Enthusiasm and talent: measure of our standing

The standing of a university was measured not by its size but by the enthusiasm and talents of its staff and the quality of its students, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, told new students at the Orientation welcoming ceremony last week.

"In this regard, Monash has a distinguished reputation for its teaching, research and scholarship, and the demand to enter its courses is very strong," he said. Although it was only now approaching its 21st anniversary (the University was officially opened on March 11, 1961), Monash was already among the five largest of Australia's 19 universities.

"The official welcome was held this year in Robert Blackwood Hall for the first time. It was preceded by an academic procession, led by University pipers, and included an organ recital by Harold Fabrika, More than 1300 new students filled the hall.

Professor Martin told them that Monash was already among the five largest of Australia's 19 universities, although it was only now approaching its 21st anniversary (the University was officially opened on March 11, 1961).

He went on: "While we are not celebrating our 21st birthday in any special way, we are looking forward to 1986 when we will be observing our Silver Anniversary, which we plan to make a festive and significant event.

"By then, we would hope, some of the economic clouds that now darken our skies will have rolled away — or at least shown us their silver linings.

"The return of Halley's Comet in 1986, although we can never be certain of its fiery return, after an absence of 77 years, is perhaps better left to the astrologers."

Professor Martin promised the new-comers that, whatever course they would be pursuing, they would find it challenging and designed to stretch their minds to the limit. Your lecturers will be determined to train you to think logically to make you evaluate arguments critically and to tackle problems with imagination," he said. "They will teach you to analyse evidence passionately to seek the truth and make it known."

He concluded: "No doubt you expect to be given at least one piece of good advice from your Vice-Chancellor. Well here it is: "University is much more than an academic treadmill. As well as getting good marks, success means staying sane, being healthy and having fun. Your years at University will give you the opportunity to make lifelong friends, to develop new interests and to prepare yourself for the future."

Professor Martin promised the new-comers that, whatever course they would be pursuing, they would find it challenging and designed to stretch their minds to the limit. Your lecturers will be determined to train you to think logically to make you evaluate arguments critically and to tackle problems with imagination," he said. "They will teach you to analyse evidence passionately to seek the truth and make it known."

He concluded: "No doubt you expect to be given at least one piece of good advice from your Vice-Chancellor. Well here it is: "University is much more than an academic treadmill. As well as getting good marks, success means staying sane, being healthy and having fun. Your years at University will give you the opportunity to make lifelong friends, to develop new interests and to prepare yourself for the future."

To achieve these objectives you will have to learn to allocate your priorities carefully and organize that most precious of all commodities - your time. Balancing up the time allocated to lectures, tutorials, practical classes, sporting, social activities — and even study, will be a major challenge for each of you to solve.

"Self-discipline will be the royal road to success!"

Factors affecting universities

Universities would not begin to understand the nature of the problems they faced unless they looked at them in relation to the broader issues confronting society, a notable spokesman on industrial relations, Mr Bob Hawke, said in a recent speech at Monash.

Addressing the 16th annual meeting of the Australian University Graduate Conference in Normanby House on February 13, Mr Hawke said: "In 1982 we are a significantly less compassionate society than we were in the '60s and early '70s.

"People are uncertain . . . they are not sure whether they will be able to retain their own jobs . . . it is not certain whether there's going to be a job for their children. They are tending to turn in upon themselves much more; the 'I'm all right Jack' syndrome is more evident.

"We are a much less cohesive and stable society than we were a decade ago. This is affecting our universities, and we will not begin to understand the real nature of the problems of the universities — what are the right paths we must take to meet those problems — if we think of them as being just the problems of universities, if we see them in isolation from the broader problems of society."

Mr Hawke quoted from a recent address by Senator John Button in which he spoke of universities as a microcosm of the "real world" into which were imported "all the political passions and prejudices, the fashionable aberrations and the trendy, deviant movements of the outer world".

