

# Monash installs new Chancellor



• The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin (right), accompanies Sir George Lush to the Chancellor's chair at the start of the installation ceremony.

"George Lush is by common acclaim an outstanding judicial lawyer on the Victorian Supreme Court, highly respected for his ready grasp of detail in complicated cases, for his conspicuous honesty of mind, and for his incisiveness which he combines with an engaging sense of humour . . .

"... Monash University is indeed fortunate and honoured to have (him) at its head."

So the Deputy-Chancellor, Dr Joe Isaac, welcomed Sir George Lush at his installation as Chancellor held in conjunction with the Economics and Politics graduation ceremony on March 18.

Dr Isaac said:

"George Lush comes with a long and distinguished reputation in the law, as a barrister and a judge. He graduated at the University of Melbourne in 1933 and was called to the Bar in 1935. His career at the Bar was interrupted by the War. He served in the infantry rising from

private to captain and saw service in the Middle East and in New Guinea.

"Despite a busy practice, which included appearance before the Privy Council, he maintained an interest in legal education and lectured in Mercantile Law at the University of Melbourne for many years.

"He took silk in 1957.

"He was a Commissioner of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission from 1961 to 1966 and President of the Medico-Legal Society of Victoria in 1962/63. He was Chairman of the Victorian Bar Council and President of the Australian Bar Association from 1964 to 1966.

"He became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1966, a position he still holds. He was knighted for his services to the law in 1979."

Sir George is no stranger to Monash: he was a member of Council from 1969 to 1974.



## MONASH REPORTER

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# Banking: the safe career shortchanged

Traditionally banking has provided a well-defined and secure career path for employees, males in particular.

In years past, the young "Bank Johnny" joining the organisation from school could expect to work his way up to accountant or branch manager level and then, perhaps, on to a senior position in head office.

The last few years have seen profound changes in banking, however, a chief effect of which has been the elimination of career paths for the majority of bank employees.

The changing labour market in the banking industry is the subject of an inquiry conducted by two Monash academics — Dr John Hill, lecturer in Administrative Studies, and Dr Bob Birrell, senior lecturer in Sociology. The project is supported by the Vice-Chancellor's Special Research Fund. Research assistant Johanna Cook is employed on the work.

The study follows one by Dr Hill on industrial relations in the private banking industry. His recently published book *From Subsistence to Strike* (University of Queensland Press) traces the history of the Australian Bank Officers' Association, now the Australian Bank Employees' Union. It examines the organisation's transformation from a mild-mannered association to a militant trade union affiliated with the ACTU, whose members have been prepared to engage in industrial action.

Part of the new study involves a wide-ranging survey of Victorian bank officers to determine, among other points, their career aspirations and how they

perceive the new "ball game" in their industry; their attitudes on a range of issues including technological change; and the steps they would be prepared to take to safeguard their employment.

Dr Hill says that what has emerged in the banking industry is a "dual labour market".

At the top end is a small sector, the members of which have well-paid, satisfying jobs. Increasingly, entry to this primary labour market is not via "the ranks" but through "body-snatching" of qualified employees from other firms or directly from tertiary education.

The balance of the banking labour force — the secondary labour market — is a pool of semi-skilled operatives whose employment the banks are quite satisfied to see as short-term and part-time.

Once, banks sought to "lock in" the commitment of their employees with incentives such as low interest loans and cheap housing. These non-income "perks" apply now to far fewer employees, and increasingly will be confined to members of the primary labour market.

• Continued page 2

## Forest first

The first detailed Australian rainforest "inventory" is being compiled by Monash geographers for the Australian Conservation Foundation.

This investigation and documentation of rainforests is being supported by a \$25,000 World Wildlife Fund grant. It will be carried out in 1983 by Dr Peter Kershaw, senior lecturer; Mr Garry Werren, tutor; and Mr Martin Schulz, a wildlife officer.

The project aims to determine the past and present extent of rainforests, their tenure and condition, and component plant and animal species.

Most importantly, the report will include recommendations for rainforest conservation.

• A resource equal to the Great Barrier Reef, page 7.



*'I've been in some low dives!'*

... And now the centre pages of Monash Reporter!  
The Weddell seal of Antarctica — 'the champion mammalian diver' — has been yielding up a few secrets on what happens to its body when it goes diving for spans of up to 72 minutes. An expedition with a difference, page 6.

## Beautiful Brahms

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the composer Brahms' birth.

To mark the occasion, the Brahms Chamber Music Festival is to be held at Robert Blackwood Hall in April/May — the most ambitious musical event ever staged at Monash.

One of the world's leading chamber music groups, The Rowe Quartet of the US, has flown in to participate.

The good news is: all concerts are FREE. The details, page 12.





There was a surprise in store for Sir Richard Eggleston at the Monash Law School annual staff dinner held late last year on the eve of Sir Richard's retirement as Monash Chancellor.

The faculty presented Sir Richard with a secretly commissioned volume of legal essays — entitled *Well and Truly Tried* — published in his honor. Edited by Professor Enid Campbell, Professor Louis Waller and Mrs Gretchen Kewley, the volume contains contributions by distinguished academic and judicial figures from around the world on aspects of evidence — the field which Sir Richard has researched. The project had its birth in an idea of Mr Neville Turner, Law senior lecturer.

Sir Richard this year retains his link with the Law faculty, as a consultant teaching in the area of problems of proof.

• Above: Dean of Law, Professor Bob Baxt, prepares to present Sir Richard and Lady Eggleston with a copy of *'Well and Truly Tried'* (The Law Book Company).

## Sir Richard retires

Monash Council has paid tribute to Sir Richard Eggleston's leadership of the University as Chancellor for the past eight years.

Sir Richard retired from the position early last month. His successor is Sir George Lush, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

A Minute of Appreciation adopted at Council's March meeting reads:

"(Sir Richard) brought to Monash the wisdom and experience gained during a distinguished career in the law, a career in which he made valuable contributions as a jurist, teacher and scholar, and through his involvement in the arts and community affairs."

The Minute quotes Council member Sir James McNeill who said: "Sir Richard conducted meetings of Council with tact, tolerance and forbearance for which he earned the respect and gratitude of all members."

It continues:

"During many a long, earnest debate, he demonstrated that rare gift of a truly

good chairman — the ability to encourage every member to contribute positively to discussion while never letting his hands slip from a firm grip of the reins of orderly proceedings.

"His style of leadership was easy and relaxed — Sir Richard never allowed the pomp or trappings of office to interfere with the proper governance of the University.

"He never interfered with the day-to-day running of the University, although he was always available for consultation. His door in the Law School was open to all who sought his advice.

"Outside the Council Chamber, Sir Richard will be remembered by most members for his warmth, wit and wisdom and a seemingly endless repertoire of apt anecdotes."

The Minute recorded that Sir Richard had chaired 72 of the 81 meetings of Council held during his term of office. And he presided at 36 graduation ceremonies at which he shook the hands of some 10,000 new graduates.

# A revolution in banking labour

• Continued from page 1.

Says Dr Hill: "A high turnover rate in the secondary labour market does not now worry the banks. Normally the longer a person stays in a job the greater is the development of his career aspirations. Increasingly there are no positions that will satisfy these aspirations."

Some figures show the face of change: Female employees have been seen traditionally as less likely to "carry through" a career than males. Immediately post-war some 10 per cent of the bank workforce was female. Today that figure is 55 per cent.

There is also a higher proportion of part-timers — 11 per cent now — and it is likely that this will increase further.

What has brought about this "revolution" in the banking labour market?

One of the driving factors in recent years, says Dr Hill, has been the Australian banks' realisation that they must run a tighter, more profitable operation in the face of both domestic competition from non-bank financial institutions and foreign competition foreshadowed by the Campbell Inquiry. This has led to the recent mergers and an examination of the emphasis of operations and their labour-intensiveness.

Australian banking has been heavily labour-intensive. Ten years ago some 70 per cent of ongoing costs were labour costs.

One method of bringing that figure down has been to restructure branch banking. The regional rationalisation being carried out by all banks is termed, variously, area banking or networking.

Key branches are being established which handle a given area's "significant" business, such as corporate finance, overdrafts, travel and the like. Associated with these large central branches are "feeders" which act more or less as "cash shops". Operation of these does not require staff with the same levels of skill as formerly needed.

At the same time, the private banks have been redirecting their energies away from consumer banking into the more profitable "wholesale" end —

that of corporate finance and merchant banking.

Dr Hill says that the effect of new technology in this industry reorganisation has not yet been so much in lost jobs as in the changed nature of work, reinforcing the need for people with reduced levels of skill.

The dual labour market does seem to be tailor-made for the banks' emerging operations — but there are negative implications for them, as well as their employees, in its development.

"Banks still rely to some extent on 'upfront' people and there will be the problem of keeping their morale high and achieving good service," he says.

Also there is the question of banks maintaining their "bastions of establishment" image.

"The banks are very conscious of their public profile and may not want to be seen as introducing a 'fast food' mentality to an industry long viewed as a desirable avenue of permanent employment."

### Historical decline

Dr Hill sees a final "shattering" of the bank employee career path as part of an historical decline in the status of bank officers linked to some degree with the increasing urbanisation of Australia.

Half a century ago, some 75 per cent of bank officers worked in rural communities. There the banker (particularly one at a senior level) was a key figure in the community, integral to its economic life (needless to say) but also its social and civic affairs.

Today, 80 per cent of bank officers work in the anonymity of urban areas where their neighbours may not even know what their job is, let alone hold them in special esteem.

There has also been a change, Dr Hill argues, in the way in which the community measures status — away from what a person does towards what he earns. Bankers merit no elevated place by that yardstick.

## Words of advice, and the year is away

Robert Blackwood Hall was packed for one of the best-attended Orientation Program opening ceremonies in recent years.

Welcoming the new students were the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, chairman of the Joint Orientation Committee, Professor David Kemp, and various officers of the Union, the Monash Association of Students and the Australian Union of Students.

And midway through the proceedings the then Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, hawking for a few votes perhaps, took time off from the election campaign to phone through his welcome, on cue. So it was said anyway.

Professor Martin said that most students saw university as the gateway to the career of their choice.

"However, you must not forget that being at a university offers a much wider range of interests and activities than just those of the lecture theatre or the laboratory.

