The invention of a new type of valve by a Monash staff member could have a revolutionary impact on a number of everyday appliances — from the tap in the home to intravenous drip equipment in hospitals.

The "rolling diaphragm" valve has already been described as "John Macleod's idea of the year" by a prominent TV personality. The valve, patented by Mr Macleod, is based on the principle that the valve's simplicity can be manufactured more cheaply than other valves by injection moulding and parts that can be cast, thus reducing tooling costs.

The invention, patented by Mr Macleod, has aroused the interest of tap manufacturers, medical equipment-makers and firms in other areas. The valve, which is designed to be used in low-friction and parts that can be cast, is also suitable for sealing.

The valve can be used in a number of applications, including as a control for anaesthetic gas. The design has been patented and is expected to be manufactured in large quantities.

Mr Macleod says that the advantages of the rolling diaphragm valve lie in its lack of sliding parts, thus reducing to a minimum friction and parts that can wear out. Sealing is also improved.

The invention resulted from a problem Mr Macleod, who has worked at Monash for 15 years, faced in finding a better design for a two-port valve for a computer-controlled anaesthetic machine used in mechanical applications. The valve can be operated with a small motor and is suitable for use in intravenous drip equipment.

The rolling diaphragm valve is designed to be used in low-friction and parts that can be cast, thus reducing tooling costs.

Mr Macleod says that the valve could be adapted for many other uses. "The more I thought about it, the more the ideas flowed in," he says.

He set out to make prototypes that would be used in domestic taps, an intravenous drip control, a cistern float valve and measuring valves.

Even under 100 lbs. pressure only light finger tip operation of the valve is required, he says. In mechanical applications it can be operated with a small motor.

Fugard and Pinter in drama season at Alex.

A new work by the South African playwright Athol Fugard — who has been described as "his country's conscience" — is one of two professional productions being presented by the Alexander Theatre this month.

Fugard's play is "A Lesson From Aloes" which was chosen as the best new play of the 1980-81 season on Broadway by the New York Drama Critics Circle.

In the play Fugard looks at the issues of betrayal and commitment in South Africa and survival in a sterile country (the aloe is a plant which grows in arid conditions in South Africa and from which a bitter purgative drug is made).

Its Melbourne season, from September 21 to October 3, coincides with the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

First up this month, however, is The Birthday Party by Harold Pinter which will play from September 2 to 19, Monday to Saturday at 8 p.m. for a limited run.

The play was suggested for production by Peter Fitzpatrick, director of the Alexander Theatre and John Rickard, chairman of the theatre committee.

It will be directed by Murray Copland who has directed several plays for the Playbox recently including Hosanna! and Plat. The cast includes David Nettheim, Robert England, Philip Hinton, Windsor Edwards, Vernon Wells and Margaret Cameron.

Fugard and Anthony Wheeler who have become mainstays of Australian productions of Fugard plays. They have also appeared in his Hello and Goodbye, which has met critical acclaim and has toured nationally. The couple has also been engaged in her TV and stage work and in teaching since migrating to Australia in 1973.

At the Alexander Theatre this season, "A Lesson From Aloes" is being presented by arrangement with the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and will have seasons in Sydney and Adelaide as well.

MR Macleod says that the valve could be adapted for many other uses. "The more I thought about it, the more the ideas flowed in," he says.

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Even under 100 lbs. pressure only light finger tip operation of the valve is required, he says. In mechanical applications it can be operated with a small motor.
Focus on special education needs

Two important national conferences for education for the disabled were held at Monash during the vacation.

The first, opened by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, was on special education for disabled children and young people, and was sponsored by the Schools Commission with the assistance of the Queensland Department of Education and the Fred and Eleanor Schonell Educational Research Centre. The conference explored issues involved in the provision of school buildings and equipment for disabled children and young people, teachers, educational administrators, paramedical staff and architects. Some 400 people attended. The second conference of the three-day conference were open to the public (and, the product of admirable organisation, both copies of the papers delivered were available for the public ON THE DAY!)

The second seminar, which followed on the heels of the first and attracted some of the same participants, was titled "Disabled Young People: Access to Enhancement of Living and Contributing Citizenship through Education and Technology". Organised by OECD and CERI - the Centre for Educational Research and Innovation - the conference was part of a continuing world-wide program of research and development in policies and programs for the disabled. Its participants included international experts who met with Australian educators; health, welfare and community workers; researchers; practitioners; and employers and employee representatives.

