A grand occasion

The Louis Matheson Pipe Organ in Robert Blackwood Hall was inaugurated by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, on Tuesday, April 22. Stories P.2.

Above: Sir Zelman unveils the commemorative plaque. Monash Chancellor, Sir Richard E'leaton, looks on.
Above right: Monash’s first Vice-Chancellor in whose honor the organ was named, Sir Louis Matheson, and Lady Matheson in RBH foyer after the inauguration.
Below left: The organ builder, Herr Jurgen Ahrend, from West Germany, meets the Governor-General.
Below right: Herr Ahrend and his wife Ruth with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

Photos: Rick Crompton

INSIDE Reporter

SCIENCE (AND ART)

Professor Ron Brown talked about the problems of communicating about science with the man in the street on ABC radio recently. Too few academics tried, he said. His comment that some science defied popular description was disputed by a fellow panellist, however. A report on the program P.4.

Also, Emeritus Professor Archie McIntyre scoffs at the hoary old Science v. Art debate P.7. And on Page 10 we prove conclusively that there is art in mathematics.

THE LAW

In the US, class actions have been brought in courts by representatives of a defined group to secure rights on behalf of all members. A class action has been brought on behalf of ex-servicemen in the ‘Agent Orange’ issue, for example. Recently it was reported that 20 US athletes were bringing a class action to try to force the US Olympic Committee to send a team to Moscow. Several Australian States are examining changes to their laws to enable class actions to be launched in our courts. A US legal expert in the field talks about class actions on Page 3.

OUR HISTORY

It is 22 years since the Monash Act was passed. Many identities involved with the University’s establishment are now retiring and speaking about early Monash experiences. Sir Louis Matheson is one. Dr Ian Langlands, member of the interim then permanent Council, is another. Dr Langlands recently told the early tale of Victoria’s second university and revealed how a missing page of a photocopied document led to Monash opening three years early. P.6.

RESEARCH

A visiting UK civil engineering professor is a firm believer in ‘active’ research funding — giving priority to projects which fit into an overall strategy for development. He discusses his views on Page 9.

VISITOR’S ROLE

The Governor, Sir Henry Winneke, outlined the role of the University’s No. 1 office holder — its Visitor — at a graduation ceremony recently. A report P.5.
THE ORGAN INAGURATIONS

A Monash "Glyndebourne"?

There were exciting prospects for bringing the new organ in Robert Blackwood Hall into full and effective use. Sir Louis Matheson said this at the inauguration of the organ — "this wonderful instrument" — named in his honor. He said that it would not be an easy task to exploit the instrument's potential to the full. But, he said, "a challenging opportunity can be perceived; let us hope that someone emerges to turn the vision into reality."

Sir Louis said that the organ together with the brilliant acoustics of Robert Blackwood Hall could make the Hall the focal point of a great annual music festival, such as Glyndebourne in England.

A Monash festival — with an exciting program of high standard — could attract music lovers from all over Australia and further afield. Sir Louis raised the possibility of expanding the annual Monash Summer School, which brings hundreds of people to the campus for arts, crafts, languages and practical classes, and then go on a long vacation, into a "great festival of drama and music" with wide appeal.

"Certainly Monash now possesses all the physical equipment to make such a vision a reality."

"There are two rather different strains of thought underlying this suggestion. One is the thought that people are increasingly finding pleasure and satisfaction in doing things for themselves, with their own hands rather than simply remaining spectators of other people's activities."

"The second is that attending live performances, whether of music or of drama, is far more compelling an experience than listening to records or watching television."

"But the standards of performance are apt to be apt so that live concerts are apt to be disappointing unless they are of the same high quality."

Sir Louis said that another suggestion in the area of potential that came from the Director of Robert Blackwood Hall, Dr Ian Hiecock, who had raised the question of a "university circuit" in Australia for visiting organ celebrities.

For much of his speech Sir Louis spoke in personal terms about the significance of music. He spoke too, at times humorously, about his own attempts to create music.

He said: "By contrast with the world of today, with radios, tape recorders and record players in every home and compulsory recorded music squirted at one in every store, lift and aircraft, the world that I grew up in was quite silent.

He said that his first real opportunity to hear music was when he went to school in York, at age 13.

"Singling it out, I was encouraged at my school and I learned to play the flute well enough to join the school orchestra."

"This was a marvellous experience; I discovered, for the first time, that to play music oneself is to get inside the mind of the composer in a way that is different in kind, I believe, from participation in any other art."

"Provided it is remembered that amateur music should be played and not heard, music-making is a rich source of enjoyment and refreshment different from, although complementary to, listening to the performances of others."

Sir Louis said that when he went to Manchester as an undergraduate the opportunities for concert-going really opened up.

"The Hallé Orchestra, under its permanent conductor Hamilton Harty, gave a concert every Thursday evening; on Tuesday one could go to the midday concerts; there were recitals by visiting celebrities and, periodically, the British National Opera Company, under Beecham, would arrive on tour and put on some of the classics of the operatic repertoire."

"All this made a tremendous impact on me; the opportunity to hear famous musicians and sublime music was an added and unexpected bonus to the privilege of being an undergraduate."

"When people smile when I tell them that I come from Manchester, I think to myself that it was there that I acquired the Ninths and Schnabel playing the Emperor, and Beecham conducting the great C Major; and I know that in spite of the dirt, the rain and the fog, Manchester was not a bad place to grow up in if you could afford a ticket to get into an opera."

As far as his own attempts at making music were concerned, Sir Louis said that he achieved "modest competence" on the flute as a youth. Later he took up singing and travelled with the Warrington Male Voice Choir to practical rivalry in Leeds. When his singing voice "gave up" he turned to the flute again but with "fingers becoming increasingly inflexible" it was very difficult to improve on the standard previously attained."

Sir Louis Matheson Pipe Organ was "an ideal achievement, a sensitive acknowledgment" of Monash's first Vice-Chancellor's contribution and values.

The Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, said this in inaugurating the organ, built by West German builder Jurgen Ahrend. The inauguration ceremony was held on April 22 before a near capacity audience, formed largely of donors to the public subscription which funded the organ, in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Sir Zelman, formerly Dean of Law at Melbourne University, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Riding in England then the University of Queensland, said that he had known Sir Louis Matheson since Sir Louis came to Australia as Vice-Chancellor of Monash. Sir Louis was chairman of the Malaysian University Council and Sir Zelman was organist at the inaugural concert.

"We have been colleagues and friends of Sir Louis for many years, and I admire and respect his values and what he has achieved," Sir Zelman, quoting from the foreword he wrote to Sir Louis's recently published memoirs Still Learning, said: "(Sir Louis) seized the available opportunities to develop his strength in staff, resource, teaching and research. Within a very few years, it grew into a university of high potential and it is still working towards realizing that potential." The organ was shipped to Melbourne late in 1979 and installed in the Hall in late 1980.

