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'Excellent' response to a timely request

It's not until a large number of clocks and watches are laid side by side that you realise a simple action most people perform tens of times a day without thinking — telling the time — could be difficult for the slow learner.

No two timepiece faces, it seems, have ever been made the same.

Different shaped and colored dials, varying hand lengths, Arabic numerals, Roman numerals, strokes instead of numerals, some at the five minute mark, some only at the quarter hour mark, some with no strokes at all, second hands as opposed to alarm setting hands, even wrist watches with the hour-half hour axis tilted to the five past-thirty five past position for the convenience of the wearer: all these variations can present problems to a person with perceptual difficulties.

Senior research fellow in Monash's Education faculty, Dr Pierre Gorman, recently made a request for discarded watches and clocks, which although no longer working had

handsetting mechanisms intact, for research studies among slow learners.

It met with an excellent response. A total of 26 clocks and 11 watches were donated.

"I'd like to thank donors very sincerely for their valued assistance," Dr Gorman said recently.

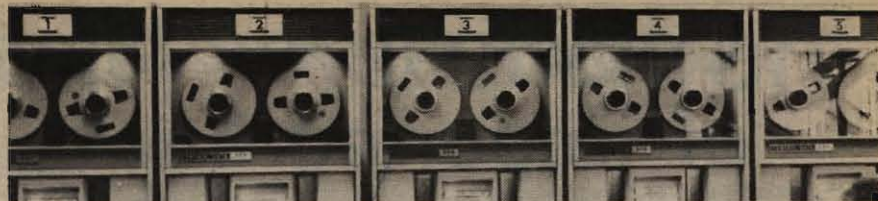
The clocks and watches will be used in programs at the Work Preparation Centre run by the Department of Social Security.

For the last five years this Centre, in South Yarra, has been training the slow learner and mildly retarded for ultimate employment in the open workforce, as opposed to sheltered workshops.

To add to his collection of diverse clocks and watches for work with the trainees, Dr Gorman is seeking unwanted timepieces, with hand setting mechanisms intact, which have Roman numerals on their faces.

Dr Gorman's office is room 354 in the Education building.

● Pictured above is Dr Gorman surrounded by donated clocks. Photo: Herve Allessume.



Will computers bring chaos or Utopia?

Social chaos — or a work-free, fun-filled paradise? What does the "new technology" hold for society? And what are the implications for universities?

These were among the questions confronting a small, informal discussion group that met on Friday, October 13, to consider ways of broadening examination of the issues and problems posed by the technological revolution.

The meeting was convened by Associate Professor Ian Turner (History) with the aim of bringing together interested parties from a variety of departments and areas — on the assumption that, to date, discussion has been largely compartmentalised and isolated, with too little interdisciplinary involvement.

Departments and offices represented were: the Computer Centre and Computer Science; Electrical Engineering; Administrative Studies; Sociology; Law; Politics; Careers and Appointments; Continuing Education and HEARU.

Monash Reporter was there to record the discussion and prepare an edited version for publication in this issue (it appears on pages 14 to 16).

Opening the discussion, Ian Turner apologised for appearing to take a "too-apocalyptic" view of the situation. (He made up for it later by denouncing the Luddites and welcoming the prospect of mankind's liberation from the curse of work.)

However, he pointed out that the world was at the point of entry into a period of scientific and technological change that would involve changes at least as significant as those that followed the Neolithic and Industrial Revolutions.

The changes would come about with bewildering rapidity and create social tensions of a kind that our society had never previously known.

Universities, Turner said, were uniquely placed to take an overview of the situation and to influence policies that would have to be devised to ameliorate the problems of adjustment and transition.

Associate Professor Tony

Montgomery (Computer Science) warned of the dangers of "fear-mongering", and stressed the need for greater efforts to educate people at the tertiary level in the skills required to meet the demands of the technological age.

"Whether we try to turn back the clock and prevent it or not, technological change is going to happen, and we need the people who are trained, socially and technologically, to handle it," he said.

One positive move universities could take, he said, would be to lobby government to ensure that an indigenous computer industry was established. This would reduce Australia's dependence upon overseas technology and save us from becoming a "technological island".

Montgomery said that Australia was well behind the Japanese who 10 years ago realised the potential impact of computers and began a program of "computer awareness" to prepare their society for the changes facing them.

Dr Bob Birrell (Sociology) questioned the assumption that the new technology and specifically micro-processors were the cause of present unemployment problems.

He said that societies, such as the United States, that had allowed free rein for the introduction of processors were currently creating jobs "at an enormously rapid rate".

Any modern economy, provided it's not in a recessionary phase, could still create jobs — although those jobs were not necessarily "acceptable" types of employment.

The meeting agreed that a series of more widely-representative seminars over the next few months would produce some useful insights and appointed a sub-committee to draw up a program.

It is expected that the seminars will attract speakers with expert knowledge in a number of areas, both from within and outside the University.

Special graduates' issue ... what's inside

The year in review

This issue of Monash Reporter, the last for 1978, is being mailed to all Monash graduates in a bid to keep them in contact with the University and informed of its affairs. A round-up of the year's major events begins on page 7 in a special five-page 'Year in Review' feature.

This is the second year in which the November Reporter has been mailed to graduates. It follows requests over recent years by the Australian University Graduate Conference that universities do more to maintain contact with their former students.

Other features

- High book prices — the cause 2
- Study on mercury in creek 3
- 'Busing' system urged 3
- Senator Button at Monash 4
- Graduate unemployment? 13
- More in 'Lear Debate' 20

Copyright Act blamed for high price of imported books

By *Belinda Lamb*

The high cost of imported books continues to cause concern, despite recent changes to marketing arrangements between Australia, England and the United States.

And, despite what many who pay the often exorbitant retail prices believe, the problem is not a result of the pricing policy of Australian booksellers.

According to recent research by Lucy Hunter, of the Law Faculty, the 1968 Copyright Act is to blame.

Ms Hunter has just completed research into book importation and the closed market in Australia. Unless her call for reform, which is echoed by many booksellers and libraries throughout Australia, is heeded the situation will not get any better.

Ms Hunter first became interested in the problem of book acquisition, when, a few years after taking out her BA, she started working in the University Library.

Ms Hunter said it was obvious that, as a small nation in terms of population, Australia could not expect to provide local publishers with the long production runs necessary to produce books cheaply, except in a few instances.

Until 1974, Australia, as party to the British Market Agreement, had to play a continued role of colonial subservience more than 70 years after independence from England. The British Market Agreement was introduced in 1947 by the Publishers Association of the United Kingdom. The 'market' covered some 70 countries, most of which had been part of the British Empire. The 'agreement', which sought to give British publishing houses exclusive rights to the publication and distribution of works of foreign authors and publishers, had a three-fold impact on the Australian book market.

The first of these was to turn Australia into a closed market, a situation which still exists today despite the recent termination of the Agreement. If a book was subject to the Agreement, an Australian bookseller was only allowed to obtain the British edition. If no British edition was available, perhaps being out-of-print or not yet printed, the book just would not be available in Australia.

The second effect was the preponderance of hardcover editions in Australia, even if there were paperback editions available either in England or America. This was because many British publishers saw the Australian market as a captive one. It was also not uncommon for a British publisher to put an artificially high price on a book destined for the Australian market.

Finally, there was the often inordinate delay between ordering and actually receiving a book. There would be few members of staff, and students, who have not suffered from this!

In the early 1970s growing concern about the inequity of the situation was led by well-known Adelaide bookseller and columnist, Max Harris. It culminated in a demand for recognition of Australian sovereignty: Australia should have control over what books could be brought into Australia. The Australian Book Publishers Association won several concessions from its British counter-

part, including the right of Australian publishers to acquire, direct from copyright owners outside the 'market' area, the rights to selected works, without in any way affecting the foreign copyright holders' ability to dispose of the residual rights to a British publisher.

But Ms Hunter found that the effect on the Australian book trade was only marginal, with prices remaining higher than in the country of publication (on average two-thirds to three-quarters higher), and problems of availability little improved.

Some Australian booksellers and most libraries resorted to 'buying around', that is, purchasing through an overseas agent, ensuring lower costs, and usually a more reliable delivery date.

As subsequent litigation showed, however, this was usually in contravention of the 1968 Copyright Act.

Action on the part of the Whitlam Government led to a famous American case in which the Department of Justice charged 21 American publishing houses with anti-trust practices. A consent-decree judgment brought about the repeal of the British Marketing Agreement.

Unfortunately for Australian booksellers, the encouragement given by termination of the agreement to the practice of 'buying around' angered many British and American publishers who saw a threat to their ability to license local distributors with sole rights for their books.

The first and major legal battle showed that the application of the Copyright Act has enabled local publisher-agents to close the market by ensuring that they control the importation of the books to which they own the rights, and excluding others from importing the books in question. As Ms Hunter points out, while the market is closed, the public suffers from a monopoly situation which leads to high prices.

Ms Hunter believes that the Copyright Act has been extended far beyond the proper function of copyright law, which, she says, should be to protect the owner from unauthorised reproduction. What has happened is that, in applying the Act to book-importation, importation has become synonymous with reproduction

and protection accordingly extended.

In the 'cause celebre' of recent times, Angus and Robertson imported 8400 copies of Time-Life 'Foods of the World,' through an American agent. The price at which the books were purchased would have enabled Angus and Robertson to retail the books at \$8.95 each, whereas direct purchasing from the sole Australian agent would have meant a recommended retail price of \$16.95. While such a price discrepancy has not been uncommon in Australia, the ensuing legal battle was. Time-Life took Angus and Robertson to court. The High Court, on appeal, ruled in favour of Time-Life thus reinforcing the closed market system with

which the Australian reading public is burdened.

As the manager of the Monash Bookshop, Mr Beresford Demnar puts it, booksellers are in a 'cleft stick' at the present moment. All too often they are unable to obtain the required books, or are forced to 'buy around'. In the case of the Monash bookshop, he estimates that 80 per cent of books purchased each year are affected by the operation of the closed market.

In calling for urgent amendment to these provisions of the Copyright Act which are the legal foundation for the closed market, Ms Hunter is not alone. Most Australian booksellers and many libraries are in firm agreement.

President pays us a goodwill visit



Mr Blagoj Popov, President of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, paid a goodwill visit to Monash last month.

Mr Popov was welcomed by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, and spoke with the University Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, and members of the department of Russian.

He presented the University with a set of books dealing with the history and culture of Macedonia, and told the Vice-Chancellor that one of the purposes of his visit to Australia was to foster interest in the language and culture of Macedonia.

Mr Popov said he hoped that academic exchanges could be arranged between Monash and Macedonian Universities.

Later, the President toured the Main Library and inspected the "Living Languages" display of materials used in the teaching of community languages.

● In the photograph above, Dr S. Vladiv, a senior tutor in the Russian department, shows Mr Popov material from the "Living Languages" display in the Main Library, while the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, looks on.

Attitudes still racist: lawyer

Working towards a multi-cultural Australia was as much a task for the "native ethnics" as it was for migrants.

Lawyer, Mr Frank Galbally, who chaired a Federal Government inquiry into migrant services, said this at Monash recently while opening the "Our Living Languages" exhibition.

Mr Galbally said there were some Australians who still retained attitudes of racism and color consciousness.

"If Australia is to give justice to all in its society then we must get rid of these hang-ups from the days of ignorance and oppression," he said.

He said that much had to be done to overcome the problems of a mixture of cultures, some with mores, traditions

and laws alien and antipathetic to Australian law and our political system.

He said: "The whole population must be educated to resolve these problems which are to be found in marriage laws, health laws, the status of women and the family, and many other areas."

Universities would play a major role in the education through which a united society would be achieved.

But they would have to extend their range of contact.

Mr Galbally said: "Universities, while functioning well in the specialised areas of higher learning, are not having sufficient influence in the education of the great majority of our population.

"Although it can be claimed that the role of universities is in higher learning and research, I believe they have become too inbred in the sense that they tend to perpetuate their own concepts of education and see learning as an end in itself.

"Universities should accept that one of the ultimate objectives justifying their existence must be the appropriate and relevant education of every person, whether that person ever enters the campus or not."

Mr Galbally praised Monash's involvement in ethnic affairs, particularly the recently-announced establishment of an Ethnic Heritage Collection by the Centre for Migrant Studies and University Library.

Study on mercury distribution in Vic. creek

An investigation into the distribution of mercury in Raspberry Creek, including a study of the form of its infiltration into the food chain, is currently being conducted by two Master of Environmental Science students at Monash.

The presence of mercury in Raspberry Creek, which flows into Lake Eildon, is a legacy of goldmining in the area.

The study, by Corrie Bos-VanderZalm and Bill Raper, both chemists, is being carried out under an \$11,000 contract with the Environment Protection Authority. It is believed to be the first study in Australia of the effects of metallic mercury discharge into a freshwater system.

Aiding the project is research assistant, Graham Bird, and staff and students from Rusden State College.

The current work follows on from an earlier study conducted during 1976 by Mr C. G. Duyvestyn and Ms G. A. Sanders, also Master of Environmental Science students.

Their study, which examined both Raspberry and Gaffneys Creeks, confirmed that the A1 Goldmine, which operated from 1862 until 1975, was a source of mercury contamination. It showed that mercury in some form was being concentrated in the food chains.

(Mercury is used in the extraction of gold from rock. In this physical-chemical process the free gold present in the ore is dissolved by the mercury, forming an amalgam from which the gold is recovered by distilling the mercury. In earlier days, on all Victorian goldfields, the mine tailings, which still contained mercury residue, was usually dumped in a nearby stream. Today the process takes place in a supposedly closed distillation system, but leakage can occur. Increased mercury content of bottom sediments of a creek may continue to be released and contaminate the water environment even when the discharge of the pollutant is halted.)

Methyl mercury

The present study aims to document in detail the extent to which the mercury in Raspberry Creek has moved through the sediment into the food chain and what form it is in.

Specifically the team will be looking for the presence of the toxic form, methyl mercury compounds.

There are several possible routes, both biological and chemical, by which metallic mercury can be converted into methyl mercury compounds.

Metallic mercury, in the sediments, when oxidised forms inorganic mercury which, in its ionic form, is able to be taken up from the sediments by living organisms such as worms and larvae.

It can then be taken up through the food chain by fish and birds, possibly, to man.

Ms Bos-VanderZalm and Mr Raper have been conducting their work on sediment, plant and animal samples collected from a stretch several kilometres downstream from the A1 mine and, for comparison, from a stretch upstream.

Ms Bos-VanderZalm has worked on a total mercury analysis of sieved sediments and biological samples using the cold vapour atomic absorption spectrophotometry technique. Mr Raper is concentrating on the iden-

tification of methyl mercury, using gas liquid chromatography.

Mr Bird has been refining analytical techniques for measuring amounts of mercury in a creek.

The samples they are examining have been collected, with the assistance of students from Rusden, on three field trips to the area. Biologists at Rusden have also assisted with the classifying of the organisms collected.

The researchers will complete their study by next February.

● Research assistant, Graham Bird, and a student from Rusden sort insects gathered from rocks in Raspberry Creek during the latest field trip to the area. These organisms were collected half a kilometre from the A1 gold mine outlet.



'Busing' advocated to reduce inequality of opportunity

Two Monash academics have advocated a "busing" system as a means of reducing inequality of opportunity in Australian education.

The system they propose would be voluntary and would transport students from inadequate or overcrowded schools to better schools in other areas. Busing operates in the US to even up the racial mix of schools.

The suggestion is one of several radical measures put forward in a new book by senior lecturer, Dr Peter Gilmour, and lecturer, Dr Russell Lansbury, of the Administrative Studies department, to alter the structure of the educational system and the labor market in Australia.

Other measures they canvass include the paying of a "wage", equivalent to the dole, to students once they reach school-leaving age to encourage them to stay on, and the building up of poorer government schools so that they have superior facilities to the rest of the system.

The academics make their suggestions in the concluding chapter of *Ticket to Nowhere*, published recently by Penguin as a Pelican Original. The book's subtitle is "Education, Training and Work in Australia."

They argue that the Australian labor market is divided now into two broad segments.

"The primary sector of the labor market consists of well-paid secure jobs which offer prospects for learning and advancement. Access to this sector is usually based on social origin and the possession of credentials, such as certificates or degrees, which are gained in the educational system.

"The secondary sector of the labor market consists of low-paid jobs which offer little security and few promotion prospects. Those who work in this sector either have not had equal opportunity to gain educational qualifications or have obtained 'tickets to nowhere'."

Gilmour and Lansbury say there are two main streams by which a child can pass through the system. One is

through private schools or elite government schools into universities and then into professional occupations. The other is through government schools into unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, or continuing on to CAE or TAFE studies and then into para-professional or skilled occupations, usually at the lower tier of the primary labor market.

Once a child is firmly launched on one stream it is very difficult to change course, they conclude.

That is, unless several strong links are weakened or removed.

