

DISCOVER MONASH!

- FUN FOR THE FAMILY
- CAREERS ADVICE
- DO-IT-YOURSELF ACTIVITIES
- FILMS LECTURES MUSIC
- DISPLAYS EXHIBITS
- COURSE COUNSELLING

OPEN DAY
10am-5pm Monash University Wellington Rd. Clayton

Saturday August 1, 1981

MONASH REPORTER

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Registered for posting as a publication, Category B.
NUMBER 5-81 JULY 7, 1981

Gearing up for Open Day '81

It's all systems "go" for Open Day, which will be held at Monash on Saturday, August 1.

Members of the public and intending students are invited to visit Monash on Open Day (between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.) to find out a little about how a university works.

Planning for the range of activities offered is now entering final stages, and a full program will be available shortly.

The program will include course and careers counselling, as well as departmental and club displays and

exhibitions, films and tours of various University facilities.

Open Day Director, Professor David Giles points out that, as in previous years, the main emphasis will be to introduce school students to the University.

"But Open Day is also a day for the family," he said. "The public will be able to learn something about the teaching and research activities at Monash."

About 60 departments and organisations and more than 30 clubs and societies will be taking part in Open Day — Monash's 13th.

Inside this issue of Reporter

- Writer-in-residence Bruce Grant on Australia's future 6, 7.
- Part Two of our 'Monash at ANZAAS' round-up 8, 9
- Renaissance in student theatre productions 12

'Big splash' in Sports & Rec. additions

Construction of Monash's swimming pool is underway as one of several new projects being financed from the Union development fund.

The indoor pool, which will cost \$1.3m., should make its first splash around April next year. It is being built in the area immediately north of the Sports and Recreation Centre, adjacent to the new tennis courts.

The outer shell of the building, including roof, is being erected first. This will allow the internal construction of the pool and surrounds to be completed without weather delays.

Water and sewerage were laid on to the site last month at the same time as they were connected to three other new buildings in the area. These are pavilions to service the tennis courts, the rugby/cricket ground east of Engineering, and the soccer/cricket ground on the terrace below the tennis courts. Their construction cost \$190,000.

Complete facilities

Deputy Warden of the Union, Mr Doug Ellis, says that the projects take a step further the long-standing policy of the Sports and Recreation Association to provide complete leisure facilities — similar to those which are now common as commercial ventures — for all members of the University community including graduates who have retained a formal link with Monash.

The pool complex will consist of a regular 25m. pool joined by a "canal" to a leisure-oriented pool, as well as a spa, two saunas and sun deck. It will be heated by natural gas supplemented by a solar system of which Engineering and the Physics

department are involved in the design.

Like the pool the pavilions have been planned with multiple uses in mind. Mr Ellis says that the tennis pavilion in particular will help meet the demand by student groups and individuals for a low-cost social function area.

Monash's sports and recreation facilities regularly attract favorable comment from visitors, particularly those coming in for competitive events at the weekend. They are also used frequently by neighbouring schools.

Mr Ellis says that credit for the quality of the fields goes to the superintendent of sports grounds Les Hudson and his staff of five who have developed and maintain what amounts to about 30 per cent of the University site.

Development of the fields has, at times, been no easy task — first class fields have had to be grown in as little as four inches of soil. Ingenuity has paid off, such as the system of moveable fences which ensures that what is often the unavoidable desolation of the centre of the football oval does not mar the cricket pitch come change of season.

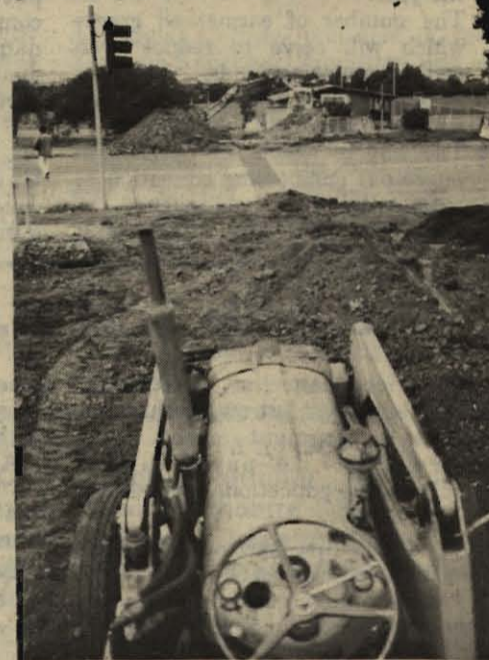
The Sports and Recreation Association has had to deal with problems, too, caused by an altered allocation of space. The original master plan designated for such activities an area which encouraged cohesive development. The laying of the University roads flattened the allocation to a long, narrow site which has made central management of facilities more difficult.

If, on travelling along Ring Road East of late, you've wondered what are the works going on here's the answer:

RIGHT: Sewerage and water supply were connected last month to three new sports pavilions nearing completion which will service two football/cricket fields and the tennis courts.

BELOW: This is the spot for a swimming pool! First the pool building will go up and then, weather-protected, work will begin on digging the pool itself.

Photos: Rick Crompton



First the Razor
Gang, then the
Guidelines — now:

VCS join battle

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has expressed "extreme concern" at the Federal Government's guidelines to the Tertiary Education Commission on the funding of Australian universities over the next three years.

A statement released recently (see Sound 18-81) states: "The AVCC regrets the Government's failure to implement the recommendations of the Tertiary Education Commission, recommendations which were in any event austere.

"The guidelines will result in an effective reduction of finance for universities at a time when, according to the TEC, a prime consideration should have been not to allow a decline in the quality of universities and colleges of advanced education."

Among specific decisions contained in the guidelines which the AVCC criticised were:

- The cutback in buildings expenditure from \$50m. to \$34.8m.
- The abolition of retrospective cost adjustments based on indexes of cost movements and their replacement with adjustments based on the Government's own predictions of changes in costs for the year.
- The number of earmarked grants which will serve to reduce even further operating funds.
- Abolition of the Education Research and Development Committee.
- The way in which the decision to phase out engineering education at Deakin University was taken.

On this issue the AVCC says:

"Not only does it infringe university autonomy in a blatant way, it also bypasses the normal triennial processes and ignores consultation between Commonwealth and States on these issues, which is stated Government policy."

DEAKIN

At Deakin University, the Academic Board has protested "in the strongest possible terms" on the decision to phase out professional engineering education in Geelong. The Board said in a recent resolution that the decision was based on a misinterpretation of the advice of the Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission.

The chairman of VPSEC has stated: "The Commonwealth Government's decision about engineering in this University goes far beyond anything proposed by VPSEC."

FAUSA

The Federation of Australian University Staff Associations has also expressed "grave concern" at the Government's "unilateral decision" to phase out engineering at Deakin.

The statement says: "The decision appears inconsistent with the widely-acknowledged forthcoming shortage of professional engineers. It is an example of 'shotgun manpower planning'.

"It is quite inconsistent with the Federal Government's statements, only 18 months ago, to the effect that it would, in determining the pattern of tertiary education, continue to have prime regard to the demand for places from those qualified and those wishing to enter particular courses.

"The decision is an infringement on the independence of Deakin University and threatens the concept of university autonomy overall."



RBH — The first decade!

Robert Blackwood Hall last month celebrated its 10th birthday.

The occasion was marked on the anniversary — Friday, June 19 — by an informal gathering of people who, in the words of the Director of the Hall, Dr Ian Hiscock, "worked with great dedication" to make the Hall a reality.

The guests included Sir Robert Blackwood, the University's founding Chancellor, in whose honour the Hall

is named, and Sir Lindesay Clark, whose gifts to the University include the superb Leonard French window in the west wall of the Hall.

In a brief address, Dr Hiscock said that the Hall had more than fulfilled its early promise — already it had passed the million-patron mark. A recent check had shown that nearly 1,030,000 attended functions there in the past 10 years.

● Rick Crompton's picture shows, from left: Professor Ken Hunt, Lady Chamberlin, (widow of Sir Michael Chamberlin, the University's first Deputy Chancellor), Sir Robert Blackwood and Sir Lindesay Clark.

Japanese study centre is open for business

Melbourne now has a Japanese Studies Centre, designed to provide a focus for the study of Japan and to promote understanding of that country in Victoria.

The Centre, officially launched on June 24, is based at Monash, and its founding president is Professor Jiri Neustupny, chairman of the department of Japanese.

Other members of the board are:

Mr Les Oates (University of Melbourne — Vice-President); Dr Yoshio Sugimoto (La Trobe University — Director); Mrs Alina Skoutarides (Swinburne Institute of Technology — Treasurer); Associate Professor Harold Bolitho (Monash); Ms Helen Marriott (Swinburne); Mr Roger Pulvers (Melbourne); Ms Susan Wilson (Montmorency High School).

Professor Neustupny said this week that the Centre would be primarily a planning agency for the development of further Japanese studies in Victoria. It would be able to implement a number of tasks and initiatives that existing departments in tertiary institutions and the schools are unable to tackle.

Professor Neustupny said that at present more than 30 schools in Victoria were teaching Japanese language — but the Centre would be keen to encourage more teaching about Japan.

Among the aims and objectives of the Centre are:

● To initiate and conduct research into Japanese culture, society and communication between Australia and Japan. (Disciplines involved in such research would include anthropology, economics, education, history, law, literature, music, politics, sociology, visual arts and the Japanese language.)

● To promote co-operation in research and teaching in these fields and to promote academic exchanges with specialists in Japan and elsewhere.

● To encourage the dissemination of knowledge of Japan and the Japanese language in society at large and particularly in educational institutions.

● To provide information through publications, seminars and lectures.

☆☆☆

FOOTNOTE: Tonight (July 7) the Centre will undertake its first public venture — a free lecture on "Law in Japanese Society", by Dr Malcolm Smith, senior lecturer in Law, Monash.

The lecture will be given at 7.30 p.m. in Lecture Theatre 2, Latham Building, Melbourne University.

Energy-savers: enter now . . .

July 20 is the closing date of a competition for the best design for a notice encouraging people using University buildings to save energy.

First prize in the competition, being conducted by Monash's Energy Conservation Committee, is \$100.

The winning design will be used for a sticker to be placed alongside light and power switches. Entries may be submitted at the rough sketch stage. They should be sent to Mr Kevin Grace, University engineer, in the University offices.

