forms from this region is the **klephticos**, a song or dance relating to the deeds of the **Klephts**, a band of men who, during the days of the Ottoman empire, took to the mountains to conduct a guerilla offensive against their occupiers. The songs are constructed in epic style along the same lines as those of parts of Yugoslavia.

The concerts have been supported by the Vera Moore Fund.

Diverse music styles bedfellows in Brazil

African musical bows, mediaeval European instruments, noisy Carnival bands and classical wind ensembles as unashamed bedfellows.

They are in the music of Brazil, according to tutor in Spanish at Monash, **Denis Close**.

Denis has spent much time over the last few months organising a lecture concert to reflect the "true" style of Brazilian music.

The result of his effort, **Brazil: A Musical Portrait**, will be presented in the Union Theatre on Wednesday, September 19, starting at 8 p.m.

On stage will be some 36 musicians playing a dazzling array of mostly percussive South American instruments with such names as the atabaque, cuica, surdo, agogo and berimbau.

Denis explains the aim of the concert:

"The idea came about after I attended a number of concerts which claimed to present 'Brazilian' music to the public. Most Brazilians I know walked out. The quality of the music was sometimes excellent, sometimes rather suspect. But in each case it was not a particularly accurate representation of the music of Brazil and, more

importantly, vast areas of the field were left out totally. The impression the public comes away with is misleading verging on the fraudulent.

"The music we will be presenting will not always be typical in the sense of being 'popular' or widely known even in the country of origin, but it will be authentically Brazilian. Rather than simply plunge straight into a concert, we will be starting off with a brief illustrated lecture aimed at placing the music in its proper context and enlightening the public with regard to the actual playing techniques of the instruments and the characteristics of the many different genres.

"The diversity of the music over there is quite extraordinary and we hope our concert will convey at least some of this cultural richness to the public."

Tickets at \$2 are available from the Spanish department (ext. 2262) or by phoning 277 2207 (a.h.).

The concert is being presented in association with the Vera Moore Fund.

A treat for jazz lovers

Jazz lovers will be treated to a lunchtime feast at Robert Blackwood Hall this month.

Three free concerts featuring some of Australia's top jazz musicians have been organised. Each concert starts at 1.15 p.m.

The schedule is: **Monday, September 10, VCA Jazz Travelers; Monday, September 17, The New Serge Ermoll Jazz Quartet; Monday, September 24, Brian Brown Jazz Quintet.**

Sisters in harmony

Monash's Music department may gain a "sister" in Indonesia.

It will be that country's first department of Musicology currently being established at the University of North Sumatra in Medan.

Reader in Music, **Dr Margaret Kartomi**, spent part of her recent study leave in Medan and gives details of her visit in a report to Council.

Dr Kartomi acted as a consultant to the Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Arts Faculty at the University of North Sumatra on establishing the department. She advised on setting up of courses in the theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of music and musicology as well as on the purchase of suitable sound and other equipment.

She says: "It is proposed that this new department will have the status of sister institution with the Monash Music department, with staff and student exchanges."

The Monash department is highly regarded for its work on Indonesian and indeed all Southeast Asian music.

Indian songs, dances



Indian songs and dances will be featured at a cultural evening to be held at the Alexander Theatre on September 15 at 7.30 p.m.

The evening is being organised by the Monash Indian Association.

A highlight will be a performance of the **Bhangra** — a harvest dance from the Punjab. It will be performed by a

group led by **Dr Preet Singh** (pictured).

A troupe of Indian dancers from Monash will perform the **Bharatha Natyam** — a South Indian temple dance.

Bookings can be made by contacting the Alexander Theatre on 543 2828 or by phoning 543 3039 (**Bernadine**) or 544 1682 (**Gita**).

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of **Monash Reporter** will be published in the first week of October, 1979.

Copy deadline is Friday, September 21.

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