They say: "These include the link between the financial position of the individual's family and his access to education; the link between the individual's home and school environment and his educational achievement; the link between the social position of the individual's family and his eventual ability to obtain high status employment; and the link between social status and occupation.

School wage

To break the link between the family's financial position and access to education the academics suggest that students, when they reach school leaving age, should be paid the equivalent of the unemployment benefits they would receive if they left school and could not find a job. This would greatly reduce the cost of keeping a child at school for families less well off.

They propose that students from families with higher incomes would also receive these payments but suggest that tertiary fees could be reintroduced on a means tested basis, with high earners paying the full cost of a tertiary education and low earners being fully subsidised.

Gilmour and Lansbury say that the home and school environment is

strongly linked to educational achievement.

"The home environment will only change slowly over several generations. However, immediate steps should be taken to change the school environment," they say.

They nominate government secondary schools as the target for improvement. Facilities at the primary school level are often quite reasonable and finance is readily available, they say.

They suggest that compensatory funding should be increased to the point where the poorer government secondary schools are given superior facilities to the rest of the system, thereby attracting better teachers and students.

To ensure that prestige ranking does not develop among the government secondary schools they advocate the system of busing.

They say: "Parents should, however, have the right to elect whether they wish their children to be part of this program.

"In the medium term these proposals would help even out the environments of secondary schools; in the short term they would give parents the option to move their children to a more favourable school environment."

Gilmour and Lansbury admit that it would be difficult to break the link between the social position of an individual's family and his ability to gain a high-status job, the "old boy network".

"Companies cannot be easily persuaded to employ staff on the basis of particular criteria. One possibility, however, would be to make promotions dependent on taking a retraining course provided by a tertiary institution."

To raise the social status of tradesmen, and overcome the current shortage of them, the academics propose a new system of post-secondary vocational education.

This would be divided into two equal but different streams: one for the skilled trades and one for the professions.

Button examines the problems now confronting universities

Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate and Shadow Minister for Education, Senator John Button, recently addressed a seminar at Monash on "The Future of Tertiary Education and the Role of Universities in Society". The seminar was one of a series organised by the Staff Association of Monash University.

Here is an edited text of Senator Button's address:

It is a great pleasure for me to be at Monash University to meet members of the staff association.

As Shadow Minister for Education and Science, I have to listen to the claims of universities, colleges of advanced education, the technical and further education sector and scientists, both in universities and organizations such as the CSIRO.

I mention those factors because they are relevant in a sense to what I have to say about priorities. I wanted to start by giving what I feel is probably a highly subjective view of my own observations about universities in Australia and what I would like to see in relation to universities in Australia.

First, I would like to see universities enjoying a high level of public esteem in Australia, much more than they do at present. I think most members of parliament would like to see them recording high standards of scholarship, teaching and research, and, as a Labor politician, I would like to see them being centres of excellence, and I don't hesitate to use the word "elite". But I use the word "elite" in relation to intellectual attainments and not socio-economic elites as I believe most universities still to be. I would like to see good conditions for the staff which would assist them in pursuing the three previous things which I have mentioned, and I would like to see them making a larger contribution to public policy in Australia. I don't mean politics, but to public policy and enjoying much freer exchange of staff and ideas with government and industry.

Now, assuming some sort of general agreement about these sorts of objectives for universities, I want to say something about what I, as a politician, see as the public perception of universities in 1978.

First of all, let me say that it is generally not good. It probably never has been good but it is probably worse now than it ever has been before and that is, I think, the explanation and the reason for many of the apparent attacks on university conditions which are made by governments. They could be made in a very good political environment at the moment because of the public perception of universities.

The next point I should make about the public perception is that, of course, universities are now open to much more public scrutiny than previously, because they are recipients of large sums of public money from one source — the Commonwealth Government. The public are also willing to lend their ears to articulate voices in the media, particularly, who are critical of universities.

Now I must say that my own perception of universities over the last 18 months has changed a little, but cer-



Senator John Button (centre) with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, (right) and SAMU President, Dr Darvall. Senator Button participated in a lively question and answer session after his speech.

tainly nine months ago I made what I understand to be outrageous statements about universities because the thing that upset me most was that there seemed to be a very supine posture adopted by universities in the face of attacks by governments and others. One was tempted to stir, to ask universities to stand up in their own interest and I tried to do a bit of that. Not because of my efforts, but because of the elapse of time, undoubtedly change is taking place in that regard now.

Problems with govt

Let me turn now to some of the contemporary problems of universities as I see them, particularly those problems as they relate to government.

The first problem, of course, is that universities have been through a period of sustained growth with a large increase in the number of students, a large increase in financing and a vast increase in Commonwealth expenditure particularly. That growth period is now brutally and suddenly at an end. There is less demand for student places in universities including this one, and in the last Tertiary Education Commission Report it was said that universities will have to make economies of the order of five to six percent on 1976 standards.

This year \$39 million was knocked off the Tertiary Education Commission recommendations for finance to universities. The effects of this on the image of universities are probably well known to you. It is said that universities — some of them — are deliberately lowering standards in relation to the requirements for entry to obtain funding.

There is much criticism of the current method of funding; the Tertiary Education Commission in its last report has indulged in that, and even suggested that there may be a need for changes to be made. Professor Karmel, the Chairman of the Tertiary Education Commission, has drawn attention

to the no-growth situation in universities in another way when he points out that of some 12,000 academic jobs in Australia in universities, there will only be 60 new places available per year for the next five years.

That has enormous consequences for young academics and is a very real problem in terms of the ageing factor in the academic population. There has also been, of course, a dramatic and significant decline in research funds available to universities.

The second problem which universities don't talk about publicly, and one understands why, is the existence and growth of other sectors of tertiary education. That means limited resources have to be shared with the colleges of advanced education and the TAFE sector, and it highlights a number of factors about the traditional areas of university activities.

There is also the recognition that of the 19 universities we now have, not all are equal in standards and there is great apprehension about the report of the Williams inquiry, which will be released soon, as to whether it will make recommendations about differential treatment for different universities throughout Australia.

I think certainly in the CAE sector there is a lot of paranoia about universities and, if university academics could be accused of a thing like that, I think there is some degree of paranoia about the CAE's among university academics. There is a great deal of confusion about the competing claims of the three areas.

The third problem which universities seem to be suffering from at the moment is the general education malaise and a backlash perceived in the community against education generally. I don't know whether this is so true in relation to the tertiary level as it is in relation to schools but it is certainly true there because of what I would call uncertainty about the culture. Until 10 years ago I think everybody in Australia really understood in a very simplistic sort of way what they thought education was all about. That is to say the better school you went to and the

longer you stayed at school and the better you did, the better job you got. That is perhaps simplistic, but I think that was the core culture of educational ambitions and aspirations. That has all changed with recognition of long term and significant unemployment and, for the purposes of this discussion, among graduates.

The fourth problem which universities seem to me to have at the moment is the question of single Commonwealth funding. If one compares that with the United States where many of the universities have two and perhaps three sources of funding, it does raise important questions about the notion of university autonomy. I don't suggest that there should be any changes made to that single source of funding but it does bring into relief, I think, this debate about university autonomy and the apparent threat to university autonomy which is seen, for example, in legislation relating to AUS student organisations and legislation on study leave.

Fifth, I would like to say something about what seem to me to be specific problems at the moment.

Teaching — research

The first one is really an identity problem; that is to say, what is the function of the university in terms of the relationship between teaching and research. All the claims which are made on behalf of universities by the protagonists of universities as lobbyists are usually made in terms of the research functions of universities — a very important function.

Claims are not often made in respect of the teaching function of universities.

As universities move more and more from tenured appointments to fixed term appointments, it seems to me that this question becomes very important. Academics on fixed term appointments, particularly young academics tell me that they really feel it incumbent upon them in the three years of their appointment to devote their time to what they describe as rather scrappy research, so that they will have a good curriculum vitae which is the only method of obtaining further employment. That is a matter which I think relates very much to the absence in most Australian universities of any method of teacher assessment. So I think there is a very real problem inherent in that question of the nature of a university of how much importance we attach to the teaching function, how is it to be reflected in methods of assessment, and how is the argument to be put in the public forums as distinct from one highlighting the research function which is in a sense more waffly but much easier to put over.

The second sort of specific problem relates to things like study leave.

I believe that the government's attitude to study leave is a very symbolic thing. It is not a significant thing in itself: not much money is involved. It's a symbolic good housekeeping gesture towards universities, a slap on the

● Continued next page

'Who speaks on your behalf?'

● From previous page

wrist, a touch of the cane to say "look we will fix this up by just indicating to you that we are aware of what you are up to: you are all going on campervan holidays for 12 months every six years and we are going to stop that, just as we are going to stop tax avoidance in the business sector".

The other specific problem is the question of tenure.

If you read all the government reports about universities, you find that the change from tenure to fixed term appointments is nowhere argued, it is just assumed. I think it is assumed because it happened overseas and it is felt necessary that, in a derivative society like ours, it should happen here without any real discussion of the question.

The final question I want to deal with is the question of responsibility in the universities, by asking the simple question: Who is responsible for the public image of universities? Who is their champion? Who is the spokesman of the universities? Is it FAUSA? I would hope not, because FAUSA is perceived publicly as a trade union.

Many of you will recall that the old Australian Universities Commission was very much a spokesman for the universities with government but now the Tertiary Education Commission seems not to be adopting that role. It tends to be very much a spokesman of government to the universities, although the last report reflects a slight change in that role. However, universities don't seem to have the confidence in the TEC's impeccably sensible judgement, if I might say so, that they once had in the Australian Universities Commission.

There is also the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee which, it seems to me, has not stood up for universities on many issues which it might have. One issue on which it did stand up was the question of Casey University which is still to be built in Canberra at a cost of \$100 million for 1,450 students, to be presided over by a Vice-Chancellor and a Commandant who will share the responsibility for administration. It might, I think, appropriately be described as Dr Strangelove's Academy for young persons of military bent. It really is quite extraordinary that that is going ahead.

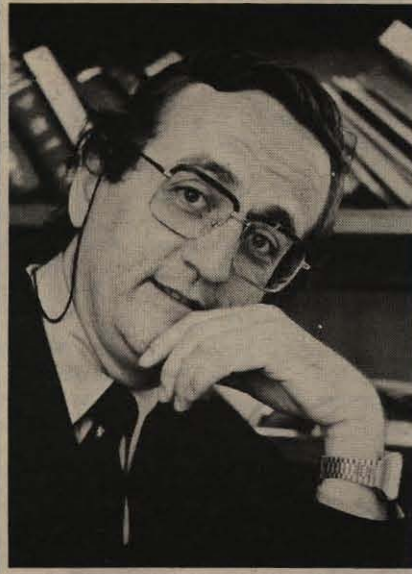
I raise this question of responsibility because it is very important in relation to two things I mentioned earlier:

- The public perception of universities.
- The attitude of politicians which is very much conditioned by the public perception of universities.

It is not my intention in the course of this discussion to try to answer all or any of these questions. With two years to go I don't have to, but I think it is important for you to know that I, as a politician, am concerned about them and am thinking about them and to know the sort of framework in which I am thinking about them.

I came here to say only that I think you should think about them too.

Family Court a 'world lead'



Australia's Family Court system came in for strong praise from the president of the International Society of Family Law recently.

Professor Dieter Giesen, of the Free University, West Berlin, said the system was one of the most advanced in the world. Professor Giesen visited Monash for several days as the guest of a senior lecturer in law, Mr J. N. Turner.

On his first visit to Australia, Professor Giesen said he hoped to make a return visit so that he could make a closer study of the Family Court.

He said the Court's jurisdiction should be enlarged, however, to cover de facto relationships.

The International Society of Family Law has members from 35 nations with an interest in family law and the

sciences dealing with the family.

Among the Society's activities are international conferences held every two years during which members exchange views on studies of problems related to the family and solutions offered by the law to them. The next conference, to be held in Sweden, is on family living in a changing society. Previous ones have been on the child and the law, and violence and the family.

Professor Giesen is also a member of a body established by the German Federal Parliament on the rights of women in society.

While in Melbourne he addressed the Equal Opportunity Board.

He said the Victorian Equal Opportunity Act was more carefully phrased than some in other countries, including the English Act of 1975.

Honey collectors sing a sweet song to lull bees

While an apiarist might be expected to possess certain skills, mental and physical agility among them, a musical ability is not commonly accepted as one.

In parts of Sumatra, however, music plays a significant role in honey collecting, to which a special ceremony is attached.

Reader in politics, David Goldsworthy, attended a honey collecting ceremony just outside Pantai Gemi, a small village on the east coast of North Sumatra. He describes it, the legend on which it is based, and analyses the two songs — the Tree Song and the Bee Song — which are the basis of the ceremony in *Studies in Indonesian Music*, published recently by the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

Edited by Margaret Kartomi, "Studies in Indonesian Music" is number seven in the Monash Papers on Southeast Asia series.

David Goldsworthy writes that the honey is collected on a moonless night during one brief period of the year only.

Collection is not from cultivated hives on the ground but from nests in tall trees which can rise vertically for 40m before the first branch.

Tree spirit

According to legend a spirit possesses each tree. The spirit prohibits the use of iron implements in honey collecting to protect itself and indiscriminate felling is taboo.

The honey is collected by "shamans" working in pairs — an older man acting the part of the spiritual leader and a younger man as his athletic assistant.

This is how Goldsworthy describes the ceremony he saw: "The shaman lit his flare and stood quietly beneath the tree. Without any accompaniment he began singing an incantation intended to propitiate the tree and its spirit and to subordinate it to his will, in order to ensure the safety of the climbers.

"Three times he shouted 'Remember!' as a warning to the bees. Exactly what they were supposed to remember was not specified. Perhaps the shaman was reminding the bees of their human origins (according to legend) and hence the reason for his

power over them. He then began to climb the tree, followed by his assistant.

"One end of a knotted cane rope was attached to a bucket made of deer skin while the other end was taken aloft. As soon as the honey collectors reached a branch with nests on it they suspended the free end of the rope over the branch and let it down to the group of assistants below.

"The old shaman then began to sing songs to the bees. He hoped to lull them into a false sense of security by the beauty of the songs and their placatory words. Since the bees and

the tree spirit are the main sources of danger both must first be pacified by the appropriate songs.

"The shaman sang to the bees to entertain, flatter and cajole them in the hope of distracting them from his purpose. But he also sang to keep up his spirits and to intensify his concentration on the task."

Also included in the publication are the essays, "The Tarawangga — A Bowed Stringed Instrument from West Java" by Catherine Falk, and "In Defence of Kroncong" by Bronia Kornhauser.

Copies are available from the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies at \$7 each, \$8 if posted.

Aboriginal art on show

Aboriginal artists from Milingimbi, in Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory, will present an art exhibition and workshop at Monash late this month and early in December.

The exhibition and workshop are being arranged by the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs.

It is planned that various paintings, carvings, weapons, musical instruments and weavings will be made, exhibited and sold in a traditional outdoor setting at Marist College in Normanby Road.

The exhibition will be open to the public from November 27 to November 30, and from December 2 to December

8, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Admission is \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children.

A spokesman for the Centre said the exhibition represented a unique opportunity for Melbourne people to see, first hand, bark painting, weaving and other arts as well as hear the language and music and see the dancing of tribal people of Northern Australia.

Invitations have been sent to schools throughout Victoria, as well as interested community groups, to visit the exhibition, the aim of which is to further cultural understanding within Australia.

For further information contact ext. 3336.

Club's services expanded

Monash University Club has expanded its range of services for members and their guests.

Club manager, Mr Steve Abougelis, says a new menu has been devised for the dining room, which will now open from 6.30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday evenings for full à la carte meals and liquor service.

Mr Abougelis says the club hopes to attract more patrons to its outdoor

barbecue area during the summer months.

The area seats about 130 people, and there are two gas barbecues for cooking meat, poultry and seafoods available at the main servery.

The club will also cater for a wide range of activities, including dinners, receptions and dances.

Membership of the club is open to all staff members and certain classes of postgraduate students.

Dr Tim aids UNESCO study in Thailand

Dr Tim Ealey, co-ordinator of the Monash environmental science course, has returned recently from Thailand where he helped conduct a UNESCO-instigated evaluation of environmental education.

Dr Ealey, together with Dr Jan van der Broek, of the UNESCO Integrated Training Centre in the Netherlands, was asked to evaluate, specifically, the effectiveness of courses conducted by the faculty of Environment and Resource Studies at Mahidol University in Bangkok.

This faculty, headed by Dr Nart Tuntawiroon, has received substantial funding from bodies such as the Ford Foundation, and a proposal has been made that it be established as a major centre for environmental study in south-east Asia. Such a centre could initiate important, integrated programs to deal with problems common to several countries in the region, relating to the use of rivers, deforestation and population control, for example.

Dr Ealey spent three weeks in Thailand. The first was spent interviewing government officials involved with resource management and environment controls.