At best, he said, a university was seen as a muddled reflection of society at large, its chief function being to supply society's needs — real or imaginary — for trained personnel to maintain the momentum of economic growth.

In an address lasting an hour, Mr Hawke made these points:

Accessibility of universities

An overwhelmingly important point to be made about Australian universities was that of accessibility, he said. "It is an intellectually untenable proposition to delude ourselves that the universities of Australia are equally available to all sections of the community."
Bid to meet needs of disabled

United Nations-designated years serve the important purpose of focussing attention on matters of international concern.

There is the risk, however, that that attention will be fleeting. Women one year, children the next, disabled persons the year after - our awareness of their special problems sharpened but then superseded. A valuable project carried out at Monash to maintain the momentum of the Year of Disabled Persons and to continue the work that has been going on for some years to ensure equality of opportunity in education for students with handicaps.

The chief means through which improvements have been made is the Vice-Chancellor's Advisory Committee for People with Handicaps established by Professor Ray Martin in 1977. The Committee is chaired by a member of the Senate, Dr Patricia Hutsen, and has staff and student members.

It has two main tasks: to encourage handicapped persons to make known their needs for facilities, equipment and the like and make recommendations on these needs to the Vice-Chancellor; and to create a general awareness in the University community of the special needs of the disabled.

Two leaflets have been produced and are available from the Union office for people with handicaps and gives information on the best access routes around the campus for people in wheelchairs, parking, the location of special telephones and toilets, and seating arrangements for hearing-impaired students or those with visual handicaps, like the Library's long-standing taped lecture service. The other leaflet contains hints for staff who have disabled students in their class.

While much has been done, the committee acknowledges that many improvements need to be made. Some of the remaining problems are complex and call on sizeable funds to overcome: it is recognised that the major problems - it's just a matter of the new conditions of work had effectively divided men and women.
Monash's Centre for Continuing Education this year has launched wide-ranging programs for two groups of professionals — businessmen and workers in the welfare and health care field. The programs are Update '82 (the business training series) and Welcare '82.

Update is a six-part series that began in April and a seven-part series that began in June. The Update series is underway until late August and will continue most weeks thereafter. Welcare runs from this month until November and, as a continuing education program for professional staff in the welfare and health areas, deals with a range of current issues.

For a brochure or further details contact Barbara Brewer on ext 3719.

The academic year got off to a fairy start last week with the clash between Charles Young (Sir Charles of Younger) and Jim Orchard (Sir James of Dingley). The duel, staged by the Monash Fencing Club, was part of Orientation Program activities.

The Monash volunteer groups '82

Organises activities throughout the year including a Paddy's Market in the Union. The Library is one of its main beneficiaries.

Contact: Mrs Norma Cater, 33 Silver Street, Cheltenham (983 2822)

Monash Women's Society

Originally very active in making new members of Monash and needs support from women graduates of Monash. It is a chance for some socialising.

Contact: Mrs Edna McCarty, 14 Barton Street, Surrey Hills (90 1169)

Krongold Parents and Friends

This group is formed by parents of children associated with the Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children and others interested in its work. Their principal concern is the problems caused in the area of special education by lack of government finance but they supply much-needed practical help in the Centre too.

Contact: Derek Clive Davis, Pound Road, Berwick (707 2737)

Friends of the Library

The Friends hold frequent meetings and lectures to raise funds for the various libraries. A special plea is out for assistance in light of the square being placed on the heart of the campus — our libraries — by funding cutbacks and increasing prices of books and other printed materials.

Contact: Mrs Joan Kirsway, 51 Valentine Grove, Armadale (509 7570)

Monash Ex-Committee Club

This is a group of people who have served on the Monash Parents' Group committee, enjoyed the experience and now meet occasionally for the sake of friendship and with a continuing commitment to Monash.