The Energy Conservation Committee will form the judging panel and the results will be announced in "Reporter".

Now you see it, now . . . ?

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, suggested last month that the Federal Government might have robbed Peter to pay Paul in formulating its educational guidelines for 1982 to 1984.

Opening the first meeting of the new Monash Neurosciences Group on June 13, Professor Martin traced the history of special research funding over recent years.

He said:

"On May 15 this year, the present Government announced the appointment of a committee of four to make recommendations on what it claimed was a major new initiative to establish Research Centres of Excellence in Australian universities.

"As you know, an amount of \$1 million is to be allocated for spending in 1981, and a further \$15 million between 1982 and 1984.

"While not wishing to be critical of this initiative, it is distressing to have to draw your attention to the fact that this money has been included in the total allocation to the university and college sector in the recently announced guidelines for the 1982-84 triennium.

"In other words, we will never know whether the promise of \$16 million for the Centres of Excellence is really new

money — that is, additional to the operating funds customarily provided for the triennium.

"A cynical view would suggest that it is simply ear-marked money taken from the funds available for the new triennium.

"Peter might have been robbed to pay Paul!"

Professor Martin said Monash had already gained international recognition as a centre of excellence for its contribution to the neurosciences.

The new group, he said, brought together staff from many parts of the University who were interested in the area of neurosciences — in medicine, physiology, anatomy, biochemistry, psychology, pharmacology and other departments such as electrical engineering.

The group planned to conduct regular seminars for graduate students and staff throughout the year, and if there was good support for these activities then it was intended that the University should be asked formally to establish a Neurosciences Centre at Monash.

Professor Martin said that the possibility of establishing such a Centre was, in fact, raised in Monash's 1970 submission to the AUC for the 1973-75 triennium.

Two-way education can cushion 'cultural clash'

In education lies elimination of the "cultural clash" between Australia's Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, believes Eve Fesl, the newly-appointed Director of Monash's Aboriginal Research Centre.

That, Ms Fesl says, is a two-way process: education of Aborigines to a high standard so that they can handle the "alien" culture and participate as equal members of the community as well as maintaining an appreciation of and pride in their own culture; and education of non-Aborigines about this country's original inhabitants so that they, too, can share the Aboriginal heritage.

Ms Fesl, who holds a BA honours degree from Monash and is currently doing Masters work in linguistics, joined the Aboriginal Research Centre as a research assistant in 1977, served the following year as secretary to its then Director, Mr Colin Bourke (now general manager of the Aboriginal Development Commission in Canberra), and in 1979 was appointed a senior tutor.

Central concern

Education has been at the heart of the Centre's concerns.

It conducts a course in Aboriginal Studies offered by the Arts faculty. Lectures given by visiting speakers in this course are open to the public — Thursday lunchtimes in R6 — and attract large numbers.

Says Ms Fesl: "The course provides possibly the only opportunity for people to learn about Aborigines from Aborigines — a first rather than second hand experience."

She says that there is a growing interest in Aboriginal issues in the schools but there is a paucity of resource material which is not old, inadequate or even racist. To meet the need for useful material the Centre is producing a schools kit containing booklets, cassettes and the like.

The Centre has pioneered education programs for Aboriginal children as well.

Two years ago Ms Fesl developed, in conjunction with the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Groups, a program for the teaching of the Bandjalang language to Aboriginal primary school children. The program was introduced at the Warrnambool West and Bell primary schools last year. This year it has been extended to three more Victorian schools and is set to go in eight northern NSW schools.

Ms Fesl says that the Centre will now encourage the extension of this program and she looks forward to the day when Bandjalang will be an accepted HSC subject.

The Centre's work in promoting the learning of Aboriginal languages is to include adults too. It plans to introduce a course in Bandjalang for adult Aborigines and to run one in the Walpiri language also.

The two languages provide an interesting contrast. Bandjalang is a language which has evolved to accommodate concepts of non-Aboriginal society; Walpiri, on the

other hand, is the language of a tribal people which has remained largely unchanged and through which it is possible to trace their traditional culture.

Ms Fesl believes that one of the most important contributions the Centre can make is to encourage Aboriginal people to become involved in and take control of their own cultural research.

A project which has just been launched and which emphasises Aboriginal participation is on the literacy wants of adult Aborigines in three communities.

This project, being supported by the Federal Education department, is being conducted in Bourke, NSW, and Drouin and Shepparton in Victoria. Representatives nominated by Aboriginal communities in these towns have recently been trained in the Centre and have now returned to their homes to carry out pilot studies.

Ms Fesl says about the project: "What we will be attempting to evaluate is the literacy 'wants' of the adult Aborigines rather than outsider-perceived 'needs'."

"In the past, programs have been imposed on people by outsiders without consultation and, because they didn't meet local wants, have not been accepted. The programs have been a failure and money has been wasted.

"We hope that, on the results of our research, programs can be established which are meaningful to the people and, finally, successful. Our method of working — in asking the communities first — has implications for a lot of other areas."

The Aboriginal Research Centre will tackle land rights for Victorian Aborigines later this year when it convenes a major seminar on the issue. Ms Fesl says that it is hoped that the seminar will bring together "everyone with an interest in the matter" to clearly define types of land rights and "make a statement".

At the moment, she says, many people think of land rights for Aborigines only in terms of sacred sites and tribal areas. But, she adds, it can also be argued that in the last 150 years the State's Aborigines have been dispossessed of their land and should be compensated in some form.

Discus champion

Queensland-born, Eve Fesl came to Melbourne as Queensland discus champion in the mid-1950s to train with Franz Stampfl. She was a member of the Australian Olympic Training Squad and took out the Victorian discus title as well. She maintains a sporting interest as a netball player.

In 1956 she joined the Commonwealth Public Service from which she was seconded to work as conference secretary for the UN in 1962. She has worked also as an executive secretary



● Eve Fesl ... study on the literacy 'wants' of adult Aborigines.

at the TAB and with the State Public Service where, for three years, she was assistant to Sir Douglas Nicholls in the Ministry for Aboriginal Affairs.

She began study full-time at Monash in 1974 and says that her most exciting moment, in an eventful career, was graduating in 1978. The thesis which she is currently writing for an MA is on the languages of Gippsland.

Among other roles Ms Fesl is Australian secretary of the French Society for the Promotion of

Aboriginal Culture, president of the Save the Kangaroo Committee, and is a member of the committee responsible for writing volume one of Australia's history for the Bicentenary.

She believes that the most pleasing aspect of the Aboriginal Research Centre is the "challenge it offers to initiate new research and meet community needs that will play an important role in developing confidence and changing attitudes of Aborigines and non-Aborigines into the future".

Former director of the Aboriginal Research Centre, Mr Colin Bourke, returns to Monash on July 16 to give a lecture on 'The Aboriginal Development Commission, National Aboriginal Congress and the Land Councils', (Lecture theatre R6, 1 p.m.).

Other speakers in the Aboriginal Studies Lecture Series this month include John Moriarty, Eleanor Bourke and John Budby. Details in the Diary, page 10.

Hospital head explains 'Quality of Life' index

A team at the Royal North Shore Hospital in Sydney has developed a Quality of Life index to help doctors in decision-making on treatment — whether or not, for instance, to operate or give a powerful drug to the seriously ill.

A member of that team, Dr Barry Catchlove, former medical director at Royal North Shore and recently appointed head of the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne, will deliver the first public seminar organised by Monash's Centre for Human Bioethics.

The seminar, on "Medical decision-making and the quality of life", will be held on Thursday, July 16 at 1 p.m. in R3.

While formulating the "ql index" was a sophisticated procedure it basically involved asking people what they most wanted out of the last days of their lives. Five concepts formed the basis of the index: work, health, activity, support and outlook. The index was designed primarily for the clinical trial situation, comparing one treatment against another, rather than for individual patients.

Australia has a regional role to play on aid for the disabled

In Asia and the Pacific region, it has been estimated, there are more than 40 million disabled children. Less than one per cent of them attend school.

Many of the nations recognise the need for action to help the disabled live a life of usefulness and to launch early detection and intervention programs to prevent needless disablement. The countries face pressing problems of development, however, and considerations such as special education often receive low priority. Australia, it has been suggested, has a regional role to play in such matters.

Late last year, as a prelude to the UN International Year of Disabled Persons, representatives of 14 Asian mainland, Southeast Asian and Pacific countries attended a workshop on special education at Monash sponsored by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Workshop director was Professor Marie Neale, director of the University's Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children. A report on proceedings has been published recently.

ADAB saw the workshop as a first step in the design of a training program for teachers, administrators and the like in the teaching of those with disabilities, scheduled to begin in the second half of this year.

Not surprisingly, one of the conclusions of the workshop was that there is a wide diversity in the needs, priorities and styles of special education services of different countries. It follows that particular special education training programs should be devised with reference to the circumstances of individual countries.

Such a program is the Australian Government-assisted Regional Training Course for Teachers of the Handicapped operating in Fiji for nations of the South Pacific. The workshop agreed that this program should receive continued and strengthened support.

Australian special adviser to the Fiji Government, Mr Frank Hilton explained the importance of training in the local setting:

"Prior to 1978, teachers within the region were being sent to Australia for diploma-level courses in a specialised area. They lived for 12 months in a very much higher standard of living, working with children who had benefited from intervention from a very early age, using equipment that was not available in their own countries.

"Then they were suddenly plunged, on returning home, into a situation with one room, a dozen children of mixed handicaps, and a very low salary (because the voluntary organisations couldn't afford any more). These teachers were often lost immediately into government jobs and administration because they had fairly decent education and were readily available."

Delegates to the workshop agreed that general priorities for training should include the provision for consultants and specialist workers to join projects in various countries as well as the training of personnel in Australia.



● Professor Marie Neale... Workshop director

The need was seen, too, for special short courses for educators and others to develop specific skills to strengthen local services. A further need was expressed for co-operative action-oriented research in aspects of special education, involving Australian and local research workers.

Highest priority in training was accorded by the delegates to services for early detection and timely intervention.

A proposal which gained acceptance was for the establishment of regional resource centres.

It was recommended that Australia take the initiative in setting up one such centre in collaboration with other countries and seeking support from appropriate international agencies.