In the words of Professor Marie Neale, director of Monash's Krongold Futures of Disabled People" was given by Dr Simon Halkell, Dean of the Ar- legion of people not confined to a leg to the end of each as at the beginning. We were usually exhausted!"

The only disappointing aspect, she reports, is that only four of the students were female. Dr Brumby is conducting a study on the problem-solving abilities of secondary pupils. She believes that contributions by the University to such programs are a valuable community service "and help lessen the impact of Ivory Tower accusations."

American studies - in Salzburg

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has advised details of the 1983 Salzburg Seminar in American Studies program.

The purpose of the Salzburg Seminar is the study, at the highest level, of contemporary problems of world-wide scope, as well as significant aspects of American society. Interested Australian men and women in mid-career with significant experience in the subject of a particular seminar are invited to attend. Each year the Seminar offers seven to ten weeks lasting from two to three weeks each on a different subject and each with a different faculty and group of Fellows. All sessions are held at Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg, Austria.

For further information, contact Sir John Bustage, 8 Armell Place, Red Hill, ACT, 2005.
Some bright ideas to help us watch our Watts

The two illustrations above will soon become familiar sights around campus. They are the winning designs in the competition for a ‘save energy’ sticker conducted by the Monash Energy Conservation Committee.

One hundred dollar prizes for the designs go to Heather Russell, a first year Arts student; and Peter Mether, of Maintenance. Their entries have been prepared for printing by Herald cartoonist WEG.

As well, the judges nominated two further entries for “special mention”. Ten dollar prizes for these go to W. J. Cappadona, of Electrical Engineering, and Nicholas Gold, of Arts and Social Studies.

A total of 38 entries was received for the competition and all will go on display in third term.

Job prospects good for Dip. Ed. students

An “information meeting” for students interested in the Diploma in Education course at Monash in 1982 is to be held in the Alexander Theatre on Thursday, September 10 from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Application forms for selection are available from the Secretary of the faculty of Education or from the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee and are to be returned by VUAC by November 20.

The prospects for students wishing to become secondary teachers in Victoria are “encouraging”, according to the Education faculty, and for science and mathematics graduates they are “buoyant”.

Points to consider

The following points, a faculty release says, are worth considering by those “who have uncritically accepted the political rhetoric which asserts that there is an oversupply of teachers”:

- A survey published by the Careers and Appointments Service at Monash in September 1980 of those who completed a Diploma in Education at the University in 1979 showed that 90 per cent were in full-time employment, and observed that “prospective entrants to teacher training courses have reacted to statements predicting an oversupply of teachers to such an extent that future recruitment of new entrants to the profession during the next few years could prove insufficient.”

- There is a widespread shortage of teachers in mathematics and science. The demand for such teachers from the non-government schools has resulted in many students being offered jobs before they have finished their training and, as a result, the Education Department has not been able to recruit the numbers it needs. This year the Department has been making provisional offers to all science and mathematics students in training who it has found acceptable after interview.

- There are also shortages of teachers in most other areas. High school principals report that they have great difficulty in finding emergency teachers to cover staff shortages.

The Dip.Ed. is an approved course in Education at Monash in 1980 showed that 90 percent were in full-time employment, and, as a result, the Education Department has not been able to recruit the numbers it needs. This year the Department has been making provisional offers to all science and mathematics students in training who it has found acceptable after interview.

Kampuchea: what happened recently?

Kampuchea has been one of the world’s unhappiest settings in the last six or so years.

But what actually happened in the country from 1975 to 1980?

The Director of Monash’s Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Dr David Chandler, last month organised a seminar on the topic for a small international group of scholars. The seminar was sponsored by the New York-based Social Sciences Research Council and held in Chiangmar, Thailand.

Dr Chandler will report on the outcome of the meeting at a seminar on Thursday, September 10 at 11.15 a.m. in room 515.