Contact: Mrs Win Conroy, 44A Gardiner Road, Glen Iris (29 2941)

Monash Medical Mothers' Auxiliary

The Auxiliary exists primarily to raise funds to provide amenities for medical students, mainly in their clinical years off-campus, as well as equipment for the teaching hospitals, and to help solve problems that beset students (and their parents) at times during a long and often difficult course.

Contact: Mrs Elsie Ferguson (277 2453)

Monash Advisory Committee

This is a small group of women long associated with Monash who assist Mrs Martin in her tasks as Vice-Chancellor's wife.

Monash University Parents' Group

Interested in extending a band of friendship to Monash students living away from home?

Each year the Monash University Parents’ Group sponsors a Host Family Scheme through which Melbourne families (often with a Monash connection) are introduced to students who may live away from home. The Scheme aims to provide new students with friendly, informal contact ext. families.

The idea of the Scheme is that the host family includes the student in some of its normal activities — an occasional meal or an outing; in fact, just provide an environment where he or she can be assured of a welcome.

Mrs Davidson says: "With the knowledge of previous years, we feel sure that the growth of mutual understanding and friendship will prove a rewarding experience to host families and students alike."

Those wishing to participate in the Host Family Scheme should fill out a form available from the Union desk or by phoning Mrs Davidson on 232 8877 or Mrs Joy Guerin on 82 1266.

The Library provides access to books and other printed materials. A special plea is out for assistance in light of the square being placed on the heart of the campus — our libraries — by funding cutbacks and increasing prices of books and other printed materials.

Contact: Mrs Joan Kirsway, 51 Valentine Grove, Armadale (509 7570)

Monash Ex-Committee Club

This is a group of people who have served on the Monash Parents’ Group committee, enjoyed the experience and now meet occasionally for the sake of friendship and with a continuing commitment to Monash.

Contact: Mrs Win Conroy, 44A Gardiner Road, Glen Iris (29 2941)

Monash Medical Mothers’ Auxiliary

The Auxiliary exists primarily to raise funds to provide amenities for medical students, mainly in their clinical years off-campus, as well as equipment for the teaching hospitals, and to help solve problems that beset students (and their parents) at times during a long and often difficult course.

Contact: Mrs Elsie Ferguson (277 2453)

Monash Advisory Committee

This is a small group of women long associated with Monash who assist Mrs Martin in her tasks as Vice-Chancellor’s wife.

Mrs Martin has also formed a committee to work for the formation of a Monash Art Gallery.

Contact: Mrs M. Endersbee, 70 Mary Avenue, Wheeler’s Hill (561 2350).

Menah Reporter

March, 1982
Some practical tips on managing stress

- If you can't fight or flee from the stressful situation, do something physical about it. Breathe deeply and take exercise. If possible, go for a walk.
- Attempt to change your attitude to the threatening situation. Even the knowledge of what is going on and the fact that you have some control over the situation is of help.
- Cultivate a sense of humor.
- Try to improve your ego-strength and cultivate flexibility in how you perceive yourself and the situation. The more ways we see ourselves as being adequate, the more confident we will be in our ability to cope and the better able we will be to deal with stress.

Those in authority please note!

According to Mr Parrott, universities can learn more efficiently and are better able to cope with stress if they receive positive feedback. People should be told what they did right, not just what they did wrong.

"I have done experiments with people who actually learn better from constant feedback," she said. "Letting people know what they did right will help the whole working situation."

What price university 'marketing'?

If universities had been more alert to the need to "sell" the community on their worthwhileness it is doubtful that they would have been required to endure such severe financial restrictions, the Officer-in-Charge of Monash's Careers and Appointments Service, psychologist Dr Martha Moore Peters said recently.

Mr Parrott suggested that these restrictions would continue if the acceptance of some marketing responsibility is not acknowledged.

He was delivering a paper, "Should marketing considerations determine the provision of tertiary education?" to the annual meeting of the Australian University Graduate Conference held at Monash in February.

Mr Parrott said that university marketing had at least three possible objectives:
- Convincing students to undertake courses.
- Convincing employers to accept the end product, graduates.
- Locating customers for the other major product, technical know-how and expertise.