"University is much more than an

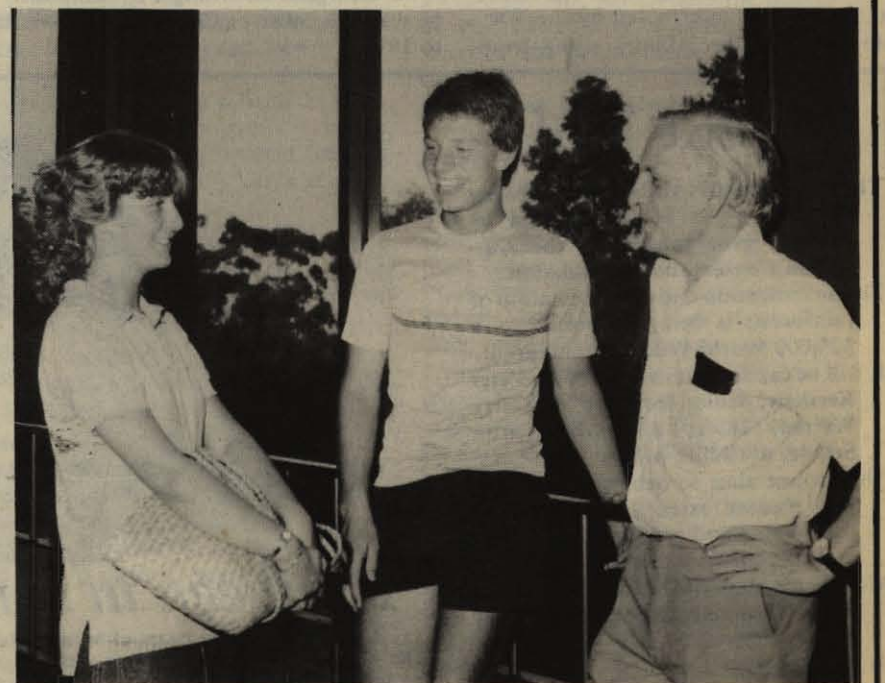
academic treadmill. As well as getting good marks, success means staying sane, being healthy and having some fun.

"Clubs and societies, sporting activities, Union nights and other functions will all provide much needed recreation and the opportunity of making lifelong friends, developing new interests and preparing yourselves in the widest sense for the future."

Professor Martin told the new students that their lecturers would be "determined to train you to think logically, to make you evaluate arguments critically and tackle problems creatively and with imagination".

"They will be urging you to analyse evidence dispassionately, to seek the truth and then make it known. You will find your courses are challenging and designed to stretch your mind to the limit," he said.

• In our photo, Dean of Arts, Professor John Legge, talks to new students Nick Leaver and Lou Lonie at the Arts faculty introduction.





Amazing!  
Before  
your  
eyes!

History  
turns

full  
circle

In 1983 a film like "Ghandi" gives the spectacular touch to an event in history, wrapping up "education" for its audiences in a format compatible with a good Saturday night out.

Last century, a kindred experience — one visually exciting and blending entertainment with education — could be had at the local cyclorama.



• Mimi Colligan unrolls a copy of the sketch on which the Melbourne 1841 cyclorama is based. Photo: Rick Crompton.

## Melbourne 1841 — the survivor

Mimi Colligan's research has led to the "rediscovery" of possibly the only surviving example of cycloramic art in Australia — and the hope that one day it may be exhibited.

It is the cyclorama of Melbourne in 1841 which was on display in the Aquarium Annexe of the Royal Exhibition Building from 1892 until some time in the 1920s.

When it first went on show, viewers were invited to proceed from the exhibition area to the dome of the main hall. There they could compare the humble village depicted inside with the bold, gold-rich city emerging outside.

Now, Ms Colligan and others excited by "the find" hope that the cyclorama will be restored and put back on show so that future generations can make similar historical comparisons. They believe that it could be a star attraction of the Victorian Sesquicentenary.

The canvas is in the La Trobe collection of the State Library of Victoria. Water damaged in the fire that destroyed its home, the cyclorama was a gift of the Exhibition Building trustees to the Library in 1956. It remained rolled up until relatively recently when Ms Colligan's research excited curiosity in it and a new appreciation of its significance.

The Melbourne 1841 cyclorama is 36m x 4m, about a quarter of the size of the ventures mounted by Howard H. Gross.

It was commissioned by the Victorian Government of John Hennings, a German-born scenic artist who arrived in the colony in 1855 and worked at the Theatre Royal.

Hennings based his painting on a panoramic pencil and wash sketch (6m x 1/2m) by Samuel Jackson, architect and builder of many early banks and churches in the Port Phillip district. Among his buildings were the first Scots Church and St Francis's. This sketch is now in the research room of La Trobe Library.

"Rational amusement" is how Ph.D. student in History, Mimi Colligan, describes what the cyclorama could offer its patrons for a not inconsiderable 2/- admission.

Ms Colligan's research is on popular entertainment in Melbourne in the 19th and early 20th centuries. She is concentrating on two "forgotten" forms — cycloramas which were trampled under in the rush to the movies, and waxworks where Queen Victoria and Ned Kelly "entertained", cheek by jowl.

Cyclorama is the American equivalent of the English Panorama. The former joined Australian vocabulary because the entertainment concept was sold to local entrepreneurs by an American, Howard H. Gross.

The "entertainment" was a large illusionistic painting (often about 130m by 17m) which lined the walls of a circular exhibition space and gave a 360° view of an event in history, usually a bloody battle, or a great city such as Constantinople, Paris or Rome.

Patrons would be enveloped by the scene from an observation deck in the centre of the auditorium. The spectacle was often heightened by "props" in the foreground and sound and lighting effects. And for good measure, a lecturer informed patrons on what they were witnessing.

Ms Colligan says that the cyclorama's search for realism looked forward to cinema. The art form looked back to a Scottish painter, Robert Barker, who in 1789 devised a form of curvilinear perspective.

Europeans and North Americans took cycloramas to their hearts in the 19th

Says Ms Colligan: "The story is that Jackson sat in, or on, a revolving barrel on the half completed walls of Scots Church at the corner of Russell and Collins Streets to sketch a 360° view of Melbourne in July, 1841."

The sketch was bought in 1888 by the Government which called tenders for it to be photographed and enlarged, for display at the Imperial Exhibition in London.

Ms Colligan says it seems that, apart from an 1889 albumen-print by St Kilda photographer Philip Turner, it was left to Hennings to enlarge the sketch by paint rather than photography. This he did for a 500 guinea fee.

She says: "Hennings's realisation of the scheme is more theatrical and romantic than Jackson's. He paints in bright colours and gives greater emphasis to topographical features such as the distant hills, and the meeting of the Yarra and Salt Water Creek."

She says that, if the cyclorama were re-mounted, people could enjoy identifying still-recognisable features such as the Yarra, La Trobe's Cottage and the view from the corner of Russell and Collins.

The Victoria and Albert Museum in London recently restored a panorama of Rome 1824 (the painting is about the same size as Melbourne 1841) and put it on display.

Some of the 19th century commercial ventures withstood the cinema's advance and still earn their keep. The Battle of Waterloo is relived continuously from 10a.m. each day in Brussels as is the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania and the Battle of Atlanta in Georgia. In the middle of a Dutch winter, visitors to The Hague can enjoy a pleasant beach scene thanks to a cyclorama.

Ms Colligan would welcome contact with anyone who remembers parting with 1/- to view Melbourne 1841 alongside marine life in Carlton.

century. By the closing decades, the newly prospering colony of Australia was ripe for a salesman with a bright new amusement idea. Enter Mr Gross.

The first cycloramas opened in George Street, Sydney, and Eastern Hill, Melbourne in 1889. They were enormously popular. The Eastern Hill cyclorama claimed an audience of 700,000 for its "Battle of Waterloo" exhibition in four years; Melbourne's population at the time was 400,000.

A second cyclorama opened in Melbourne in 1891 with "The Siege of Paris" in Little Collins Street in what is now George's Hostess Store (parts of the foundations and lower walls survive).

By mid-1890s a "circuit" had been developed by Gross in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, operated by local businessmen.

In 1892 a Victorian Government-sponsored cyclorama — depicting a scene of Melbourne 1841 — was added as an attraction at the Aquarium Annexe of the Exhibition Buildings. The painting has been the source of an exciting rediscovery (see separate story). The building in which it was displayed burned in 1953 and where it stood is now a car park.

The Depression of the 1890s and the arrival of the cinema meant sudden death for the commercial ventures. By about 1920 cycloramas had all but passed from popular memory and the huge buildings which had housed them had, before demolition, become cinemas, boxing rings, skating rinks and the like.

Ms Colligan's interest (she even refers to it as an "obsession") in cycloramas was fostered by a simple task she did while working as a research assistant in the English department in 1979.

Ian Launson, who is researching 19th century Melbourne theatre, asked her to check whether George's Little Collins Street store was once the site of a cyclorama.

"I was naturally interested to find out what this form of entertainment was and my fascination with it has grown from there," she says.

She has a newly-developed interest in waxworks, too, particularly the history of the Melbourne Waxworks which stood at 206 Bourke Street and was at one time owned by Frank Thring's grandfather, Mr Kreitmayer.

Ms Colligan is piecing together her history of popular entertainment from such sources as advertisements and reviews in newspapers and other publications in the La Trobe Collection of the State Library, material in the Victorian Public Records Office, company records and an "expanding network of people", often relatives of people associated with cycloramas and located initially via a reconnoitre of the phone book.

Her research has been supervised by Dr John Rickard and Dr Marian Aveling, of History.

Ms Colligan has other strings to her bow. She is a research assistant on the Australian Dictionary of Biography project, working with Dr Geoff Serle, and is contributing to the history project for the Australian Bicentenary. This latter study has sharpened her expertise on Melbourne pubs in 1838!



# Class in Australia

A new book by a Monash sociologist is set to cause controversy over issues of class in Australia — specifically, what ideas members of different classes hold on key topics, and how they come to hold them.

Dr Chris Chamberlain says that the conclusions of his book *Class Consciousness in Australia* (published by George Allen and Unwin in the *Studies in Society* series) challenge the traditional Marxist challenge of the permeation of ruling class ideas through other classes — an analysis which has become an orthodoxy in Australian sociological literature even among scholars not strictly Marxist.

But Dr Chamberlain emphasises that his work is not an attack on the values of the Left.

“What the book says is that Left-wing scholars have made a misleading analysis of what goes on in society. They thus have a weak understanding of what they’re up against in achieving change,” he says.