"The matter was revived in 1973 when Sir Louis's retirement was approached; he responded to the proposal by saying that the acquisition of a fine organ for the Hall would be a happy commemoration of his work at Monash."

A committee was established which enlisted the services of John O'Donnell of the NSW State Conservatorium and now senior lecturer in Music at the Victorian College of the Arts. Sir Louis was chairman of the committee and Sir Zelman was organist at the inaugural concert and at others during the opening week.

Proposals were received from organ builders throughout the world and in mid-1974 Jurgen Ahrend was invited to come to Monash for discussions.

"Earlier in that year Monash Council approved the launching of an appeal for the organ and established an organ committee. The appeal committees, under the chairmanship of Mr Henry Karngold, raised $325,000 which included $50,000 from the Victorian Government."

An order was placed with Herr Ahrend in April 1975 which was confirmed in late 1977 when the organ was shipped to Melbourne late in 1979 and installed in the Hall early 1980.

Sir Zelman said: "In our day there has been a return to the Schnitger concept of a great German organ builder of the late 17th century — in specification, pipe scaling, voicing, the use of cases and other details."

Sir Zelman went on: "A modern European authority says that the modern 'mode' searches for the essentials of sound and for the way to attain this."

"It appears that the 17th-18th century organists knew these essentials; so we have a resemblance between the modern organs and these, not as a matter of imitation, but rather because the aesthetic starting point is the same."

Sir Zelman said: "In his note on the Robert Blackwood Hall organ (in a specially produced brochure) tells us that it is built in this tradition. It is conceived as a work of art with integrity of form and it achieves beauty not through complexity and a desire to do all things, but rather through simplicity and a consciously determined limitation."

"Copies of the brochure are on sale, at half price, in Robert Blackwood Hall."
And justice for all from class actions

Class actions are viewed in the United States as an important legal tool in securing civil rights "across the board" for defined groups of people.

Such actions involve the bringing of a law suit by a few people who allege rights of others have been wronged and others in the same position. Civil rights is just one area of public interest in which class actions are taken. Consumer litigation is another.

As well, class actions have been brought by and on behalf of people who have disabilities allegedly caused by prescribed drugs and transport crashes.

In the US such an action is figuring in In Australia, class actions cannot be taken in Australia although several States, including Victoria, are examining ways of changing their laws to permit them. At present "representative actions" can be taken but if damages arise the Court can only award them to the people before it.

Currently visiting Monash's Law Faculty is a US expert in class actions, Professor Sidney Picker.

Professor Picker is participating in the tutorial teaching in which class actions are taken in first term with her husband Professor Sidney Picker whose special field is East-West trade law.

Professor Jane Picker works at Cleveland State University; her husband is Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. They met at law school (Yale).

Professor Picker's particular expertise in class actions is in the area of sexual discrimination.

Eight years ago she established the Women's Law Fund, based in the Cleveland State University law school and tied in with its clinical program. The Fund is one of a handful of private organisations involved in public interest law work, working alongside government-established agencies as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Fund — Professor Picker was Legal Vice-President of its Board of Trustees until coming to Australia — was the first such private organisation to receive foundation funding (from the Ford Foundation) to litigate cases concerning sexual discrimination.

Professor Picker has herself conducted many of the Fund's cases.

In a celebrated case, she argued before the Supreme Court the right to employment of teachers who fell pregnant by other teachers were new mothers and others in the same position. She says that until litigation began in the early '70s it was a rule commonly adopted by public education authorities throughout the US that a teacher be required to take unpaid leave of absence from the end of her fourth month of pregnancy to the beginning of the semester after her baby turned three months old.

"In many cases that amounted to almost a full year away," she says.

The rule was successfully challenged in the Supreme Court. Pregnant teachers are now permitted to work as long as they and their doctors think fit.

The Women's Law Fund has challenged successfully lesser discriminatory practices in employment — the laying off of women as a group in a period of recession, and tainted recruitment of women to police departments, as examples.

In education, there have been class actions on the content of curricula (for example, requiring boys to do woodwork and girls cooking and sewing) and seeking equal opportunity for both sexes in school sports, including the awarding of scholarships.

Professor Picker says that there has been some opposition in the US to class actions from industry. The opposition is based on fears that successful litigation could cost business money.

Misplaced fear

It is a largely misplaced fear, she says.

The vast majority of class actions are taken in civil rights cases rather than those connected directly with industry, she says.

Professor Picker says that, in the Australian context, the question of the standing of costs will probably need to be resolved before legislation permitting class actions is introduced.

Under the US system costs cannot be awarded against the plaintiff in a class action unless it is judged that the case was brought in bad faith. "That is not the case there."

Professor Picker says: "In the present Australian set-up there are likely to be few class actions if there is the gamble of a suit being brought and lost with costs awarded against the plaintiff."

Science research to 2000

The 1980 La Trobe University Meredith Memorial Lectures will take as their theme "Australian science and technology: Research planning and policy 1980-2000". The lectures will be held today (May 7) from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. in La Trobe's Union Hall.

The session will be opened by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen.

Speakers will include the chairman of the Australian Science and Technology Council, Sir Geoffrey Badger (4.15 p.m.); professorial fellow at Melbourne University and recently appointed director of the Australian-American Universities operation Scheme, Professor D. E. Tribe (5 p.m.); Vice-Chancellor of Monash University, Professor Robert M. Birt (7 p.m.); and La Trobe Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. F. Scott (7.45 p.m.).

The West 'overestimates' China's trade potential

China is seen by many Western nations as the area of "glamour growth" in trade but, according to a leading US international trade lawyer, those who believe in an "exotic, huge market" overestimate its real potential.

The lawyer is Professor Sidney Picker of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, who is visiting Monash this term.

Professor Picker will be involved in the East-West trade law course of the graduate level international trade law teaching program conducted jointly for Monash and Melbourne students by Professor D. E. Allan (Monash) and Dr M. Hiscock (Melbourne).

Professor Picker says: "At the moment, everyone in the US wants to be briefed on trade with China. "While China is a significant market which is opening up particularly to Pacific Basin countries — its potential doesn't compare with that of the US's traditional trading partners like the EEC countries and Japan. Nor, closer to home, will it have the impact of our single biggest trading partner, Canada. There is relatively little interest in briefings on trade law in relation to Canada and that is not because US businessmen are familiar with its system."

But Professor Picker says that, with growing East-West trade, there is a need to expose lawyers to the issues which can arise when a country in which the ground rules for trade are governed by a market economy system does business with a country in which all economic activity is planned by the State.