In the second week, the team went on an extensive tour throughout the country to examine how environmental science students are trained in the field and to see, at first hand, the types of problems they are dealing with.

Among these are deforestation and the proper use of foreign aid. The final week was spent in writing the report for UNESCO.

● Dr Ealey (right) is pictured inspecting a very efficient form of power in Thailand — the elephant.



● Professor Ron Brown.

Monash chemist at the Vatican

Monash professor of chemistry, Professor Ron Brown, was one of a group of eight eminent scientists who participated in a meeting of the Pontifical Academy of Science in the Vatican last month.

Professor Brown was invited to address the meeting, on the subject of the origin of life, by the president of the academy, Professor Carlos Chagas, of the medical school at the University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The academy, formed in the 16th century, is believed to be one of the oldest scientific groups in the world. It has some 70 members, personally appointed by the Pope, and the academy's president is one of few people who has direct access to the Pontiff.

Professor Brown was among three Americans, two Germans, one Belgian and one Frenchman at the meeting, which took place in a building built by Pius IV in the peaceful gardens within the central Vatican.

Professor Brown said he believed one of the purposes of the meeting was for church authorities to gain information on views about the origin of life from leading research workers in the field.

Subjects discussed included the theory advanced by British astronomer, Sir Fred Hoyle, about living matter developing in the comets and showering on earth, thus creating epidemics.

Professor Brown said he saw serious difficulties in Hoyle's theory — a view held by others who attended the meeting.

Professor Brown said it was agreed that the most challenging question was how and where the first highly structured unit, centred on the tiny RNA molecule, got assembled. (RNA carries the genetic code in viruses and some bacteria, and also plays a vital part in the transmission of the human genetic code.)

Professor Brown, a galactochemist whose special field is the search for life supporting molecules in outer space, was also present in St. Peter's Square when the new Pontiff, Pope John Paul II, was introduced after his election.

Utah helps with power boat

The Utah Foundation has donated \$20,000 to the department of Mechanical Engineering towards the cost of a power boat for coastal waters research work.

The 6.7m., diesel-powered, aluminium boat will be used in association with Scylla, the Nomad meteorological buoy donated to the department earlier this year by Esso-BHP.

The new boat will be used as a

means of transport to Scylla when it is moored offshore and, in one of the planned research projects, it will carry electronic equipment and be used by divers.

Scylla, formerly used to obtain wind speed and direction data for use in the design of offshore platforms in Bass Strait, is equipped with two anemometers on 30ft masts and radio telemetry gear which transmits on two frequencies.

The two vessels will be used in two major research projects in Port Philip and Westernport bays over the next few years.

One is on large-scale turbulence.

Aerial photographs have shown that regular cell-like patterns of eddies exist occasionally in most tidal inlets around the Victorian coast. Subsequent dye releases have confirmed the presence of these eddies. Existing theories of turbulence, however, do not predict their presence and very little is known about them.

The project has an important environmental aspect. The presence of the large eddies is likely to have considerable effects on such processes as the mixing of effluents and the dispersion of the waste products of industry.

The other research work will be on waves. The effects of wave forces on structures — important in the design of offshore moorings and coast protection works — will be examined.

The power boat is being constructed by Kayfa Industries at Moorabbin. It will cost \$30,000, towards which the Mechanical Engineering department will contribute \$10,000.

Choral Society Xmas show

Monash University Choral Society will present a medieval mystery play for its Christmas concert on Wednesday, December 20, in the foyer of Robert Blackwood Hall.

The concert, scheduled to start at 8 p.m., will be performed in costume and will be accompanied by both traditional and medieval carols. Admission is free.

The concert will be a rather smaller

affair than the performance of "Carmina Burana" — composed from a series of medieval pieces — which the Society presented in September, in conjunction with Ars Nova.

An estimated 1100 people attended the concert, which met with considerable critical acclaim.

Further information about the forthcoming production can be obtained from the secretary, Elizabeth Nottle, on 24 5809.

Intrusions, but Monash retains liveliness: V-C

1978 has seen probably more inquiries, reports and intensive public and governmental scrutiny of universities and tertiary education generally than any other year since the dawning of the "Golden Age" of higher education in the early '60s.

In Victoria, we've had the Partridge Report, which proposed ways of restoring balanced development and rationalization between universities, colleges of advanced education and the technical and further education sector. More recently, we've had the TEC's report on Study Leave — and arguments are still reverberating across campuses throughout the country on that subject! And we still await the report of the Williams Inquiry, which might well herald further wide-ranging changes in the Australian tertiary education scene up to the year 2000.

To many, this rush of investigatorial activity has spelt new and unwelcome intrusions into what we regard as traditional university freedoms and autonomy. And it would be idle to pretend that we have not been diminished in some degree.

But it should have come as no surprise to any of us that the tremendous rate of growth in tertiary

education that we experienced in the '60s and the early part of this decade would, sooner or later, come to an end — or, at least, slow down quite dramatically.

We have not been alone in this: the most cursory glance at the international literature on education will confirm that universities the world over are in a similar situation. Certainly, it was brought home to me with some force when I attended the quinquennial congress of the Association of Commonwealth Universities in Canada in August.

In this special section of *Monash Reporter*, designed to keep graduates informed of our activities, we have essayed a pen-picture of "the year that was", as reported in our various publications throughout 1978. I believe it shows Monash still to be a lively, innovative and intellectually and academically distinguished institution.

I believe, too, that provided our spirit of determination and goodwill prevails, we will not only maintain, but improve our standards of scholarship, research and teaching during the difficult days ahead.

R. L. Martin
Vice-Chancellor.

1978 IN REVIEW

A five-page round-up of the year's events, as reported in *Reporter*, *Review* and *Sound*.

How Monash will fare on funds

There was both good and bad news on the funding front for Monash in 1979 in the second volume of the Tertiary Education Commission's recommendations which was tabled in Parliament in September.

The recommendations were accepted by Parliament last month.

The bad news came in the form of a cut in the University's general recurrent grant of 0.5 per cent compared with the 1978 grant.

The recommended grant was \$50,125,000 compared with \$50,380,000 this year (figures expressed in December, 1977 cost levels).

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor R.L. Martin, said the cut was not as severe as had been expected.

Monash was one of five universities in which recurrent grants were reduced. In these institutions, shortfalls in undergraduate enrolments were the highest and there was evidence they were having difficulty in achieving planned levels in recent years.

Some constraints eased

The good news in the TEC Report was an easing of the constraints placed upon research, equipment and building funding in recent years. Professor Martin said this augured well for the future health and development of the University in both its teaching and research responsibilities.

The TEC recommended that an overall additional \$1m. should be added to special research grants in 1979, to be concentrated within six universities — including Monash — in which there were high levels of research and research training. Monash should receive an increase in special research grants of 34 per cent.

Professor Martin said there were "exciting prospects" for the University in building expenditure recommendations.

Seven new projects were recommended to start at universities in 1979 including the long-awaited microbiology building on Monash campus. The Vice-Chancellor described existing accommodation for microbiology at the Alfred Hospital as totally inadequate and, in some areas, hazardous.

He said the new building would cost \$2,195,000 of which \$1.2m. had been set aside as the cash allocation for 1979.

The year as MGA saw it

This year has not been an active one, socially, for the Monash Graduates Association. This we hope to remedy with the annual picnic coming up. Last year's picnic, despite the rain, was very successful.

Two activities of wider involvement continued throughout the year. These were:

- The Graduate Register, through which graduates volunteer to assist community groups which may have need of their special skills.

- Vocational assistance to students and graduands. Graduates place their name on a roll and are available to give advice to undergraduates on career prospects, job satisfaction and the like.

Graduates' response to both projects was gratifying.

As a point of criticism, there has, over the years, been a general reluctance to include graduates on University committees. There are, however, two graduate members on University Council and, in the

last two years, two committees, that of the Centre for Continuing Education and the Careers and Appointments Committee, have coopted a member of our Association.

There has been a continuing cut-back by the University in the assistance, mainly secretarial, provided to the Association.

Another area of financial cut-back has affected the graduate roll or address list. This roll is used for election of graduate members to the Council. During 1977, Council agreed, because of increasing numbers and expense, that the roll should contain only those graduates of the past four years, together with those less recent graduates who returned a card indicating their desire to remain on the roll.

For further information about the Monash Graduates Association, including membership details, contact Vicki Thomson on 541 0811 ext. 2002.

Annual picnic plans

The annual Monash Graduates Association picnic is on again at Ballarat on Sunday, December 3, starting at 12 noon. There will be a bush band, country style races and dancing.

The picnic will be held opposite the main entrance of the Botanical Gardens on the shores of Lake Wendouree. Look for the MGA banner. If it rains, St Patrick's Cathedral Hall in Dawson Street will provide an indoor retreat.

Special activities for the children have been organised and the invitation is extended to all your family and friends.

A donation of \$1 each adult or \$2 a family would be appreciated.

Please telephone 489 7382 a.h. for further details.

Fee abolition little help to disadvantaged

The abolition of fees in tertiary institutions has had, at best, a marginal effect on the accessibility of higher education to socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

This is the major finding of a study by a team of researchers from Monash, ANU and the University of New South Wales of the composition of students in higher education in Australia and the effect of the abolition of fees in 1974 on it.

Conclusions in the report, *Students in Australian Higher Education: A Study of Their Social Composition Since the Abolition of Fees*, are based on data derived from a national survey of students starting courses for the first time in 1976 in universities and colleges of advanced education.

They are confirmed by independent yearly analyses of the composition of the Monash student intake which have been made by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit since 1970. These analyses show that the students' social composition — judged on sex, the type of secondary school attended, father's occupation and parents' education — remains largely unchanged, the abolition of fees in 1974 notwithstanding.

Like to receive Reporter regularly?

We're not suggesting it's the "ideal gift for a friend at Christmas", but a subscription to *Reporter* could be of interest to you, as a graduate, in keeping you informed of developments at Monash. Throughout the year we cover issues affecting higher education, generally, as well as news on research and other activities from diverse fields at Monash. There's always up-to-date information on forthcoming public educational and cultural activities at Monash too.

A subscription for five copies a year costs \$2 for one year, \$4 for two years, and \$6 for three years. Complete the coupon and return it, with a cheque payable to Monash University, to the Information Office, Monash University, Wellington Road, Clayton, 3168.

Name

Address

.....

I wish to subscribe for 1, 2, 3 years.
My cheque for \$..... is enclosed.

1978 IN REVIEW

Reports, reports . . . The changing face of education

Two reports, one delivered in March to the Victorian Government, and one about to be delivered to the Federal Government, could have a significant impact on higher education.

Aboriginal Studies

Plans are proceeding at Monash for the establishment of an Aboriginal Resource Centre which, it is envisaged, will be the chief pool of resources on all Aboriginal questions and concerns in this part of Australia.

The Centre will be set up with proceeds from the \$25,000 Elizabeth Eggleston Memorial Fund Appeal, established in 1977 to commemorate the work of a great scholar in Aboriginal Affairs.

Dr Eggleston was director of the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs at Monash from 1971 to 1976 when she died at age 41.

The basis of the proposed Centre's materials will be the library which Dr Eggleston bequeathed to the CRAA. Added to these books, pamphlets and papers, it is planned, will be purchased material and any further donations.

The more significant nationally will be the report of the **Williams Committee of Inquiry into Education and Training** (headed by Professor B.R. Williams, Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University) set up by the Federal Government at the end of 1976. The committee has been conducting a major inquiry into post-secondary education and the links between the education system and the labor market. The report is expected this month.

The second report, that of the **Partridge Committee of Inquiry into Post-Secondary Education**, dealt with tertiary education in Victoria.

Set up under Emeritus Professor P.H. Partridge, formerly of the Australian National University and the Universities Commission, the committee made a principal recommendation that a new Post-Secondary Education Commission be established to shape the course of tertiary studies in Victoria in the years ahead.

Among the committee's major findings were these:

- The period of almost open-ended growth in Australian post-secondary education has, for the time being at any rate, come to an end.

- In tertiary education, Victoria is already provided with the institutions and facilities that should be adequate for some years to come.

- Several existing institutions are already experiencing difficulty in enrolling enough students of adequate capacity and qualifications — there will be no need to establish new institutions in the foreseeable future.

- The major problems now confronting post-secondary education in Victoria are problems of co-ordination and rationalisation.

Among the Partridge Committee's specific recommendations were a number which will significantly influence the course of development in two Monash faculties — Education and Engineering.

It said generally of Monash that it was "now a well-balanced University with strong departments in the physical and biological sciences, in several branches of engineering, in the humanities, in the social sciences and in various professional areas. Notable strength in research and higher degree work has been developed."

As with the University of Melbourne, enrolments at Monash had now been stabilised and little overall change was likely in the future.

However, there was a firm recommendation that new student numbers in Education and Engineering should be reduced in 1979 in view of the over-supply of graduates in both areas.

Legislation to set up the recommended Post-Secondary Education Commission was introduced in the State Parliament in April.

The Bill attracted strong criticism from the four Victorian universities which claimed that certain sections posed a serious threat to the traditional autonomy of universities.

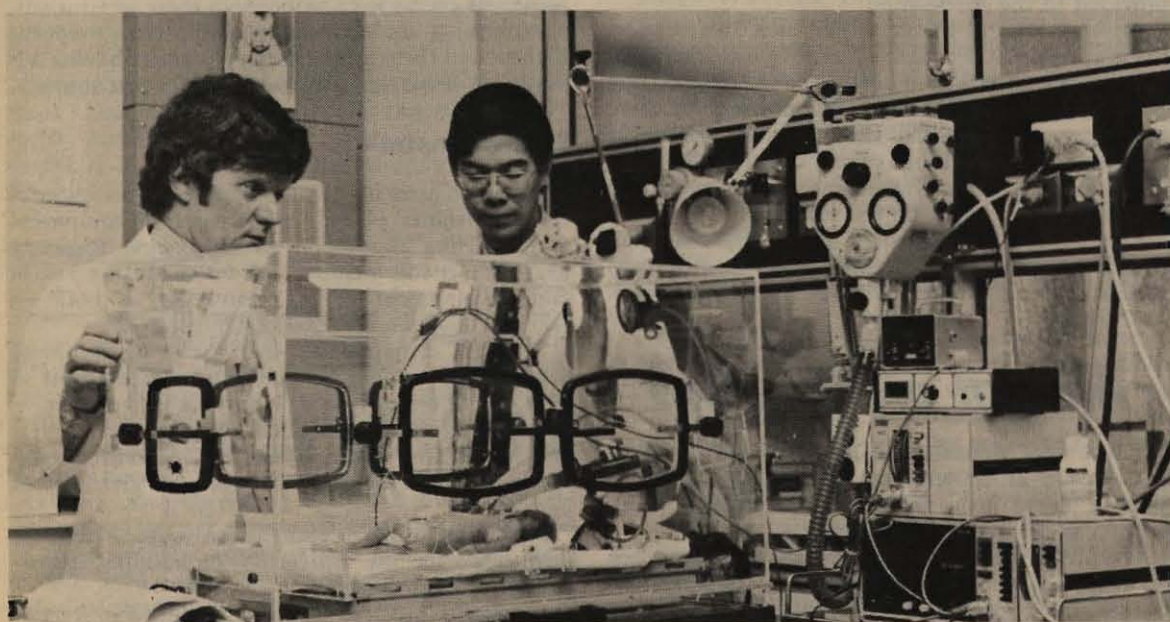
An amended Bill went before Parliament in May.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, said at the time that the amended Bill went some way towards meeting the universities' objections, particularly in relation to clauses on staffing and employment.

But, he said, the amended Bill retained and spelt out in greater detail the requirement that universities submit their proposals for education funding and the introduction of new courses to the Commission for approval before forwarding to the appropriate Commonwealth funding bodies.

This provision represented a significant disruption of the direct relationship between the universities and Commonwealth authorities, existing over two decades, and the preservation of which the Partridge Committee specifically and strongly recommended.

Looking at life before birth



Dr John Maloney (left) with Dr Victor Yu, director of Queen Victoria's special care nursery, monitoring the progress of a 1 lb. 8 oz. premature baby.

A new multi-disciplinary research centre at Queen Victoria Medical Centre hopes to make a significant contribution to the study of life before birth and of one of medicine's most baffling problems — infant cot death.

The unit — the Research Centre for Early Human Development — came into existence mid-year, with the appointment of Dr John Maloney as director. Dr Maloney was formerly head of the developmental biology research unit at the Baker Institute.

The new Centre has a staff of 14 — scientists, clinicians, research assistants and an engineer.

It directly involves two Monash departments — paediatrics and obstetrics & gynaecology — as well as the Queen Victoria special care nursery.

It also draws support from a number of other areas, such as the departments of anatomy, physiology and electrical engineering at Monash, and the Queen Victoria departments of bacteriology and biochemistry.

Dr Maloney says that in the nature and breadth of its work, the Centre is unique in the world.