His hope is that “Class Consciousness” will shift the lines of debate in Australian sociology about the sources and character of class “imagery”.

There are three competing theories in the debate, all dealing with the extent to which what Marx termed “ruling ideas” penetrate the consciousness of members of subordinate classes. In his book Dr Chamberlain uses the names commonly used in the literature for two of these theories — hegemonic and quasi-hegemonic — and calls the third structural theory.

His research is an empirical investigation of the explanatory power of the three theories.

Consistent with each theory, he predicts a likely pattern of thinking of members of four classes — upper, upper middle, middle and working — on “core” issues: private property and the market economy; the political system and direct action; trade unions and strikes; and perceptions of class structure and class inequalities.

He then tests these predictions “in the field” through detailed interviews with some 220 people in Melbourne.

His conclusion is that structural theory stands up the best.

## Three theories

**What, then, are these three arguments?**

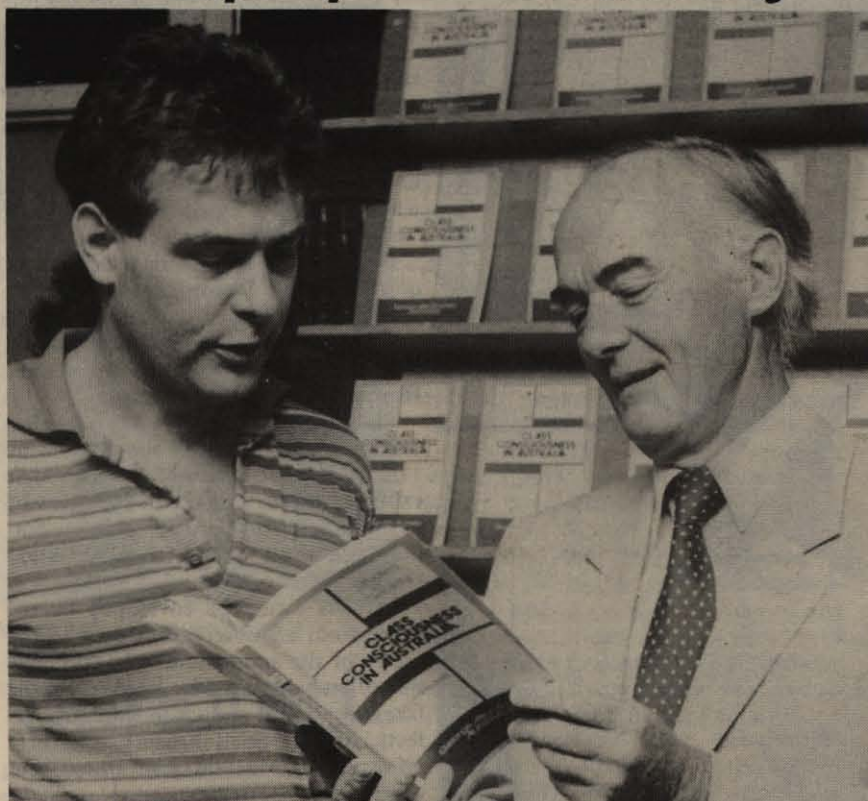
Dr Chamberlain says that **hegemonic theory** has its origin in a long tradition of Western social and political thought which has argued that those who own the means of production disseminate ideas designed to legitimate existing social, economic and political arrangements.

The gist of the theory is that there is widespread penetration of the ruling culture and the principal instruments of this are the capitalist-owned print and electronic mass media. Educational and religious institutions are others.

This widespread penetration of ideas yields what is called a “false consciousness” in subordinate classes — a blunter term might be that they are duped — which thwarts any class-based opposition to “the system”.

Dr Chamberlain says that hegemonic theory is widely accepted in Australian scholarship. It underlies the writing of committed Marxist scholars such as

## A new book claims to knock down the popular theory



● Author Chris Chamberlain (left) with David Scott, publisher of the magazine *Australian Society*, who launched ‘Class Consciousness in Australia’ at the Monash Bookshop.

Connell, Playford and McQueen. Moreover, a number of influential non-Marxist thinkers, among them Wild and Edgar, accept that the “ruling culture” works in a significant sense.

## Experience important

**Structural theory**, on the other hand, argues that class imagery is essentially the outcome of, and embedded in, experience. It emphasises the importance of what happens to people in their lives and their location in the system as the important elements in the formation of their ideas.

“This account says that people’s own lives are the backbone of their understanding of the world,” says Dr Chamberlain.

“The argument, of course, is not that media messages can never have any influence under any circumstances. It has to be acknowledged that they may be influential in transmitting information about events or places of which people have no direct knowledge — such as, for example, events in Afghanistan — and it must be accepted that they may be influential in reinforcing or embellishing beliefs people already hold, or even in transmitting information of a more factual or apolitical character.

“However, the argument is that they are not a **primary** source of core class imagery.”

In short, by this explanation, people selectively interpret media messages: they hear what they want to hear.

According to this second line of thinking there is divergence in class imagery, because different class positions give rise to different interests and experiences.

**Quasi-hegemonic theory** is a modification of the “ruling culture” argument and the position most widely-held in US and UK sociological literature. It is a minority position in Australian sociology.

This theory holds that there is partial but not total penetration of ruling ideas.

“It contends that although general principles and abstract assumptions in the ruling culture are effectively transmitted in the mass media, subordinate classes also have their direct experience and primary social contacts as alternative and conflicting sources of social imagery,” says Dr Chamberlain.

The net result, then, is that working class people hold rather confused and ambivalent views about the present social order. This confusion, rather than hegemonic theory’s false consciousness, renders the social order stable.

## Ruling ideas

One of the necessary tasks Dr Chamberlain tackles in his research is outlining the characteristics of ruling ideas.

**Among the central ideas he identifies are these:**

● **On the present economic order** — its maintenance is both sensible and desirable. It is stressed that the relationship between employers and employees should be essentially harmonic: the two sides should “pull together” as a team for the benefit of all. However, both sides do not have equal responsibility for or control over what happens in industry. On

the contrary, legitimate control and authority are firmly vested in the hands of those who own, because they own.

● **On the present political order** — capitalism is synonymous with liberal-democratic arrangements. It is emphasised that these present institutions are without peer in that they facilitate effective and stable government and allow all adults to have a say in how the country is run. The right to take direct action is nominally upheld. Specific instances of its use are inappropriate, unnecessary or downright wrong, however.

● **On trade unions and strikes** — it is celebrated that unions have a right to exist but it is also a clear underlying theme, in dominant ideas that they cause a lot of unnecessary trouble and are generally a disruptive force in Australian society. Ruling ideas do not deny, in principle, the right of workers to strike, but they nonetheless always believe that it is the wrong time to use that right.

● **On class** — dominant ideas have it that Australia is a classless society. Inequality is not denied but it is held that wealth and power are allocated on essentially a meritocratic basis.

Dr Chamberlain designed a questionnaire to explore the acceptability of such notions among a stratified, random sample of some 220 people taken from Federal electoral rolls. He predicted a set of outcomes according to each theory: if the hegemonic theory were to hold up he was seeking a 70 per cent support across all classes for ruling ideas.

The empirical evidence, he says, “knocks out” hegemonic theory. The quasi-hegemonic account fares rather better and structural theory stands up “by far the best”.

## Union ‘support’

He says that his questioning on trade unions and strikes yields the most significant support for his conclusions. This is the area in which it is commonly held that the inculcation of ruling ideas has been the most successful. Opinion poll evidence would point in this direction but Dr Chamberlain says that his detailed survey has “rounded out the picture”.

Working class people as a rule will say that they don’t like strikes, he says, but in follow-up questioning will give their reasons in terms of the personal problems strikes can cause — the family suffering through lack of finance. At the same time, however, they condone the use of the strike as an industrial tactic and believe that they gain overall from union membership. Questioning on the power of unions reveals that it is the power of certain union leaders, rather than the organisations themselves, of which people are likely to disapprove.

Says Dr Chamberlain: “My evidence shows that members of the subordinate classes are not as indoctrinated by the media as hegemonic theory would have it and not as confused as quasi-hegemonic theory would say.

● Continued next page



# Tax reduction needed, not public works

**A reduction in taxation, not expenditure on public works.**

That's the action governments should be taking at a time like the present of prolonged depression and unemployment due to inadequacy of demand, according to a distinguished Australian economist, **Dr Colin Clark**.

Dr Clark was delivering the occasional address at an Economics and Politics graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall at which he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Economics degree.

Dr Clark said: "The way (for governments to sufficiently increase demand) is not by ambitious public works which take so long to prepare that they will only create employment three or four years in the future — as was our experience in the 1930s — but by deficit spending which under present circumstances would have little or no inflationary effect."

He continued: "What we should be doing is not increasing public expenditure — new projects or services of any kind, once created, are very hard politically to discontinue — but making very large, strictly temporary, reductions in direct and indirect taxation."

Dr Clark said that taxation in Australia was already much too high — "a long way above the safe upper limit of 25 per cent of net national product".

In the so-called Welfare State, he said, the government provided people with services which, in most cases, they were perfectly capable of providing for themselves.

"We should object not only to its

cost," he said. "Increasingly dependence upon government for everything leads ultimately to a very dangerous state of affairs."

Dr Clark said that there had been a drift towards the establishment of a totalitarian state in Australia.

He said: "Things would be much more dangerous if, as some would wish to see, all powers were concentrated in the hands of one single-chamber Parliament, with the abolition of the powers of the Senate, of State Governments, of the Constitution and of the monarchy."

"What we need is deconcentration, not concentration, of power."

## Constitution

"The Constitution must be firmly upheld in face of those who — too many, unfortunately — actively despise it."

"State and municipal governments must retain their full powers and full responsibility for action in their own spheres. And this can only come when they also carry full financial responsibility."

"Taxation would be much lower if each government had to face the unpopular task of raising taxes and rates to cover all its expenditure from its own electors."

"Inter-government grants should cease — they are only devices for confusing and avoiding responsibility."

## History's public face

**History is to get a "public face" with the establishment of The History Institute, Victoria.**

Unique in Australia, the Institute has been formed by historians to fill the gap left by declining opportunities in universities and to help maximise resources in Victoria's tertiary institutions.

An initiative of history academics at the four universities, the Institute has broadened its base to include archivists, librarians, school teachers and post-graduates who are no longer working in history but who wish to keep in touch.