This, he says, is difficult to do in the special case of China because its system has operated without a body of law.

Professor Picker says: "It is only now that China is evolving legal codes which operate in a neutral, predictable and objective manner."

The country is still drafting its civil, criminal and economic codes. Trade agreements are concluded with no underlying body of law to support them.

He says: "The agreements have as their binding ingredient good faith and the Chinese have had an excellent record in honoring them. Enormous problems arise, however, should a dispute occur."

Professor Picker believes that China will have its legal codes "in place" within the next year or two but that there will be continuing problems for a period after that.

"There will be a shortage of lawyers to operate the system," he says. "During the Cultural Revolution all law schools were shut down and the country didn't produce a lawyer for 10 years. It is only now beginning to train lawyers again."

"One of the bonuses is that the Government is determined to modernise and the motivation of the people is high."

Work cut out

Professor Picker says that the Western lawyer trying to keep abreast of developments in China has his work cut out for him.

"There are changes to administrative procedures almost weekly," he says.

Channels through which Westerners can keep up with the changes are Chinese Government publications, Chinese embassies and from sources in the country's major trading point with the West, Hong Kong.

In the case of Russia, he says, the situation is different in that a body of trade law and regulations has been in place for many years.

But misunderstandings arise in trade with the West because neither side is sufficiently familiar with the other's trading system.

Professors Sidney and Jane Picker are on their second visit to Australia. Professor Sidney Picker visited Monash and Melbourne universities and the ANU as a Fulbright scholar in 1969.

The couple will travel to South Africa after Australia before returning to Cleveland.
Many areas of the 'hard' sciences are not getting adequate coverage in the media, according to Professor Ron Brown, chairman of the Monash department of Chemistry. Speaking on the ABC talkback program Frontline recently, he said the neglect affected certain areas of physics, chemistry and biology.

The problem lay in the difficulty many scientists had in conveying their message in terms the man in the street could understand.

**Common language**

"Personally, I get a lot of fun out of talking about that part of my work that deals with 'life in space' — there's a lot of common language and it is easy to comment in an interesting way," said Professor Brown.

"But in another area of my activities — spectroscopy — I have found it so difficult that I almost avoid attempting a popular account of what my team is doing."

"There are some areas where even the most enthusiastic exponent would find real difficulties: for example, in pure mathematics some marvellous things are being done but it seems to be impossible to express them in terms that even a scientist in another area would understand, let alone the man in the street."

Professor Brown was taking part in a three-way discussion with Robyn Williams, of the ABC Science Show, and Wendy Parsons, a CSIRO journalist in Canberra.

Robyn Williams said that in his experience there was no subject that was beyond popular description.

"Of course, anyone can make any subject obscure if he wishes to, but if you are prepared to dedicate yourself to the task, then you can cross over into that very difficult area of 'popularising.'"

Mr Williams said he had had more success with physicists than with medical scientists or sociologists. Interviewing a sociologist, he said, could be a 'chilling experience'.

Mr Williams was critical of scientists who refused to engage in public discussion of their work.

He said: "If object to what I see as a 'cop-out' attitude by many scientists when they say 'Look, you are being irrational and hysterical and sensationalist. What we are being is scientists, and we are weighing the evidence."

"They probably haven't read the scientific philosophers who say 'Well, OK — you can disprove the hypothesis, but rarely can you prove something to be the case'."

**Time scale**

Wendy Parsons said a major difficulty was the communications problem that arose when a general journalist, one not specifically trained to cover science, set out to interview a scientist.

"The scientist is used to a much more precise discipline, and a much longer time scale. A journalist has a short deadline, he has to get the facts down and get them out. Where he wants a story quickly, the scientist is inevitably disappointed and he doesn't like colleagues reading that kind of thing."

Professor Brown: "Scientists have to get used to the fact that if they want to communicate — and I believe it is imperative that they do — then they've got to get used to often quick, superficial interviews."

"I have little patience with my colleagues who are hypercritical of some of that sloppy statements that scientists sometimes make, or are reported to make."

"If you're not dealing with a scientific audience — you're dealing with people who want to get the gist of what you're saying, and the gist is always going to be slightly inaccurate or vague."

**Considered judgment**

To the suggestion that it was "dangerous" to debate some scientific topics before the scientific community had produced a considered judgment, Professor Brown said:

"There's a lot to be argued about how you should debate a scientific point in public, but it is unrealistic to ask that everyone else should wait until the scientists have argued it out among themselves and then emerge with the tablets brought down from the mountain to be handed out to the eager populace."

"Scientists realise that the people do want to know about certain things."

"We must then make sure that the people with expert knowledge on a particular topic are given a fair chance to give at least the cold facts."

"The debates seem to get to the emotional level almost within the first few seconds... People are arguing from a point of view of the answer that they want to achieve and they don't want to be concerned with the facts that would interrupt the eloquent flow of their emoting."

Professor Brown added: "Too many of my colleagues are reluctant to have a go at communicating because they feel they've had their fingers burnt."

"Sure, they'll have had their fingers burnt — just like all sorts of other people — but I don't think that's sufficient reason to stop communicating."

"A lot of scientists, I sense, feel it's a bit beneath them to communicate through the media, yet they are damaging the situation by being so reluctant to make themselves available for interviews and discussions."

Wendy Parsons suggested that the standard of public discussion as set by the Australian Academy of Science was "pretty poor". This year, the Royal Society in London employed an officer whose responsibility was to make scientists accessible to science journalists.

A similar appointment at the Australian Academy, she said, would greatly strengthen the link between science and the media.

Miss Parsons added that in the United States, the American Association for the Advancement of Science had funded very successful "media intern" programs under which new science graduates were taken into media organizations to "get a taste of what it's all about".

In many cases, the media organizations retained the graduates as science journalists, and the Association was hoping that in this way there would be a gradual infiltration of scientists into the media.

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**Monash officer elected to Ethnic Council**

Administrative assistant in the Monash Mathematics department, Ms Teresa Kral, has been elected vice-president and membership officer of the Australian National Ethnic Council in Victoria.

ANECC was established last year following the Federal Government's decision to phase out the Good Neighbour Council.

Ms Kral says that members of ethnic groups believed it would be a pity to let important functions of the Good Neighbour Council disappear — particularly its information and referral service for ethnic communities.

Ms Kral has herself been in Australia for 20 years and worked at Monash for 10 of them. She has been involved in ethnic affairs through the Australian National Ethnic Council which she organised an Australian-wide congress a year ago.

As ANEC membership officer she will be seeking to secure the representation of as many ethnic communities as possible on the Council. At present 10 communities are represented — mostly the smaller East European groups.