He acknowledged that universities might find the suggestion that they become involved in marketing distasteful and inappropriate.

But, he said, it was possible to detect the emergence of a concern with marketing that extended beyond Open Days and glossy course brochures. There was, for example, a growing awareness that reductions in traditional funding might be offset by soliciting funds from private benefactors and employers.

Mr Parrott said that, in the cases of which he was aware, the marketing efforts of universities were due to the efforts of individuals rather than the result of a carefully considered institutional strategy.

He took as his definition of marketing "the management of change," and the buying and selling of goods are the prime factors associated with exchange there are many other related functions. Marketing, then, was the result of an exchange of goods and services.

Graduate Conference

"is the result of the evolution of business and its interaction with the environment."

Mr Parrott said: "In truth, the sum total of the University's marketing effort is the result of the contacts each individual has with the community at large, be it through an acclaimed research work, reports on student disturbances, cultural activities, leisure courses, graduate associations or whatever."

Mr Parrott said that there was interaction between the University and the outside world particularly in the case of courses which meet the needs of professions.

Most university decision-making allowed a "token external input," too.

"Because of their unique position, graduates and graduate associations should have much to contribute to this interactive process," he said.

In being mindful of the market, Mr Parrott suggested that the university might offer a more flexible product.

"Should there be only two courses in the first two years at university, technical and non-technical, before opting for specialisation?" he asked. "Post-graduate diploma courses have been uniquely flexible into tertiary education; they might even be extended. Certainly continuing education has an increasingly important role to play, and one would like to think that employers might consider their internal training commitments."

Earlier in his paper, Mr Parrott said that the presentation of the graduate product, considered solely from the viewpoint of a marketer, offered nothing but challenge. Among the factors he considered were:
- The diversity of output sources.
- The frequent and well-publicised mismatches that occur between demand and supply.
- The absence of any genuine effort to present graduates in an attractive manner to potential employers.
- The lack of any co-ordinated corporate response that enables universities to respond to changes in the socio-economic structure.

On this last point he said, "Despite external appearances, large corporations can encounter difficulties in achieving internal consistency in the development of corporate policies and objectives. They are, however, more fortunate than universities in this respect. For them, recording conflicting policies is perhaps not so much more difficult.

There are a number of contributing factors. One is the concept of tenured employment which can, in theory at least, lead to the employing body having less control over its employees than other employers.

"Another aspect is the right of the university to determine what it shall teach, without outside interference. This can make it difficult to divert resources to increasing the output of graduates for whom there is (or is expected to be) a demand, at least in time for such a diversion to be of any real use."

Another side of this is that courses faced with a declining demand will be either over-staffed, over-promoted, or both. The practical consequences of redundancy among academic staff are as yet relatively rare. Instances of redundant staff being offered an alternative re-training program do exist but examples are few.

A committee structure common to universities for policy initiatives can lead to delays while major decisions are debated through this democratic process. The result can be lost in the decision-making or even no decision-making at all.

"Perhaps one of the reasons why universities are so often subjected to a funds squeeze is that this provision only means of effecting necessary changes."

Monash Reporter
Danger warning on pruning in a hurry

Financial pressure from the Government is forcing Australian universities to prune their activities in a hurry with the "very real danger" that permanent, or at least long-standing, damage will be inflicted, according to Emeritus Professor W. A. G. Scott, Deputy Vice-Chancellor at Monash until he retired at the end of last year.

Professor Scott spoke on matters of concern in tertiary education during an occasional address delivered at the last 1981 graduation ceremony.

He said that in February last year the Universities Council reported "that a continuation of the present funding level for the university sector will result in a serious impairment of the capacity of many universities to maintain acceptable academic standards and to fulfill properly their teaching and research functions".

He continued: "Some months later it was learnt that for the next three years, the 1982-84 triennium, there would in fact be a significant reduction in funding."