The Institute's aim? As its name would suggest, "to promote the study of

history, historical research and public interest in, and understanding of, history".

It plans to do this by running lectures, seminars, conferences and the like, and by approaching possible sponsors of commissioned histories. It also hopes to give some assistance to paper givers at interstate conferences and establish a Young Scholar in Residence Program.

The Institute will continue to publish its Newsletter, started in 1982.

Membership of the History Institute is being invited. The fee is \$10. For further information contact **Dr Brian Crozier**, 258 Faraday Street, Carlton 3053 (tel. 341 6209 or 41 5417 a.h.).



• Dr Colin Clark . . . 'in the forefront of 20th century economists'.

## Economist honored

Colin Clark's name was at the very forefront of those who had shaped the subject of economics in the 20th century.

The Dean of Economics and Politics, **Professor W. A. Sinclair**, said this in the citation for the conferring of an honorary Doctor of Economics degree on Dr Clark at a Monash graduation ceremony last month.

"He is a rare case of an Australian economist whose influence on the subject is recognised at least as much overseas as in Australia," Professor Sinclair said.

Colin Clark was one of the men who helped the profession of economics emerge from "the smoke and fire" of the depressed 1930s with a new health and vigour: John Maynard Keynes was another.

Dr Clark's career has included both university appointments and public service as an adviser to governments.

He began lecturing at Cambridge University in 1930 and in the same year was appointed to the Economic Advisory Council of the British Government.

His pioneering work on the integration of economic theory and statistics came to fruition in "The Conditions of Economic Progress" which was published in 1940.

From 1938 to 1952 Dr Clark worked as an adviser to the Queensland Government. In 1953 he was appointed Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics at Oxford University.

In 1969 he retired and returned to Australia, accepting an honorary position as Fellow of the ECOPS faculty at Monash. He stayed with the faculty for a decade.

Professor Sinclair said: "Colin Clark's career is testimony against such present tendencies as there are to divorce economics from current human concerns."

"Although he has worked within a rigorous framework of economic theory and a search for empirical regularities or laws governing economic phenomena, his attention has always been focussed on large social issues."

"His name is immediately brought to mind by the mention of such major problems as the process of economic development, population growth and food supply, macroeconomic forecasting and policy, the limits of taxation and the optimal size of cities."

"His choice of research areas has never been inhibited by narrow considerations of the scope of economics; wherever his social conscience and penetrating intellect have led him he has followed."

"It has never crossed his mind to accept the conventional wisdom uncritically or to refrain from exposing its inadequacies."

"This University exists to conserve knowledge and expand it. Colin Clark's work has left us much to conserve, and his approach to economics, to emulate."

## Why little class action for change?

• From previous page

"Both theories, indeed, tend to imply that working class people are stupid."

"The evidence does show that members of all classes have discernible, good reasons for thinking the way they do. These can be explained in terms of their experiences."

Dr Chamberlain says that there is a certain irony in the fact that his evidence indicates that the ruling ideology is not accepted, that basic facts about the systematic nature of class inequality are

understood rather well, yet there is little class-based action for change.

"I suspect that this is probably because structural factors — such as relatively high living standards in Australia, the divisions of the marketplace, and the possibility of upward social mobility — all presently undermine the potential for widespread class-based action in our society, and to some extent reduce — although certainly not eradicate — class tensions," he says.

"Class Consciousness", says Dr

Chamberlain, should put a cat among the socialist pigeons because of the shadow it casts over the hegemonic "doyen".

But he concedes that it does not demolish the quasi-hegemonic argument. He would be satisfied to see the book shift the lines of debate from hegemonic vs. quasi-hegemonic to the latter vs. structural.

"Let's just say the debate is far from over," he says, anticipating a battle to come.

## Futures studies

**One of the world's leading "futures studies" scholars has been giving a series of seminars at Monash over recent weeks.**

The last seminar — in which **Dr Goran Backstrand** will give an overview of international futures studies—will be held tonight at 7 o'clock in the Graduate School of Environmental Science seminar room.

Dr Backstrand is director of the Swedish Secretariat for Futures Studies and first Secretary General of the World Futures Studies Federation.



# Seals give up secrets of the long, deep dive

McMurdo Sound, Ross Island, Antarctica: starkly beautiful but an inhospitable place to find a team of engineers, physiologists, zoologists and biochemists more accustomed to work in the lab.

Yet the Sound has drawn such a team on three expeditions organised by the Harvard Medical School and sponsored by the US Antarctic Research Program.

McMurdo Sound is home to colonies of the Weddel seal, described as "the champion mammalian diver". Weighing up to 550kg and three metres long, the seal has a remarkable capacity to dive to a depth of nearly 700 metres and for a record time of 72 minutes.

The team's challenge: to find out what happens to the seal's body — what metabolic adaptations take place — when it dives naturally at sea.

A member of that team, **Dr Peter Hochachka**, is a visiting professor in Monash's Zoology department under the Queen's Fellowship Scheme in Marine Science. Dr Hochachka, a biochemist, works in the departments of Zoology and Family Practice at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

The team's observations of and data gathering from Weddel seal dives "in the wild" add to scientists' knowledge of what happens to aquatic vertebrates when they dive, formed largely through simulated laboratory dives.

Dr Hochachka describes the diving animal as a vivid example of a "self-sustaining life support system": it must have "on board" all materials required during the dive and mechanisms for their regulated use so that needs and supplies can be matched; any deleterious end products formed during diving must be stored, cycled, tolerated or excreted so that they have minimal impact on diving duration or activities; and at the end of diving mechanisms must be available for restoring the original state.

In the laboratory model, this basic diving response has been discerned: the animal stops breathing, its heart rate drops, and the supply of blood is cut off to certain parts of the body to conserve oxygen for the three vital organs, the heart, brain and lungs.

The basic pattern has been confirmed in natural dives.

Says Dr Hochachka of the naturally



• At the Richard Byrd monument, McMurdo Sound, the expedition team (from left, standing): Dr G. C. Liggins, National Women's Hospital, Auckland; Dr P. W. Hochachka, University of British Columbia; Dr W. Zapol; Anne Schuete; (seated) Dr R. Schneider; and Dr R. Hill (all Harvard University Medical School).

diving Weddel seal: "It is a heart/ lung/ brain/ working muscle machine."

The scientists have identified, in fact, two types of diving response in the Weddel seal — one employed during a foraging for food or "working" dive and another used in an exploratory "dive". The two responses are evidence of an outstanding metabolic plasticity.

In the latter dive the seal uses its full metabolic potential to greatly extend the length of the dive and the territory covered. But in so doing it compromises efficiency — a reasonable trade-off only because it facilitates future exploitation of the new environment being explored.

The inefficiency comes about because the animal activates the anaerobic components of its metabolic arsenal.

('Anaerobic' — as opposed to 'aerobic' — means living in the absence of free oxygen, gaseous or dissolved.)

What happens in these dives is that the seal "shuts off" large parts of its body. These peripheral tissues operate anaerobically, sparing enough oxygen to keep the heart, lung and brain oxidated for the hour or so of a long dive. These tissues ferment glucose, resulting in anaerobic end products which are always toxic. The main one is lactate which is retained in the tissues until the seal surfaces. These tissues are then opened and washed out.

The animal pushed to its diving duration limit requires at least the same length of time and usually longer for full "recovery", or the regaining of homeostasis.

By far the greater percentage of Weddel seal dives are, however, aerobic. Field studies show that about 97 per cent of natural dives are less than 20 minutes long: in this shorter period most systems can be supported by oxidative metabolisms most of the time.

Recovery from these dives is much shorter. The animal needs only to surface for a matter of minutes before it can dive again.

Almost as significant as the zoological information gathered by the expeditions was the technical achievement the data gathering represented, Dr Hochachka says.

What had to be designed was equipment that could make the necessary physiological and biochemical measurements without interfering with the seal's "natural" dive — and also operate in extremes of temperature and pressure.

The engineers in the team developed a "backpack" which was attached to the seals; the main components were an 8-bit microprocessor and a peristaltic pump for the withdrawal of blood samples.

For years, comparative biochemists have dreamt of obtaining blood samples from marine mammals during deep diving at sea, for two reasons. A short-term consideration was that it would improve understanding of diving adaptations; a long-term one was that it would give insights into protecting tissues against oxygen limitation.

The computer backpack allowed such dreams to be realised last November.

The seals themselves were willing subjects. Knowing no predators on their island, they are entirely docile creatures.

The scientists removed several seals from their colonies and took them to newly cut seal holes on the ice some distance away. They constructed mini-labs over these holes in which they were able to remove the blood sample bags and transfer data to the main computer when the seals resurfaced.

## PHOTOS THESE PAGES:

Seal story, P. Hochachka, R. Davis (underwater photo).  
Forests, G. Werren, T. Miller.



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# Rainforests rival Reef as biological resource

Australia's rainforests constitute a natural resource at least the equal of the Great Barrier Reef.

This comparative evaluation is made by Garry Werren and David Allworth in *Australian Rainforests: A Review*, published recently in the "Monash Publications in Geography" series.

Mr Werren is a tutor in the Geography department; Mr Allworth is the rainforest project officer for the Australian Conservation Foundation in Queensland.

"Rainforest ecosystems represent the peak of development of plant and animal communities on the earth's land surface," they say. "The only other communities which are comparable in their biological diversity and productivity are those of tropical coral reefs.

"Australia is indeed fortunate to possess excellent examples of both of these terrestrial and marine communities."

But, the authors point out, the Australian rainforest is a resource at risk. Logging is the chief threat.

## A quarter remains

After the onslaught of cedar getting, agricultural clearance, attrition for coastal urban development and continued logging for "brushwood" timbers, only one quarter (some 20,000 sq. km.) of the area of Australia covered by closed canopy, moist forest at the onset of European settlement remains, say Mr Werren and Mr Allworth.

Worldwide, the accelerated destruction of rainforests is cause of environmental concern. It has been estimated that the world loses an area of tropical moist forest the size of a football pitch almost every second — or five to 10 times the area of Australia's rainforests each year.

Mr Werren and Mr Allworth say that Australia, as a relatively wealthy nation, is "in a splendid position to demonstrate sensitivity and foresight and to take the lead in a movement to stem the tide of massive worldwide rainforest destruction."

They urge consideration of rainforest "values" other than monetary ones in formulating land use strategy, pointing out that rainforest ecosystems are very vulnerable to gross disturbance.