It is believed to be the only one specialising in peri-natal studies, spanning the pre- and post-natal stages of a baby's development. The peri-natal period covers about the last third of the gestation period and the first year of life after birth.

Ode to a sperm

Poets, it seems, can find their inspiration from odd sources.

Take, for instance, a notice seeking sperm donors for an artificial insemination program. Singularly unpoetic one would think. But the notice mentioned that as far as possible, donors and recipients would be matched for "physical characteristics, race and religion."

"And religion!" exclaimed Emeritus Professor Hector Monro.

He contributed this verse on what he termed the major scientific discovery that every little spermatozoon was either a little Protestant, Catholic, Moslem, atheist or Jew:

The infant, though not yet conceived,
Has pondered, doubted and believed.
(Its credo, as a minimum,
Acknowledges a Life to Come,
Nor can it readily forsake a
Suspicion that it has a Maker).
And so the thoughtful medico,
God's understudy here below,
Forestalling any future schism,
Will hear the sperm its catechism
For if by probing he should find
It atheistically inclined
He knows that it would ill behave him
To fertilise a pious ovum.

And now ...the King Lear saga

From the moment it was announced that Monash's Alexander Theatre would be presenting a version of Shakespeare's "King Lear" as translated from Elizabethan English into contemporary prose by leading Australian playwright, David Williamson, it was on.

Facing stern Broadway critics with "The Club" must have been child's play compared with facing an audience, containing some academic members devoted to a belief in the Bard's sacrosanctity, with an updated "Lear".

Whereas "The Club" became "Players" for New York audiences, the title "King Lear" was the one line which remained unchanged in the good news for modern man version. The play ran on campus during July.

Critics, as was to be expected, had their say on both sides, in these pages and others.

But more importantly the exercise set researchers salivating. New lines of academic inquiry, providing a playground for PhD students in years to come, were opened up into the relationship between arguably England's best playwright, Shakespeare, and Australia's best, Williamson.

Astounding revelations, integrity?

With Williamson safely out of the country for most of the year, astounding revelations have been made about this son of Monash (he graduated with an engineering degree) in the *Monash Reporter*, giving it a reputation for scholarly integrity matched only by the *East Bairnsdale Chicken Sexers' Gazette*.

It was in the *Gazette* that one of the principal inquirers, Dennis Davison, lecturer in English, published an earlier chronological coup d'état by asserting that, at direct variance with popular academic belief, John Donne had been clearly in-

fluenced by T. S. Eliot. His evidence was a line in Donne's newly found diary recording a comment he made on leaving St Paul's after his inaugural sermon: "It was cold in the vestry — but it was murder in the cathedral".

But back to the beginning. The ball started rolling in July when special reporter, Lorah D. Vole, rumoured to have a strong link with the English department, made the startling, bald allegation that all of Williamson's plays were rewrites of obscure old plays.

Vole's informants, it was revealed, were keen-eyed workers in the Diamond Creek Mechanics Institute Library who checked back through Williamson's file of overdue notices and identified the volumes he had out on loan during the composition of his best-known works.

It was quickly established that "Don's Party" had been adapted almost word for word from an obscure Restoration comedy, "The Tunbridge election" or "The Wandering Wives".

Vole produced the following parallel texts to illustrate his claims.

From "Don's Party" p. 68:

EVAN I'm going to hammer you boy.

COOLEY Keep your hands off me. I wouldn't like to be in your shoes if you catch me. I'll sue you for assault. I'm a lawyer.

EVAN I'll smash your teeth in.

DON He's a dentist.

From "The Tunbridge Election," p. 69:

COCKLEY Dar'st thou affront me? As I am an attorney I'll ha' thee into Westminster Hall on an action of Battery, Pox on't.

EBENEZER Faith — and as I am a Barber Surgeon, I'll pluck thy hairs forth one by one and rip ope they Guts, Ads niggers!

Among other disclosures Vole made were that "Jugglers Three", Williamson's play about Vietnam veterans, was borrowed from a Goldoni comedy "I tre Giocolieri" about the personal relationships of

soldiers returning from the war of Spanish Succession; "The Club" was derived from an Elizabethan history play, "The Famous Victories of King Hildebrand," with the knights and barons cleverly converted into football players and committee members; and "The Removalists" was a version of the traditional Punch and Judy show.

Last month Dennis Davison contributed to the now-celebrated "Lear" Debate from a completely different angle.

Being blissfully unaware of Vole's findings, or wilfully choosing to ignore them, in a turn table attack, Davison contended that Williamson himself had been translated into Elizabethan English by Shakespeare.

Claim to discovery

Davison claimed to have discovered in the Monash Main Library, shelved under Socio-Linguistics ("where they put all works too obscure to be classified"), a Shakespearean rewrite of "Don's Party" titled "Mistress Overdone's Party."

This is just a snatch of the manuscript Davison unearthed for publication in the last issue of *Reporter*:

COCKE Be not peevish, sweet cunny, Shall we not Be merry and sing catches? And perchance I may catch thee by the furbelow.

OVERDONE Get thee to a close-stool! Dost take For thy St. Kilda whore?

COCKE Come, clink thy can, and sneck up.

OVERDONE Sneck up thyself, filthy toad!

Through the bawdy hand of the dial

Be on the very prick of noon

Thou canst not raise they staff

To do my business. Go to, thou empty

Peascod, thou rootless mandrake,

Thou beardless, painted boy!

And remember, you read it first in *Reporter*.

Warning on sport and law

Sportsmen who recklessly injure others on the field risk being charged with a criminal offence.

This warning to sport's "head hunters" comes from a senior lecturer in Law at Monash, Mr J.N. Turner.

Mr Turner says that the traditional attitude that bringing sport into the law courts isn't "the done thing" is changing.

"Players are as open to prosecution for acts committed in a sports arena as those without. If they deliberately infringe the rules of the game they are playing, and recklessly injure others, then they may find themselves facing criminal charges and their clubs facing compensation claims," he says.

Mr Turner organised Britain's first symposium on sport and the law while on study leave at the University of Birmingham recently. The meeting attracted

strong representation from sporting bodies, the legal profession and the press. He has been asked to organise a similar conference in Australia in the near future.

Cases arising from violent behaviour is only one of the many aspects of the law relating to sport needing to be explored, however.

These are some of the others Mr Turner nominates:

● As sport becomes more professional, sportsmen will see themselves more as employees and entitled to the same protection of the law received by other employees. This will require an increasing knowledge by players and clubs of industrial law. There could even be a time when professional players dropped by selection committees might mount challenges in the courts.

● Spectators might resort to the courts if they feel their safety has been neglected by a club, including their safety from attack by an overexcited, drunk spectator.

● And women could mount challenges to open up the all male preserves of clubs, such as the hallowed MCG pavilion.

Researcher wins honor

A Monash researcher believes his findings on the "synthetic" production of hormones by cells in a common form of cancer could lead to the development of a method for early detection of the disease.

Dr Peter Pullan, an endocrinologist in the Monash department of medicine at Prince Henry's Hospital in Melbourne, says it may also be possible to monitor the progress of drug and radio therapy in patients being treated for the cancer — "oat" cell or small cell carcinoma of the lung.

Dr Pullan was recently awarded a Florey Fellowship — the fourth Australian to receive one — which will enable him to carry out two years' cancer research in London.

Dr Pullan, who is working on a Ph.D. thesis in endocrinology — the study of hormones and their action on the body — says oat cell cancers have the ability to synthesise a hormone called vasopressin, and two non-hormone protein substances, neurophysin one and neurophysin two.

Vasopressin and the two neurophysins are normally produced in the posterior or rear part of the pituitary, a small gland at the base of the brain.

Neurophysin one is believed to be secreted with vasopressin and neurophysin two with another hormone, oxytocin.

Dr Pullan has found that only oat cell tumours produce vasopressin and the two neurophysins, and that oxytocin is absent.

For this reason, he says, tests to determine the presence of vasopressin and neurophysin one and two could be used to establish the presence of oat cell cancer.

Such tests could be particularly useful for detecting the disease in its early stages among high risk subjects, such as heavy smokers.

Oat cell or small cell carcinoma of the lung comprises almost a quarter of all lung cancers, and it is the most malignant of them.

New pendulum set swinging

A Foucault-type pendulum is now on permanent display in the Mathematics building at Monash.

It was developed by Monash mathematician, Dr Carl Moppert, and "opened" in June by Monash's Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston.

Foucault was the eminent French physicist who used a pendulum in an experiment in Paris in 1851 to show that the pendulum was in effect swinging in the same plane as, and that its apparent motion was caused by, the earth's rotation.

Dr Moppert always wanted to recreate Foucault's experiment since he was a small boy in Basle, Switzerland, when he swung a pendulum from a high gable of his father's house.

That attempt was not successful, but Dr Moppert's latterday pendulum is, and he has given it a few new "twists" of his own.

Dr Moppert's pendulum is powered by a unique electro magnetic drive, and it is also fitted with a series of electronic sensors so that its motion can be monitored continuously.

The drive mechanism was developed by Dr Moppert in collaboration with Associate Professor Bill Bonwick, of the department of Electrical Engineering.



● Oakley

Oakley among authors on Monash campus

Novelist, short story writer, playwright and film script writer.

That's the impressive literary credits of Monash's writer-in-residence for 1978, **Barry Oakley**.

Oakley has observed literature and drama from the critical side too. He has been a teacher, lecturer (and public servant to boot) and, most recently, theatre reviewer for the **National Times**.

Oakley spent several months on campus consulting with budding Monash writers, participating in tutorials and seminars and, as his title would suggest, writing in residence. One of the projects he worked on was a film treatment of his successful play **Bedfellows** for the NSW Film Commission.

According to Oakley's recent report to the Arts Faculty Board, his stay at Monash was "relaxed, enjoyable, stimulating and mutually beneficial".

He said about a tutorial he attended on his recently published collection of short stories **Walking Through Tigerland**: "I hope the students profited as much from my opinions on the stories as I did from theirs."

Originally from Melbourne, Oakley, 47, now lives in Paddington, Sydney.

"I'm Melbourne born, bred, educated and all the rest. That's one of the reasons I now like living in Sydney," he told **Reporter** in May.

He said that while he might be equally well known for his novels, short stories and plays he had no favourite form.

Each, he said, had its own peculiar satisfactions.

"With prose there is a certain mild pleasure in seeing a book in print finally, but the excitement is really in the writing.

The agonies and the delights

"It's just the opposite with a playscript. There, the agonies and delights come at the end when the play goes into production and before an audience."

Oakley was one of several distinguished Australian authors to visit Monash during the year.

Many, including **A.D. Hope**, **Frank Moorhouse**, **Dorothy Hewett** and **Peter Mathers**, attended a national conference on Australian literature here in May.

In his opening speech to the conference, poet **A.D. Hope** documented the rise in academic respectability over his lifetime of the teaching of Aust. Lit. in Australian universities.

Hope said that early attempts to introduce the study of Aust. Lit. often met responses such as "Aust. Lit. Is there any?" from what he termed the "dictatorship of the professoriat".

The long, slow haul to academic respectability for our literature only reached first base in the 1950s when the opposition or indifference to the introduction of courses in it began to crack.

Hope said that contempt came from all quarters for Australian writers in those pioneering days.

He recalled a dinner of the Henry Lawson Society in 1930s addressed by a publishing tycoon who berated the writers present for their laziness and negligence.

Hope said:

"The tycoon told the writers, 'You go on writing exactly what you want to write rather than studying the market and writing what the publishers want.'"

"I'm sure the man would be lynched today."

Engineer maps noisy machinery

A Monash mechanical engineer has developed a computerised technique to identify and measure different noises radiating from engines or industrial machinery which make many loud sounds.

The technique involves taking up to 100,000 noise measurements each second and analysing them on a high speed digital computer.

This provides a "map" of the acoustic intensity of sounds at a large number of positions close to the surface of the noisy engine or machine.

According to **Dr Robin Alfredson**, a senior lecturer in mechanical engineering who has been working on the project, the technique should have widespread application for noise control in heavy industry.

Current methods for distinguishing between, and measuring noises in a multi-source situation involve wrapping the noise source in a lead sheet lined with sound absorbent material. Dr Alfredson says the laborious wrapping of the engine or noise source in sound absorbent material and then uncovering it bit by bit to make noise recordings presents serious problems, especially if the machinery is large, or if it is necessary to keep an engine cool.

Using the wrapping technique, it is also usually necessary to prepare the surface of the noise source, and eliminate noise from the surrounding area, such as that produced in nearby parts of the factory or workshop.

With the Monash technique, he says, sound measurements and recordings can be made in a normal factory environment.

The signals are then fed via an analog to digital converter to a computer which provides the results in a matter of minutes. Dr Alfredson says: "At present, there is a growing awareness of the need to control noise in industrial situations because many studies have shown that workers' hearing can be seriously and permanently impaired by prolonged exposure to high levels of noise."

"What we do in effect is measure the sound power per unit of area — the acoustic intensity."

He says that the concept of measuring acoustic intensity is not new, but the advent of high speed analog to digital converters and the availability of computers has made the task easier, and much more reliable.

Says Dr Alfredson: "The measuring equipment is easy to use. The analysis of noise sources in the automotive engine took less than an hour."

"It would be possible to go into a factory, obtain the necessary readings without shutting nearby machinery down, and then take the tapes back to the computer for study. The results would be ready within a matter of hours.

"The other advantage is that the equipment is quite portable and the microphones can be placed in nooks and crannies which may not otherwise be accessible.

Dr Alfredson adds: "Digital methods for determining intensity by measuring the fluctuating pressures and the pressure gradient appear very promising. This is due largely to the accuracy and speed of the analog to digital converter and the ability to store, transfer and process large amounts of information in a computer at high speed."

"Preliminary tests indicate that an accuracy within the range of about one to two decibels in intensity can be expected."

Giving meteorology 'proper attention'

When people find out you're a meteorologist they have one response: "Is it going to rain tonight?", according to the professor of meteorology at Monash, **Professor C. Priestley**, appointed earlier this year.

But meteorology — the science of the atmosphere as a component of the environment — has wider applications than weather forecasting.

It is this fact that Professor Priestley is helping to promote at Monash.

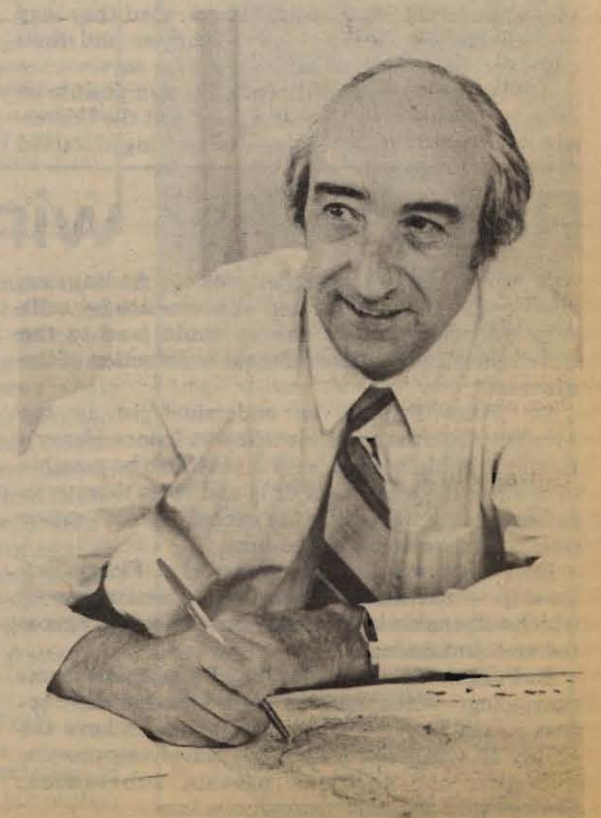
Meteorology, he believes, has not had its proper share of attention as a study in Australian universities.

As a result, few students have been exposed to its possibilities and the science has been starved of its share of the best talent.

Professor Priestley says: "Naturally enough, physicists encourage the top students to become physicists, chemists encourage them to be chemists and so on. Meteorologists, without a leg in, so to speak, have been getting few of the good ones."

Professor Priestley retired recently after 31 years with the CSIRO. He founded the Division of Atmospheric Physics and was most recently chairman of an associated group of Environmental Physics divisions. He is working part-time at Monash.

Meteorological study has been spearheaded for some years by a group in the Mathematics department led by **Professor B. Morton**, which has applied mathematics to atmospheric and oceanographic research.



Managing our forest 'homes'



● Barry Golding inspects a natural tree hollow for signs of occupation.

For years "forest management" has meant the cultivation of straight, upstanding, young trees and the removal of those — old, twisted and hollow — with little timber-cropping potential.

As is so often the case, such a manipulation of the environment has its side effects.

In this case they are felt by the animals and birds that nest and roost in trees — the arboreal species — which are likely to find themselves without a hollow for a "home".