"One most serious consequence is that there has been little room in the university system in recent years for what may soon be a whole generation of young potential academics serving an apprenticeship in junior positions."

The ultimate loss to the country must be very considerable," Professor Scott said.

"Since most of those who graduate will not themselves have gone far in the practice of research, I wonder whether we always concern ourselves enough, both within the university and, in publishing our activities to the outside world, with our responsibility to teach our students not to spoon-feed students but to stimulate them, 'To teach the young ideas how to shoot' as an 18th century poet rather oddly put it, in a botanical metaphor."

"The central and all-important endeavour is to encourage and develop what Sir Charles Carter, the former Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University, recently spoke of as 'original, energetic minds'."

"This, it seems to me, is what universities are really about and it should be equally evident in the teaching and encouragement of undergraduates, whether in the so-called professional faculties or elsewhere, and in the direction and training of graduate students."

"The trouble is that this most important responsibility of universities is the one that is hardest to communicate widely and convincingly to the outside world because it is not one which can be quantified or easily illustrated by striking examples."

---

**MONASH REPORTER**

---

Farewell to a Deputy V-C

Monash honors a 'founding father'

"Scholar, humanist, wise administrator, generous in personality, Professor Bill Scott is deserving of the highest tributes. He has served the University with great distinction."

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, used these words in citing the retiring Deputy Vice-Chancellor for an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the combined faculties' graduation ceremony held in December.

Professor Martin said that Professor W. A. G. Scott had brought to his task a "profound understanding of the ways of universities, an unshakeable commitment to the highest standards of scholarship, a great personal concern and sympathy in dealing with staff matters."

Educated at Melbourne High School, Melbourne University and Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."

A commitment

"He has always had a strong moral commitment to the study of literature as an intellectual discipline and to the central role that it plays in the broadening of human perspectives."

As the 'father' of the Arts faculty (being first Dean until 1980), Professor Scott played an important role in developing studies along classical rather than "nouveau" lines, with philosophy, classics, history and English as the keystones.

In 1972 Professor Scott joined the teaching staff in the School of English at Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."

A commitment

"He has always had a strong moral commitment to the study of literature as an intellectual discipline and to the central role that it plays in the broadening of human perspectives."

As the 'father' of the Arts faculty (being first Dean until 1980), Professor Scott played an important role in developing studies along classical rather than "nouveau" lines, with philosophy, classics, history and English as the keystones.

In 1972 Professor Scott joined the teaching staff in the School of English at Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."

A commitment

"He has always had a strong moral commitment to the study of literature as an intellectual discipline and to the central role that it plays in the broadening of human perspectives."

As the 'father' of the Arts faculty (being first Dean until 1980), Professor Scott played an important role in developing studies along classical rather than "nouveau" lines, with philosophy, classics, history and English as the keystones.

In 1972 Professor Scott joined the teaching staff in the School of English at Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."

A commitment

"He has always had a strong moral commitment to the study of literature as an intellectual discipline and to the central role that it plays in the broadening of human perspectives."

As the 'father' of the Arts faculty (being first Dean until 1980), Professor Scott played an important role in developing studies along classical rather than "nouveau" lines, with philosophy, classics, history and English as the keystones.

In 1972 Professor Scott joined the teaching staff in the School of English at Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."

A commitment

"He has always had a strong moral commitment to the study of literature as an intellectual discipline and to the central role that it plays in the broadening of human perspectives."

As the 'father' of the Arts faculty (being first Dean until 1980), Professor Scott played an important role in developing studies along classical rather than "nouveau" lines, with philosophy, classics, history and English as the keystones.

In 1972 Professor Scott joined the teaching staff in the School of English at Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."

A commitment

"He has always had a strong moral commitment to the study of literature as an intellectual discipline and to the central role that it plays in the broadening of human perspectives."

As the 'father' of the Arts faculty (being first Dean until 1980), Professor Scott played an important role in developing studies along classical rather than "nouveau" lines, with philosophy, classics, history and English as the keystones.