Such disturbance can bring about drastic changes in the community structure and composition. Recovery to a community of comparable stature and floristic diversity — if it can be attained — may take several hundred years.

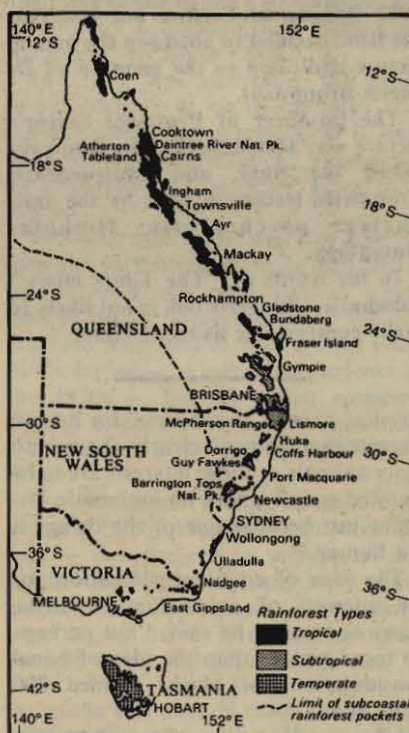
The main non-monetary "values" of rainforests lie in the genetic reservoir and scientific resource they represent.

"Their preservation is a cultural and biological investment which would extend far beyond their current short-term timber industry profit value," the authors say.

"The diversity of rainforests represents something of almost inestimable biologic value. The sheer number of organisms represents a huge genetic reservoir: each species represents a gene pool; once a species becomes extinct, that gene pool is irretrievably lost.

"Extinction occurs naturally but, recently, man has dramatically accelerated extinction rates. Natural extinction is accompanied by further species evolution, but with the recent

## Australia's rainforest locations



Rainforests have their major distribution in the humid tropical parts of the world.

Extensive areas of humid tropical rainforest remain in the Amazon Basin of South America, the Congo Basin in equatorial Africa and in the Indo-Malay Archipelago of Southeast Asia.

They are in countries striving for economic development: Timber-getting and land clearance for agricultural schemes are given greater priority than conservation in the name of values not immediately measurable in terms of dollars and national growth.

Rainforests also extend into the sub-humid tropics, the subtropics and temperate regions.

In Australia, rainforests are confined to the eastern rim, running in a discontinuous band from the tip of Cape York in the north to Wilson's Promontory and Cape Otway in southern Victoria and extending to south-western Tasmania.

Occupying the coastal strip, coastal highlands or favorable parts of the Great Dividing Range, rainforests are rarely found more than 160 km inland. Exceptions to this are the pockets on sheltered moist upland sites, "gallery" communities along streams, and "gully-head" communities on sheltered, damp headwater sites.

There are also outlying rainforest fragments — in the Kimberleys, Western Australia, and across the Northern Territory, generally within 30 km of the coast.

impact of man on genetic diversity there is inhibition of this compensatory evolution."

The authors say that the biological value of rainforests can only be underestimated because there is no adequate scientific inventory of the diverse species making up rainforest communities.

It has been estimated that up to a half of the possible 10 million species of plants and animals on earth are contained in tropical rainforests.

Although Australia contributes only a small portion of the world's rainforest reserves, our remnant patches contain more than 1300 tree species from more than 400 genera and thousands more species of shrubs, vines and epiphytes — in all, about half of the total Australian flora.

## Evolution unravelled

Eight of the 14 most primitive families of flowering plants occur in the rainforests of Queensland and New South Wales, highlighting their scientific resource "value". These undisturbed patches of vegetation in which archaic elements are extant are the environment in which the complex history of the evolution of the terrestrial flora can be unravelled.

Mr Werren and Mr Allworth say that the floral wealth of rainforests is matched by the richness of their fauna.

It is estimated that 30 per cent of Australia's native vertebrate fauna is found in rainforests. Although it is far less well known, the invertebrate fauna is also very rich.

The rainforests contain a large portion of Australia's insect fauna, estimated to be about 108,000 species of



which 24 per cent is scientifically documented and 39 per cent totally unknown.

Other rainforest values the authors discuss include those of watershed protection and climate regulation.

They draw attention also to the value of forest products other than timber, including plants which are important in medical research.

After examining specific threats to rainforests throughout the Australian States, Mr Werren and Mr Allworth in their final chapter propose alternatives to rainforest logging, covering both employment and timber supplies.

"Australian Rainforests: A Review" is available through the Geography department and the Bookshop.

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# Animals join man's 'circle of ethics'

The world is now witnessing "the first stirrings of a momentous new stage" in man's moral thinking.

That is the expansion of our moral horizon beyond our own species.

This is the topic on which Monash philosopher, **Professor Peter Singer** spoke in **The Horizon Lecture** on BBC-TV last month. The BBC flew Professor Singer to London to record the lecture — titled "The Expanding Circle: Ethics, Animals and Evolution" — which went to air on March 19.

Professor Singer said that a manifestation of the expansion of "the circle of ethics" was the animal liberation movement.

The significance of this movement — only about five or six years old — lay in its challenge to the assumption that animals were very clearly "lower creatures" whose interests must be sacrificed to man's own in the event of conflict.

Professor Singer said:

"Taken in itself, say the animal liberationists, membership of the human species is not morally relevant.

"Other creatures on our planet also have interests. We have always assumed that we are justified in overriding their interests; but this bald assumption is simply species-selfishness.

"If we assert that to have rights one must be a member of the human race, and that is all there is to it, then what are we to say to the racists who contend that to have rights you have to be a member of the Caucasian race and that is all there is to it?"

## 'Speciesism'

"Speciesism" he said was as indefensible as racism.

"There is no ethical basis for elevating membership of one particular species into a morally crucial characteristic. From an ethical point of view we all stand on an equal footing — whether we stand on two feet, or four, or none at all."

Professor Singer said that what should emerge from the present decade was a significantly different attitude to the sanctity of human life: "an attitude which considers the quality of the life at stake rather than the simple matter of whether the life is or is not that of a member of the species *homo sapiens*."

He continued:

"Once this happens, we shall be ready to take a much broader view of the wrongness of killing, one in which the capacities of the being in question play a central role.

"Such a view will not discriminate on the basis of species alone but it will still make distinctions between the seriousness of killing beings with the mental capacities of normal human adults and killing beings who do not possess, and never have possessed, these mental capacities."

Professor Singer said that the animal liberation movement was not saying that all lives were of equal worth, or that all interests of humans and other animals were to be given equal weight no matter what those interests might be.

"It is saying that where animals and humans do have similar interests — we might take the interest in avoiding

## NEW HORIZON

Professor Peter Singer's lecture was the first Horizon Lecture. Professor Singer was, in fact, lined up to give the 1982 Bronowski Lecture but last year the BBC decided to abandon the annual lecture dedicated to the memory of Dr Jacob Bronowski.

The producer of Professor Singer's lecture was David Patterson, who produced the final, and controversial, Bronowski lecture in 1981 by the anti-nuclear psychologist, Nicholas Humphrey.

In the words of "The Times Diary" columnist: "Singer's talk is not likely to make comfortable listening either."

physical pain as an example, for it is an interest that humans clearly share with other animals — those interests are to be counted equally, with no automatic discount just because one of the beings is not human."

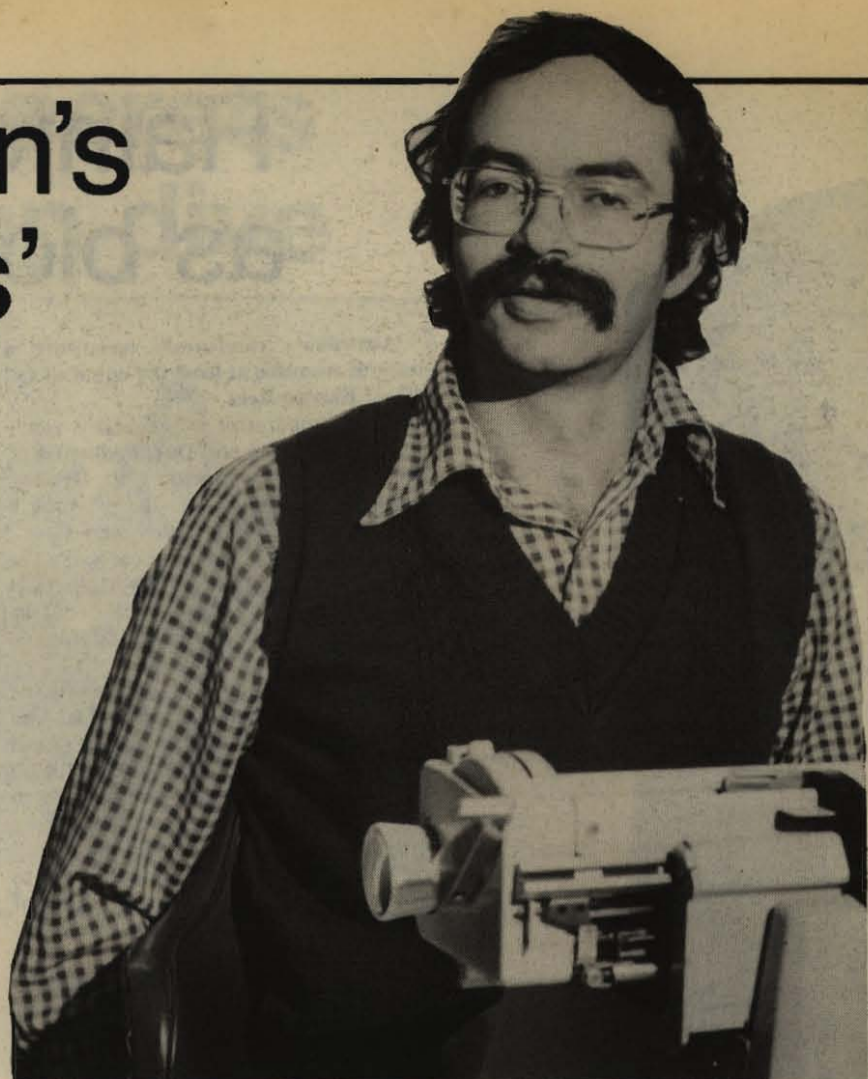
The idea of equal consideration for the interests of animals might strike many as bizarre, he said, "but perhaps no more bizarre than the idea of equal consideration for blacks seemed 300 years ago".

Like equal consideration for blacks, equal consideration for animals would mean some sacrifices.