Fourteen scholars took part in the seminar. Each delivered a paper and there were two contributed papers. Participants were from the US, France, the UK, Thailand and Australia. Three of the four Australian participants were from the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

Dr Chandler says that about half the speakers had been involved in primary research on the issues, either on the written records of the Pol Pot regime or with refugees from Kampuchea. All but two of the speakers had lived for a considerable period in the country.

Professor Potter’s techniques could be used for drying brown coal prior to combustion for power generation.

Grants amounting to $11,287 have been received for Associate Professor Lawson’s technique of treating iron containing sulphate waste liquors to recover high strength sulphuric acids and to convert the iron into pigment grade hematite.

A preliminary grant of $495 has been received for the new feed-back system invented by Associate Professor Cherry. The grant relates to 1978/80.

Associate Professor Cherry’s system reduces distortion in amplifiers to only a few parts per million over the entire range of audible frequencies.
A Monash study has shown that children less than two years apart in age differ markedly in their TV program preferences, their understanding of the intent of TV advertisements, and their ability to distinguish between fantasy and reality.

The study also pointed out some interesting differences in program preferences they liked. It was conducted by faculty of Education researchers Ann Knowles, Sally Kent and Mary Nixon among 101 children drawn from Grade 3 (mean age 8 years 5 months) and Grade 5 (mean age 10 years 3 months) of a Melbourne suburban school.

The results of the study were released in a paper delivered to a TV and Children symposium in Queensland, the proceedings of which have recently been published by the Monash faculty of Education. Also published last month was a booklet prepared by journalist Alex Macdonald on this and another study in the Monash TV and Children Project which is being funded by the HSV 7. The booklet's title is TV Is Funny, Boring, Exciting... But I Love It!

The preference study found that cartoons were the most popular in third grade but that their appeal had declined by fifth grade.

Third grade boys were significantly more likely to name a cartoon as their favorite program than were third grade girls; in fact, all third grade boys gave a cartoon as at least one of their favorite programs. Further research is necessary in order to understand such differences between the sexes, the researchers say.

The most popular types of program among fifth graders were situation comedies and adventure. The study showed that there was a tendency for Grade 3 girls to prefer such programs when compared with boys but there was no such tendency among Grade 5 children.

While both age groups disliked drama serials, Grade 5 children expressed a strong dislike of preschool children's programs, "highlighting the need for age-specific programming", the researchers say.

Liking for action/adventure programs increased with age, "suggesting that good adventure programs would appeal more to children aged from nine to 11 years than do magazine-type children's TV programs."

Apart from cartoons, many of which were originally intended for adult audiences, programs designed specifically for children (especially those with a "C" classification) were rarely mentioned as liked by either grade level, and were even mentioned as disliked by fifth grade pupils.

An analysis of children's program preferences by transmission time indicated that Grade 5 children preferred many more programs designed for adults than Grade 3 children did. Sixty per cent of third grade programs were for programs shown in the 4-6.30 p.m. time slot. Among the most of the programs preferred by fifth grade pupils was after 6.30 p.m.

The researchers say that children appear to be highly receptive to good entertainment on TV, preferring programs which are seen as humorous or exciting. The children described the programs they disliked as "boring", "silly" or "stupid". Third graders were much more likely than fifth graders to say that all programs were good. The older children were more critical and more able to formulate their reasons for disliking programs than the younger ones.

The researchers say: "The fact that the same programs elicit very different effective responses in children of different ages suggests that program appreciation depends upon cognitive and social development.

"Research suggests that young children understand and remember isolated incidents in a story but that they fail to appreciate the plot as a whole when they can grasp the total plot they are more able to predict what will happen next, which may reduce emotional response. Also, as awareness develops that drama is not the same as experienced reality, older children's experience of drama becomes more detached, again tempering emotional response."

"Having the very elements that may be related to young children's preference for cartoon-type programs (short length, simplified visual stimuli, stereotyped characters and plots) mean that with development such programs will become boring and predictable.

"Increasing ability to predict outcome disparities more and more programs from being thrilling or even funny."
It's a tax avoidance 'Dunkirk'!

A significant turn-around in legislative and judicial approaches in the last few months has a severe sting in its tail for "hard core" tax avoidance.

The reasons for such an attack are compelling. Dr Grbich estimates that Australia loses at least $2000 to $3000 million dollars a year through tax avoidance.