Such a centre, it was proposed, would establish a bank of equipment and teaching aids, evaluating their performance; disseminate the latest information and provide a clearing house for information on expertise, equipment and the like; undertake the training of personnel, the sponsorship and stimulation of research, and innovative work in designing techniques and technologies for special education.

● Doubts on Australia's aid commitment/Our relationship with the French in the Pacific... ANZAAS papers pp8, 9.



Indonesia's massive task ahead

Indonesia currently has 19,000 academics for about 330,000 students. By the turn of the century, in less than 20 years, however, the country will need 300,000 academics, according to Dr Abbas Badib.

It will be a massive task training such a staggering number of people to be effective teachers — a task in which Dr Badib hopes Australia can assist.

Dr Badib received his PhD in Linguistics from Monash early last month. He flew from Indonesia to Melbourne especially for the occasion, arriving just hours beforehand.

Dr Badib studied at Monash under the Colombo Plan from 1977 to 1980. The topic of his thesis was "Some major constructions in Javanese."

He works at the IKIP Sourabaya University in East Java where he is secretary of the Postgraduate Board which plans the University's PhD and Masters courses. He is also director of the University's Language Centre which specialises in the teaching of English and Japanese.

Questions on C'wealth unis?

If you have a question about another Commonwealth university — on the availability of courses, entrance requirements or financial aid, for example — the Association of Commonwealth Universities, located in London, may be able to help.

Staff of the ACU provide an information service based on the wealth of material with which they deal in compiling the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook and other handbooks, guides and information papers produced by the ACU's Publications and Information Division.

Where necessary, enquirers are referred to relevant publications or to other likely sources of information. The ACU says the strength of its information service is that it can usually put an enquirer "on the right lines" at an early stage.

For those in London, the ACU operates a library, open to the public, which contains some 12,000 books and pamphlets, university calendars, prospectuses, gazettes and reports, as well as works of general reference.

Inquiries should be directed to the ACU, John Foster House, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Access to Monash under study

A Transport Working Party has been established at Monash to examine the issue of access to the University by public transport.

The Working Party will soon call for submissions from interested individuals and groups.

The body has been set up with support from the State Department of Transport which has provided \$3500 — a sum to be matched by the Vice-Chancellor — towards the salary of a research assistant.

Chairing the Working Party is the Executive Director (Research) of Jennings Industries Limited, Mr Vic Jennings. Its Monash members have been selected for their expertise in transport and urban studies — Associate Professor Colin Gannon, of the department of Economics, who recently returned from secondment as Director of the Bureau of Transport Economics in Canberra; Mr Tony Richardson, of the Transport Study

Group in the department of Civil Engineering; and Associate Professor Jim Whitelaw, of the Geography department, who has had broad experience in urban studies.

The Working Party has decided to conduct its study in three phases:

● To identify and, if possible, quantify the transport problems affecting existing and potential members of the University community.

● To determine and evaluate a range of feasible solutions to these problems.

● To initiate a demonstration project addressing one or more of these problems which could be presented as a practical example to Council's Planning Committee and act as a stimulus to the rest of the community in tackling related problems.

While the Working Party will concentrate on access to the University it expects also to form close contacts with interested groups in the community such as local government, the

VFL and industry.

The Department of Transport has indicated that, as the study progresses, there may be need for some research which it could support.

Adequate public transport has been an issue at Monash since it opened. It is estimated that the campus has a daily influx of some 5000 cars with resulting problems for the University and surrounding community. The use of private vehicles is as widespread as it is because private bus services operating to the campus are limited in their distribution, capacity and frequency, being almost non-existent outside the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

Numerous suggestions for improved public transport access have been made in the past including one for a mass transit system linking Dandenong and Ferntree Gully railway lines along Wellington and North roads, thus servicing VFL Park as well.

Girls are overtaking boys at Monash

"Who is coming to Monash?" asks the lead article in a recent issue of "Careers Weekly" — and the answer is, increasingly, females rather than males.

In the article Mr Lionel Parrott, officer-in-charge of the Careers and Appointments Service, gathers figures from several sources which support the belief that university graduates are increasingly more likely to be women than men.

For example, the retention rate at Year 12 is higher for females than males in all Australian States and territories.

In Victoria, according to the publication "Australian Students and Their Schools," 37.5 per cent of female students at Year 12 in 1978 went on the next year to higher study compared with 28.8 per cent of males. The difference between the female and male retention rate was more marked in this State than in any other and Victoria's male retention rate was the third lowest, ahead of only the Northern Territory's and Tasmania's.

A second set of figures — on VUAC offers of tertiary places — points in the same direction. In 1975/76, some 5926 VUAC offers were made to male students, compared with 6314 to female students. By 1978/79 this number had risen to 6003 for males and 7346 for females.

Says Mr Parrott: "Whereas offers made to males have remained constant, offers made to women have increased and women are increasingly more likely than men to receive an offer."

Humanities bias

Female students dominate intakes into arts/humanities courses and teacher training courses.

A Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit survey on students aged from 16 to 20 entering Monash for the first time in 1980 shows that there were more than twice as many female first year Arts students in this category



than male. Mature age students tend to be women too.

In the Education faculty last year there were 813 females enrolled and 735 males. An Education department survey shows that 80 per cent of first year primary teacher trainees last year were female.

Mr Parrott says: "The precariousness of teaching career prospects (at least in the eyes of students), an increasing tendency to consider the vocational implications of courses of tertiary study, and a reappraisal of traditionally female careers may lead to a different sex distribution of students in future in courses such as engineering."

High potential

He adds that graduate recruiters have indicated to his Service that the prospective recruit of high potential these days is very likely to be a woman. Graduate recruiting is often carried out by women, he observes.

"Despite this, and despite the increasing acceptance of equal opportunity for sexes, we must ask how long will it be before the boardrooms of Australian companies reflect an equality of the sexes or, dare we suggest, a marginal in balance in favor of women to reflect the proportions accurately?" Mr Parrott asks.

• While the trend is toward female students, males still outnumber females on campus. The net enrolment in all faculties in 1980 was 14,096: 8030 males and 6066 females. The faculty with the lowest intake of females is Engineering in which 53 females were enrolled in 1980 and 1019 males.

But in another context ...

Baby '8' sets out to restore the balance



Photo: The Sun

The birth of Australia's eighth test tube baby (and the world's 10th) on Sunday, June 28, brought a sigh of relief from Monash's in vitro fertilisation team — it was a boy!

For weeks there had been rumblings in the media that the program was somehow skewed in favour of girl babies ... and here was evidence that boys still had a chance.

In a way, the team had been hoping that it wouldn't have to continue fronting up to full-scale press conferences, even if they were front-page news around the world. In the view of most of its members, the in vitro process had now become almost commonplace — and surely the media would soon tire of the ritual?

Here, for the record, is the score at the time of going to press:

Monash 8 v Rest of the World 2 (with one so far unconfirmed birth in India).

The scoreboard reads:
July 25, 1978 — Louise Brown (UK)
Jan. 14, 1979 — Alastair Montgomery (UK)

June 23, 1980 — Candice Reed (Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne)
Mar. 10, 1981 — Victoria — (St Andrews, Melbourne)

Mar. 28, 1981 — Carla Polson (Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Melbourne)

May 20, 1981 — Unnamed girl (QVMC)

June 6, 1981 — Twins Stephen & Amanda Mays (QVMC)

June 20, 1981 — Sharna (QVMC)

June 28, 1981 — Unnamed boy (QVMC)

New titles from Monash authors

Three new volumes with either Monash authors or editors have been published recently with the assistance of the Monash University Publications Committee.

One is an anthology of 27 poems by senior lecturer in English, Mrs Jennifer Strauss. Titled *Winter Driving*, the volume has been produced by Sisters Publishing Limited.

The collection carries a foreword by poet Rosemary Dobson who writes:

"These are intelligent contemporary poems, most of them touching on, but not labouring, the predicaments of women who have to face untimely bereavement, unlooked-for responsibility, loneliness. One would anticipate that such poems might be

rather lowering to the spirits of the reader. They are not."

Senior lecturer in Classical Studies, Mr A. J. Boyle, is the editor of the series of critical studies in Greek and Roman literature published twice yearly under the title *Ramus* by Aureal Publications. Vol 9 No. 2, just out, carries six papers by US classical scholars on topics ranging from "Men and Gods in Euripides' *Hippolytus*" to "Homer's Catalogue of Women".

The third book is *The Study of Plant Structure Principles and Selected Methods* by reader in Botany, Dr T. P. O'Brien, and M. E. McCully, of the Biology department, Carleton University in Ottawa. It is published by Termararphi Pty. Ltd.





Andrew Wood has won the Goethe Prize for top first year student in German at Monash in 1980. The prize is awarded annually by the Goethe Institute. Acting Consul-General in Melbourne of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Manfred Osten, is pictured presenting Andrew with his prize — books and a certificate — at a ceremony in the German department last month.

Researcher highlights problems in 'TV and children' studies

Opinions on the effect of television on behaviour, particularly that of children, are easy to come by.

The serious researcher in the field, however, recognises that logical and procedural difficulties arise in attempts to relate human behaviour to attributes of television.

A senior lecturer in Education at Monash, Dr Mary Nixon, makes this point in her introduction to the monograph, **TV and Children: Research Issues**, published recently by the Education faculty with assistance from HSV 7. The publication brings together papers delivered at a seminar held at Monash last year.

Dr Nixon heads a Monash team working on a TV and Children project.

She says that both television and human behaviour are multi-dimensional.

"Neither lends itself easily to an experimental paradigm which holds constant all variables save one which can be systematically manipulated."

She illustrates the difficulties:

"Much valuable and interesting work has been done in attempting to assess television's effectiveness as a model for action, asking whether viewers (children in particular) adopt behaviour that they have seen on the screen and whether such behaviour persists and becomes characteristic.

"One inescapable conclusion from this work is that the use viewers make of what they see depends upon the nature of the program material, the conditions under which the viewers saw it, and what the viewers perceived to be the functions of television."

Dr Nixon says that one of the significant factors that had to be taken into account in such research was "the sheer adaptability of the human organism."

"Viewers are capable of infinitely varied behaviour, both overt and covert, relative to television — and to other objects and events in their environs," she adds.

Many of the issues in the study of television bedevil all social and behavioural research, Dr Nixon says.

"Investigations in which interviewers collect data depend for their validity on the training and integrity of the interviewers; too often, both are quite limited.