"We will have to think again about our diet with its heavy reliance on animal products, especially those from factory farms . . .

"We will also have to reassess the whole issue of animal experimentation.

"Scientists have recently become more aware of the threat to their current



Peter Singer: 'From an ethical point of view we all stand on an equal footing — whether we stand on two feet, or four, or none at all.'

practices posed by the animal liberation movement. They have been telling the public how crucial all this experimentation is to the progress of medical research.

"Without entering into the debate about the truth of this claim, I shall just remark that unless these scientists take into account the costs to the animals they experiment upon, they have not even begun to make out a moral case for continued experimentation.

"Until they do this they resemble the slave owners who defended slavery simply by saying that without slaves they could not run their plantations."

Professor Singer said that scientists

had a moral responsibility to seek alternatives to experimenting with animals in their research. Such a route had been found in the recent development of a vaccine against hepatitis B.

He raised the issue of human volunteers, ending on a controversial note:

"Might not the next of kin of brain-damaged humans in the same situation as Karen Ann Quinlan (who has been in a deep coma in a New Jersey Hospital for the past seven years) come to feel that it is better for such living human bodies to be used to benefit others than for them to be kept alive to benefit no one at all?"



Interested in a "travel education seminar" to Vietnam in May?

During the forthcoming school holidays, Professor Stewart Fraser, of the School of Education at La Trobe University, will lead a group to Vietnam. Professor Fraser says that the itinerary will be of particular interest to teachers, community health and social workers who are interested in Asian studies and Vietnam, as well as those who work with Vietnamese in Australia.

The group will visit Hanoi, Hue, Da

Nang and Ho Chi Minh City and see kindergartens, schools, hospitals, welfare clinics and family planning services. There may also be an opportunity in the south to visit rehabilitation centres for delinquent children and drug education centres.

Departure from Melbourne is May 7, returning May 22. Travel is via Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. The cost: about \$2450.

For further information contact Professor Fraser on 479 2285.

## Seminar on ethics of AID/IVF

The ethical implication of the use of donor sperm, eggs and embryos in in vitro fertilisation and artificial insemination by donor.

That's the issue participants at a forthcoming one-day conference organised by Monash's Centre for Human Bioethics will discuss.

The conference will be held at the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in Spring Street on May 4. Among the speakers will be Professor Roger Short, Associate Professor John Leeton, Ms Eva Learner and Mr Justice Asche.

The registration fee is \$25 for Associates of the Centre, \$30 for non-Associates and \$5 for students.

For further information contact Dr Cora Singer or Ms Helga Kuhse on ext. 3266.

• The Brahms Festival is the highlight of an exciting April at Monash. Full details P.12.



# A toast to Queen Vic's latest baby



**TWENTY-FIVE years on . . . and at last Monash is to get a teaching hospital. Or, at least, it will occupy a sizeable portion of the about-to-be-relocated Queen Victoria Medical Centre planned for completion in Clayton Road, a mile from the campus, in 1986.**

Last month, the first sod for the \$89.5 million

building was turned. To celebrate the event, a large Monash-QVMC contingent was on hand.

Pictured toasting the new venture are, from left: Dr John Maloney (Centre for Early Human Development), Mr Arthur Day (Chairman, Senior Medical Staff, QVMC), Professor Ken

Hunt (Monash Engineering Faculty, and member of the Victorian Health Commission), Professor Ray Martin (Vice-Chancellor), Mr Tom Roper (Minister of Health), Mrs Margaret Hamer (President, QVMC), Professor Graeme Schofield (Dean of Medicine) and Professor Arthur Clark (Chairman, Department of Paediatrics).

## Engineers see two threats to progress:

### 'Curb on visionaries' . . . 'lack of commitment'

The operation of democracy in Australia has changed in the last two decades, resulting in curbs on our visionaries.

Under the "new rules" — where the mere prospect of potential conflict is sufficient to deter preliminary planning and feasibility studies for developmental works, let alone firm proposals — great projects such as the Snowy Mountains Scheme or construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge may not have proceeded.

The Dean of Engineering at Monash, Professor Lance Endersbee, said this in his keynote address to the 25th Australian Survey Congress organised by The Institution of Surveyors, Australia late last month.

Professor Endersbee said that Australia had lost a common purpose, optimism and confidence during the '70s.

In Melbourne's history, he said, men like William Hoddle and Sir John Monash had a positive strategy for the city's development.

"The whole urban strategy for Melbourne seems now to be based on the encouragement of shopping in Bourke Street and trying to curb the railway deficit."

Professor Endersbee said that a new community approach to "development" emerged last decade, a legacy of the Vietnam war.

"Our young people saw this War as a cruel manifestation of materialist philosophies," he said.

"There was a suspicion of authority, rejection of commonly held values and principles, and an emphasis on individualism — all of which is reasonable and a sign of intellectual vigour.

"But these changing attitudes and values also brought about changes in the pattern of operation of our democracy, and the way we make political decisions, especially in matters such as planning and development.

"I am referring to the concept of

public participation in decision making — that is the expectation of various special interests in the community to participate in decisions of government.

"This now extends to sometimes quite complex issues, where previously the public expected governments to take the 'necessary responsibilities.'"

Professor Endersbee said that, in many respects, this was a desirable development in our democracy. But it also brought problems.

"In essence, we are sometimes finding that small, dedicated minority groups expect to be able to overturn the democratic wish of the majority."

He said that, to date, no suitable procedures for public participation had been developed by governments for the resolution of controversies or the public presentation of issues.

"The expectation for public participation in decisions has also led to the situation where Ministers and politicians are often reluctant to identify themselves with specific issues in a positive way; they wish to appear neutral and judgmental, but in doing so automatically forsake advocacy and thereby leadership in our community."

The media, Professor Endersbee said, gave sympathetic treatment to people protesting against development proposals and sought to "entertain" by highlighting confrontation.

## Opera goes underground

It is being billed as a "rock" opera.

And what more appropriate occasion for the Australian premiere of an 18th century German opera titled, in translation, *The Miners*, than in association with an International Congress on Rock Mechanics?

Australia will drop out of the international research and technology competitive stakes unless there is a massive increase in the support of fundamental research in universities by both government and industry.

Mechanical engineer Associate Professor B. W. Cherry makes this point in a report to Council on his recent Outside Studies Program.

Dr Cherry spent most of the Program carrying out a feasibility study on the establishment of an Australian Centre for Corrosion Prevention and Control for the Department of Science and Technology.

Because of his expertise in stress-corrosion cracking of line-pipe steels, he was also asked by The Pipeline Authority to investigate stress corrosion cracking on the pipelines from the Cooper Basin oil and gas field in South Australia to Adelaide and Sydney. One night last winter the Moomba to Sydney line ruptured, causing a major fire and cutting the flow of gas to NSW.

In carrying out his tasks, Dr Cherry visited a number of European corrosion establishments including ones in the UK, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany.

Says Dr Cherry in his report: "In each country that I visited it was possible to observe a far greater commitment to research in furthering national economic aims than in Australia.

"Isolated figures can always produce

a distorted picture but I believe that the following examples do not unfairly represent differences between European research efforts and those in Australia: in Denmark, with a population about half ours, the annual expenditure on the Corrosion Institute is some \$A1.3m; in Australia, we are currently spending \$48,000 to see if we need spend more.

"In Germany, the stipend for an engineering research student is \$16,700p.a.; in Australia, the Commonwealth Post-Graduate Research Scholarship has just gone up to \$6750 and we have difficulty in attracting good students to do research.

"In England, post-doctoral fellows form a major part of any research team (in the Manchester Corrosion Centre, an academic staff of nine is supported by 16 post-doctoral research workers); in Australia, post-doctoral fellows in any discipline are rare birds.

"Stress-corrosion cracking of gas pipelines has been an interest of mine for some years and I have been extremely fortunate over the last three years to attract industrial support for this work to the value of \$20,000. Ruhrgas AG, a single German company with a similar interest in pipelines, has established an experimental set-up at their Wenner station costing about \$0.5m with annual running costs of around \$100,000.

"In the words of a colleague, 'How can we compete?'"

"Die Bergknappen" by Ignaz Umlauf, has been described as a tender love story set in an Austrian mining town — complete with mine cave-in and heroic rescue.

A fully-staged version of the opera, sung in English, will be presented in Dallas Brooks Hall on Tuesday, April 12 at 8.15 p.m.

It will be performed by soloists and chorus of the Victorian College of the Arts Opera School and the College Baroque Ensemble. The producer is Peter Tulloch, musical director John O'Donnell.

The opera is being mounted to coincide with the Fifth International Congress on Rock Mechanics to be held in Melbourne from April 11 to 15.

The Congress chairman is Professor Lance Endersbee, Dean of Engineering at Monash, and members of the organising committee include Associate Professor Ian Donald and Dr Ian Johnston, both of Civil Engineering.

The Congress is organised by the International Society of Rock Mechanics.

Tickets for "Die Bergknappen" cost \$9 and are available from BASS outlets.

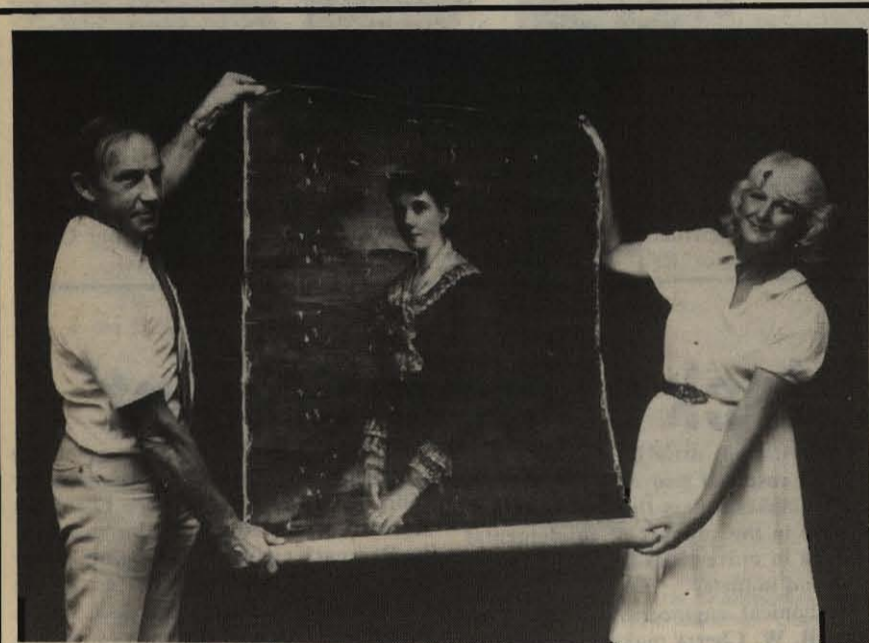




*What did  
David  
Bellamy,  
this  
 juggler*



*... And a  
right  
Royal  
visitor  
toast?*



• John Drury and Judith Armstrong unroll the portrait of — who knows?