And, on another level, he says it "is less well appreciated just how much damage has been done to civilised visions of Australian society by the corrosive rhetoric and the unrealistic expectations, the narrow and short-term perception of self-interest which have been generated by paper tax schemes." He says that legalism "in the right place and kept within proper limits" has been indispensable to the growth of law.

"When we come to large scale tax avoidance the problem shifts qualitatively. The more shrewd members of the legal profession have learned, with the help of large resources from eager clients and handsome rewards, to effectively exploit the rigidities of a rule-bound decision process." Dr Grbich says that in the wake of legalism — and he cautions against this "strained and pedantic theory of legalism" — the problem remains of how to avoid.

"The development of further and more refined models will be a high priority for legal theorists." Such work has started at Monash, he says.

A new strategy

Turning to the legislative changes, Dr Grbich praises the strategy adopted in the "new section 260" for Targeting.

"The effect of laborious and complex anti-avoidance provisions, as any decent tax practitioner has long since realised, is to define the conditions which a tax avoider must be ingenious to avoid. A static and laboriously spelled-out line cannot be defended against a sufficiently resourceful attacker who, with the power of the concept, can spin the loose loom of words into his own fabric."

"Laboriously specific statutory provisions simply give ammunition to the avoider and, though it is sometimes considered sacrilegious to articulate the point, the individual judge whose political philosophy is adverse to the policy pursued by the legislature."

"It allows both to mobilise verbal devices and the regal myth of an objective rule of law in order to blunt and circumvent Parliament's instructions."

"But, most important of all, it allows them to do so behind a veil of opacity which inhibits effective democratic accountability."

The new legislation aims to tax schemes in which two conditions are satisfied:

- A tax benefit is obtained by the taxpayer.
- It can be concluded on the basis of a very wide set of criteria, including the substance of the transaction, that the scheme was entered into for the dominant purpose of enabling the relevant taxpayer to obtain a tax benefit in connection with the scheme.

Dr Grbich says that the strategy adopted is to give broad directives to the judges and then specify guidelines which channel and delimit the constructions open to them.

The technique, designed to increase the accountability of judges to the legislature, is based on "workmanlike compromise", he says. It avoids the pitfalls of highly detailed technical legislation on one hand, and the wide and uncontrolled discretions delegated to the judge or bureaucracy by broad tests of vague connotation on the other.

"Thus the main structuring of the provision is done by the executive (with some limited participation by Parliament) rather than being delegated to the judge."

"The judges carry out the job of developing detailed guidelines as they deem fit in concrete cases."

Dr Grbich says that while action on hard-core tax avoidance schemes has "reached the beginning of the last straight", the problem remains of how to deal with soft-core tax avoidance of the less exotic family trust and service company basis.

Typically, he says, soft-core schemes can be justified, while not always convincingly, on some commercial or family basis.

"Typically, they are in widespread use and are supported with widely disseminated public rhetoric put about by pressure groups with something to gain by their retention," he says.

"Typically it is hard to identify such schemes rigorously because, in their nature, they manipulate existing statutory definitions and maintain a plausible veneer of normal family or commercial objectives."

Dr Grbich suggests that tactics for attacking such schemes should use broad legislative directives, with minimal threshold conditions, coupled with flexible processes for step-by-step development and monitoring of detailed guidelines.

The many faces of Open Day

Open Day — August 1 — attracted many thousands of visitors to Monash. The primary task of the Day was to sell academic courses and careers counselling but there were plenty of other attractions as well, indicating that there are many sides to University life. Photographer Rick Crompton caught the down-to-business and just-for-fun.

LEFT: Monash lawns become Gloriowen and Ned makes his set priority for legal theorists. BELOW: Professor Jim Warren, of Zoology, talks to a prospective Science student.

Dr Grbich has delivered papers on new approach to tax avoidance in two forums recently — to a seminar of prominent lawyers and accountants and to the third national conference of the Australian Society of Labor Lawyers. He says that these three significant events have happened recently:

- The government has passed new anti-tax avoidance measures which replace Section 260 of the Income Tax Assessment Act. Dr Grbich says that it should not be assumed that this package will be easily "rolled" like some earlier anti-avoidance provisions with a few technical arguments. It is the "first serious attempt" by the Government to move against the mainstream of mass produced paper tax avoidance schemes — the "hard core".