"When informants provide data by means of checklists, questionnaires, diaries and the like, the informants may be no more concerned to provide an accurate picture than they are to make themselves look good (or to make their children or pupils or associates look good)."

"Informants may lack the objectivity to record accurately or may lack the conceptual skills which are needed to recognise variables that the investigation focuses on.

"If data are collected from groups, either through discussion or by means of some written record, contamination is almost bound to occur. Investigators may be able to turn this to their advantage by framing their aims in terms of group processes or consensus in decisions, but this can lead to other difficulties of interpretation."

Dr Nixon says that a highly controversial issue in television research is that of "ecological validity".

She says: "Since most television viewing takes place in households, the argument has been advanced that investigations should be sited in households if the results are to be ecologically valid.

"An opposing argument can be advanced that the sources of error in observation are much greater in natural settings than in contrived settings where greater control over extraneous variables is possible; therefore investigations sited in laboratories and specially planned areas provide data containing less error and contamination, even though something may be lost through lack of a natural setting."

This controversy, Dr Nixon says, is unlikely to be solved either logically or empirically, "but with goodwill one approach can complement the other."

The papers published in the monograph are: "Problems with Parents' Reports of Children's Television Behaviour", David Bednall, Australian Broadcasting Tribunal; "A Bendigo Regional Survey of Children's TV Needs: Research Methodology and Problems", Dennis Volek, Rodney Orr and Des Hatchard, Humanities department, Bendigo College of Advanced Education; "Models for the Representation of Data Structures for Research on Television and Children", Robert J. Powell, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University; "A Consideration of Method for Studying Television", Ian Mills, Media Centre, La Trobe University.

Bruce Grant Australia — also a

As examined *Who's Who* style the life of Bruce Grant — Monash's current writer-in-residence — has the Walter Mitty touch:

Film and theatre critic with *The Age* in the early '50s, foreign correspondent in Europe, Asia and North America with the paper through to the mid-'60s, a fellow at Harvard University, political columnist, lecturer in international relations at Melbourne University, and Australian High Commissioner in India and Ambassador to Nepal from 1973 to '76. And it goes on — chairman of the Australian Dance Theatre board, a director of the Australian Institute of Political Science, and one-time president of the Melbourne Film Festival. For good measure (and a dash of local flavor) there is a Monash link — Mr Grant was a member of Council from 1970 to '73 and is a current member of Deakin University Council.

He has published numerous books on public affairs as well as works of fiction and has written a play.

The various tags that could be applied, "journalist", "academic", "diplomat", "author", would indicate a compartmentalised life which Mr Grant says he hasn't experienced.

"I've always been interested in reflection but also attracted by action," he says. "The pattern of reflection and action is common to most of our lives although there are different ways of expressing it."

Mr Grant's last sustained period of "action" was in 1976 when he was a research associate with the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, working on post-Vietnam War security issues in Asia. The last four and a half years have been reflective and he has been engaged full-time in writing.

He was "jolted out of reflection" briefly in 1979 when *The Age* and Penguin Books commissioned him for a book on the exodus of refugees from Vietnam.

After two "working-night-and-day" months of research, writing, editing and proof reading, "The Boat People" was on the shelves and serialised in *The Age*.

Mr Grant was pleased with the result which, incidentally, Penguin is considering re-issuing in light of the renewed flow of boat people from Vietnam.

He says: "Considering the problems we had in getting the book together in such a short time, it has stood up well. It was more than a surface account of a phenomenon. The book closed off an experience and explained it."

But there is perhaps a deeper satisfaction with the work.

The Australian branch of a worldwide publisher, an Australian newspaper and an Australian writer had combined to tell an international story.

Australia made an international contribution, as it were, from its own street by taking an interest in events of its neighbourhood. The book was proof that the days of Australian isolation

Grant reflects on Australia's shortcomings and a 'splendid' future

from the cultural power centres of the world were ending.

Mr Grant sees an irresponsibility in Australia participating in experiences "anguished over and shaped" overseas while rarely contributing anything creative itself.

Australia's international contribution and other aspects of its civilisation have been the focus of Mr Grant's reflection of late.

His current work is a book on Australia in which he attempts a dissection of its "anatomy."

"It's a book about who owns and runs Australia," he says. "But I hope it will not be just a discussion of power structures. It attempts to identify those parts of Australia's anatomy which, like the appendix, are useful but dispensable; those parts which are important but which it would be possible to struggle along without; and those parts without which Australia would not survive."

One of the highlights of Mr Grant's period as writer-in-residence has been a series of public lectures he has given on "Aspects of an Australian Civilisation."

He believes there is truth in what Robin Boyd says about the Australian ugliness resulting from our refusal to come to terms with the reality of the Australian environment, as unpalatable in parts as we may find it. Rather than face this reality, we import distracting "features" from abroad.

As a consequence Australia is a country plagued by uncertainty — on, for instance, even the simplest elements of nationhood such as insignias like the flag and the anthem — and a lack of confidence in its own experience.

Mr Grant argues that there is long-term value, if short-term costs, in Australia building on its own experiences: "in accepting our own history — how we have done it — rather than importing instant solutions from overseas".

A case in point is the blend of public and private sector in Australian life. For example, in broadcasting we did not imitate either the UK State-sponsored or the US private-sponsored models but adopted an interesting mix of the two — "a mix that perhaps suits our temperament".

'Australia has failed to mature as a nation mainly because we have refused to come to terms with our neighbouring civilisations'

Mr Grant believes that instead of racing headlong into the future Australia would benefit from examining more closely its past. After identifying those features that have shaped what we are, we could plan more sensibly for the future on the basis of our own experience.

Australia has failed to mature as a nation, he says, mainly because we have refused to come to terms with our neighbouring Asian civilisations.

"A nation establishes itself by working out its relationship with its neighbours, for good or ill. In our case we have lived as an outpost of Western civilisation, receiving our culture from first the UK and then the US and protected militarily by them from our region.

"We see Asia as a market and an arena of strategic importance. But it is also the source of ancient and powerful civilisations which offer different answers to the great questions of life from ours."

A second feature of Australia's existence to which Mr Grant refers is "the hole in the middle".

The physical "hole" is the result of our settlement pattern — around the coast of what was perceived as a largely inhospitable continent. The effect on our consciousness has been a perpetual "looking out to sea" rather than in towards component parts. The emotional "hole" is the result of "dependent prosperity", benefiting from a great civilisation without contributing to it.

He says that Australia is in some respects still a developing country, with a small market which it is not in Australia's interest to subject to "market forces", for example in resources development, in education, health, defence, funding of the arts.

With "faith" in Australia's ability to mature as a nation Mr Grant holds a rather splendid vision of our future.

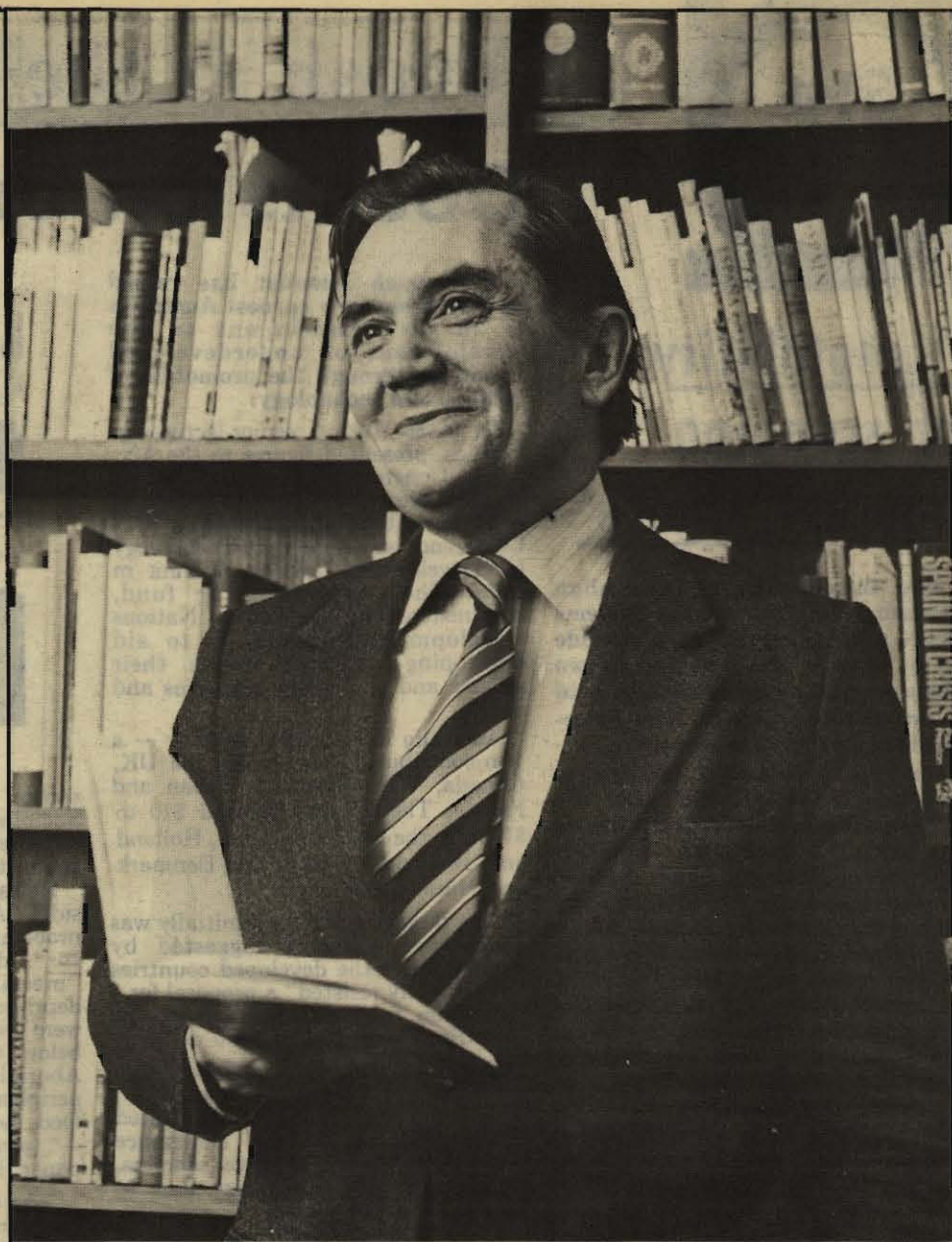
In fact, he says, Australia's century is going to be the 21st in which a distinctive kind of civilisation could emerge as different as North America's was from 19th century Europe.