## Miss X mystery

The lady in the painting harbours a mystery — but there are some mustard keen to unravel it.

The mystery is the lady's identity. Needless to say her lips are sealed on the matter so the investigation has led elsewhere for **John Drury** — even, indeed, to experts in Monash's English and Visual Arts departments.

Mr Drury, development manager in the transport division of Alcan, has been researching his family's history. It's proved a colourful story right from the arrival of the first members from Ireland. A great grandfather operated ferry boats in Sydney.

On a recent visit to Sydney, one of Mr Drury's aunts gave him some photographs and other material that might help him with his history. Among the collection was this rolled up painting together with a note saying that it was by a Madame Berthe Mouchette, of Melbourne, who exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1878/79/81.

Mr Drury inquired after Madame Mouchette at the State Library. Researchers there were able to tell him that the French woman had art studios at various addresses in Collins Street in the mid-1880s and in 1887 opened a girls' school in the St Kilda mansion Oberwyl.

The State Library could add just a few more pieces to the jigsaw: more information about Madame Mouchette, if not the subject of her painting.

In 1888, French composer, writer, critic and journalist **Oscar Comettant** visited Melbourne as a member of the jury at the International Exhibition.

He recorded his impressions of the colony in a book *Au Pays des Kangourous et des Mines d'or*.

Several years ago, senior lecturer in English, **Dennis Davison**, translated a chapter of this book (a copy of which is in the Monash rare books collection), and published it in the Australiana research journal *Margin*. That chapter dealt with Madame Mouchette's school.

The whole book has now been translated by **Judith Armstrong**, of the Russian department at Melbourne University.

Comettant recorded that Madame Mouchette, a widow, and her sister Mlle Lyon had decided to "obey Destiny" and leave Paris for Australia after hearing a glowing report of the new Eldorado delivered by the novelist Tasma Fraser to a Geographical Society meeting.

He described Oberwyl as a "French oasis".

History is full of interesting sidetracks. Who the lady is and how her portrait came to be in the Drury family possessions remains unanswered, however.



## 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.

**CSIRO Awards for Postdoctoral Study**  
Approximately 10 awards are available in areas of interest to CSIRO. The awards are normally for one year in Australia or overseas and a following year in Australia. The value of the awards includes stipend, dependants' allowance, travel and maintenance grants. Reimbursement of fares for overseas awards is also available. Information is available from the Graduate Scholarships Office. Applications close in Canberra on April 15.

### MONASH REPORTER

The next issue will be published in the first week of May, 1983.

Copy deadline is Friday, April 22. Early copy is much appreciated.

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

Springvale Legal Service's 10th birthday, that's what.

Springvale is the second oldest continuously run community legal centre in Australia and it is now also the busiest, conducting nearly 7000 interviews a year.

The Service has also been active in many community education and law reform projects and has also done pioneering work in clinical legal education in association with the Monash Law faculty. Fourth and fifth year Law students enrolled in Professional Practice spend part of their week working in the Service under the supervision of its three solicitors.

So it was that on March 25 legal, community and political figures and dozens of people associated with the Service gathered on the lawns of 5 Osborne Avenue to toast its continued success.

Entertainment was laid on by duty lawyer and Legal Aid Commissioner **Ray Gibson** who, in the guise of **David Bellamy**, talked about the legal problems a Pom in the south-west of Tasmania is likely to encounter (in the photo, Service Co-ordinator **Simon Smith** looks on, bemused), and **Bryce Menzies**, former Monash student and now a director of the Legal Service, who juggles. (It must be said, with great accuracy. A raw egg, part of Bryce's act, flew into the audience landing on former State Attorney-General **Haddon Storey**!)

And then HRH arrived fresh from Cockatoo for the gala event — cutting the 10 cakes, each with one candle.

Photos: **Tony Miller**.



# Co-operative venture leads to new course in Ukrainian

Monash this year has introduced the first course in Ukrainian in an Australian university.

The course (a three-year minor sequence) is a co-operative venture between Monash and the Ukrainian community. The Association of Ukrainians in Victoria has promised \$100,000 over the next three years to support teaching of the course in the department of Slavic Studies.

A graduate of the University of Queensland and Monash, Mr Marko Pavlyshyn has been appointed lecturer in the course. Mr Pavlyshyn, who has also taught at the University of Adelaide and is of Ukrainian descent, completed an M.A. in the German department at Monash and has submitted his Ph.D. thesis in the area of comparative literature.

He says that 15 students have enrolled in Ukrainian in its first year. Most are of Ukrainian background — although not all — and most are completing degree or diploma programs at other tertiary institutions.

There are three components to the course: Ukrainian language at an advanced level; an introduction to modern Ukrainian literature; and an intro-

duction to East Slavic linguistics.

The Ukrainian community views the introduction of Ukrainian at university level as meeting needs on the preservation of cultural heritage and identity, welfare, and teacher training.

It is estimated that there are some 15,000 people of Ukrainian heritage in Victoria, many of whom came as displaced persons in the years 1948-53.

Their community is highly organised — some 60 bodies ranging from cultural and youth groups to an elderly people's home are affiliated with the Association of Ukrainians in Victoria — and cohesive.

This degree of organisation, community leaders point out, has been achieved without the financial assistance other immigrant groups receive from their former countries' governments in order to sustain cultural, welfare and educational activities.

The first Ukrainian language Saturday School in Victoria opened in 1951. In the following year a Ukrainian Council of Education was formed (which in

1956 became the Ukrainian Council of Education in Australia).

In the late 1960s/early 1970s, rationalisation and modernisation of the Saturday Schools took place. In 1975 Ukrainian was accepted as an HSC subject.

The school structure now consisted of seven years of primary school, four years of high school and a two-year pedagogical course.

But, until now, that exhausted the possibility of formal education in Ukrainian.

Monash was approached by the community to introduce Ukrainian because its department of Slavic Studies already offers courses in the related Slavonic languages of Russian, Serbo-Croatian and Polish.

As well, the Monash Main Library holds the largest collection of Ukrainian monographs on language and literature in an Australian university.

There are some 43 million people in Europe who speak Ukrainian, making it the fifth most-widely spoken language on the continent.

It is widely taught in European and North American universities.



Marko Pavlyshyn, lecturer in Ukrainian, discusses some exhibits in the Library's Slavic Bible display with Bishop Ivan Prasko, Bishop of Melbourne for Ukrainian Catholics.

## New swim technique

A Monash graduate, concerned by the poor swimming capability of young Australians, has published her own book on a better way to learn to swim.

She is Nan Jaboor, a mature-age Arts honours graduate, who has been a voluntary swimming teacher for many years.

Her book *Amphibian Efficiency: A Simpler Way to Learn to Swim* is written for children and charmingly illustrated by her granddaughter Lisa.

Most Australian swimming instruc-

tors, says Mrs Jaboor, have their priorities wrong.

"I suggest that the time-honoured method of getting children to move their arms and legs before they are in the habit of breathing properly in water, frightens many of them so much that their assimilation is retarded of what should come naturally to humans — amphibian enjoyment."

The "Vicswim" program, for example, covers 10 lessons.

"Most of these will be spent in getting children moving bodily in water and, though they will most likely be shown how to breathe correctly, many will find it difficult to co-ordinate arms, legs and breathing all at once," she says.

"I know from experience that by the end of the lessons some of the apparently best performers will still be breathing very unevenly or even holding their breath much of the time."

The "nosefuls" which result from improper breathing underwater can be associated with earache and even deafness.

The preferable method, says Mrs Jaboor, is to teach children the necessary breathing changes for swimming first. Then they should practise correct breathing in water — she terms it the "bobbing procedure" — before they are asked to swim.

"They will gain so much confidence and control of their bodies in water that they only need formal training if they wish to develop style or speed," she says. "They will be safe in water already."

"Efficient amphibians", says Mrs Jaboor, never stop breathing when they're in water. They breathe out quite strongly, blowing air steadily and always equally through the nose and barely open mouth. They always breathe in through the mouth only, and out through the nose and mouth.

Mrs Jaboor's book can be ordered from her at "Craigellachie", 3225-7 Nepean Highway, Sorrento, at \$2 a copy.

## Writers on campus

Several well-known writers will visit Monash this year to read from or discuss their work at public lunchtime forums.

The visits have been organised with assistance from the Literature Board of the Australia Council and replace for this year the Writer-in-Residence scheme for which "the purse is too slender".

Among the writers who will be on campus are the Australian playwrights Ray Lawler and Louis Nowra, and the English novelist Malcolm Bradbury, author of "Changing Places" and "The History Man".

Bradbury will read from his work on Thursday, April 28 at 1.10 p.m. in the Drama Studio (room 803 of the

Humanities building).

On Thursday, May 5 — same time and venue — Philip Martin's "Selected Poems of Lars Gustafsson", translated from the Swedish, will be launched. Mr Martin, a senior lecturer in English, will also read from his recent book of poems, "A Flag for the Wind".

Others featured in the series will include Peter Porter, Jennifer Strauss and several poets born overseas but now working in Australia — in English or their native languages.

The lunchtime readings are sponsored by the departments of English and Visual Arts. For further information contact Philip Martin, ext. 2141/2140.

## BOOK NEWS

These new titles have been received recently by the Information Office:

*The Demon of Discord: Tensions in the Catholic Church in Victoria 1853-64* by Margaret Pawsey (Melbourne University Press).

Dr Pawsey graduated from Monash as a mature-age student in 1971 and subsequently completed a doctorate while employed in her present position as lecturer in the department of Social Sciences at Victoria College, Burwood campus.

Her book explores the turbulence hidden under the unified surface which the Irish Catholic community generally presented to a hostile British and Protestant environment during the formative years under its first bishop, Bishop Goold.

*Colonial Casualties: Chinese in Early Victoria* by Kathryn Cronin (Melbourne University Press).