Now a study involving three Master of Environmental Science students at Monash is looking at the needs of these creatures in relation to their habitats. Specifically it is researching the effects of providing artificial hollows for them.

These "hollows" are sections of old logs with a base and lid which are wired to the forest trees about five metres above the ground.

The study is being conducted in the Wombat State Forest, a moist, open forest near Daylesford. It is being carried out under a \$16,500 contract with the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation, in co-operation with the Forests Commission of Victoria.

The group intends making a recommendation to the Ministry by early next year on the management procedures which may be adopted to preserve necessary habitats.

The group consists of Barry Golding, Tony Manderson, and Tom Calder.

Tony, a forester, and Tom, a physicist, will bring a multi-disciplinary approach to the project which Barry, a geologist, first became involved in three years ago.

Although it might seem likely that the group will recommend the provision of artificial hollows in forests — at least as a stopgap measure in the decades ahead until some of the younger trees have had time to mature and develop hollows — the members are keeping an open mind.

It may be, they explain, that the provision of more hollows could be detrimental to some species.

Learning and hearing losses

Young school children suffering from a common childhood complaint — infection of the middle ear — may suffer serious educational setbacks as a result, Monash researchers believe.

The researchers also say that middle ear infections are more prevalent than is generally thought, particularly in the winter months.

The infection, which can recur from time to time, causes a fluctuating hearing loss which may impair a child's learning capacity during early childhood years.

Dr Gilbert Best, a senior lecturer in the faculty of Education who has been researching the problem, says middle ear infection is probably the most common childhood complaint treated by pediatricians and hearing specialists.

The infection usually clears up by the time a child is eight or nine years old if he has been adequately treated.

However, if this is not the case, serious hearing loss can result. This loss is brought about by continually recurring bouts of infection which create a pool of fluid in the middle ear cavity.

The research findings are the result of a series of investigations into hearing losses carried out recently.

In the first project, Best teamed with Dorothy Moore, an audiologist at both Prince Henry's and the Alfred Hospital in Melbourne.

For the second study, Best supervised the work of Norman Powell, a Master of Special Education student at Monash who surveyed a group of more than 300 school children.

Behavioural problems

They say failure to recognise hearing loss in pre-school and early school age children may result in significant delays in the acquisition of linguistic and related academic skills.

Hearing loss may also give rise to behavioural problems at home and in the classroom.

Infections of the nose, throat, adenoids and tonsils are often the forerunner to the problem.

Symptoms such as high temperature, illness and earache are common, but not always present.

For this reason, the researchers say, when children first show signs of not hearing, parents and teachers

are inclined to attribute this to inattentiveness or disobedience.

Best says medical research has indicated that one of the problems with anti-biotic treatment for an acute middle ear infection is that it can result in sterile fluid remaining in the ear, so that even when the symptoms of the infection disappear, the resultant hearing loss remains.

The middle ear cavity can be drained and ventilated by a small tube inserted during surgery.

Because the infections can be arrested or cured by adequate medical care, the medical aspect should be vigorously attacked.

Overall, the researchers recommend frequent intensive screening programs for children in the susceptible age group.

Study of Yanks here

The year is 1943. US servicemen on leave in Melbourne after seeing action at Guadalcanal meet Australian servicemen returned from the Middle East.

Some of the servicemen are as young as 18 or 19 — scared to death but determined not to show it, and equally determined to have a good time before returning to battle. Contrary to Australian belief that "all Yanks are from New York", many of the Americans have never been in a larger city than Melbourne in their lives.

A little alcohol stirs emotions. Arguments grow heated over who have seen the most ferocious fighting — the Americans or the Australians — and violence erupts.

According to Associate Professor E. D. Potts of the Monash history department, who is conducting an ARGC-supported study on American-Australian contacts during World War II and resulting cultural interchanges, such were the ingredients of friction between Australian and American troops. Another was women.

US servicemen, on US pay rates, had often accumulated quite a handsome salary by the time they

1978 IN REVIEW



● Conrad Hamann

Post-grad. wins study award

A post-graduate student in visual arts at Monash was one of three young Australians awarded a Harkness Fellowship this year.

The fellowship has allowed Conrad Hamann to travel and study in the United States for 21 months. He is spending time at Columbia, Yale and the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Mid-year Conrad submitted his PhD thesis (supervised by Professor Patrick McCaughey — himself a former Harkness winner) on the work of architects, Roy Grounds, Frederick Romberg and Robin Boyd, partners in an architectural firm from 1953 to 1962.

Such a study, Conrad told Reporter before leaving, was a way of approaching wider research on modern Australian architecture.

He viewed the opportunity to visit the US as particularly important because of modern Australian architecture's substantial American precedents.

Conrad is spending time examining the significant styles which have developed in the US over the last century, including the East Coast style, Chicago commercial architecture and Californian residential styles.

As part of his interest in Australian architecture he is researching the work of Walter Burley Griffin in America.

He is also studying conservation of old buildings — both the technical aspects and the philosophy of conservation.

Recent art acquisitions on show



An exhibition of recent acquisitions in the Monash Art Collection is being held in the Visual Arts exhibition gallery on the 7th floor of the Menzies Building during November. Among the paintings, acquired last year and this, are works by Roger Kemp, David Aspen, Fred Williams, Sigi Gabri, Bea Maddocks, Charles Blackman, William Dobell, Robert Klippen and Eric Thake. Pictured at the recent opening are the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, Professor Patrick McCaughey, of Visual Arts, Mrs Martin and artist, Roger Kemp. The group is standing in front of Kemp's work Aerial Rhythm (1973).

Study leave changes — SAMU'S view

Sir: The major recommendation of the final report of the TEC on Study Leave, now accepted by the Government, is that the total amount of time spent by members of the academic staff on outside studies programs should not be greater than 7 per cent of available man years of staff time of the grade of lecturer and above, averaged over the triennium.

At present, the nominal rate is one year in seven, or 14 per cent. Actual usage at Monash averaged over the years 1970-1975 was only 9.6 per cent, because lecturers on fixed term appointments are not eligible and during growth there are always some who have not yet reached their first entitlement.

In a steady state the usage would be about 11 per cent, depending on whether staff took up their full entitlements, and also on the proportion of fixed term appointments. The higher this proportion, the more study leave time is available for the tenured staff. The Staff Association should find this nexus distasteful. Seven per cent of man years is roughly a 35 per cent real reduction in study leave.

Other substantial changes are that the present emphasis on overseas programs should be reduced, and that any period of absence should be not greater than six months except under special circumstances. No change is recommended for the limits on outside earnings or travel allowances.

At Monash, and at four other universities (at least), study leave is a contractual right; though a qualified one,

because a satisfactory program has to be presented. Clearly, if only some of those who presented satisfactory programs had them accepted, then there would be a breach of promise. The TEC report states that "the recommendations should not be interpreted as suggesting that institutions consider breaking legally binding contracts or strong moral commitments." FAUSA has warned that one university is already making approval of study leave for 1979 contingent on staff members agreeing to accept future variations in study leave regulations.

Lessons learnt

What have we learnt from the assault on study leave?

- That those few who have abused the system have left a bad taste far out of proportion to their numbers (and have been over-promoted by such as Peter Samuel and John Pringle). The Staff Association should publicise its disapproval of nest-soilers.
- That we need to make the public much more aware of all the fine work that is done in universities.
- That the TEC has lost some credibility as an independent adviser to the Government, by tailoring its recommendations to the desired result.
- That our conditions of employment are vulnerable and that we should protect them by registered in-

LETTERS

Certain changes to study leave provisions have been made by the Federal Government. In future, study leave will be selective, limited to 7 per cent of available man-hours in universities, restricted to academics, restricted (in general) to six months, with a reduced emphasis on overseas study and the elimination of its use as a means of upgrading qualifications.

dustrial agreements. Senator Carrick ominously stated "the Government desires institutions not to absorb the savings in their general expenditure, but to reserve these against possible emerging demands arising out of the Williams Committee Report or other Government initiatives." The Prime Minister used a similar softening-up approach a few days before the Government accepted the TEC report, and hence, I believe, the "sense of relief" with which the chairman of the AVCC, Professor Rupert Myers, greeted the decision.

Peter Darvall,
President,
Staff Association of
Monash University.

Corrosion course for engineers

Senior engineers from all over Australia will attend a Monash Faculty of Engineering course on the fundamentals of corrosion, its causes and prevention early this month.

The two-part program is organised in collaboration with the Monash Centre for Continuing Education.

The first part of the course, on November 6 and 7, will deal with corrosion fundamentals, while the second part, from November 8 until November 10, will study selected topics in corrosion and its control.

Altogether, a total of 23 hour-long lectures will be given, and there will be question and answer and laboratory sessions.

The course director is Associate Professor Frank Lawson, of the department of Chemical Engineering.

Some energetic people needed

A number of staff and students at Monash will be devoting their energies during the vacation period to the construction of an energy display.

The display, consisting of models, photographs, posters and text, after use in Melbourne may go on tour throughout Australia.

It is being put together by the Community Research Action Centre.

Those interested in helping with its preparation should contact Leigh Holloway on ext. 3125. Especially needed are a signwriter and people interested in alternative energy.

Poetic win for Lilian



Lilian Bariola recently won the top award in the Goethe Poetry Prize Competition. Of Italian descent, Lilian is a sixth form student at the Catholic Ladies' College. She is seen receiving her prize from Mr W. Zellweger, consul of Switzerland, at a ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Lilian led a field of about 1800 entrants.

The competition was organised by the Goethe Society in conjunction with the departments of German at Monash and Melbourne universities.

Another prize-winner was fourth-form student, Rosanne Hunt, daughter of Professor Ken Hunt, of the Mechanical Engineering department.

Job opportunities for graduates in State Public Service

The Victorian Public Service has assumed greater significance as an employer of graduates with publication of the Bland Report in 1974.

Among its recommendations, the Report urged that 10 per cent of all administrative appointments should be graduates. In addition, a large number of public servants are pursuing tertiary studies on a part and full-time basis at undergraduate level.

Because of the growing importance of the Service from this point of view, an exchange was arranged: Peter Leaper from the Public Service Board spent four weeks in my job at Monash, while I was given the opportunity to meet senior public servants from 18 different departments.

It was my second exchange. In 1973 I spent three months with the Federal Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, as one of the first arrangements of its kind.

My objectives this time were:

- To evaluate present and future opportunities for graduate employment.

The Victorian Public Service is much-changed since the Bland Report of 1974. One of the Report's chief criticisms was of the calibre of the staff and it urged a greater graduate intake. Since then there has been a rapid introduction of good quality employees.

Careers counsellor at Monash, Lionel Parrott, recently spent a month on exchange in the Public Service.

Mr Parrott says its new graduate employees are being favorably received although he found several areas where they fare badly. He said there is a concern to provide new graduate appointees with challenging tasks.

He says the most common criticism of them is that many have a poor standard of verbal and written communication. Some graduates also play the prima donna, expecting to be advising Ministers on their first day.

In this article for *Monash Reporter*, Mr Parrott reviews his month on exchange.

- To assess the personal development, job satisfaction, career progress, work being done by graduates in the Service.
- To promote exchanges of ideas between the University and the Service, and to establish points for continuing contact between them.
- To explore possibilities for vacation work and the employment of those no longer wishing to study full-time.
- To recommend improvements in relationships between the Public

Service and the University.

The advantages to be gained from such work exchange programs are considerable. The persons involved bring new skills, experience and ideas to the organisations they go to, sometimes of a type not normally available within them. Each person on exchange, in turn, should benefit from experience not always available to him with his employer, as well as forming personal acquaintances which provide the basis for beneficial continued professional contact.

Summer job prospects, provisos

Students seeking vacation work this year could be "reasonably optimistic" about their chances, according to the student employment officer at Monash, Miss Julie Miller.

But there are a few provisos.

Miss Miller says the most important is that students must be prepared to use some initiative and do some footslogging to find work, rather than sitting down and waiting for jobs to come to them.

Second, if the students really need the money and are not just seeking a job for something to do, they should not be too choosy in the sort of work they accept.

This year, for the first time, the student employment office has instituted a vacation employment registration system. In other years all job vacancies have been listed on the board outside the Careers and Appointments Office in the Union and it has been open go.

Miss Miller says the new system will give her greater knowledge on which jobs have been filled and which remain. She hopes it will also eradicate some unfairnesses which showed up under the old system.

Students seeking vacation work should register with Miss Miller, on the first floor of the Union. About 200 have done so already. Applicants will be matched up with job offers as they come in from industry contacts aware of the Monash service from past experience or through advertisements placed in the suburban press.

But registering with her office isn't the only step job-seeking students should take, says Miss Miller.

She suggests they should make inquiries among relatives and family friends, go door to door around factories and hotels, and contact their local CES office.

"Quite often the CES can be a good source. Some unemployed people are not keen to take short-term jobs because of the hassles, and wait, they then have getting back on the dole," she says.

The chief sources of jobs for students are in factories, although with the economic downturn many are closing down over the Christmas period, hotels, child-minding, hospitals and the like.

Miss Miller says she has received notice of a few career oriented jobs, mostly for second year students in accounting and engineering.

She suggests, though, that students needing the money should not hold out for such a job and should be prepared to take several jobs over the vacation period rather than wait for one lasting the three months.

Although the demand for graduates in job areas which have become accepted as proper for them has suffered a quite severe proportionate contraction, widespread graduate unemployment does not exist.

The Careers and Appointments Officer at Monash, Mr Warren Mann, says this in his annual report covering the year ended June 30, delivered recently to Professorial Board and Council.

Mr Mann says also there is no significant underemployment of graduates, judging from the experience of Monash graduates.

He says: "It is true that some graduates, a growing proportion and coming from most if not all disciplines, are obliged to accept jobs with less status and immediate prospects than they would have considered a few years ago, but in most cases the positions they occupy provide experience which will assist them in developing satisfactory careers in the longer term, albeit for some in fields of activity not directly related to their disciplines or their pre-employment expectations."

Mr Mann includes in his report tables showing the first postgraduate occupations of Monash graduates who

finished their courses at the end of 1976. He says indications are that the position was slightly better at the end of June this year than it was a year earlier.

This year's graduates will face an employment situation much the same as last year, if not more favorable in some respects, he says.

Mr Mann says: "The big question relates to teachers. The unemployment among those who completed their Dip. Ed. in 1977 has not been as great as had been feared. Both the State and the private school systems recruited more secondary teachers than had been expected."

Jobs for graduates: report

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Not confident

"However, it is still too early yet to predict what may happen in 1979: I am not very confident that employment levels for non-committed teachers will be as high as in the previous year.

"We do not expect that many engineering graduates will have trouble finding jobs. The exceptions may be graduates in civil and possibly electrical engineering, for whom the level of public expenditure is an important factor."

The Victorian Public Service is at an interesting stage. Following the Bland Report, which was critical of the calibre of staff, there has been a quite rapid introduction of good quality employees with tertiary qualifications, and, in many cases, work experience outside the Service. A number of departments have changed or are in the process of changing and streamlining their management functions, so that the Service provides some interesting contrasts between the old and the new.

The Service has already become a major graduate employer. From the time the Victorian Public Service Graduate Recruitment Scheme was established at the beginning of 1972 until June 30 this year, a total of 349 graduates have been appointed, of whom almost 30 per cent have been Monash graduates, more than from any other university.

The introduction of both male and female graduates into what was a totally male-dominated structure placing little emphasis on tertiary qualifications in non-professional areas has not been without problems. Further improvement required in the service's financial and computer systems will provide a challenge for it and some of its future graduate recruits.

I found that there was considerable interest by public servants in the "graduate glut" and I hope that I played some part in giving them a more realistic perspective.

Many were concerned at the poor standard of English expression of graduates. Although there were cases of "prima donna" attitudes among graduates, of far more concern to the Service was whether it could continue to provide graduates with interesting and challenging work in the period immediately following their employment.

However the overall impression I obtained was that of a large organisation in the throes of change, staffed by some very able and articulate people genuinely concerned with providing responsible Government administration to meet the present and future needs of the public.

"The demand for people with accounting and computer science qualifications is still satisfactory, though some of those with accounting may be disappointed at the type of work they are finally forced to accept.

"There will be some law graduates who are unable to find articles of clerkship, and who will take the alternative course at the Leo Cussen Institute.

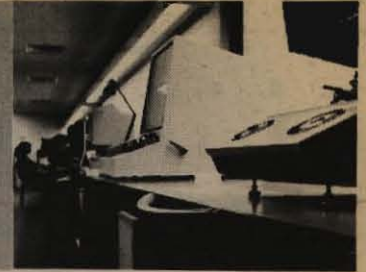
"Many of the 'generalist' graduates from Arts, Economics and Science will have difficulty in finding jobs which will offer them effective training and some challenge to their intelligence.

Mr Mann says his office's work in helping those who drop out of university is less effective than that for graduates because proportionately fewer seek assistance.

"Many of those who are excluded or who discontinue for other reasons are under the impression that our services are not available to them," he says.