- The Attorney-General, Senator Durack, introduced a provision — section 15AA of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 — requiring courts to interpret legislation according to its purpose rather than on grounds of narrow legalism.

- And the High Court itself, under the new Chief Justice, Sir Harry Gibbs, has, on its own initiative, "taken the leap into the second half of the 20th century by unceremoniously dumping the pedantic literalism of the Barwick era" as evidenced in its recent decision in the Cooper Brothers (Wellongong) Pty. Ltd. v F.C.T. case.
Today — September 1 — the Federal Government's revamped user pays' health scheme comes into effect. In reports on this page, both the health scheme and the apparent inability of doctors to communicate with patients come in for criticism.

Doctors are criticised by the press according to two sets of medical academics, not so much for errors in diagnosis as for failed communication about illness management.

Professor Neil Carson and Dr Alan Rose, of the department of Community Practice, lay the blame on Australian medical courses which, they say, have traditionally taught information-gathering methods but have neglected information-giving skills.

They say: "For years, all medical students have been taught a common method of history taking that is, a diagnostic interview. It is not surprising that failure to formalise and to specifically teach the "management interview" — that part of the consultation in which decisions are made and plans constructed about the investigations and treatments — has led to much unfavourable public reaction against doctors.

Communication failure

"Poor patient compliance and acute criticism of the doctor by patients usually relate to communication failure either from a poorly skilled and management interview or in some cases its complete absence. It is much less often due to an incorrect diagnosis."

Professor Carson and Dr Rose jointly wrote the paper "The Management Interview — Teaching Medical Students" delivered by Professor Carson to the recent annual conference in Belfast of the UK Association of University Teachers in General Practice. It was the first time an overseas speaker had been invited to address the Association.

The doctors say that the department of Community Practice is the only one in Australia which specifically teaches the management interview.

"This relates in part to the effect that institutionalisation and technology have had on reducing the importance of personal relationships so apparent in disciplines such as general practice," they say.

"The hospital-based disciplines are less likely to accept that teaching of management interview skills is of significant importance."

"A further difficulty in teaching this skill is the problem of using real patients. Whereas patients are ideal for learning diagnostic interviewing skills, this is not so where management is concerned as the student cannot assume clinical responsibility prior to his registration."

Role playing

The doctors say that role playing sessions have been effectively used to overcome this problem in the Monash course which is taken by final year students. Videotaping of actual patient consultations has also been used, although the doctors observe "it requires more time and has less impact on students when combined with the 'do-it-yourself' method."

They say that one of the aims of the management interview should be to establish a clear understanding by the patient of the course of action proposed, including expected outcome and details of arrangements for follow-up if required.

"The use of language appropriate for each individual patient is part of this process."

During the interview, the doctor should also educate the patient about the nature of the illness and the reasons for the management proposed in order to obtain greater compliance and minimise dependency. Patients should also be encouraged to accept responsibility for at least part of their own management, which might include a contribution to decision-making in selecting alternatives.

The doctors say that the management interview also provides the opportunity to emphasise preventive measures.

The Commonwealth Department of Health has advised that from today (September 1) medical benefits and subsidised hospital care for overseas students will change.

Students sponsored by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau is negotiating with the Victorian Health Commission to establish a clear understanding by the patient of the course of action proposed, including expected outcome and details of arrangements for follow-up if required.

The Australian Development Assistance Bureau is negotiating with the Victorian Health Commission to see if free inpatient and outpatient treatment will be provided in a public hospital.

To date, they have advised that, as from September 1, all overseas students and their families will be charged for any treatment given. However they have also advised that no student or dependent will be refused treatment if they are unable to pay.

The Bureau strongly recommends that all students consider taking out hospitalisation insurance if they are not registered with a health card by the Department of Social Security.

The re-introduction of the means funding of the private sector, other cost-of-implementing-the-system could well outstrip the additional finance it might generate.

The health insurance changes are not those recommended, although they do include a number of Commission proposals.

Dr Yeastman says that the over-supply of doctors is the most immediate single issue in the health system.

"The development of a rational and enforceable plan to control the number and type of medical graduates is of crucial importance," he says. "My conviction is that we are starving off professional disaster and escalating total health costs unnecessarily by failing to act."