Ms Kral says: "We would like to involve some of the larger European groups — like the Italians, Greeks and Germans — and the non-Europeans, such as the Vietnamese."

She says that many of the larger groups have their own strong representative bodies.

But she says that membership of ANEC as well would add strength to the common aim of all ethnic groups — the preservation of a multicultural Australia.

Also, ethnic groups could improve their self-help role by sharing information and advice.

Ms Kral says that ANEC's role as a helping organisation will continue to be important even though the number of people migrating to Australia is decreasing.

"Not only new arrivals have difficulties and turn to their ethnic communities as a trusted source of help," she says.

"People who came here years ago are now facing new problems — problems of old age and loneliness, for example. They need advice on such matters as pension entitlements, insurance, health care and entry to nursing homes."

Ms Kral says that ANEC also hopes to play an increasingly active role as an advisory body to government on ethnic affairs.

She explains her own attitudes to the importance of retaining strong ethnic groups in Australia: "I have seen many cases where migrant parents have decided that they will bring their children up as Australians without any tuition in their background or mother tongue."

"This can be dangerous for the children who reach school and are labelled as 'migrants' but have no background in their heritage of which to feel proud."

"I believe as migrants we have a job to play as good Australians building a beautiful country but we must not forget our ancestry and we must attempt to integrate our old customs into our new way of life."

At the council's annual general meeting at which Ms Kral was elected to office in ANEC, Dr A. Elek replaced the retiring president, Mr M. Fox.
The role of our Visitor

Heading the list of “Officers and Staff” of Monash is the University’s Visitor — the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Winneke.

Just what does a Visitor do? Sir Henry threw light on this matter in an occasional address at a recent Monash graduation ceremony. An honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Sir Henry at the ceremony.

First up, Sir Henry dispelled notions that a Visitor was merely a nameless figure. He said, “the Visitor is an office appurtenant to a charitable institution, the founder of such an institution being invested with the functions usually carried out by Visitors.”

Sir Henry summed up: “The occasional function of the Visitor is to interfere to put things right when they go awry, if he is asked to do so. But there must be a miscarriage in the operation of the instruments of government for him to act. He is not an alternative instrument of government.”

Remote origin

Sir Henry said that the Visitor had its origin in the remote past as an essential ingredient in the constitution of eleemosynary (charitable) institutions, as the earliest examples of corporate entities. The founder of such an institution usually reserved the right to visit it and inspect its workings. The right was reserved to his heirs.

In the university corporations established by Royal charter, the Crown as the Visitor if no other had been appointed; modern university corporations established by statute usually had a Visitor named in the statute, he said.

Sir Henry pointed out that the standard form for Australian universities could be found in the Melbourne University Act which provided that “the Governor shall name a University and shall have authority to do all things which appertain to Visitors as often as to him seems meet.”

He said that the concept of a University Visitor carrying out a general inspection and inquisition was dead. “But if Mahomet will not go to the mountain (on a general visitation) there is nothing to stop the mountain going to Mahomet,” he said.

Complaints, appeals

“The more familiar participation of the Visitor in the affairs of the corporation is that which is concerned with the entertainment of complaints and appeals.”

Sir Henry defined what type of complaint appeals the Visitor had authority to deal with. “The Visitor’s concern, he said, could only be with the internal affairs of the institution — with a complaint or appeal put in motion by a member of the corporation against a member of the corporation.”

He said that the broad principle that the Visitor could only be concerned with domestic affairs carried with it two corollaries which imposed limits on the subject matter he could deal with. “The first is that matters arising between the institution or its corporators and outsiders, or between the rights and liabilities of such outsiders in relation to the institution or any of its corporators, cannot be the subject of the Visitor’s determination,” he said.

Remote origin

Sir Henry said that an important consequence of a matter being within the Visitor’s jurisdiction was that the courts could exercise no jurisdiction over it. “The Visitor may be ordered by the courts to exercise his jurisdiction or prohibited by the courts from exercising it.”

In good faith

“arbitrary discretion” in the grant or refusal of relief.

To date, no appeals from Monash have been made for Visitation or litigation. There is a pertinent case currently before the Victorian Court of Full Appeal from Murdoch, that the position of Visitor had originated with the founder of charitable institutions and sometimes passed to his heirs.

The Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Winneke, had always seen it as his duty to assure himself of the limits of his capacity.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, said this while presenting Sir Henry for an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a recent Monash graduation ceremony.

Professor Martin said that Sir Henry’s career had been made even more distinguished by the dedicated and able way in which he had fulfilled the duties and traditions of the office of Governor, to which he was appointed in 1974.

Sir Henry became Governor — the first to be born in the State — after a decade as Victoria’s Chief Justice.

“In that capacity Sir Henry demonstrated the humanity and sympathy for the underdog which had characterised his work as a Crown Prosecutor,” Professor Martin said.

“His judgments were highly regarded and the law reports of the period are notable for the number of decisions. He delivered as the presiding judge in the Full Court of the Supreme Court and especially for his clear definitions in criminal appeals.”

Born in 1908, Sir Henry, the son of a County Court judge, was educated at Ballarat Grammar, Scotch College and Melbourne University where he obtained first class honors in law.

Sir Henry started practice during the Depression and quickly established a substantial practice. At the start of World War II he joined the RAAF before being called to the Bar in 1949.

On returning to the Bar he was recognised as one of the leading common law practitioners. In 1969 he became a member of the Victorian Bar Council and took silk in 1989.

Professor Martin said: “At the end of that year he accepted an appointment as senior counsel to the Attorney General and Crown Prosecutor, in which capacity he so impressed the Ministers with whom he worked that in 1981 he was invited to revive the traditional title of Solicitor General, and to redefine the duties of the office.”

A current case in WA

The Australian report says: “In the Full Court, Mr P. Seaman, QC, argued for Murdoch that the position of Visitor had originated with the founder of charitable institutions and sometimes passed to his heirs.”

He said the Visitor could only decide matters of internal management and mutual obligations and could not save a matter such as Dr Bloom’s study leave entitlements.

“On April 23, The Australian reported that the Court ruled that the Visitor should adjudge in the dispute. It will be the first time the WA Governor has used his powers to hear a Visitor’s dispute.”

The Federation of Australian University Staff Associations has said that it is regarding the case as having national implications — both on the question of an institution’s right to vary academic conditions of employment and on the jurisdiction of the Visitor.

Sir Henry summed up: “The occasional function of the Visitor is to interfere to put things right when they go awry, if he is asked to do so. But there must be a miscarriage in the operation of the instruments of government for him to act. He is not an alternative instrument of government.”
During its work in the late 1950s Monash's Interim Council had a vision of a great University of the future, the excellence of its teaching, scholarship and research — rising on the foundations the Council was laying.