"Not only is the service available to them, but it is often important that they get help from some such source to enable them to revise their aspirations and make new plans.

He continues: "Those who have sought assistance have been helped in various ways."



'New technology': what will be its impact?

An edited transcript
of the Monash forum

TURNER: I take it for granted that we are at the point of entry into a period of scientific and technological change involving computerised control of automated processes which is going to mean for our society in the quite near future a change of the order of the changes that human society underwent at the time of the Neolithic revolution, when man moved from hunter-gatherer to agriculturalist, or of the Industrial Revolution.

If that perspective is right it seems to me that there is the possibility of our moving from a situation of 400,000 unemployed — 7 per cent of the workforce — to, in 1983, one million unemployed (12 per cent registered, 15-16 per cent in real terms) and by 1988 to 25 per cent or 30 per cent of the workforce permanently unemployed and permanently unemployable because of technological change.

We are, then, faced with the probability of having to share employment in different ways from which it has been shared in our community previously, or accommodating ourselves to a permanent condition of inherited unemployment.

It also seems possible that the kind of changes with which we're going to be confronted are going to occur so rapidly — by comparison with, say, the Neolithic revolution or the Industrial Revolution — that they will be bewildering to people who will be forced to live through them . . . that they will create social tensions that our society has not within our lifetime been subjected to . . . that we will be forced to rethink our whole assumptions about the nature of work and the relation between work and leisure.

It seems to me that that has . . . obviously important consequences for universities — both internal and external.

Internally, we are confronted with the problem of 'what happens to the people we are teaching?', 'what are their prospects for employment?'

I think that all my lifetime in university employment I have worked on the assumption that I didn't really have to worry about the employment prospects of my graduates, that they would all get jobs.

Are there jobs?

Now I'm confronted with the situation where many of my graduates are very doubtful about whether they are going to get jobs and there's an enormous development of anomy among my students who say 'why the hell am I here?', 'why should I study because what's going to come out at the end of that process?'

They're not particularly interested in study for its own sake. They're interested in what study produces at the point of graduation and I feel myself confronted with a concern for graduate employment that I've never had to face previously . . .

In addition, on the internal face of the problem, the weight of technological change that I personally foresee implies the probable need for quite rapid restructuring of courses and curriculums within the universities.

The external face of that is: Do we have, as a university, a responsibility to society to try and diagnose the situation and to produce some kind of statement about what are the possible or probable social consequences of technological change — and what kind of options is society going to have to confront?

I think that in a way there is a strong case for universities doing this, because my observation to date suggests that governments are reluctant to take this initiative, to investigate these things seriously. We have seen a long resistance on the part of the Commonwealth Government to the suggestions coming forward from the ACTU for national conferences of government, employers and trade unions about the long-term consequences of technological change.

The Commonwealth Government is ambivalent about entering these discussions because it fears it will be confronted with attacks on its current economic policy in respect of employment; trade un-

The participants

Taking part in the "new technology" discussion were:

- Dr R.J. Birrell, Anthropology and Sociology
- Dr L. Bryson, Anthropology and Sociology
- Dr K.E. Forward, Electrical Engineering
- Dr G.K. Gupta, Computer Science
- Dr T. Hore, HEARU
- Dr R.D. Lansbury, Administrative Studies
- Dr J. McDonell, Continuing Education
- Associate Professor A.Y. Montgomery, Computer Science
- Ms Francine McNiff, Law
- Mr W. Mann, Careers and Appointments
- Mr K. Reed, Computer Centre
- Mr M.E. Teichmann, Politics
- Associate Professor I.A.H. Turner, History

ions and employers, in my limited experience, tend to be concerned with immediate knee-jerk reactions to immediate situations, as in the telecommunications industry and the automobile industry which are the front-runners at the moment.

Uniquely, I think, the universities are in a position to take an overview of this situation in a way in which governments, because they've got political constraints, and trade unions and employers, because they're concerned with the immediate situations, perhaps aren't able to do.

It seems to me that there are quite clear implications for the university as such. We're going to be involved in continuing professional training, but the training is going to be redirected by the kinds of new technology that are developed, and if we're planning ahead, we've got to anticipate those technological changes.

I think, also, that given the speed of turnover of technology, the universities will have to think about what provisions they're going to have to make for professional retraining, which is obviously going to be of increasing importance for universities in the next 10 years.

The universities ought to be anticipating the problems involved in adjustment to a leisure society in which the whole balance between work and leisure is changing.

We're moving from a society or a technology which in the past has always assumed that increased total production relies on an increased input of labor. Now labor is only going to get in the way of the productive process.

So we're going to have to redefine our whole concept of productive labor. We've thought of it as producing material goods rather than services. Now we're going to be in a position where no labor is required for the production of material goods — or very little.

What impact does that have on the tertiary education process? Do we have to break away from the link between university education and professional expertise, trade training and so on that we've had in the past, and think of universities increasingly as institutions which train people for the possibility of self-realisation in a newly-leisured society?

We've never really looked at that . . . we've had things like social responsibility in science going through the universities, Pugwash and so on . . . but it's never seriously been taken up by any more than a small minority of socially-aware people.

My fear is that we are likely to move into a kind of society which, because of the new technology run by a technocracy, is a self-perpetuating elite, which im-

poses the necessary social controls to keep a permanently unemployed caste in our society quiet.

I am convinced by the argument that we only have two alternatives — we either accept the probability of a technocratic society with a permanent unemployed or we try and democratise that process and make it clear through an educative process to the community at large what the options are and allow them to participate in the making of those fundamental decisions.

MONTGOMERY: Much of what you've said doesn't ring very true to me except, perhaps, for the belief that what we should be doing is informing society of a potential massive change within it.

About 10 years ago the Japanese realised the potential impact of computer technology and started what they called 'computer awareness', which was purveying to the entire society the potential impact of computers on their society and at the same time initiating, through the schools and the tertiary education system, training programs to make people aware of the new information technologies.

Now it's my belief that here in Australia we're at least 10 years behind the Japanese. It's about time that Australian academics — and the government as well — started to do something about it.

Whether we try and turn back the clock and prevent technological change or not, I think it's going to happen, and we need the people who are trained, both socially and technologically, to be able to handle it — I'm talking about tertiary-trained people — and right throughout society we need to have programs for encompassing the shifts of skill that must inevitably come as a result of the non-existence of certain technologies.

Non-productive sector

TEICHMANN: It seems to me that within capitalism, and possibly in other systems as well, it may not be possible to carry a large number of people who in a basic sense do not work and do not produce.

It's all very well to say that education should cease educating for work and should educate for something else. As soon as you get to "something else" you get into a very curious area of entertainment, emotional support, filling in time, thinking your thoughts and all that . . . which, I suppose, is moving into the area of clinical psychology if we're not careful.

REED: The point about universities becoming involved in public policy appears to me to be the critical one.

I've been engaged in moves within the Australian Computer Society to try and get the government interested in hearing about what's happening with computer technology and we have arranged a ministerial briefing at which the top five people in the computer industry will be available to make presentations to government ministers. At the last count we'd had one acceptance and one 'decline'.

The Victorian Government conference was approached by three different sectors of the Computer Society with offers of assistance in providing speakers. To my knowledge they've been offered one place.

I don't believe that government, either Liberal or Labor, has any capacity in the Australian political or economic scene to conduct any sort of long-term policy-making or planning and the only collections of people who do have the necessary intellectual capability and the time and the resources, strangely enough, are the universities and the trade union movement.

This touches on a fundamental question about information-gathering and consensus-reaching in the Australian community. That is, we work on the British model of parliamentary and public inquiry, which tends not to produce new evidence or real statistics or real information.

Parliamentary inquiries are duds — and so are Royal Commissions. The American arrangement of

antagonistic, investigatory teams is much better.

The other point is that it's easy to talk about retraining, but the question is 'retraining for what?'

We tend to overlook the historical processes by which technological change has been facilitated in the past.

In the computing field and in the computing press, people are tending to argue that we don't have to worry about the introduction of technology because the industrial revolution didn't produce massive unemployment. The point that people miss in that is that the processes involved the destruction of one economic system and its replacement concurrently by another which had massive labor demands.

We're in the position where we are destroying the current economic system, but we're not projecting or envisaging what this new economic factor is going to be.

And, what's more, it's not arising naturally, the way it did in the Industrial Revolution.

MONTGOMERY: What about the information industry?

REED: That area itself is likely to be impacted in the next 10 years by automation techniques.

MONTGOMERY: You're looking at the currently available information systems. What about the new ones?

MCDONELL: They don't need people to operate them.

MONTGOMERY: Well how do you garner the information in the first place?

TEICHMANN: Usually the information has got to be about other economic activities.

MONTGOMERY: When you come to look at political decisions, many are poorly made because there is not the information available to allow them to be properly made. A very large number of people are needed.

BRYSON: I don't even think that that's the case. The reason why decisions are poorly made is because people don't want them to be better made.

MANN: We have the case at the moment of the best census that's ever been conducted in this country being emasculated because the Government does not want to know.

Social dislocation

REED: To give you some idea of what could happen . . . imagine the social dislocation if the ATEA dispute had occurred in the banking industry — and it's likely to in the next two years.

The ABOA is equally well informed and they have done things that the Australian Government hasn't done, that the Labor Party hasn't done, or even, say, the universities haven't done.

They've had people go overseas and look at computer technology in the banks in other countries.

The point about this need for a labor-intensive industry to soak things up . . . that comes back to the question of social planning and social policy-making which as a society we are not interested in.

Another problem we have to face is the cost-reduction that computer technology faces. We're right on the edge of the application of the very latest computer technology — semi-conductor technology — to the current product lines of all the computer manufacturers, and it's going to happen in a way it's never happened before.

There will be in the next two to three years — or five years at the outside — a genuine reduction of more than a factor of 10 in the cost of computing equipment.

It's never happened in a way which really affected people before because it's always been something new that was cheaper. When it becomes the old things that are cheaper, then management can use them directly to get gains. It is potentially as bad as anyone might want to believe.

The real problem as I see it is in office support, the area that traditionally has soaked up tremendous numbers of relatively lowly-skilled people in the community. That's where the big market for low-cost computers is going to be. For \$50 a week you can rent a basic word-processing and accounting system which will do a lot of basic accounting. It's the sort of thing that could easily displace a person in a small office.

MONTGOMERY: Who's going to manufacture and maintain this equipment?

REED: It won't require anything like the number of people needed now . . . production and maintenance will be automated too.



Three of the participants in the discussion: Dr Bryson, Mr Mann and Assoc. Professor Turner.

TEICHMANN: The double drive is to cut costs. If at any one time you find it necessary to employ a lot of people to maintain the equipment, it will be in someone's interests to work out a way whereby you don't. As well as the cost-cutting factor you've got your general autonomous activity of scientific research . . .

MONTGOMERY: Computer programmers spend 70 per cent of their time in the maintenance of their programs . . .

BRYSON: But even if they do, how does it compensate for the number of people they've already put out of work?

MONTGOMERY: Because they'll be taking on new applications . . . for example in the medical field there are so many new things that need to be done . . . in the comprehension of the geography of the world there are so many new things which need to be done. These will require people with different skills.

REED: A speaker at the (Australian) Computer Conference pointed out that in the socialist countries computer technology is not being applied in the way that it's being applied here.

What is going to happen to the political gap between our society — with the cultural values that we prize so highly, with its 15-20 per cent of the population unemployed — and these relatively more backward and supposedly regressive societies who don't have this very high level of technology and yet have full employment?

TEICHMANN: Eventually they'll catch up with us and will acquire all the virtues and all the diseases that we have — and it won't be for want of trying.

LANSBURY: I've just spent three days at a top management conference of Telecom — and I wonder whether either Telecom or the unions have learned much as a result of the recent dispute. One adviser seems to have spent most of yesterday trying to tell the top management how they had really won the dispute.

The other thing that concerned me was their tremendous resistance to any sense of accountability, and it seems to me that we can't expect the ATEA or other unions to hold people like Telecom to any kind of account because they're defending the interests of their members . . . we can't expect them to be concerned about society as a whole.

Both management and the unions claimed victory in the Telecom dispute — but the public remains disadvantaged and ignorant of the facts. Academics have a role to play in trying to hold both sides to account.

The other point is the impact on us (the universities). I just can't see in a couple of decades' time that there will be much need for lecturers, let alone librarians, because so much of what we are doing now in terms of our quaint mediaeval approaches to teaching and access of material is just going to be done by electronic media, probably much better, by cassettes and by . . .

TEICHMANN: You know the joke about the lecturer who put a tape-recorder down in the university, because he couldn't get up in the morning, and allowed his students to tape his lecture. About a month later he checked up and there were four tape-recorders tape-recording his tape-recorder.

BRYSON: I think the really critical issue is how on earth we are going to have any sort of economic system when people don't earn money through working?

My entry into this debate is via the sociology of welfare and looking at what happens to the people who are unemployed.

It isn't just a matter of there being some people who are unemployed and therefore badly off; it becomes a question of how you maintain any economic system when you have a large proportion of the population who can't afford to buy anything.

We at universities have to put our minds to the whole question of evening up and equality, because the effect is going to necessitate a reorganisation of the whole system.

I always recommend we put out a set of long-term goals so that it may be possible at some stage to actually convert somebody to thinking in terms of long-term possibilities. And in the meantime we should think of short-term goals that are consistent with those . . .

TURNER: It seems to me to be insane to project a situation in which technological change increases the productivity of labor when it's impossible to distribute the products of labor. If we're talking about income, we have to think of income in three senses: we have to think of work-derived income, which is traditional income; we have to think of what's called social income, which is community-supplied; and we have to think of domestic income, which is an important part of all our activities — we all paint and repair our own cars, paint our own houses and things like that. In a sense, domestic income is the labor-intensive income; if we project a situation in which we encourage people to maximise their domestic income it might help in equalising access to resources . . .

Education of future

MCDONELL: Discussions have been taking place over the last six or seven years, principally within some of the organisations of OECD and UNESCO and places like that, on the general theme of recurrent education, life-long education and so on. What is not well understood, I think, is the amount of work that has already gone on into what kind of education that consists of.

Some European countries have introduced a formalised system of paid educational leave which enables one to get the major parts of the adult population, at least for short periods, back into some sort of educational system, thereby making space for the unemployed young.

In Australia, one of the ways of talking about these sorts of problems has been to say 'let's have a conference'. The Australian model of how you do that, by and large, has been to provide a public forum for people to talk at one another and put position statements.

There is an alternative model which some of our colleagues in Canberra have used fairly successfully, and that is what they call a 'search conference'.

The method there is to get together a very limited number of people by invitation from a range of interests out of the public forum for three or four days, the purpose being to inform one another and exchange views on an informal basis without any commitments. This enables people from different areas to see each other's perceptions.

False promises

TEICHMANN: We're getting into a dangerous position. We're trying to solve the problems of the world. I thought we were trying to solve the problems of universities.

Seeing that we don't know at the moment how to solve the world's problems and seeing that our governments are not likely to be happy if we suggested how to do it, what we have to do is adapt to an increasingly serious situation.

Now one way of doing it, of course, would be to do a fairly selfish thing and accentuate our traditional role — perhaps separate ourselves from some of the problems that have been indicated, and let the technological and vocational people go away on their own and do their thing, seeing they seem so competent at doing it.

This goes back to my view of what a university is — it's got nothing to do with jobs or vocations or things like that. We should unhook ourselves from false promises of giving people jobs and promising them how to give society its answers (seeing that society is so obviously unprepared to accept any of the answers we give them) and take on — I won't say a defensive position — but an elitist position. We should let all the other parts that have accrued, ac-

● Continued overleaf

Epic traditions traced



Part of the Eastern section of the epic poetry exhibition, including palm leaf manuscript (top) from Bali.

The universality of epic poetry is demonstrated by an exhibition being staged in the rare books room exhibition space on the first floor of the Main Library during the summer months.

The exhibition is in two parts, featuring the epic tradition in Eastern and Western literature.

There is practically no nation the literary heritage of which does not include epic or heroic verse, reflecting the large and noble concerns of man.

The epic is, in form, a long, continuous narrative depicting, as it has been described, "great characters in a great way".

There is often an interplay between the hero, drawn somewhat larger than life though distinctively human, and gods and demons of other spheres of the universe.

A distinction is made between authentic epics which come down through oral, anonymous tradition and literary epics which can be attributed to individual poets.

Among the better known are classical epics such as Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and religious epics such as Dante's *Divine Comedy* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Handsome volumes of these works are included in the display.

The Asian section, featuring about 35 texts, has been put together by senior lecturer in Indonesian and Malay, Dr L.F. Brakel.

The exhibition marks Dr Brakel's departure from Monash. Next year he takes up an appointment as Professor of Austronesian Languages at Hamburg University.

The section features works from Persia, India, Malaysia and Indonesia.