He suggests that the initial slash in medical student intakes should be in the order of 30 to 40 per cent.

Dr Yeastman says that his time on the Commission converted him from an "interested bystander" on health promotion and preventive medicine to an "enthusiastic supporter."

"The medical profession has not prompted, aided or encouraged activity to improve health to a significant extent and taught itself help and independence in illness, nor has it produced sufficient evidence to destroy the general public's misleading illusions about health and health care systems.

"The action which has taken place in Australia has largely been centred on one or two agencies, including Monash University, but the challenge rests with the converted to give the lead to the whole profession in this task during the '80s."

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Noh: uniquely Japanese with appeal to West

As a schoolboy, Mario Yokomichi developed a fascination with Noh theatre.

Now, as a professor at the Tokyo University of Fine Arts, he is considered one of the world's foremost authorities on the traditional Japanese art form, which blends music, dance, drama and song in a manner for which there is no equivalent in the West.

Professor Yokomichi is currently lecturing in the Music and Japanese department at Monash on his first visit to Australia.

His field is Japanese medieval (13th to 16th century) performing arts. But in his speciality, the Noh, he is researching a theatrical form which has endured to the present day although practically all of the 500 or so pieces in the repertoire were composed by the end of the 11th century. Professor Yokomichi's approach is to study Noh as an integrated art form and not to isolate its component parts. An element of the Noh is inex- tricably interwoven and are not independently viable, he says through interpreter Alison Tokita.

The result is uniquely Japanese but it is also a poetic experience which can be universally shared, he says. Several Noh troupes have made successful tours of the West.

Professor Yokomichi says that while some of the works place emphasis on the plot (requiring a knowledge of Japanese for understanding), in others creation of atmosphere is the important effect. He adds that not Japanese audiences understand each line of every play.

He says that in a work like "The Banana Tree" the focus is on a single idea - transience.

Some Noh dramas deal with romantic subjects but more often they are solemn experiences exploring moral conflict and states of the human struggle like anguish, grief, frustration, resentment and suffering. A commonly-used device is for a ghost of a dead person to relate the unhappy incidents of his or her life.

In some of the works there is a religious conclusion - and indeed, religious drama was one of the streams from which most of the focus is on human elements.

A piece that has proved popular when performed in the West is "The Fulling Block" which tells the story of a woman whose husband leaves her to return to her father's home. Each day, when he returns, she prepares silk for weaving by hammering the thread on a block, hoping that the sound will be carried by the wind as a message to her husband. The woman dies, however, before his return. Her ghost returns to tell of the resentment she has felt and how she is now denied the attainment of "Buddhist light".

One of the aspects of Professor Yokomichi's study is how the Noh theatre has changed over the centuries. Noh is said to have been established by an enthusiastic cast, to tackle a "Lear" has not been given a large number of productions during its 10-year history - a fact no doubt partly attributable to its large cast of some 80 spectacular performers.

There are other problems too. Bond's theme is violence, and the violent action associated with power, and the play is liberally sprinkled with episodes of explicit violence. One scene of the play shows Lear, and later Cordelia insist on its wall which Lear is determined to build around his kingdom. It represents the power of authority and the oppression's attributes to its large cast of some 80 spectacular performers.

The standard of acting was consistently good, with some particularly notable efforts. Robert Williams, as the Old Orderly, gave a delightfully measured performance. Stephen Connelly was aptly chosen as one of the two soldiers responsible for most of the killings, his fresh-faced boyish appearance and delivery affirming that the system leaves no-one untainted. Shane Peiper's Warrington was convincing, although his re-appearance as the Smallest Man overdone and seemed out of place. Brian Beck made a suitably opportunist and detached Prison Doctor. Virginia Lee's Cordelia was a nice contrast to Bodice and Fontanelle, and Paul Streetkerk brought a suitably rough military toughness to a number of small roles.

But the night belonged to Lear and the Gravedigger's Boy. Michael Muckleby's performance as the latter gave the statue as the play progressed. Coming into the story at the same point as the Fool in Shakespeare's play, he was slow to begin and some of his words were lost. Once he returned as a ghost, however (a lovely job of make-up by Barbara Call), his performance was impressive.