"It was, in fact, a vision from many sources, especially overseas, that this vision has become a reality," a member of that Interim Council and then permanent Council, Dr Ian Langlands, said in an occasional address delivered to a Monash graduation ceremony late last month.

Dr Langlands, who was Deputy Chancellor when he retired from Council early this year, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the ceremony.

During his address Dr Langlands traced the very early history of Monash University and in a fascinating historical light revealed how a missing page to the 1961 opening date.

"It was apparent from the latest statistics that it was likely that all facilities at Melbourne would be full by the early to middle '60s it was decided to proceed with the utmost speed so that students could benefit.

"It was further decided to establish the faculties of Science, Engineering and Medicine first, to be followed as soon as possible by the Commission on Applied Science, Education and Law in that order.

"Finally it was agreed that the University be designed to last 10 or 12 years (one-third part-time) and be completed by 1968."

Dr Langlands said that the next step was to find a suitable location.

Demographic studies showed that it should be the Oakleigh/Springvale area and of the 14 sites examined, he said, that the Talbot Colony for Epileptics, was the most favored although considered not quite large enough.

The Government indicated, however, that its acquisition would not be favorably regarded, Dr Langlands said.

"When the Interim Council finally recommended that the Huntingdale and Metropolitan Golf Courses be taken over, Cabinet quickly decided that the acquisition of the Talbot Colony and the neighboring property was the lesser evil," he said.

"In April, 1969, a development plan with estimated costs for the University was presented to the Premier. The plan provided for capital expenditure of $4.4m. in 1960 and a population of 776 full-time students in 1961 rising to 12,000 by 1968."

Commission 'not impressed' -

The plan was approved by the Premier but referred to the Commonwealth which would be carrying a large share of the cost.

It was the first major submission considered by the newly formed Australian Universities Commission and the Commission was not impressed, Dr Langlands averred.

The Commission's advice, accepted by the Prime Minister, was that the University open in 1964, not 1961, that the first faculties be Arts and Commerce, not Science, Engineering and Medicine as recommended by the Murray Report and incorporated in the Monash Act; and that capital expenditure for 1960 be $1.5m., not $4.4m.

Dr Langlands said: "The Interim Council was bitterly disappointed and very angry indeed at this severe public rebuff which it considered unwarranted and based on wrong premises. It decided to fight back."

A meeting between the Interim Council and the Commission yielded a compromise: Science, Engineering, Medicine to start concurrently with Arts and Commerce; the University to open in 1961; but no increase on $1.5m. A reduced student intake was also considered.

Dr Langlands related an anecdote about the importance of a missing page to the 1961 opening date. He said: "During the meeting between the Council..."
graduations

Check urged on man's reptilian inheritance

The "Science versus Art" argument brought to mind a statement attributed to former United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant: "In capitalist countries, man exploits man; under communism, it is the other way around".

Emeritus Professor A. K. (Archie) McIntyre said this in an occasional address delivered to a recent Monash Science graduation ceremony. Professor McIntyre, who retired as professor of Physiology in 1978, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the ceremony.

He said: "A view of science has been growing, especially in the last decade, picturing it as a cold, emotionless and anti-human process, calibrated to the limits, the very opposite of the warm, imaginative aspect of the creative artist.

"But the creative scientist is much closer in his operations to those of the poet or painter than is popularly believed," Professor McIntyre said. In his address Professor McIntyre delivered a mini-lecture on the brain and its evolution through higher forms of mental activity ("One of the hazards, Dr. Chancellor, of inviting an en-profeooor to give an occasional address," he remarked).

In particular, Professor McIntyre focused on the role in human behaviour played by different levels of our brain's machinery which correspond to evolutionary steps: the oldest and most primitive, the reptilian brain, and the phylogenetically newest part, the neocortex, which dominates the primate brain.

He said that, despite the seeming dominance of the human cerebral cortex, man carries in his brain still-functioning lower levels of neural machinery as a legacy of evolutionary history and is critically important for survival in the Darwinian pattern.

He said that the reptilian brain seemed to be important for aggressiveness, territoriality and ritualistic behaviour.

"Perhaps occasions such as today's (graduation ceremony) are relatively harmless products of this reptilian brain complex," he said.

"But, of course, there is a darker side to the reptilian inheritance.

"If, as indeed seems likely, the reptilian brain influences human behaviour this could help to explain a good deal of its less encouraging current manifestations. Ritualistic and mass emotional phenomena, of which there is a widespread abundance in recent or on-going examples, include the fruits of some organised religious as well as social and political movements.

"Apart from obvious instances such as the present near-anarchy in the Middle East and elsewhere on a smaller scale we are not lacking similar problems here.

"All seem characterised by virtual abandonment of reason and rational thought and look like manifestations of reptilian brain activity, unchecked by the neocortex."

"To sound a more encouraging note, there are occasional examples of neocortical dominance in human affairs; and, after all, some three-quarters of the human brain is neocortex, that vastly complicated organ of perception, awareness, prediction, abstraction and imagination."

"But for its proper function, it does need some drive from below, involving feelings, emotions, aspirations - even altruistic trends - generated at least in part from subcortical levels such as the limbic system (a ring of interconnected nerve cell complexes between the reptilian brain and the neocortex).

"But for rational behaviour, the neocortical complex must remain in control of the reptilian complex of the brain."
Vacation work recruitment link

Results of a recent survey conducted by the Monash Careers and Appointments Service and the Student Employment Office pinpoint ultimate graduate students as a significant reason for employers offering course-related vacation work to students.

Yet students appear generally not to consider the possibility of such work. One executive of a firm that does all its graduate recruiting through vacation employment: "What is a more effective way of selection than two-three month long 'interviews'?"

A report on the survey's results, Student Vacation Employment: A Survey of Employer Attitudes and Objectives, was published by Careers and Appointments last week with the assistance of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., chartered accountants. Copies of the report have been distributed on the no-fee basis, to employers, other careers services and schools.

The survey, believed to be the first of its kind, sought to find out from employers why they offered vacation work to students.

Survey's importance

The report's introduction says: "A growing awareness of universities and colleges view vacation employment as an important and, perhaps, essential aspect of the total service offered: it is useful in bringing students into contact with the careers and appointments services, particularly early in their tertiary studies. Thus to understand employers' attitudes and objectives concerning vacation employment seemed important."

The results of the survey are also important from another viewpoint. Appointments services of tertiary institutions can make more effective contact with employers, and add employers' attitudes and objectives are better understood.

A questionnaire was sent to 320 employers located mainly in Victoria and selected at random from records of employers maintaining regular contact with Careers and Appointments at Monash. The questionnaire drew a response rate of 64.4 per cent.