The key to Australia's significance lies in our location, he adds. We can never dominate our region but must develop a civilisation of accommodation.

"In the 21st century, if we are to survive, the world must break away from the pattern of civilisations devouring each other — of dominating or being subdued — and accommodation must be the path."

The Whitlam affair

An event in Australia's recent history which has personal significance for Mr Grant and which he believes says something about the Australian character was the sacking of the Whitlam Government on November 11, 1975.



Mr Grant entered the public debate on the Governor-General's action and subsequently resigned as High Commissioner in India. With co-author Erwin Rado he has attempted to portray some of the issues and capture the dramatic intrigue of that time in a play "Kinghit", and in a book "Gods and Politicians", which will be published shortly by Penguin.

He believes that Australians missed the chance to assert their constitutional sovereignty when they failed to return Whitlam in 1975 "and perhaps more disappointingly in 1977 after the significance of the issues had been brought home".

He says that two dramatic questions about the event remain unanswered: Why did Kerr set out deliberately to deceive the Prime Minister using the dismissal as a shock tactic? And why didn't Whitlam refuse to be sacked?

Mr Grant said: "The answer to the second question may be that in the back of Whitlam's mind he thought he could win the election. He thought, 'The Australian people won't stand for it.'"

"The irony, even tragedy, is that Whitlam was a believer in the constitutional process, a man whose political life was dedicated to reform using the processes of our social institutions, parliament and the law.

"The consequence of 1975 is that we are left with a Constitution which is absurdly undemocratic, giving power to the Governor-General and the Senate over the Prime Minister and the House of Representatives. On the face of it, now that the conventions of the Westminster system have been broken, it is unworkable in a democracy."

While Mr Grant is known chiefly for his action and reflection in public affairs he has also published recently a novel, "Cherry Bloom", and numerous short stories.

"Private" writing offers him enormous satisfaction.

He says: "In the arena of public affairs, as a responsible actor, you have to see your words and actions in the public context and be aware of their consequences. You are dealing with public 'reality'.

"With private writing, you are dealing with a vision of reality which may be clear and satisfying to yourself, without having to consider the audience. You are saying, 'It happened to me, therefore it is real.'"

"In fiction it is possible to universalise your own experience and, I suppose, give your own life validity. Society confers a privilege on the artist by allowing him to do this."

Mr Grant sees great merit in writer-in-residence positions funded by the University and the Literature Board of the Australia Council. In his case the appointment has enabled him to continue writing and "provided an opportunity for me to give form to ideas that have been developing slowly and to put them forward in the lecture series".

As well, he is keen to talk to students and staff about their own writing or, indeed, some of the issues he raises. After a day of getting on with his own work, he suggests that perhaps the best time for such meetings is in the late afternoon, from 4 p.m. on. Those wishing to talk with Mr Grant should contact him directly on ext. 2265 or through the English department, ext. 2131.



Monash at the Brisbane ANZAAS

Doubts on our aid commitment

Acceptability of scanning 'market choice'

The introduction of Australian Product Number scanning systems at the retail checkout could provide many benefits for consumers, two Monash marketing academics said in an ANZAAS paper "Item Price-Marking and the Consumer".

Dr Robin Shaw, a lecturer in Administrative Studies, and Ms Rosalie Gibbs, a tutor, listed among the benefits: a faster checkout; fewer errors at the checkout; a more detailed receipt tape; an improved visual display at the checkout; opportunities for more personalised services; and a better availability of products.

The academics say that scanning systems will be introduced in Australian stores over a number of years.

"During that time shoppers will be presented with many alternative store choices and a variety of attributes on which to base a patronage decision... The issue of item price-marking provides a classic opportunity to 'let the market decide', based on freedom of choice and 'perfect' information."

A Monash scientist has raised doubts about how earnest Australia is in its commitment to the development of underdeveloped countries through the promotion of science and technology.

Dr D. R. Hutton, senior lecturer in Physics, presented figures to the ANZAAS Congress on the contributions Western nations have made to date to a fund established after a UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development held in Vienna in 1979. The purpose of the fund, administered by the United Nations Development Program, is to aid developing countries define their science and technology resources and needs.

Australia has donated nothing — a non-contribution shared by the UK, Canada, West Germany, Japan and France. The US has pledged \$10 to \$15m. to the fund, Italy \$9m., Holland and Sweden \$5m. each, and Denmark and Norway \$2m. each.

The target for the fund initially was \$300m. — a figure suggested by Sweden after the developed countries "vehemently resisted" a proposal for a \$2 billion fund put forward by the countries forming the Group of 77.

Dr Hutton pointed out that the "niggardly support" for the fund, at \$46m., was "even less than the estimated \$50m. spent on the UN conference itself and handed to elite scholars, bureaucrats and politicians and to hotel and airline owners".

In the paper "UNCSTD 1979 — How Much Science and Technology for Development?" delivered to ANZAAS



section 41 on History, Philosophy and Sociology of Science, Dr Hutton criticised the Australian position paper submitted to the UN conference.

He said that the paper failed to consider Australian underdevelopment problems and the need in this country for "development", defined as "meeting the needs of the most deprived". Dr Hutton said that there were two million Australians living below the poverty line. Australian Aborigines — "an underdeveloped periphery by any definition, lacking food, housing, health and education" — were completely ignored in the paper, he added.

"Australia's scientists and bureaucrats and the Australian national paper missed an exciting opportunity to illustrate how development could be approached for

the needy in a wealthy country and what science and technology would be useful in this task," Dr Hutton said.

"There was also little consideration of future problems — social, economic and environmental — arising for a modernised Australia and of the kinds of science and technology needed if a future Australia is to avoid major problems."

Dr Hutton explained some of the issues which formed the background to the UN conference:

"In the past, the path to development of the West has been the favored path, especially in the eyes of the developed countries. The less developed countries should establish modern scientific education, there should be a massive injection of technology mainly through transnational enterprises, and capital and energy-intensive industrialisation. The resultant increase in GNP will trickle benefits rapidly down to the masses to meet their needs!"

"However, many scholars and participants in less developed countries don't see it working this way.

"There is no 'trickle down' but, rather, increasing exploitation and inequality. Raw materials and labor are exploited in exchange for pollution and cultural annihilation. The poor are oppressed and much-needed technologies are withheld or restricted.

"Rather, more needed are infrastructures to select and assess suitable technologies, self-reliance and indigenous competence — equity through social policies. Perhaps the only way to get these things is to operate a moratorium on western modernisation technology transfer."

New President — but new Pacific policies?

It was not a foregone conclusion that the policy of France's new President, Mr Mitterrand, on that country's South Pacific territories would be radically different from his predecessor's.

A lecturer in Politics at Monash, Dr John Dalton, said this in an ANZAAS paper which surveyed the French presence in the South Pacific and Australia's position in relation to it.

Dr Dalton said that it should not be assumed that a Socialist President would "haul down the Tricolour" in the region quickly.

"Mitterrand faces the same phalanxes of national interests and lobbies which must give any French President pause, particularly a President who will be seeking to persuade the bourgeoisie that a Socialist President is not the advance scout of the Communists," he said.

France controls three territories in the South Pacific: French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and New Caledonia. A fourth territory with which France shared control with Britain, the New Hebrides, became independent as the new state of Vanuatu in 1980.

Dr Dalton said that the "familiar influences" of Catholicism and notions of a "civilising mission" were powerful ingredients in the establishment of a French Pacific Empire in the first half of the 19th century and they remained powerful factors reinforcing the French determination to retain a presence there.

"France's 'mission' in the South Pacific has been frequently stressed in recent years by prominent French politicians and administrators. The comforting myth that racism and colonialism cannot exist in France's overseas territories — which are legally part of France — has led to the belief that the French possessions in the South Pacific are har-

monious, multi-racial societies which enjoy the benefits of French language and culture," he said.

But there was a hard-nosed edge to France's continued presence in the region, Dr Dalton added.

French Polynesia was a significant military asset as a nuclear weapon testing site and New Caledonia was important to France economically — with immense mineral deposits — and militarily too, as a back-up facility for France's atomic testing facilities at Mururoa.

Dr Dalton said that a desire to safeguard the valuable assets of New Caledonia and French Polynesia greatly influenced France's policy on the decolonisation of the New Hebrides.

He said that the French and others had woven an "incredibly tangled web of diplomatic intrigue and political deceit" to delay and frustrate the birth of Vanuatu.

Domino theory mentality

"The heart of the matter, which explains a great deal of French intransigence and obstructionism, was the fact that French attitudes towards its territories in the Pacific have increasingly been dominated by a domino theory mentality — independence for one would lead to a chain reaction effect resulting in the collapse of the French Empire in the Pacific."

Dr Dalton said that Australia had been "schizophrenic" about the French in the South Pacific "viewing them sometimes as useful friends and allies in areas vital to Australia's interests and, at other times, as troublesome meddlers who refuse to face South Pacific realities". The question of French nuclear testing had been a source of contention between the two countries in the past.

Dr Dalton said that there were three positions that Australia could adopt on France's continued

presence in the Pacific: confrontation, collaboration or that of an "honest broker".

Discussing the "confrontationist" line, he said that Australia would suffer from too close an association with France.

"The French are noble but nimble allies and if Paris changed course suddenly then Australia could be left to inherit a legacy of bitterness and mistrust," he said.

"French promises of greater access to EEC markets for Australian products, especially primary products, have to be treated cautiously. The French like to think that Paris controls the EEC but that is certainly an exaggeration and, in any case, Australia also has significant economic and trading interests in the South Pacific which could be damaged by support for the French..."

"The French can always lower the Tricolour but Australia must forge permanent relations with our South Pacific neighbors and that fact must always guide our perceptions of Australia's role and behaviour in the region."

Dr Dalton suggested that Australia might play a role as an honest broker between France and her South Pacific territories if we could demonstrate that "despite our British heritage, we are not part of the alleged Anglo-Saxon conspiracy which seeks to drive the French from the Pacific and, in fact, Canberra speaks with an authentic Australian accent".