Noel Sheppard's Lear was also the best, particularly with the opening scene. Full of power and dignity, his only weaknesses were a tendency to rant a little too much where a gentler delivery would have served the lines better, and too much pawing of other characters. But these are minor quibbles. The play cannot succeed without a strong performance from the actor playing Lear, and it certainly received it.

Overall, Peter Fitzpatrick is to be congratulated for an inventive, imaginative, and gripping production of a difficult play.

It is to be hoped that his fine reputation, began with Inner Voices last year, will have the opportunity to be enhanced further.

Tim Scott
Department of English

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, extension 3065.

SIR ROBERT MENZIES MEMORIAL scholarships in Law and Medicine.

Open to graduates under 36 years of age. Tenable normally for up to two years at either Oxford, Cambridge, St Andrews or Edinburgh.

Open to graduates in the physical and biological sciences, pure and applied and in engineering. Tenable abroad, Valued at £ 3,300 p.a. plus allowances. Applications close at the Graduate Scholarships Office February 19, 1982.

The Reporter presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, extension 3065.
Barry Jones MHR will give a free public lecture at Monash University on Friday, September 4, on the work of Robert Musil, Austrian-born novelist who died in 1924. Musil's work, as one of the most important figures of modern European literature. His Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften (The Man Without Qualities), 1930-42 is a monumental work, looked upon as a signpost toward the major novel. The title of Mr Jones' lecture is 'Musil and the Fall of the Hapsburgs'. It will be given in Rotunda Lecture Theatre 6 at 5.30 p.m.

Tribute to Austrian novelist

The display, based on a travelling exhibition arranged by the Austrian Government, is at the Conference Room of Monash's Main Library, and will remain open until September 17. Admission is free.

Two further seminars will be held in conjunction with the exhibition.

On Thursday, September 10, Dr Douglas Muircke, director of the Monash Centre for General and Comparative Literature, will introduce a display of material from the University with a paper entitled 'Socrates in Vienna'. And on Wednesday, September 16, visiting Austrian novelist and critic Michael Scharaag, will lead a seminar in German on Musil and his work with a talk being held in the Main Library Conference Room beginning at 7.30 p.m.

Special Entry

Monash University is now accepting applications for admission in 1982 of educationally disadvantaged people who would not normally qualify for admission. Applications close with the Registrar on September 26th, 1981.

Form and further information may be obtained by writing to the Registrar or by telephoning Mr Peter Carter, Assistant Registrar, on ext. 3060.

Odds and ends

AS THE OLD WAR poster said, "Your country needs you!" Well, not so much your country as your own, certainly your country's cricket. While you might be beyond putting those runs on the board personally, there could still be a contribution to be made in umpiring games of the up and coming.

The Suburban Churches Cricket Association is desperately in need of umpires and Greg Yassman, who is currently engaged in a recruiting and training program, is the man to go to. If the program is open to all young and old, male and female, no experience is necessary. The only requirement is a keen interest in cricket. The cricket season starts on October 5. All games are held on Saturday afternoons and the usual fee paid to umpires is $20.

The training course, to be run by an experienced umpire, will be held at Monash on Wednesday evenings in September.

For further information contact Harry Braggardle on ext. 3660.

IF THE Kangaroo and Pacific routes bore you silly, you've done China, simply once the lifestyle of the Greek islands and are still seeking inspiration after a visit to the Himalayas, Society Expeditions may be the answer.

Society offer "cultural and wildlife explorations for travellers at a leisurely inquisitive minds who have been to all the usual places in all the usual ways", says the brochure.

I will be keeping an eye on National Procrastination Day, as promised by the Monash Theatre Workshop in Daily News and then postpone until further notice?

Important dates

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in September.

- Second half-year begins for Medicine IV for it to be classified as discontinued.
- Third teaching round begins, Dip.Ed.
- Last day for discontinuation of a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine IV for it to be classified as discontinued.
- Closing date for applications for Commonwealth Postgraduate Course Awards and Commonwealth Scholarship Committee Awards.
- Special entry application for a subject or unit taught and assessed in Medicine IV for it to be classified as discontinued.
- Closing date for applications for Commonwealth Postgraduate Course Awards and Commonwealth Scholarship Committee Awards.
- The De la Rue of Monash...