The impact of epic poetry on the visual arts is perhaps best demonstrated by the detailed and colorful illustrations accompanying the Hindu texts.

Also included in the exhibition is a palm leaf manuscript.

The European section of the exhibition has been organised by the rare books librarian, Mrs S. Radvansky.

The exhibition is open during Library hours.

From previous page

Computers — how society will change

identally, to the university to go their own way, sure as they are that they are going to solve their own particular problems.

At the moment we're making things hard for them by imposing a sort of guilt thing on them. They not only have to solve their problems, but they also have to be kosher academics. And, for some reason, we academics feel guilty that we are not able to answer the problems of the world and also to get people jobs. I think we ought to do a little bit of analysis at some point and we might decide, like a multi-national, to get rid of some of the more unprofitable subsidiaries. **MENIFF:** It only took us 25 minutes to get to the point where people started discussing unemployment, income, distribution of income, taxation, political apathy.

Now, if this is the focus that this group is particularly interested in, then that's fine, but my understanding was that it was to have been a more general focus — only because that specific focus is based on certain assumptions: That, first of all, increased technology inevitably leads to unemployment, and unemployment inevitably leads to economic chaos. These assumptions are not necessarily valid.

Certain technologies have been around for a while and it's been mostly in a specific area — private industry — and society hasn't been terribly concerned. Now society is beginning to feel the impact, primarily from the economic viewpoint, but also I think from the social and political viewpoints.

BIRRELL: It hasn't been established by any means that micro-processors are the cause of our current problems. I can see several other factors that I consider are far more significant in the present unemployment situation. And there are other capitalist societies that have really let free rein for these processors to be installed — like the US, which is creating jobs at an enormously rapid rate at the present time.

I do agree that we face serious problems in job creation, but I'd see them more in terms of a very rapid rate of growth of the labor force and pressures within the Australian economy to rationalise existing manufacturing industry.

I think the productivity advances made possible by computers and micro-processors can actually be positive in some sense in that they create wealth. As long as we can keep control over that wealth so that it can be used to create jobs it's not entirely negative.

MONTGOMERY: One positive suggestion I would make to this group is that the University should lobby government to ensure that there is an indigenous computer industry. Instead of buying our technology from overseas we should be manufacturing it here so

that there will be a wealth-creating capability within Australia and we don't become a technological island. This is the direction we are rapidly heading in.

BIRRELL: In the United States there has been a very large expansion in the more marginal services: the more affluent segments of the community are prepared to buy cheap labor in areas like restaurants, home help, etc.

Between April 1973 and March 1978 there were 8.6 million new jobs created in the US — a 10 per cent rate of growth over those five years.

Now a modern economy, if it's not in a recessionary phase, can still create jobs. But the sort of jobs being created are not necessarily the sort of jobs that I would regard as 'acceptable'. The less affluent have been exploited in this process.

I think we've got the emergence of a similar situation in Australia. The unskilled who are being put out of manufacturing are going to be "rationalised" ... they are going to end up like the blacks and the Spanish-Americans.

Under-class created

REED: What about the socially necessary labor, the amount of labor which is needed to create the goods and services which support this community? What are the implications of that amount of labor shrinking significantly, as it's going to?

Incidentally, what you are saying suggests immediately something which could be a policy suggestion to political parties — that there should be tax incentives for restaurants and people who want to employ servants. That is socially retrogressive.

BIRRELL: This is the likely situation, and we want to guard against it. At least in the American case it has created an under-class, predominantly blacks, Spanish-Americans. Racially, socially, it's very damaging. I can see the same thing happening with migrants, who have been relatively well protected so far because we've always had a shortage of labor in this country and unskilled wages are quite high. That's going to collapse in the face of an expanded labor force.

REED: Another point that is fairly important is that already in this society there is hidden unemployment of about 150,000 people — they are the people who have gone into tertiary education who would otherwise have gone into the work force.

That, to me, is the answer to the argument that computers haven't caused unemployment: that we have already one of these expanding economic sectors which has been a big sink for resources, and there's nothing more expensive than employing a

single lecturer in universities — or particularly a professor — even a tutor.

FORWARD: People seem to think that there's some virtue in working, but is it necessarily a bad thing that about 80 per cent of the population are going to be unemployed in the terms in which we talk about being 'employed' today? What's the great benefit in being employed on the production line of General Motors vis-a-vis being unemployed?

I believe it is pretty well established that computer-based equipment is going to cause enormous unemployment.

The Public Service Board recently tested word processors because they didn't believe the manufacturers' claims that one could do the work of six typists. The Board found that it could.

There have been 20,000 jobs in Melbourne that have been lost to computers in the last 12 months. There's not a job in a bank that a computer couldn't do — and when a bank manager is unemployed, does he want to go off and become somebody's servant?

We're not talking about unskilled people who are going to be put out of work — we're talking about the skilled people.

MANN: It is well within the capacity of even our own community, let alone the American community, to produce all the goods and services we need for something less than a tenth of the work input that is going into it now. In fact this has been coming for some time, but we've been concealing it, hiding it behind Parkinson's Law.

We've been doing everything possible to convince ourselves that this wasn't coming ... but there's no way we can continue to kid ourselves that we can employ the whole of the population for all of their time in the kind of things that have come to be regarded in the last 200 years as productive work. It's anti-social in the present situation.

The community is going to have to face the fact that you'll need to pay people not to work.

This is a concept that is quite foreign to anything we've known — and it's quite foreign to some very basic sociological and psychological drives within the human person. He needs to be wanted, he needs to be able to work to feel that he's needed in the community.

But, how are we going to convince him that the best thing he can do for his community is to get the hell out of it?

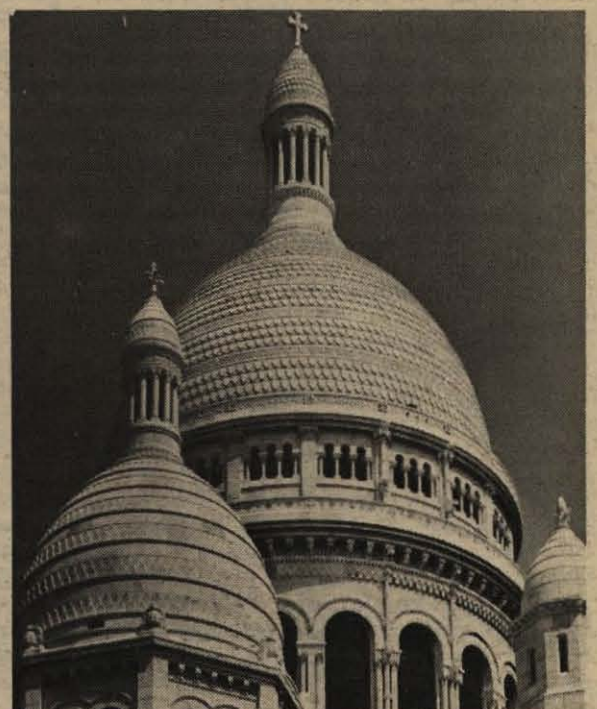
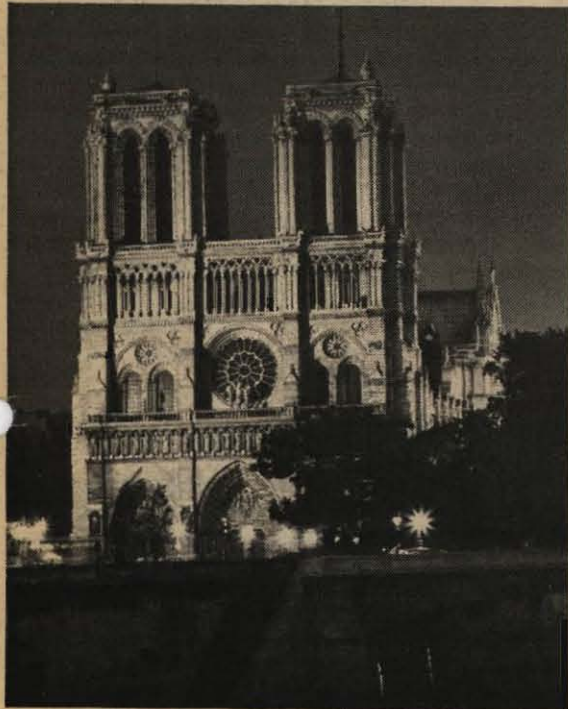
Monash Reporter would welcome letters on this subject — both for consideration by the sub-committee of the discussion group and, if they're succinct enough, for publication in our first issue for 1979.



With a detailed eye on Paris . . .

Geography department photographer, **Herve Allesume**, (who also takes most of the photos used in Information Office publications) spent several weeks in Europe earlier this year. The trip, not surprisingly, was a photographer's delight and Herve returned laden with rolls of film. At the Information Office's request he selected a few prints for this photographic essay on a source of inspiration for many photographers — Paris.

Left: Near the Eiffel Tower. **Bottom Left:** Notre Dame at night. **Centre:** Organ grinder. **Right:** Sacre' Coeur in Montmartre. **Below Left:** Archway lantern. **Right:** Parisians rest in the shade.



Monash ghost of translated King James'

Senior lecturer in English and participant in the 'Lear Debate', Philip Martin, claims that playwright, David Williamson, has now turned to translating the Sermon on the Mount, using himself (Martin) as exclusive ghost writer. This is the first draft of the new Matthew 5:1-5, 7:28-29, with an earlier translation (King James') for comparison.

The new

He took one look at the mob and cleared off up the hill, and his mates went after him.
 So he said his piece:
 'Here's a few things you need to get into your heads.
 'Don't knock the poor bastards who haven't got tickets on themselves: Somebody's got a good show lined up for them.
 'Don't knock the ones who come on weeping and wailing: things'll turn out sweet for them, too.
 'Don't knock the no-hopers: they'll take over in the long run, no risk. And a lot more of the same. When he wound up, the whole crowd said:
 'Have a listen to this will ya? Here's a bloke who really knows the score.'

The old

And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:
 And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,
 Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.
 Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.
 Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
 And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine:
 For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.

Family on first visit to a land of studied interest



Madame Leclaire (seated), Professor Leclaire and daughter, Dr. Maryvonne Nedeljkovic

Australia has loomed large in the lives of Professor Lucien Leclaire's family.

Twelve years ago Professor Leclaire was one of the first academics in France to pioneer the study of Australian literature and civilisation, at the University of Caen where he has been, successively, head of the departments of English and Modern Languages.

His daughter, Dr. Maryvonne Nedeljkovic, came independently to an interest in Australia, first, as a child through a penfriend in Perth and, later, through university study. Dr. Nedeljkovic now lectures at Le Mans, is chargée de cours at Caen and is doing her thesis for a State doctorate on "Australia through the eyes of British-born writers".

Professor Leclaire has a son working at the University of Rouen who has an interest too in Commonwealth studies, the umbrella under which Australian literature is taught.

Now, Professor Leclaire, his wife and daughter are on their first visit to Australia and recently spent a week at Monash in the English department.

The Australia the family have been seeking during their three month visit is not only that of Melbourne and Sydney.

It is also the more primitive, unsophisticated Australia, the country of bushfire, drought and adversity which helped shape "the Australian" of literature — "the sort of person who realised that if he was part of the country he could win but if he wasn't he was lost; in short, the man who could not merely be a dreamer," says Dr. Nedeljkovic, who is interested in examining primary sources and visiting scenes of the works she has been studying.

To this end the family, after arriving in Townsville and spending several weeks with a friend, Professor Colin Roderick, set out on a coach trip taking in Cairns, Mt Isa, Darwin, Alice Springs, Ayers Rock, Adelaide, Broken Hill, Armidale, Brisbane, Coff's Harbour, Sydney and Canberra, before arriving in Melbourne.

They have not been disappointed in what they have found.

"Australian people are very much Australian, not English," they agree.

"This is a new country with its own identity, new ideals and a new kind of approach to reality."

Professor Leclaire says that World War II — and specifically the war in the Pacific — was the significant event after which Australians came more readily to accept the view expounded by early nationalist writers such as Henry Lawson that "going home" did not mean returning to England.

During their travels the French visitors have been impressed by the sudden and sharp transition from city to bush.

Professor Leclaire says: "It is amazing to move so quickly into areas where there is hardly any trace of human life. Obviously people living in the bush have learned to rely on themselves a great deal and on the help of the few others around. Hence, this recurring notion of 'mateship'."

He says in Australia he has found people keen to explore their roots, hence an upsurge of interest in bushrangers, the early colonial days and so on. Father and daughter disagree, however, on how much this is a popular search and how much it is one of the "intellectual bourgeoisie".

Professor Leclaire and Dr. Nedeljkovic, through their own courses and membership of academic associations, have been enthusiastic advocates of Australian studies in France.

The teaching of Australian literature in France was pioneered 15 years ago by Professor V. Dupont in Toulouse. Professor Lucien began his course soon after. Now Australian literature is taught in about six French universities — "more than in Australia", says Dr. Nedeljkovic, smiling.

Both father and daughter are specialists in fields other than Australian literature.

Professor Leclaire, who is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the National Order of Merit among other civil, military and academic distinctions, is a specialist in the English regional novel.

Dr. Nedeljkovic took her University doctorate at Sorbonne in 1973 with a thesis on the English philosopher, David Hume.

TUTA holds promise of better relations

The educational activities of the Australian Trade Union Training Authority held good promise for the better operation of trade unions and an improved industrial relations environment.

But TUTA would not achieve these results overnight.

The Dean of the Economics and Politics faculty at Monash, Professor D. Cochrane, said this recently.

Professor Cochrane has been appointed chairman of the executive board and Federal Council of TUTA which conducts training courses for trade unionists at centres in each capital city and at the Clyde Cameron College in Albury/Wodonga.

Professor Cochrane said TUTA's first task was to build a solid system of training programs in "bread and butter" skills, such as bookkeeping, conducting meetings, effective communication, leadership development and the like.

system. To date, TUTA's activities have received a good reception from a majority of unions.

"What TUTA must avoid is being seen to remove the trade unionists' independence, forcing them in to a mould. This is not its aim."

TUTA was established in 1975 as the first structured, co-ordinated attempt to provide trade union training in Australia. Similar schemes operate in countries such as Germany, Sweden and the US.

In its first three years the Authority has conducted about 1000 courses for about 18,000 unionists. Most courses are of an average three days duration.

Professor Cochrane's appointment follows a review earlier this year by the Federal Government of the Authority. The review recommended changes to its structure which were legislated for in August.

One of the changes was the appointment of an independent chairman. Previously the secretary of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations held the position.

As well as Professor Cochrane, other members of the executive board, responsible for framing TUTA policy, are Arbitration Commissioner, Mr F. Heagney (national director of TUTA), Mr Bob Hawke, Mr Cliff Dolan, Mr John Ducker, Mr Peter Nolan and Mr H. Hauenschild (all of the ACTU), Mr K. H. McLeod (Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Organisations), Mr R. L. Gradwell (Council of Australian Government Employees' Organisation), Mr G. Polites (Confederation of Australian Industry), Mr M. B. Keogh (Employment and Industrial Relations Department) and Mr H. K. Coughlan (Commissioner, Tertiary Education Commission).

Imaginative

He said that when this was established TUTA might be able to branch into more imaginative educational programs, dealing with diverse issues related to the economy and industrial relations.

He said: "In these, I envisage trade unionists being exposed to as many points of view as possible. I don't believe such issues can be discussed in isolation, so the forums may well involve employers and other interested groups in the community."

Professor Cochrane said the first priority, however, was for TUTA to build up its reputation and gain acceptance from trade unionists.

"They need to have faith in the

Eysenck, Jensen published

Papers by educational psychologists Arthur Jensen and H.J. Eysenck appear in the recently published "Melbourne Studies in Education 1978."

The papers — "The nature of intelligence and its relation to learning" by Jensen and "The development of personality and its relation to learning" by Eysenck — were delivered to the Pink Memorial Seminar at the University of Melbourne in 1977.

Demonstrators, protesting at earlier work done by the psychologists on the relation between race and intelligence, attempted to break up the seminar.

Jensen is professor of educational psychology in the Institute of Human Learning at the University of California, Berkeley. Eysenck is professor of

psychology at the Institute of Psychiatry, Denmark Hill, London.

In his paper Jensen discusses the nature of intelligence and the educational significance of differences in intelligence. He suggests that current research be taken into account in reducing the emphasis on pure intelligence in learning.

Eysenck discusses the development of personality and its role in learning. He makes a plea for the teacher to become more aware of current research on personality differences.

The 1978 issue is the 20th in the "Melbourne Studies in Education" series. Edited by Stephen Murray-Smith, it is published by Melbourne University Press. The recommended retail price is \$14.40.

Poet wins prize for second time

Arts honours student, **Paul Hutchison**, has won the Monash University Prize for Poetry for the second year in a row.

He presented two poems for consideration. The winning entry, **Egon Schiele**, is printed below. The prize is worth \$75.

Sixty-two entries from 32 entrants — each competing under a nom de plume — were received.