He said that Australia could help to persuade the French that there is still a role for France in the region in terms of aid, education, language and culture.

"Of course, whether the haughty French would be prepared to accept Australia, a country born of convicts and colonials, as an honest broker in this situation is another matter," he added.

Wage-fixing — a better system?

A move away from the present arbitration-dominated wage fixing system could have overall economic and industrial results which might be better, but could be worse, than the present system, Monash university's Deputy Chancellor, Dr J. E. Isaac told the recent ANZAAS Congress.

It would produce an interaction between collective bargaining and arbitration of a kind which would lead to a domination of the former, he said.

Dr Isaac, Deputy President of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, said: "The history of Australian industrial relations suggests that compulsory arbitration does not coexist comfortably with collective bargaining as equal partners.

"It seems that one or the other has to dominate industrial relations processes."

Dr Isaac said the present centralised wage fixing system was supported by both employers and the ACTU, and the Commonwealth Government "took an agnostic long term view of the problem". However, it argued that it was advisable to continue with a centralised system principally because the main parties had already expressed preference for it.

Alternative system

Consideration of an alternative system would take time and involve a thorough examination of the constitutional, institutional, legislative and historical context of Australian industrial relations.

The present wage fixing system, he said, imposed restrictions on individual unions, employers and tribunals and called for a degree of compliance and co-operation from all, including governments, which seemed to keep the system in a constant state of crisis.

"The justification for continuing with such a system must rest on whether any significant industrial and economic benefits can be said to accrue from it," he said. "A firm conclusion on this question does not come easily."

Critical to the viability of the system, he said, was the extent to which unions and employers were able to exercise restraint on their members.

Dr Isaac said support for a more decentralised "market" oriented wage-fixing system came from some economic journalists, academics and others, who suggested, often "as an act of faith rather than by realistic rational discourse," that such a system would promote better industrial relations and have generally more favorable effects on inflation, employment and productivity.

Discussing the case for greater flexibility in wage structure, he said he had not seen any recent studies, but international studies in the 1960s suggested that flexibility was not an essential requirement in labour allocation.

He made these points:

● Even in the absence of tribunals, the labour market would not behave in the mechanical manner desired by the

proponents of a flexible wage structure.

Demand and supply forces did operate, but the supply functions were more complex than was generally assumed by those who favored the market-oriented approach. In Australia, the high degree of concentration of the work force in a few centres, the extent of unionism and the predominantly occupational rather than industrial structure of unionism, militated against wide variability in wage movements.

● Widening skill differentials might do little to ease the shortage of skill unless training facilities and methods were equal to the task. Subsidised training might well be a more effective way of dealing with the supply of skill than higher skill differentials.

Discussing the suggestion that relative wages should be related to productivity movements, he said that, logically, this would mean that service industries with little scope for productivity increases, like universities and other teaching institutions, police and firefighting, public service and parliament, would lag behind electronic, chemical and various manufacturing industries.

"Quite apart from the industrial implications of such a development, in economic terms, it does not follow that high productivity industries need relatively more labour," he said. "It could be the opposite. That would depend on the elasticity of demand for the products of those industries. It is far from established that as a rule it would be economically desirable for wages to rise faster in industries with higher productivity."

The empirical evidence on decentralised systems under collective bargaining, he said, did not suggest that relative wage movements were correlated with productivity.

Effect on inflation

Referring to the effect of wage levels on inflation, Dr Isaac said the extent to which centralised wage determination had assisted in moderating inflation was a disputed issue.

"There are those who believe that indexation has sustained a higher level of wages and prices than might have otherwise occurred," he said.

"Those involved in the day-to-day settlement of industrial disputes and are restricted by the indexation principles, tend to believe otherwise."

The experience of a number of countries with different wage fixing arrangements, he said, seemed to support the view that inflation cannot be brought to heel quickly by wage restraint.

"It should also be remembered," he said, "that the source of acceleration of inflation in the last two years has been mainly international and government policy-induced price increases."

Issues in energy

Nuclear and coal-to-oil

Monash physicist Dr Alan Roberts told the ANZAAS Congress that the Australian Atomic Energy Commission had persistently over-estimated the size of future world demand for enriched uranium.

He said the Commission's estimate in 1975 for world demand by 1980 had been 114 per cent too high.

In the United States last year 16 planned nuclear stations were cancelled, he said, and 21 more may be cancelled this year.

Private enterprise, which was responsible for 80 per cent of electricity production in the US, now had strong doubts about the profitability of nuclear power.

Dr Roberts said that any uranium-enrichment industry in Australia could well cost the taxpayer up to \$1500 million with no certainty that it would pay its way.

Important new advances made at Monash University in the design of more efficient catalyst systems for the production of liquid fuels by hydrogenation of brown coal were outlined at ANZAAS by Professor Roy Jackson, of the Monash Chemistry department.

It was well recognised, he said, that efficient catalysis of the first step in coal hydrogenation could lead to large cost savings in plant construction if the reaction conditions could be made less severe. An efficient catalyst system could also lead to a better quality initial product which could be more easily upgraded into a material suitable for use as a refinery feed-stock.

The catalyst system he outlined involves the reaction of Victorian brown coal with solutions containing iron salts, together with a very small amount of tin salts.

Psychology — what's the use?



How much have pure and applied studies in psychology contributed to its professional practice? And how useful is the profession itself?

These were the two questions to which Emeritus Professor Ron Taft addressed himself in the presidential address delivered to Section 23 of ANZAAS.

Professor Taft said that the direct contribution of psychological research to psychological practice had been "thin".

A "crisis in confidence" in the practice of psychology partly stemmed, he said, from a feeling that psychological theory, even that with an applied orientation, was trivial and too far removed from practical needs.

"The gulf between the researcher and the practitioner is a wide one stemming from the different aims of the two," Professor Taft continued.

"Practitioners are concerned with making decisions for action in a particular context and often for a limited period of time. They may well be steeped in theory and academic knowledge, but when they need to make decisions they do not usually try to spell out the chain of propositions that leads to their decisions or recommendations and, if they did try, it would be obvious that there are gaps in the chain and also that some of the connections are arbitrarily established.

"On the other hand, the theoretician aims at providing through scholarship and research a set of propositions that supervene any particular context."

Professor Taft emphasised, however, that a training in general psychology was useful for the practitioner in several ways.

He said: "An education in psy-

chology or 'behavioural science' can provide a lot of general information, including measurement techniques, statistical methods and empirical generalisations based on the results of research findings. The psychologist also has been trained to be critical of loose terminology and is sensitised to the dangers of drawing conclusions on inadequate evidence.

"Psychology students are subjected to an intellectual climate during their studies that engenders certain attitudes and orientations towards their work. In the hurly burly of everyday practice much of this training is submerged when action decisions are made but it is hoped that something survives in the orientation of the practitioner that distinguishes him or her from a lay person and leads to the making of a unique contribution."

Professor Taft described the difficulties in assessing the usefulness of psychological practice.

Evaluation could be based on objective, specific criteria of the outcome of a psychological "intervention" or on subjective reactions to the intervention.

He said that objective valuation of psychological services required both a good design of the investigation and a clear understanding of the aim of the intervention, "both of which are often absent".

Professor Taft said that because of the difficulties of objective evaluation, the tendency today was to use subjective methods: "to investigate whether the clients are satisfied with the intervention and, sometimes, even whether the psychologist himself believes that the intervention was successful".

The 52nd ANZAAS Congress will be held at Macquarie University from May 10-14, 1982. Its theme: Australia's Industrial Future.

JULY DIARY

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

7: **ARTS & CRAFTS** — photography, sumi-e, embroidery, pottery, Chinese painting, rugweaving and macrame courses at the Monash Arts and Crafts Centre. Inquiries: ext. 3096.

7-10: **EXHIBITION** — John Brack. Drawings, works from the 1940's to 1980. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday to Friday. **Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

7-11: **PLAY** — "Watch on the Rhine", by Lillian Hellman, pres. by Monash Theatre Workshop. 7.30 p.m., **Union Theatre** (performance times vary — check ext. 3108).

8: **CONCERT** — ABC Monash Series No. 3: The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Harold Faberman; Gervase de Peyer — clarinet. Works by Charles Ives, Mozart and Debussy. 8 p.m. **RBH.** Admission: adults A.Res. \$9.50, B.Res. \$7.70, C.Res. \$5.70; students and pensioners A.Res. \$7.70, B.Res. \$5.70, C.Res. \$4.80.

9: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Government Policies in the Twentieth Century", by John Moriarty, Regional Director, Department of Aboriginal Affairs. 16: "The Aboriginal Development Commission, National Aboriginal Congress and the Land Councils", by Colin Bourke, Manager, Aboriginal Development Commission. 23: "Federal/State Relations in Aboriginal Affairs", by Eleanor Bourke. 30: "Aborigines and Education", by John Budby, Chairman, National Aboriginal Education Committee. All lectures at 1 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335. (All lectures repeated at 5.30 p.m., Hercus Lecture Theatre, University of Melbourne).

8-11: **DRAMA** — "The Tavern", presented by the Student Theatre Committee. 8 p.m. Admission: adults \$4.50, students \$2.50. **Alex. Theatre.** Group concessions available. Performances also July 15-18.

11: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Blue Series, 8-13 year-olds) — "Stronger than Superman". 2.30 p.m. **Alex. Theatre.** Admission: adults \$4, children \$3. Subscriptions still available.

13: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** — "Developments in Bi-Lingual Education in Singapore", by Mr Jim Wheeler, faculty of Education. 7.30 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R3.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2825/2925.

15: **SEMINAR** — "Financial Issues in International Operations" presented by department of Accounting and Finance. Registration fee: \$40. Further

information: Mrs L. McCusker, ext. 2324.

18: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Red Series) — "That Funny Man". 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. **Alex Theatre.** Admission: adults \$4, children \$3.

CONCERT — "Peter York and Ichthus in Concert", pres. by Evangelical Union. 7.30 p.m. **RBH.** Admission: adults \$5; students, pensioners, children under 15 \$3.

20: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Mc Jad (Melbourne Contemporary Jazz Art Duo). Tony Gould — piano, Keith Hounslow — cornet and flugelhorn. 1.15 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

21: **MONASH PARENTS GROUP** — Morning coffee, with guest speaker Mrs Joan Mason-Jones: "Parsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme". 10.30 a.m. **RBH.** Further information, tickets: Mrs Williams, 728 1061.