Among the survey's findings were these:

- Of 83 respondents who provided exact numbers, vacation positions declined five per cent in the 1978/79 long vacation compared to 1978/79. There was a decline of 97 per cent in non-course related positions but only a two per cent decline in course-related positions. In this category one-third of employers reported an increase in employment.

- The overall decrease, particularly in course-related work, appears to be due to a reduction in seasonal work and economic factors whereas those who increased employment may have been motivated by post-graduation recruitment factors," the report comments.

- A total of 79 per cent of employers providing course-related work saw an aid to graduate recruitment as the prime purpose of doing so.

Australia's computing industry could be inching its way towards an insurmountable problem. And it all seems to have come about because of a rigid rule which prohibits the import of size rulers calibrated in inches. The Australian authorities stuck to their book, to the point, in the all-in sweep of metrciation a few years ago. The computer industry, however, still talks in inches. Much computer equipment is made in that great imperial power, the US. For example, computer print-outs take the inch as their measure and use a horizontal spacing of one-tenth of an inch and a vertical spacing of one-sixth or one-eighth of an inch. People working in the field — planning layouts, for example — need inch rulers and the flat, steel variety is considered the easiest to use and the most popular.

Operations Controller in Administration Data Processing at Monash, Mr Lou Sperandeo, encountered the Rule against inch rulers when he attempted to order some recently. In the past the rulers, with computer supply company names embossed, have been distributed by the company reps as a good-will gesture. Technically they have been "smuggled" in to Australia (there appears to be no local suppliers) probably with consignments of other material such as magnetic tapes.

The ADP ruler stock was falling (steel rulers, like all other useful pieces of office paraphernalia have a tendency to walk), so Mr Sperandeo set about ordering some from stationery suppliers. He was informed that they were simply not available because of the import embargo. He confirmed that this was the case with an officer of the Department of Science and Environment in Melbourne, who, with talk of import permits and the rest, referred him to Canberra.

In the meantime, however, Mr Sperandeo was able to secure a quantity of under-the-counter steel inch rulers locally. (There are not sure how many exactly — whether, for example, it constitutes a gross breach of the embargo.)

Trauma Foundation grants

Accident-induced trauma can arise from a multitude of causes — and afflict the victim for the rest of his life in as many ways.

It can affect a person physically, emotionally, socially, financially or legally in a wide range of relationships with society, with his institutions and with the people he associates with.

In the past, little research has been carried out into the complex network of processes that come into operation from the impact a patient is injured — on the roads, at work, in the home and the way in which they relate to each other.

An opportunity exists at Monash to undertake research projects in the area of accident trauma with the support of grants from the Trauma Research Foundation.

The Foundation was established in 1973 with a gift from a Melbourne plastic surgeon who was concerned at the paucity of funds available for work in the treatment and rehabilitation of accident victims.

Projects supported so far include a study of the sociological implications of severed hand trauma and research (in the faculty of Law) into the effectiveness of present methods of compensation and rehabilitation of road accident victims.

The Foundation's trustees are particularly concerned at present to encourage research in the area of work-related injuries.

They see valuable opportunities for research in a wide range of disciplines — for example, anatomy, surgery, bioengineering, social and preventive medicine, psychology, law, sociology and social work, science, engineering and education.

The Foundation has two University- based trustees: Professor Robert Bax (faculty of Law) and Mr J. A. L. Hart (department of Surgery, Alfred Hospital) - who would welcome inquiries and applications for grants.
UK engineer advocates 'active' research investment policy

Visiting UK professor of marine engineering, Professor Pat Holmes, is an advocate of what he terms an "active" research investment policy.

A funding authority "actively" invests if it channels the major part of its research funds to universities in designated priority areas. Such a policy, Professor Holmes says, makes more sense than "passive" research investment where grants are handed out to individual researchers without heed to an overall strategy.

Professor Holmes, on his first visit to Australia, is spending three months in the Mechanical Engineering department at Monash where he is giving a series of postgraduate lectures on ocean engineering structures and participating in the department's research on coastal and ocean engineering.

Professor Holmes is visiting as a Senior Queen's Fellow; his home university is Liverpool.

Pursuing an active research policy is at the heart of the work of a high level UK body on which Professor Holmes is currently engaged.

He is a member of a five-man task force, established by the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Science Research Council and the UK Department of the Environment, which is looking at research priorities needed in the construction industry over the next 20 years.

The task force intends to "come up with a shopping list", he says, by identifying priority areas for funding within civil engineering.

Basic research

Professor Holmes says that the generation of active research must be tempered in one important way - a qualification for which, as the sole academic member of the task force, he has argued and won acceptance.

He says: "Authorities, however vigorous their attempt to pursue an active policy, must always make available a proportion of their funds for basic research which has no short or medium term application; in other words, for basic research - in this case, applied science.

"Without provision for basic research a country is mortgaging its long-term future."

Professor Holmes explains that the process by which the task force is assessing research and development priorities for the construction industry is based on consultation.

He says: "The task force agreed that priority in research investment should depend on the market for the result would be.

"Our first step was to identify major products in the construction industry. We identified about 50 of these - airports, nuclear power plants, waste water treatment plants, transport terminals, offshore structures and the like.

"We then went to representatives of those industries - the UK's leading civil engineers - and asked them where they saw their market going and what problems they saw in the future.

"We then went to prominent researchers and asked them where they saw their present work leading and what effect, if any, their projects would have on the market."

"If a task force, in collating the responses, should be able to evaluate the forces at work by push and pull from the market - and nominate target areas for development in unanswerable proposal as well as for basic research and development.

"Professor Holmes says that designating research priorities does not mean locking funds into projects for a long time without review.

"He says: "That sort of feeling is of course, totally unwarranted. The research activity in Australia in my own field, for example, is at the highest levels of expertise and relevance when judged by international standards."

"He says of the active research policy: "What is needed is a constant monitoring of the situation to assess new needs as they arise and the flexibility to change direction if needed."

"With this belief our task force decided that it would have an ongoing life. There is no way that we can predict all the changes in the construction industry over the next 20 years. Take the case of the computing industry; and the revolutionary effect microprocessors had over a very short period.

"Professor Holmes says that the task force will be taking a broad view of the British construction industry's role and it may have recommendations which are not readily acceptable politically.

"He says: "I'm thinking here of our supporting policy to investment in the development of a product which may be as small a home market but a huge overhead in some of our overseas operations. In port and harbour construction, for example, there is only a small market in Britain but a big one in, say, the Middle East."

"The marine engineering research work of Professor Holmes' own department has attracted a grant of about $1m. over three years.