'Egon Schiele'

Prelude

Each has become a skin lost in exorcism, twice, thrice.
Removed, fish-scale flesh that I daubed, renewed, dried,
All colours gathering in a newer death-an oily thrash
Of my self. And I have shaped, have twisted, have died
Upon them dying.

Pendent like ignorant bats, they hover over this mask, a final
Canvas warped across cheekbone, taut mouth. Am I thrust
Back again, faun-eyed, bending to old gesture, or, released,
as funeral

Cloth teases flaying

Flesh, my 'geist' flying
Against eternity, against the void
That was thought, gone from my vowed
Life-sap, avowed art? Am I fleeing
Upon them dying?

The Cities and Rivers

Stalking into your towns,
we see the houses squatting upon their heads,
their corsets of blue tiles
glinting, their finger-nail windows
smeared yellow, and all under a flat sky
of shark-tooth white.
They squat and are dumb.
Unvisited, unrequited, they laugh
amongst themselves: their souls are brittle:
they have cast off their skins for this,
and fill the throat of each canvas,
reach for the eyes of lost peoples.
Yet their bodies twist away,
until all space is their space,
their plenum of vertebral clock,
spindle-shanked bridge, sullen Krumau
and psoriatic Steine. Have they
worked free, or does your hand,
your serpent's trace and cloisonnage,
still imprison all things beneath the same sky?

Neulengbach

'Ich werde fur die Kunst
und fur meine Geliebten
gerne ausharren!' Egon Schiele, 1912.

A candle flame and a judge's hand:
between these, anguish is suspended,
is driven to ash.

And all is silence. Only the
cool masks of door, room, corridor,
basement floor, their colours huddling
for their own comfort.

All is framed, the soul's husk
rattling against reproach
and hell's autumn: Each day
the water imparts the news of the fleshless world.
Now I thirst.

Now, a bundle of watercolour
and coat of dry ordeal, gravid gray with nerves:
the hard red of a mouth.

I would scream, have pain stand
up along the edge of my voice.

I would endure,
but would gladly break over
this fervour of days

in a cold room. The ghost bites
the air, the body crumbles,
the brush falters.

Water will seep here, teaching death hidden ways, carving
into the soily niches
of my bones.

Cages reverberate; they all
have the same insolent cough, the damp light.
Each night the echoes have torn me.

1 November 1918

Sun and moon

wear their armour of colours: no more.

Vienna melts in the ague of morning,

The fulvid sky remaining as a sheet of paper.

No-one will score its pod apart.

Review:

Resources diplomacy is not viable

Australia is under continuing pressure from technologically developed nations seeking access to her resources, particularly the energy minerals — coal, natural gas and uranium. These pressures are having an effect on other sectors of our economy, for example, manufacturing.

This series of papers by a distinguished group of authors from Australian universities and government examines very capably the resources issue.

The papers include an assessment of the future of world minerals and energy trading, an analysis of the particular problems associated with expanding resources trade with Japan, and the overall strategic implications for Australia. The various papers underline the increasing interdependence of nations, particularly in relation to energy and food.

Andrew Farran, of Monash University, in the first chapter, "Australia and the New International Economic Order," explores the problems of policy arising from reconciliation of the need for autonomy with increasing levels of resource trading among increasingly interdependent nations. Farran describes the emergence of international bodies in response to the needs of these nations. He discusses the problems of reconciling the in-

terests of developed and developing countries and the new proposals emerging in the United Nations for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Problems of rich resources

While the richness of Australia's natural resources raises problems of a strategic nature, there is also a degree of security in the strong interdependency of Australia with its trading partners. These matters are explored in the chapter by Dr Robert O'Neill, Head, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, in his analysis of strategic concerns. He concludes that resources diplomacy is not a viable option in Australian foreign policy, but that there will be increasing economic pressure on Australia because of its vital importance as a resources supplier.

Our relations with Japan are explored in an interesting chapter by Ben Smith. He concludes that the two-way dependence of Australia and Japan is basically of mutual benefit. He emphasises that Australia should ensure that her resource prices should accurately reflect the real costs of exploitation but that this need not interfere with the development of more liberal trade policies by both countries.

'Australia's Resources Future'

Edited by PETER HASTINGS, Senior Research Fellow, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, and ANDREW FARRAN, Senior Lecturer in Law, Monash University. Published by Nelson in association with the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

Oil and alternative energies are analysed in a chapter by Ian Halg, Australian Commissioner, Hong Kong, former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Future minerals and energy trading is covered by Professor Stuart Harris of the Centre for Research and Environmental Studies, Australian National University.

Peter Hastings and Andrew Farran see substantial opportunities for increases in Australia's minerals and energy exports in the coming decades, but note a problem of choice between resources policies favourable to the Western industrialised countries and those favourable to resource exporters of the Third World.

The book reflects a change in the area of interest of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. It has hitherto been more inclined to consider political and strategic aspects of international affairs rather than matters of resources, development and technological capacity.

It is a welcome and valuable set of papers on Australia's resources future. L. A. Endersbee
Dean, Faculty of Engineering.

Making the most of new TV facilities

Reading your television screen like the daily paper will be a reality in the not-too-distant future.

And the day of the humble TV set acting as the domestic link in a national computer network, giving the home direct access to a huge diverse information pool, may not be far off either.

Australian television networks are currently conducting test transmissions of Teletext, which displays words and diagrams, as distinct from pictures, on the TV screen. Teletext is transmitted as part of a station's signal but not part of the picture. Sets have to be modified so that the Teletext signal can be decoded. A key pad allows the viewer to select "pages".

Already in Britain the BBC and Independent Television provide Teletext as a service. It carries news, sport, weather, entertainment listings, quizzes and the like.

But Teletext is only one, and the more limited, of two information services which will be available via "the box" in the future.

The other is Viewdata which uses the TV set as a visual display unit linked by the telephone to a computer operated by the telecommunications authority.

Computer link

Information on Teletext and Viewdata is published in **HEARU Monitor No. 5**, produced by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Whereas the Teletext system is limited to 800 pages (and the BBC now provides a 100 page service), the Viewdata computers being considered may have anything up to 300,000 pages.

The Viewdata key pad will allow the "viewer" to interrogate the computer and be answered by it.

The system is to be introduced in Britain at an unannounced date but no definite plans are in hand for Australia. Telecom has a simulated Viewdata system of very simple proportions for demonstration purposes only.

It will provide an information source for home and commercial use covering a wide diversity of requirements.

Information is catalogued, filed and indexed and can be retrieved when wanted. The news, sport, weather services offered by Teletext will occupy only a small portion of the facilities available from Viewdata.

The cost of access to and use of Viewdata could be as complex in structure as the services it is planned to provide.

The cost of installing a decoder in an existing TV receiver would be about \$400, but one installed in a set when manufactured would cost about \$200 above the price of a normal set.

For copies of the **HEARU Monitor No. 5** contact Mr E.C. Snell in HEARU on ext 3271 or 3270.

More on the Lear debate: theatre patrons have their say too



Sir: I missed Professor Manton's comments on Williamson's "King Lear" but did read Mr Martin's attack and Dr Dilnot's reply (Reporter 6-78, 7-78).

My credentials are irrelevant but I hope you may find my comments worthwhile as I write not from the academic hothouse of a university but am involved in teaching aspiring undergraduates.

I read the "Lear" publicity material sent out by the Alexander Theatre Company and chose to bring a group of 40 students (5th and 6th formers) to see it.

To bring students from Ballarat to a production in Melbourne costs about \$7 a head — a cost Melbourne teachers do not have to contemplate. With this in mind we read the publicity blurb (on this count I must say that while we found the enthusiasm interesting it was not good grounds for choosing on) and decided to make the trip.

Our reasoning was that with so little literature (especially literature that is demanding of intellectual effort) being done in schools — and this appears to be widespread not only in Oz but overseas too — the prospect of tackling a play like "Lear" is more than difficult.

You cannot simply ask the kids to read the play and assume that they have understood at least the story-line. (I'm afraid Mr Martin is talking about his own generation when he speaks of the size of the educated audience available to take in straight Shakespeare. And I must confess that I agree with him that there is no Shakespeare but Shakespeare, and Williamson is not his disciple!)

Given the problem of students not being able to follow even the story-line of a Shakespearean play — and determined that they should not ipso facto be deprived of the opportunity of get-



● Reg Evans as Lear

The great debate on King Lear has spread. Discussion about the Alexander Theatre production of the Shakespearean tragedy has now moved to the provinces, and, in these two letters, a Ballarat schoolmaster and one of his pupils give their view.

ting a taste of their literary heritage even at Readers' Digest level (and also to help boost the numbers of students to keep Mr Martin and his colleagues in jobs) — we were glad to see the play translated into contemporary language because we could use it as a study aid. For this purpose it was excellent.

And lest Mr Martin throw up his hands in horror, let me hasten to add that the reaction of the students was very encouraging. We had done the first two acts in class, laboriously "exegeting" our way line by line. This is necessary as Shakespeare's language, especially in his later plays, is decidedly foreign to kids whose vocabulary ranges from "yeah", "terrific", "or-rite" to "the world of today", "Their's no way Reagan's rite to do these bad things" and "Carn, Jezza". (I exaggerate, but not very much.)

The students, like Mr Martin, found that Shakespeare's version had more bite, that it was sharper. It had rhythm and the words somehow meant more. They returned to the text with a new interest and an increased awareness and insight. The translation provided the necessary contrast, textually, while the structure was clearer and easier to follow and relate.

Yes, Dr Dilnot — we schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who are up against what Mr Martin cannot imagine (or will not) are very grateful for

the experiment. We sincerely (I, anyway) hope that you will not give up simply because the ivory tower pundits cannot (or will not) look around and see the needs of tomorrow's generation and are content to wallow in the exquisite delights available to those whose insight has already been awakened and whose sensitivity to the language has matured.

Mr Martin reminds me of the prize-winning athlete who cannot understand why everyone else cannot win prizes (but is glad they don't). I did not mean to be unkind — but from the sound of his letter he certainly did!

● As an exercise in analysis of argument and persuasion with my HSC English class, about a third of whom had been to the production, I used the letters by Martin and Dilnot.

The response was interesting. Two-thirds of the class of 30 considered the Martin letter more interesting, dynamic and cogent — but felt that he was not being fair to the company by attacking the production on criteria which were acknowledged by everyone, including himself, to be irrelevant to the clearly stated purpose of the production.

So there is perhaps hope in the crap-detecting abilities of today's sixth-formers!

The letter by Dilnot they found heavy going — but persuasive (perhaps ironically) because he appeared overwhelmed by the strength of Martin's attack. The most frequently expressed view was that Dilnot did not need the backing of Dr Johnson or anyone else and that resorting to these "heavies" for support was futile and a contradiction of the purpose of the production — to make Shakespeare available to the unexposed in a form that would enable them to look then at the original with some understanding.

While they found Dilnot's letter boring they were convinced of his case.

Perhaps there is a moral in this for all those in the business of persuasion. The common man is not as easily fooled or persuaded as he seems and today's young people are able to see through the tricks and devices employed to lead them hither or thither. If you wish to see it another way, the way to persuade is not by ramming your fists into the guts of

your opponents but by a little praise and some painfully "encouraging" remarks.

I agree with your main argument Mr Martin — but I'm not sure I'm very happy that I do!

Pri Sekhon
St Martins in the Pines
Ballarat

On 'confusion'

Sir: Speaking as an HSC English literature student, and having seen and greatly enjoyed the play *King Lear* at the Alexander Theatre, I would like to comment on the controversy over that play which appeared in the *Monash Reporter*.

First of all, since I am still trying to learn the difference between Shakespeare's (and Philip Martin's) meanings for "confusion", I found David Williamson's translation helpful in putting such differences into perspective. I feel that without undermining the importance of Shakespeare's language, it is also important for the audience to understand his plays if the other aspects are to be appreciated.

On the other hand, the audience of a translated version is in the hands of the translating playwright.

The complexity of Shakespeare's plays would require a clear and deep understanding of words, and on this count I find Philip Martin's claim that David Williamson finds Shakespeare hard to follow, alarming.

Apart from this qualification I think the concept of presenting "King Lear" in a modern English version has several advantages.

As a contrast to the original, it is significant on two counts. The absence of poetry demonstrates, by its loss, its importance in Shakespeare's works. As Alan Dilnot says, too, the power of the other aspects of Shakespeare's plays is also demonstrated as they can stand up by themselves without the poetry as a prop.

The production at the Alexander Theatre revealed this power.

I think the experimentation and its criticism should not over-shadow appreciation of the production itself.

Mary-Anne Coutts,
St Martins in the Pines,
Ballarat.

SUMMER DIARY

NOV:

- 6-10: **INTENSIVE COURSE** — "Fundamentals of Corrosion: Its Causes and Prevention", for professional staff. For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718 (A.H. 541 3718).
- 8-10: **SHORT COURSE** — "Critical Path Scheduling Workshop", pres. by Monash Department of Econometrics and Operations Research. Course fee: \$180. For further information contact Mrs D. Jones, ext. 2441.
- 11: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Blue Series) — "Night Ferry", film by Australian Council for Children's Films and Television. 2.30 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$3.50, children \$2.25.
- 15: **PARENTS GROUP** — Annual General Meeting followed by luncheon. Guest speaker — Rev. Dr Alex Kenworthy, Baptist Counselling Centre. 11 a.m. Banquet Room, Union Building. Luncheon: \$5. Ticket Secretary: Mrs Joy Lloyd, 596 4233.
- 16: **MEETING** — Nursing Mothers' Association, Victorian Branch. Guest speaker Sister Jean Zemel on "Aspects of Family Planning". 8 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: Mrs Blakely, 551 2608.

24-30: **MUSICAL** — "Once Upon a Mattress", presented by Whitehorse Musical Theatre Company. Nightly at 8 p.m. Saturday matinee at 2 p.m. on November 25. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4, children \$2. No performances November 26 and 27. Bookings: 725 7705.

ANNUAL DANCE DISPLAYS — during November and December talented young dancers perform at displays given by local academies. Members of the public are welcome. Alex. Theatre. Inquiries: 543 2828.

25: **CONCERT** — "The Survivors" in concert, presented by Seventh Day Adventist Youth Department. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3, children under 12 \$1.50. Group concessions available. Bookings: 818 1513.

27: **LECTURE** — The 1978 Chapman Oration, presented by the Institution of Engineers Australia. Guest speaker Sir Edward Dunlop. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free. For further information ring 347 1088.

27-29: **WORKSHOP** — "Staff Appraisal", pres. by Monash Department of Administrative Studies. Registration fee: \$195. For further information contact Ms R. O'Ryan, ext. 2313.

30: **WORKSHOP** — "Library and Information Services to Migrants". For further information contact Monash Centre for Continuing Education, ext. 3718 (A.H. 541 3718).

30: **CONCERT** — St. Andrew's Variety Concert with Paul Cronin, compere, and guest artists Max Kay, Dorothy Baker, Margaret Mayers and the Victoria Highland Pipe Band. 8 p.m.

RBH. Admission: adults \$6; children, students and pensioners \$3.

DEC:

2: **CONCERT** — "A Day for Dancing" presented by the Melbourne Chorale with the Modern Dance Ensemble in a program of four short works for the Christmas season. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$5.50, B. Res. \$4.50, students \$3.

3: **CONCERT** — The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints presents its annual Christmas Concert. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

4: **LECTURE** — "Green Fields or Grey Areas: the British Inner Cities' Dilemma", by Professor Peter Hall, Dept. of Geography, University of Reading, UK. 7.30 p.m. Lecture Theatre S3. Admission free. (This lecture is the keynote address of the Third Annual General Meeting of the Regional Science Association, Australia and New Zealand Section. For further details of the three-day congress contact Dr Kevin O'Connor, ext. 2937).

5: **CONCERT** — City of Dandenong Brass Band presents its end-of-year concert, featuring guest artists. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission details to be advised.

6: **CONCERT** — Mimosa Primary School presents "Christmas Around the World" and "Paradise Island" by T. Davies and G. Lewis. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

7-8: **CONFERENCE** — "Mathematics Education", pres. by Mathematical Association of Victoria. Registration fee: \$16. For

further information contact Mrs Ikin, 347 5329.

9: **CONCERT** — National Boys' Choir Annual Christmas Concert, a festival of choral music. 8.15 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults A. Res. \$4, B. Res. \$3.50; students and pensioners \$2; children under 16 \$1.

16: **CONCERT** — "Second Time Around" Randy Matthews in concert, presented by Force Productions. 8 p.m. RBH. For details contact Mr John Hewitt, 758 2839.

20: **CONCERT** — Monash Choral Society presents its Annual Christmas Concert, featuring a mediaeval mystery play, with mediaeval and traditional Christmas carols. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

JAN:

3-27: **PANTOMIME** — "Peter Pan". Daily at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Bookings now open.

MONASH REPORTER

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

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