Dr Cronin completed her Ph.D. in History at Monash in 1977. She was admitted to the English Bar in 1980 and now practises as a barrister in Middle Temple, specialising in race relations and immigration law.

Dr Cronin gives a lively account of the Chinese community which developed in

Victoria during the Gold Rush. The Chinese were a casualty of the colonial frontier, she says — victims of racism sustained by the anthropological knowledge of the time and institutionalised by discriminatory laws designed to segregate Chinese, to impede their mining endeavours and to exclude them from Victorian social and political life.

*Crosstalk: Women, Partners and Children in the '80s* by Ian Marshall and Cecelia Morris (Fontana / Collins).

Ian Marshall was a journalist with daily newspapers in Australia and England before beginning a second career as a sociologist. He has taught at La Trobe University and Chisholm Institute of Technology where he is currently information officer.

Cecelia Morris is a former fashion model and now lectures in human relations. She has had an anthology of her poetry published by Monash University.

Their book looks at society in the wake of the feminist movement. Has it freed women to lead fuller lives — or has it led them into new traps?

The book documents interviews with some 50 Australians — male and female — and attempts to give insights on how the women's movement has affected lives and relationships during the past 20 years.

## Watch for EMU

Monash campus this weekend will be over-run by an EMU.

This is not one of the feathered kind, however, but Early Music Unlimited '83: a festival of early music and dance. The first such festival was held at Monash two years ago.

Sponsored by the Music Board of the Australia Council, the Victorian Ministry for the Arts and the City of Waverley, the program offers a wealth of events starting with the official opening at 8 o'clock tonight by John Hopkins, Dean of the School of Music at the Victorian College of the Arts, and a performance by La Romanesca.

Other groups which will be performing include Ars Nova, the Melbourne Renaissance Players, the Tudor Choristers and the Australian Baroque Ensemble.

There will also be dance and recorder workshops, an opportunity to make brass rubbings, and a dinner, featuring early Italian food and music, to cap proceedings off on Sunday evening.

Monash musicians are well-represented in the groups, among them Harold Love, Carol Williams, Bruce Steele, Adrian van den Bergen and Ian Donald.

The main festival venues are in the Union and Religious Centre.

Tickets for program events will be available from the festival centre in the narthex of the Religious Centre.



# The Brahms Festival

# Monash stages a top musical event

One of the world's leading chamber music groups, The Rowe Quartet of the United States, arrived in Melbourne late last month to take part in the 1983 Brahms Chamber Music Festival at Monash.

The Festival, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the composer's birth, will be a major musical event, and one of the most ambitious ever staged at Monash.

It will consist of nine free concerts in Robert Blackwood Hall, and will feature all 27 of Brahms' chamber music works.

These are made up of: three string quartets, two string quintets, two string sextets, piano quintet, clarinet quintet, horn trio, clarinet trio, three piano quartets, three piano trios, three violin sonatas, three 'cello sonatas, two viola sonatas, two clarinet sonatas.

All nine concerts, to be held between April 10 and May 7, will go direct to air on the ABC's FM network, and will be recorded for replay on the AM stations.

During their stay in Australia, the Rowe Quartet will be known as the Vera Moore Quartet-in-Residence, Monash University, in recognition of the financial support given to the festival by Mrs Vera Moore, one of the University's best known benefactors.

The group consists of Kathleen Winkler (violin), Arlene Di Cecco (violin), Ronald Gorevic (viola) and Luca Di Cecco ('cello).

For the festival, they will be joined by nine leading Australian musicians:

- Trio Victoria — Brian Chapman (piano)
- Michael Kisin (violin)
- Steven Finnerty ('cello)
- Ensemble I — Brachi Tilles (piano)
- Spiros Rantos (violin)
- Marco Van Patee (viola)
- Gwyn Roberts ('cello)
- Richard Runnels (horn)
- Solo clarinetist, Phillip Miehchel

Writing of the significance of the project, Dr Brian Chapman, one of the principal organisers of the Festival, comments:

"The chamber music output of Johannes Brahms is unique in that it spans virtually his entire creative career yet consists evenly throughout of masterpieces carefully chosen by the composer to be published for posterity.

"The output is also varied in its sonorities and instrumental combinations ranging from sonatas for violin, cello or clarinet with piano, through piano trios, piano quartets and string quartets, to the richness of the quintets and sextets. Thus, it is possible to present the complete cycle of works without repeating the same ensemble grouping in any given concert.

"The legacy of Johannes Brahms to Chamber Music is of the same order of significance as that of Beethoven to the Symphony. Hence, the presentation of Brahms' complete chamber music is a singularly appropriate way to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth while having the advantage of the economy of small ensemble groupings yet being musically varied and attractive."

The concerts will be held on: Sunday, April 10; Wednesday, April 13; Sunday, April 17; Thursday, April 21; Sunday, April 24; Thursday, April 28; Sunday, May 1; Wednesday, May 4; Saturday, May 7. Sunday concerts will be given in the afternoons; all others in the evening.



● Members of the Rowe Quartet meet Vera Moore, who is supporting financially the Brahms Festival, over lunch in the Monash Club. Around the table, from left, Mrs Moore, Kathleen Winkler, Ronald Gorevic, Luca Di Cecco and Arlene Di Cecco. In Australia the Quartet will be known as the Vera Moore Quartet-in-Residence, Monash University.

## April 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.

- 8-10: **FESTIVAL** — "Early Music Unlimited '83", early music and dance from 12th-18th centuries. Religious Centre & Union. Further information, tickets: 306 2719.
- 8-23: **MUSICAL** — "Sweeney Todd" (The Demon Barber of Fleet Street), with music and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. Presented by the Cheltenham Light Opera Company. Nightly at 8 o'clock, Saturday matinee April 17 at 2 o'clock, Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$8, students \$6, children \$4.50. Bookings: 288 8438.
- 10: **BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT No. 1** — String Quartet Op. 51, No. 1; Clarinet Sonata Op. 120, No. 2; Piano Quintet Op. 34, presented by The Rowe Quartet, Phillip Miehchel and Brian Chapman. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 11: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — piano recital by Kenneth Weir. Works by J. S. Bach and Granados. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.
- 11-29: **EXHIBITION** — "Masterpieces out of the Seventies", pres. by department of Visual Arts. April 11-15: Imants Tillers; April 18-22: Peter Tyndall; April 25-29: John Nixon. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. (10 a.m.-6 p.m. Wednesdays). Associated lecture/discussions: April 11: Imants Tillers at 4.30 p.m.; April 13: Peter Cripps, Imants Tillers, Peter Tyndall and John Nixon at 1.15 p.m.; April 18: Peter Tyndall at 4.30 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.
- 12: **LECTURE** — "Waves in Space Plasmas", by Dr Peter Dyson, La Trobe University, 7 p.m. Lecture Theatre R7. Admission free. Inquiries: 860 2070.
- 13: **SEMINAR** — "Jacques Lacan: Psychoanalysis and Literature", by Dr Russell Grigg. Pres. by Centre for General and Comparative Literature, 4.30 p.m. Room 310, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2130.
- ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM** — "Land degradation in Victoria", lec-

ture and discussion by Ian Sargeant, Monash University. 20: "Expectations and possibilities for a sustainable forestry", lecture and discussion by Tony Manderson, Forests Commission. 27: "Changing attitudes to the environment 1950s onwards", lecture and discussion by Prof. G. W. Leeper. Pres. by Graduate School of Environmental Science. All forums at 5 p.m. GSES Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3840.

**BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT No. 2** — String Quintet Op. 88; Violin Sonata Op. 78; Piano Quartet Op. 25, pres. by The Rowe Quartet and Ensemble I. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

14: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURES** — "Bush Foods of Victoria", by Dr Beth Gott, Monash University. 21: "Urban Aborigines", by Mr E. West, Premier's Department, Melbourne. 28: "The Nature and Function of Racism", by Ms Lorna Lippman, Community Relations. All lectures at 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

15: **DRAMA** — "Wayward Women", Victorian melodrama with songs, by Dennis Davison. English Drama Studio, room 803, Menzies bldg. 8 p.m. Admission by ticket, \$2, from English office, room 707.

17: **BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT**

No. 3 — Piano Quartet Op. 60; Violin Sonata Op. 100; String Sextet Op. 18, pres. by The Rowe Quartet and Ensemble I. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

18: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — "La Romanesca", presenting a program of mediaeval monody, with recorder, gamba, vihuela and voice. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

21: **SEMINAR** — "The marine plankton and benthos at Davis, Antarctica: results of an all-season diving program during 1982", by Mr Mark Tucker, Antarctic Division. Pres. by department of Zoology, 1 p.m. Room 232, Biology Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2658.

**BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT No. 4** — Piano Trio Op. 101; 'Cello Sonata Op. 38; String Quartet Op. 51, No. 2, pres. by The Rowe Quartet and Trio Victoria. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

24: **BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT No. 5** — 'Cello Sonata Op. 99; Vjola Sonata Op. 120, No. 1; Piano Trio Op. 87, pres. by Trio Victoria and Marco Van Patee. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

28: **BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT No. 6** — String Quartet Op. 111; Violin Sonata Op. 108; Piano Quartet Op. 26, pres. by The Rowe Quartet and Ensemble I. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

## Important dates

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

- 8: Confirmation of Enrolment forms will be posted to all currently enrolled students. The forms will list the subjects and units for which a student is enrolled. The forms should be checked, amended where necessary, signed and lodged at the Student Records Office by April 20. Late fees will be imposed for forms not returned by that date.
- Graduation ceremony — Science.
- 14: First teaching round begins, Dip.Ed.
- 16: First term ends for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's students).
- 18: Students who have not received a Confirmation of Enrolment form through the post should call at the Student Records Office to complete and lodge a replacement form.
- 20: Last day for all currently enrolled students to lodge their Confirmation of Enrolment forms at the Student Records

Office before late fees are imposed. Students who lodge their forms at Student Records after this date will incur a late fee: \$5 for up to one week late; \$10 for between one and two weeks late; \$20 for more than two weeks late.

Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree and Master Preliminary candidates, and by Master candidates defined as coursework candidates, to be eligible for 75% refund of the 1983 Union fees paid (not applicable to students taking Summer Term subjects.) Graduation ceremony — Law and Science.

- 23: First term ends for Medicine VI (Alfred students).
- 25: Anzac Day holiday.
- 26: Second term begins for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's students).
- 29: First teaching round ends, Dip.Ed.