"The core of his study is the proportion of behaviour of ocean waves to which we have been looking the effects of waves on offshore structures and waves in shallow water (particularly the effect of the movement of sediment on the nearshore environment including ports and beaches).

"On the basis of his research on offshore structures - vital to the ocean mining of oil and gas - Professor Holmes has been consulted by developers of Australia's North-West Shelf.

"In a world's first offshore platform was built in the Gulf of Mexico 30 years ago. The first North Sea platform was built 15 years ago."

Dean named President of IE Aust.

Monash's Dean of Engineering, Professor Lance Endersbee, last month became President of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

Professor Endersbee, who took up his Monash appointment four years ago, is the Institution's first President.

In the last few years Professor Endersbee, in articles in the general and specialist press and in speeches, has been a vigorous advocate of the importance of Australia, a resource-rich nation, will play in the future.

But he has issued two warnings: the Australian society must not be subjected to over a 26 year life span.

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In "Engineers Australia", Professor Endersbee says that Australia is not facing up to basic problems and the only way we can overcome them is to develop the technological capabilities.

"In relative terms we have slipped backward compared to other nations in the past decade or so and we have lost ground technologically to countries like Japan, Germany and the US.

"Because of the nature of international technology it's difficult to make up lost ground but we must provide the mechanism within the In-

stitution of Engineers, Australia, whereby our engineers can gain the expertise, skills and motivation to do this.

"We must also look to our young people and let them know the nature of the challenges and the benefits to the nation of having our brightest young people enter engineering."

John says 'thanks'

John Patton, who recently retired as lecturer at the University of New South Wales, has written to say thanks for the warm farewell he received from the University.

"I was overwhelmed by the generosity of those who attended, his presentation and that his wife, too, was "thrilled" with her bout-

May 1980
The fine art of mathematics

This is the final solution of Hutton's Mensuration problem, taken from the diagrams in his book, The fine art of mensuration. Top diagram from 'Mensuration', bottom from early Newton work.

From LC = 400'00' Subt. LD = 57 30 Rem. & CD = 2 30

Art lovers don't normally turn to mathematics books for their sustenance.

They might well — particularly in cases where great artists drew the diagrams. This latest confirmation that there is indeed art in mathematics comes from a senior lecturer in the Mathematics department at Monash, Mr G. C. Smith. Mr Smith teaches the history of mathematics and has a special interest in historical aspects of the Monash Library's collection.

Speaking with Hargrave librarian, Mrs M. Calha, he has turned up some interesting examples of art in early books on the physical sciences in the collection (which has about 400 such works including facsimiles and early editions).

Mr Smith says that perhaps the best known case of an artist contributing to mathematics is Albrecht Durer. Durer wrote a book on practical geometry, Underweysung der Mel.ung mit dem Zirckel und Rlicheheyt (which, translated from the 16th century German, means "Instructions on measuring with compass and ruler"), published in Nuremberg in 1525.

Mr Smith says that a less well known contribution was made by the most famous of 18th century English wood engravers, Thomas Bewick.

He has unearthed in the Monash collection a first edition of what is believed to be the first book to which Bewick, as a youth, contributed illustrations.


In the Library's copy there is an annotation in the hand of an early owner of the work. It says: "This is the first Edition of Hutton's Mensuration and contains in the diagrams the first specimens of the art of Thos. Bewick the Celebrated Wood engraver."

Identifying whether Bewick was the illustrator is not a simple matter of turning to the volume's title page: giving illustrators credit in those days was not a widespread practice.

So Mr Smith went to an autobiography written by Bewick and found reference to the work he did for Hutton. This information was later confirmed by reference to a bibliography of Bewick's work which is in the State Library.

Mr Smith provides the following historical background on the identities:

"Charles Hutton, 1737-1823, is remembered primarily for his Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary. He was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne where he lived until his appointment as professor at the Royal Military Academy in 1773. As well as writing a number of texts he edited the Ladies Diary between 1773 and 1818.

"Hutton's 'Mensuration' contains the usual kind of geometrical figures throughout but there is an emphasis on wood-cuts which are more illustrative in character. In particular, Part 1, Section 3, which is concerned with problems of height and distances, contains about 20 figures of towers, walls, ships, hills, clouds and streams.

"Thomas Bewick, 1753-1828, was born in Northumberland and spent most of his life in, or near, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was the outstanding English 18th century artist in wood engraving, particularly book illustrations.

"In his old age Bewick wrote an autobiography. Memoirs of Thomas Bewick. In it he refers to Charles Hutton twice. "The first chapter 4 he describes his apprenticeship in 1767 to Ralph Bellby who, together with his brother, had an engraving business in Newcastle..." Bewick says that 'the first job that I was put to do was block-cutting the wood engraving that Bewick left (from his memoirs) as the book's illustrator."

"But this is the final Edition of Hutton's Mensuration."

Mr Smith says that Bewick's contributions to the book are - and perhaps most importantly - the way they provided an opportunity to talk to students about the mensuration work of Hutton. "Mensuration" is one of the first branches of mathematics that every student - and perhaps every student will eventually encounter. Bewick's illustrations of mensuration problems provide an opportunity to talk about this important branch of mathematics in both an interesting and accessible way. It is true that, during those decades, there was a limited interaction with "abstract theory" but they were also the decades during which a serious endeavour was made, via the development of "middle range" and "grounded" theory, to create a more fruitful relation between theory and ongoing empirical research.

My final point is perhaps the most important. However, "committed" we are and I would put myself in this category — there are still many of us who believe — whether it is labelled "positivist" or not — that a rigorous and detached analysis of the social problems of our choice is an essential prerequisite of effective change.

W. H. Scott

Anthropology and Sociology

Letter to the editor: Stretton 'overstatement'

SIR: Hugh Stretton's Oscar Mecklenburg, summarized in your issue of April 1, has much to commend it. It was a stimulating and provocative book.

The more modest among us, however, must suspect those who, with a good laugh, purport to speak for "the social sciences". In this instance, Stretton was guilty of overstatement — except, perhaps, in relation to economics.

This is manifestly the case so far as sociology is concerned. He says: "Sociologists lost interest in actual societies and their actual problems", and "They were less about society and more about the problems of theory and method within their discipline".

The first statement is just not true. An analysis of the members' directory of any of the major sociological associations of the world, including the Australian, will show that a majority of sociologists have always been concerned with the actual problems of society.

The second statement is a half-truth. It is true, in the '60s and '70s, there was an increasing concern, among some important sociologists, with problems of theory and method. And why not? A maturing discipline needs to give increasing attention to the critique and evaluation of its theory. As Kurt Lewin said: "There is nothing so practical as a good theory". It is true that, during those decades, there was a limited interaction with "abstract theory" but they were also the decades during which a serious endeavour was made, via the development of "middle range" and "grounded" theory, to create a more fruitful relation between theory and ongoing empirical research.