22: **LECTURE** — "Encounters with Traditional Healers", by A. A. Gde Muninjaya, Udayana University, Denpasar; "Folk Medicine in Sumba: A Critical Evaluation", by David Mitchell, Willsmere Hospital, Kew. Co-sponsored by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies and the Australia-Indonesia Association. 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

24-25: **MUSICAL** — "Balalaika", presented by Heritage Musical Theatre. 8 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m. on July 25. **Alex. Theatre.** Group concessions available. Bookings: 876 1061, 375 1925, 546 9350. Performances also July 30-31, and August 1, 6, 7 and 8. (Matinee at 2 p.m. on Aug. 8).

25: **CONCERT** — Six Band Festival, featuring the Melbourne Staff Band, with Salvation Army Bands from Box Hill, Camberwell, Moonee Ponds, Moreland, Macleod. 8 p.m. **RBH.** Admission: adults \$3, children \$1.

27: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Brian Brown Quintet. Brian Brown — soprano saxophone, flute; Bob Sedergreen — piano; Jeremy Alsop — electric bass; Virgil Donati — drums; Alex Pertout — percussion. 1.15 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

28: **A. A. CALWELL MEMORIAL LECTURE** — pres. by Monash ALP Club. Guest speaker — Neville Wran QC, Premier of New South Wales, introduced by Frank Wilkes MLA. 8 p.m. **RBH.** Admission free.

29: **LECTURE** — "Ships of Fools and Vessels of the Divine: Mental Hospitals and Traditional Healers in Bali", by Linda Connor, University of Sydney. "Curing the Community: The Response to Epidemic Illness", by Tuti Gunawan, Monash University. Co-sponsored by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies and the Australia-Indonesia Association. 8 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R4.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

31: **CONCERT** — PLC Senior School Concert presenting instrumental and choral items including "Kabalevsky Violin Concerto" and "Rachmaninov Piano Concerto". 8 p.m. **RBH.** Admission: adults \$4, students \$2.

Important dates

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

10: Second teaching round ends, Dip.Ed.

11: Second term ends for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's).

13: Second half-year begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.

Second half-year begins for LL.M. by coursework

Last date for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine VI for it to be classified as discontinued.

If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as failed. In exceptional circumstances the Dean

may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between July 13 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

Second half-year begins for Medicine V.

18: Second term ends for Medicine VI (Alfred students).

20: Third term begins for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's).

24: **Last date for second half-year course / subject / unit / changes.** After July 24 no student may take up a new subject or unit taught in the second half of the year, except with the permission of the Dean of the faculty, and on payment of a late change fee calculated at the rate of \$5 for up to one week late; \$10 for between one to two weeks late; \$20 for more than two weeks late.

Don't forget your entry for the Great Energy-Saving Competition: See page 2.

Doody's back



Photo: Rick Crompton

Sometime Monash Arts student and former teacher-turned-stripper, now widely-acclaimed dancer ... DOODY returns to Monash next week for a brief season at the Alexander Theatre.

'The Age' theatre critic Leonard Radic wrote recently that there is "more to 'Doody — The Stripper's

Progress' than meets the eye" — a view apparently shared by commentators in a number of cities where Doody has presented her life story.

Radic describes the hour-long one-woman performance as a journey of self-discovery, a 'parade to no-man's land', beginning in the sordid strip clubs of King's Cross, progressing through the cynicism of the sportsman's 'rorty night out', the Isadora Duncan bodily-self-expression phase, and culminating in what the dancer calls her 'statement'.

Here, according to Radic, is Doody's farewell to the world of stripping and the exploitation that goes with it.

Radic winds up his review: "The beautifully built Doody carries off her illustrated 'lecture' with style and flair. It is a good, entertaining, thoughtful show ..."

A 'Melbourne Times' critic — a woman — wrote:

"Put the word to many people and 'strip-tease' is an instant provocation: the likely responses may range from ocker fervour to patronising contempt to sounds of protest about woman a sexual object and so forth. Whatever, the actual dance acts of this particular show can offend no-one, and if it isn't always first-rate dancing, it is performed on a high level of joy and skill that is a sheer delight to watch."

The same writer comments "... (Doody) does have some interesting things to say about the attitudes of the law and those feminists with whom she's had contact ..."

"Doody — The Stripper's Progress" opens at the Alexander on Tuesday, July 14, and will be presented at 1.10 p.m. daily until Friday, July 17. Admission: \$4 (students \$2.50).

SCHOLARSHIPS

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

National Heart Foundation — Vacation Scholarships

Available to undergraduates to undertake research projects related to cardiovascular function and disease. Tenable for six to eight weeks. Value: \$85 per week. Applications close in Canberra on October 1.

Australian Kidney Foundation — Vacation Scholarships

Available to undergraduates to undertake research projects related to the kidney and urinary tract. Tenable for six to eight weeks. Value: \$500. Applications close in Canberra on October 1.

Australian National University — Vacation Scholarships

Available for third or later year undergraduates, to enable supervised research at ANU for at least eight weeks in December-February. Fares, Hall of Residence fees, and a weekly allowance are provided. Applications close in Canberra on August 28.

A sweet touch of Brazil

Tutor in the Spanish department, Denis Close, has done much to pioneer an enthusiasm for Brazilian music at Monash — and indeed in Australia — with a series of concerts over the last few years.

He has another concert planned, titled "The Brazilian Confection", to be presented in the Alexander Theatre on Monday, August 3. It follows on the heels of last year's "A Festival of Rhythm" which was booked out. The concerts are supported by a grant from the Vera Moore Fund. News of Denis's work in promoting Brazilian culture on the other side of the hemisphere has filtered back to Brazil with, as he describes it, "gratifying results".

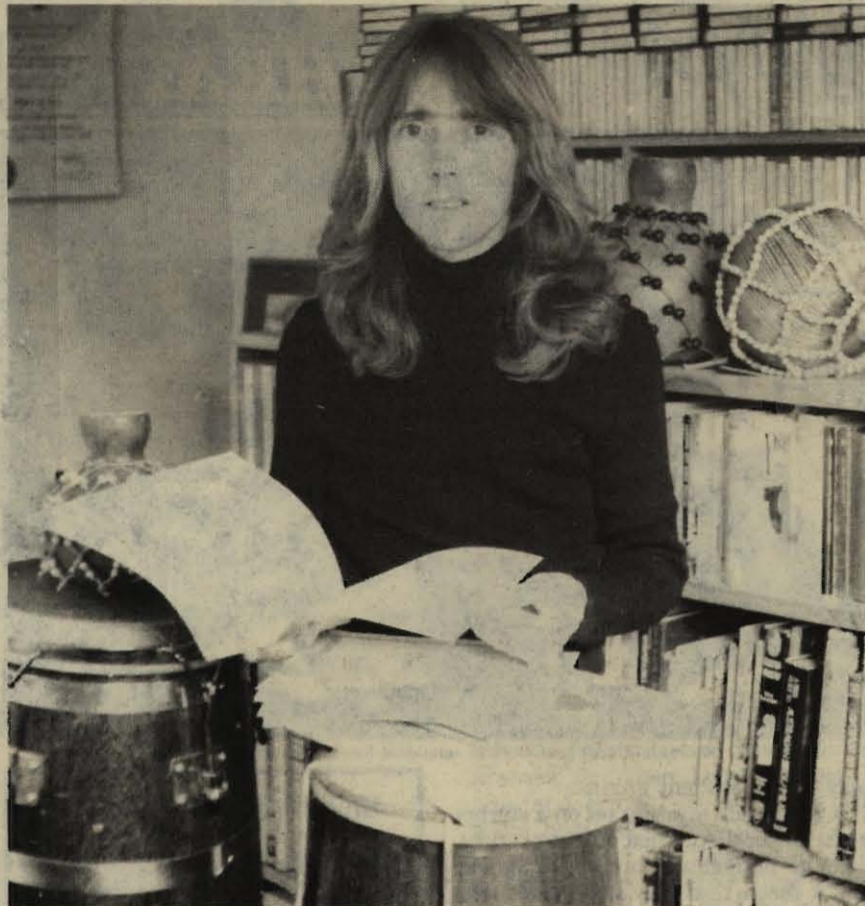
Sheet music

One of Latin America's largest music publishing companies, Fermato do Brasil, is planning to mention the Spanish department concerts in a musical dictionary which is being compiled. As well, the company has donated recently what Denis calls a "veritable mountain" of Brazilian sheet music.

"It is invaluable material opening up whole new areas to us," he says.

There have been other unexpected offshoots from the concerts.

Denis says: "The most important is the possibility of a program on ABC-FM radio in the not-too-distant future. The producers in Adelaide are always looking for 'new' areas of music and what we



● Concert producer Denis Close with some of the sheet music donated from Brazil. Traditional Latin American musical instruments are also in the photograph.

are doing in our shows is revealing aspects of Brazilian music unknown outside that country."

More than 30 performers will take part in "The Brazilian Confection" which Denis says "like the other

shows will emphasise diversity, authenticity, novelty and a 'rhythmic seduction'."

Tickets cost \$3 (\$2 for students) and bookings may be made at the Alexander Theatre.



● There's top pottery on show in Caulfield — and for those who want to try their own hand at it the Monash Arts and Crafts Centre offers classes in pottery throughout the year and during the Summer School. Contact ext. 3098 for further information.

Top ceramics on show

The Victorian Ceramic Group is holding its 11th annual exhibition of works by members in the Caulfield Arts Centre, 441 Inkerman Road, until July 12.

The exhibition provides a showcase of works by a wide cross-section of the 600 potters who form the group.

Works considered outstanding by a selection panel will be purchased for the Group's permanent collection which is currently housed in the Arts and Crafts Centre at Monash and in Union House at Melbourne University.

A release from the Group says that

the ceramics featured in the exhibition "will be of a conceptual as well as functional nature and will reflect the high standard of members' work."

It says that the annual exhibition "has stimulated Victorian potters to strive for higher standard of craftsmanship and has also provided an excellent opportunity for the community to experience and appreciate their ceramics".

Works in the exhibition will be for sale. The Caulfield Arts Centre is open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Christianity Week plans

Christianity Week will be held at Monash from July 27 to 31.