My final point is perhaps the most important. However, "committed" we are and I would put myself in this category — there are still many of us who believe — whether it is labelled "positivist" or not — that a rigorous and detached analysis of the social problems of our choice is an essential prerequisite of effective change.

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Plans for first counselling day

Monash's first Careers and Counselling Day will be held on Saturday, August 2.

Professorial Board last year decided that a Monash Careers and Counselling Day should alternate with Open Day, held annually on campus.

Mr Parrott says that it is planned that most prospective students will participate in the day with academic staff in attendance to talk to students. He says in a separate way, students at present can participate, too, by establishing, perhaps, a "drop-in" centre at which prospective students could talk to them about aspects of Monash University.

Employers

He says that employers of Monash graduates will be invited to attend the counselling day also to give students information on types of jobs they might hope to get.

Mr Parrott says that while August 2 will be a day of prospective students, his office is currently considering whether parents of prospective students should be invited. Mr Parrott says that the day's aim will be to provide secondary students with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions on what courses they should do, where they should study and what jobs they might be likely to get.
Memorable play of hidden motives

TAUT, sombre, muted at times, sardonic at others, and lit by flashes of anguished passion, this was a fine production staged by students of the Monash English department of Middle and Rowley's "The Changeling".

With its comic sub-plot set among the fools and madmen of Bedlam, its fantastic on-stage virginity test, and its macabre story of a woman who employs a servant she loathes to murder her fiance so that she may be free to marry the man she loves, but finds the price she must pay is that of becoming the murderer's mistress, "The Changeling" is not the play for a faint-hearted director.

Tim Scott's belief in, and uncompromising fidelity to the play — no cuts, no gimmicks and no embarrassment — revealed what it is about the play which, in the words of T.S. Eliot, "stands above every tragic play of its time, except those of Shakespeare".

The scaled-down indoor Jacobean theatre and stage which Toni Puntera created on the ground floor of the Mensies building worked splendidly. The mood was set the moment one stepped inside. The arched stage entrance seemed to lead beyond and conveyed a sense of the hidden and labyrinthine passages within a fair, impregnable fortress as the play establishes as the setting of the main action. The symbolic force of that, in a play which deals so much with hidden motives, I had not felt so strongly before. "Not a moral creature — the becomes moral only by becoming doomed", was Eliot's verdict on Beatrice. The process by which Beatrice, conventionally moral and irresponsible, is caught up in the consequences of her acts and desires until she is indeed "the deed's creature" was brilliantly created by Helen Pastoorini. This was a performance of rare ability — by any standard.

De Flores, murderer and her seducer, is usually seen as a cooler customer in his sardonic recognition of motives — both hers and his own. If David McLean missed that note, his was still a convincing portrayal: nervous, vulnerable, acting in the rush of anguish and desire. In a world where good looks, privilege, duty and sexual morality seem to reinforce each other, his "dog's face" expressed the pain and baffled tenderness of the underdog.

Madness and folly

The decision to present the play intact was justified by the success of the sub-plot. Bill Collop, Noel Sheppard, Philip Rhodes, Margaret Swain and Ian Hamilton kept it alive and moving. Its franker obscenities, its associations of madness and folly with a pervasiveness and its odd parallel with the main event as well as verbal echoes — all clearly borne upon the play's themes. But while in the main plot the disruptive and disturbing force of love leads to destruction, here comedy makes sanity and survival possible.

There was a remarkable evenness in the production. Even minor parts were capably filled. The Changeling and to whose memory...
Monash venue for organ festival

Both Monash organs — the organ Ahrend-built instrument in Robert Blackwood Hall and the Ronald Sharp organ in the Religious Centre — will be featuring during the 10th Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord.

Festival activities will be held at various locations throughout Melbourne (with many in the Festival's base, the Toorak Uniting Church) from May 8 to 17.

The focus will be on Monash on Saturday, May 10.

Organ workshop

Starting at 11 a.m., John O'Donnell will deliver a workshop on the new Louis Mattheson Pipe Organ constructed by Ahrend. He will play and talk about the instrument and discuss Bach's organ registration.

At 2 p.m. in the Religious Centre, the Wednesday Consort, a campus early music ensemble, will present 'Production of a program for organ, flutes, 'cello and voice. The recital will feature both the Sharp organ and the Festival's chamber organ.

Recitals

Back in RBH at 4 p.m., John O'Donnell will give a recital of music by Sweelinck, Scheidemann and J. S. Bach.

Activities will shift on Saturday evening to Melba Hall at Melbourne University where NZ organist Anthony Jennings will give a recital. Besides Jennings and O'Donnell, senior lecturer at the Victorian College of the Arts and internationally recognized for his work on Baroque interpretation, other artists appearing during the Festival will include: Sergio Pieri, former assistant at St Patrick's Cathedral and founder of the Melbourne Festival, who is currently organist at the Benedetto Marcello Conservatorio in Venice; and Jennifer Bate, a London organist whose specialty is 19th and 20th century music.

The Festival's artistic director is Doug Lawrence who will be familiar to Monash audiences. Lawrence, director of music at the Toorak Uniting Church, chief study teacher of organ at Melbourne University and Ormond College organist, has just released his second record of organ music. Last year he played the inaugural recital on the organ in the Sydney Town Hall.

The cost of tickets for Festival workshops is $3, afternoon and twilight concerts $4, and evening concerts $6. A full subscription costs $60, or an evening, weekend and twilight subscription $50. Student subscriptions are half price.

For further information or bookings contact the Toorak Uniting Church Office at 980 Toorak Road, Toorak, phone 240 0695.

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7-9: EXHIBITION by Druv Handweavers and Craftsmen. 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Arts & Crafts Centre. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3060.

10: SEMINAR — "Women and Physical Achievement. Pres. by University of Melbourne, Faculty of Health, Medicine and Physical Education. Pres. by University of Melbourne, Faculty of Health, Medicine and Physical Education. Pres. by University of Melbourne, Faculty of Health, Medicine and Physical Education.


ENVIRO Forums — "Accidents, Ergonomics and Workers Compensation", talk and discussion led by Mr Eric Wiggers, Sir Robert Menzies Foundation for Health, Fitness and Safety at Work. 6 p.m. Room 117, First Year Physics Building. Inquiries: ext. 3641.


11: LECTURE — "Sculptorial Technique", by Kenneth Noyes. 7.30 p.m. School of Fine and Applied Arts. Admission free.


12: LECTURE — "Women's Political Role", by Margaret White. 9.45 a.m. Ext. 3100.