The theme of the Week is "Stop! Consider Christ" and lunchtime and evening activities are being organised to involve students and staff in discussion on Christianity.

Addresses will be given by Bryan Greenwood, a member of the Open Air Campaigners, at lunchtimes in Robert Blackwood Hall during the Week and former Monash student leader, Peter Costello, will address meetings in the Halls of Residence on the Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

There are plans, too, to set up a coffee shop which will be open from the Tuesday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.15 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Christianity Week is being organised by the Evangelical Union.

Medical lab. scientists meeting

The Australian Institute of Medical Laboratory Scientists is holding its Annual National Scientific Meeting at Melbourne University from August 19 to 21.

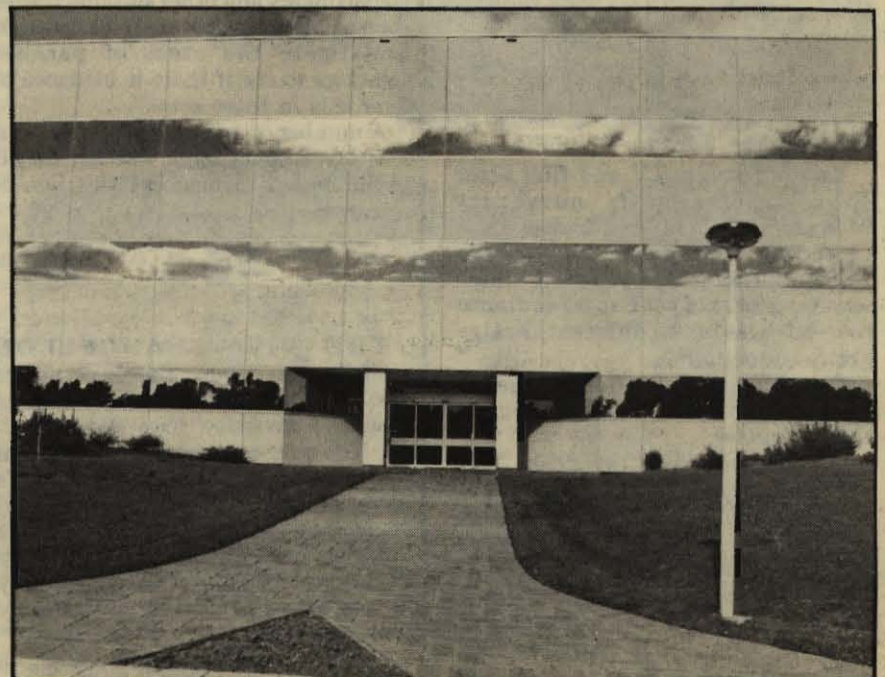
Invited speakers include:

- Dr Daniel Catovsky (Hammer-smith Hospital, London), who will participate in a workshop on morphological and cytochemical identification of leukaemias, reviewing the FAB classification.
- Dr Carl Burtis (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA), who will instruct in workshops on High Pressure Liquid Chromatography, Assay Calibration, and Quality Control.
- Dr Richard Lacey (England), an authority on resistant Staph aureus, who will participate in Microbiology sessions.
- Mr Laurie Marsh (New York), who is a pioneer in the work linking blood groups with chronic granulomatous disease. Mr Marsh will participate in Immunohaematology sessions.

For further details of the program and registration, contact: Jenny Condon, National Blood Group Reference Laboratory, Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 45 Poplar Road, Parkville. 3052. Phone 389 1397.

Physiology's eye-on-the-sky

Monash's Physiology building, constructed a few years ago, made a dramatic break from the architectural styles of other University buildings. The building's reflective surfaces mirror its environment — on the south-west frontier of the campus — with interesting effect as this study by Rick Crompton on a partly cloudy day shows. The cloud band at top is, in fact, "real".



Students revive two popular US plays



THEATRE

Student theatre comes alive this month with revivals of two plays by American playwrights who established their reputations in the first half of this century.

The plays are *Watch on the Rhine* by Lillian Hellman which is being presented by the Monash Theatre Workshop in the Union Theatre until Saturday, July 11; and *The Tavern* by George M. Cohan which is being presented by the Student Theatre Committee in the Alexander Theatre from tomorrow (July 8) until Saturday, July 18, Wednesday to Saturday.

"*Watch on the Rhine*" is set in a country house outside Washington circa 1940 and focuses on conflict between a German anti-Fascist and a Nazi sympathiser. It explores issues of morality, violence and fascism.

Among Lillian Hellman's other works are "The Children's Hour", "Little Foxes" and "The Autumn Garden". Many have been made into films and she has also written many screenplays. An incident in her life recorded in the autobiography "An Unfinished Woman", was portrayed in the recent film "Julia" for which Vanessa Redgrave won an Academy Award. "Little Foxes" was revived recently on Broadway with Elizabeth Taylor in the cast.

The Monash production is being directed by Rachel Teesdale-Smith who recently moved to Melbourne from Adelaide where she studied drama and worked extensively in semi-professional theatre.

Monash Theatre Workshop is a student-run group which this year has presented the successful lunchtime shows, "Foiled Again"/"Knit One, Pearl One" and "Love's the Best Doctor"/"Shadow of the Glen".

Performance times are: today (Tuesday) 1.10 p.m., 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday 1.10 p.m., 5.45 p.m.; Friday, 1.10 p.m.; Saturday 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Tickets cost \$1.50 for student, \$2.50 others.



Terry McDermott ... as 'Flexitime' audiences remember him — back at the Alex. as director of 'The Tavern'.

Leading stage, TV and film actor Terry McDermott, currently Monash's director-in-residence, is directing "The Tavern" for the Student Theatre Committee which was formed this year to co-ordinate the activities of the different theatre groups on campus.

"The Tavern" is the first production under the co-operative supervision of the committee.

First performed in the 1920s "The Tavern" quickly became George M. Cohan's most popular play even though he is best remembered today for his musical productions. Mr McDermott discovered a script of it while working for the Melbourne Theatre Company and, impressed by its potential for revival, suggested the



● Student cast members in rehearsal for 'Watch on the Rhine'.

play to the student groups.

It is a comic mystery set on a stormy night in rural America of last century. Strange happenings occur throughout and it seems that only a vagabond who has mysteriously appeared at the beginning knows what is going on. The central mystery is: Who is the vagabond?

Rod Charls as the Vagabond heads an all-student cast.

Performance time is 8 p.m. and tickets cost \$2.50 for students, \$4 others.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be out for Open Day, August 1.

Copy deadline is early — Wednesday, July 22.

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

Odds and

THE UNIVERSITY'S expertise is called on by the community in a variety of ways and the latest, it has been reported, is to join in the hunt for a so-described "panther" causing panic in Pakenham.

Several sightings of the Pakenham panther have been reported and local councillor Ted Owen wants them investigated.

According to the *Berwick Times*, Cr Owen successfully moved at a recent Pakenham Council meeting "that the Wildlife and Lands Departments and other suitable bodies such as Monash University be asked to investigate the areas of panther sightings to see if there is evidence of tiger cats in those areas".

A number of departments have been a little bit cagey about whether they'd be interested in pursuing this lion of research.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

replied to the London elderly pensioner who wrote to "the cowardly students of Monash University" (see *Reporter* 3-81) following reports she had read in the British Press of Prince Charles's reception at Monash when he received an honorary degree on April 16. The V-C enclosed a copy of the *May Reporter* placing the events of that day in perspective and has received a reply from the lady which reads in part: "My remarks were meant directly to

the students who were evidently offensive to Prince Charles and my apologies to the students who had no part in such behaviour.

"What an interesting magazine the 'Monash Reporter' is: I will have great pleasure in showing it to my relatives.

"Thank you for bearing with me and I wish you all peace and success."

ANY STARRY-EYED ideas on possible broadcasting applications of the national communications satellite system proposed for Australia?

A Task Force on Broadcasting Development has been established within the Department of Communications "to conduct further studies of satellite broadcasting to assist in the development of effective policies to meet Australia's broadcasting needs".

A key aspect of this work is the identification of "realistic" uses of any additional broadcasting facilities. One of the chief uses of the satellite system will be to carry existing television and radio programs to areas currently served either inadequately or not at all.

The Task Force has asked the University for comment. A copy of the letter with more specifics on the kinds of ideas it is seeking is being held in the Information Office.

THERE ARE to be no "free" hospitals in Australia, it seems likely, and the same cold shoulder will greet (ill) visitors to Britain.

Activities to mark Clarke Centenary

Several events — including one at Monash — are being planned to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Marcus Clarke, described as Australia's first great novelist.

On the day, Sunday, August 2, an inscribed plaque will be unveiled on Clarke's grave by one of his descendants and the newly-discovered silent film of his celebrated novel, *For the Term of His Natural Life*, will be screened free of charge, at a city cinema. Requests for tickets may be made to Dennis Davison, senior lecturer in English (ext. 2135), who is a member of the Clarke Centenary Committee.

Clarke's work as a poet, song writer, playwright, short story writer and prolific journalist is not so well known. To demonstrate the diversity of his work the English department will present a program of selections from his writings, some of them unpublished, on Friday, July 31 at 8 p.m. in the English Drama Studio.

Mimi Colligan and Alan Dilnot will sing some of Clarke's songs and scenes will be included from an unperformed play recently located in Sydney by Ian McLaren who is publishing a Clarke bibliography.

The program is being devised and directed by Dr Davison and will be presented by the English Department Players.

The British Government has decided (from October 1 probably) to withdraw benefits under the National Health Scheme for visitors seeking hospital treatment.

Persons not ordinarily resident in the UK — and that includes people employed for short terms such as visiting lecturers, and students — will be required to pay for hospital treatment and assorted other health services.

Visitors will continue to be treated free of charge as out-patients in hospital accident and emergency or casualty departments and will receive free ambulance services in emergency cases. However, charges will apply if they are subsequently admitted as in-patients.

While the new regulations will not apply to general medical, dental and ophthalmic services, practitioners will be expected to charge as private patients those categories of people required to pay the new hospital charges.

People not employed will have to be resident in Britain for three years to qualify for benefits.

Exemptions from the new charges are currently being decided. Among those that have been mentioned to date are the treatment of communicable diseases, the treatment of people from countries with which the UK has a reciprocal health agreement — and individuals compulsorily detained under the Mental Health Act.

... ends.