In 1972 Professor Scott joined the teaching staff in the School of English at Oxford, Professor Scott was appointed to the foundation Chair of English at Monash in 1960.

Professor Martin said: "I know that he found the prospect of starting from scratch and assisting in the growth and development of the new University a most exciting and challenging one. He quickly established one of the leading departments of English in Australia, attracting excellent staff because of his leadership qualities and personal reputation..."
New man in the Deputy's office

This year Monash has a new Deputy Vice-Chancellor. He is Professor Kevin Westfold, a leading mathematician and astronomer. No stranger to the campus, Professor Westfold was one of the original members of the academic body. He took up appointment as professor of Mathematics on January 1, 1961 — the year the University opened — and has since filled several senior positions including Dean of Science, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Acting Vice-Chancellor. Since 1977 he has been professor of Astronomy in the Science faculty.

Policy Studies designated a Special Research Centre

Increasing attention will focus this year on Monash's Centre of Policy Studies designated in January as a Commonwealth Special Research Centre under the Federal Government's Program for the Promotion of Excellence in Research. It is one of 10 centres so nominated at seven Australian universities. In all, $16m. has been committed to the Centres for the triennium 1982-84. They are to be supported for up to six years in the first instance.

The Centre of Policy Studies, which has received a grant of $1.2m., will use the additional funding to pursue an expanded research program directed towards five areas:

- Resources, energy, trade and capital markets.
- Theoretical and applied work on communication systems and education.
- Alternative models of Federal, State and Local Government behaviour.
- Economics of labor markets, particularly centralised and decentralised wage decision making.
- Economics of health.

Meanwhile, Monash Council has authorised the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, to conduct a search for an appropriate person to be Pro-Vice-Chancellor following the resignation from this position of Professor Probyn who will take up the second Chair left vacant by the appointment of Patrick McLaughlin as Director of the National Gallery of Victoria.

Ms Plant holds degrees from Melbourne University where she has been a senior lecturer in the department of Fine Arts since 1974. She is currently lecturing in Italian Renaissance art and Modern European, American and Australian art. Her research interests include the work of Paul Klee, and also 14th century frescoes produced outside Florence.

Those who enjoy browsing through art volumes in bookshops (and even buying!) will be familiar with the name Mary Plant. Her titles include Impressionists and Post Impressionists, The National Gallery of Victoria: Painting, Drawing and Sculpture (with Ursula Hoff), John Perceval and Paul Klee: Figures and Faces.
And now — the not so marvellous Melbourne

In "The Rise and Fall of Marvellous Melbourne", historian Graeme Davison described a prospering, self-confident city of the second half of the 19th century. It was a popular, award-winning book but the criticism was made that, essentially, it deals with bourgeois Melbourne.

Now Professor Davison, who took up a Chair of History at Monash early last month, is helping prepare a book which will give an insight into the less marvellous Melbourne of the late 19th, early 20th centuries. It will describe the lot of outcast, deviant groups: the institutionalised poor, larrikins, prostitutes, thieves, Chinese.

Many chapters of the book are the work of graduate students of Professor Davison who was senior lecturer in History at Melbourne University.

The difficulty of piecing together a history of the "other" Melburnians is that evidence about their lives is now hard to come by. It has involved working with a source material like police, court and other institutional records. In one study, a computer was used to link people across records of different agencies.

Professor Davison's contribution will be an introduction in which he will tackle the theme and discuss different approaches to the problems of studying deprived groups.

He will bring to this task ideas which he has been shaping in a second research project — a study of the history of urban sociology in the United States and Britain.

At the core of this work lies the influence of the School of Urban Sociology in the University of Chicago where Professor Davison spent some time late last year working in the archives.

Dating from the 1920s and the scholarship of Robert Park and Ernest Burgess, ideas which evolved in the "Chicago School" held sway over the study of urban sociology for nearly 50 years.

Professor Davison traces the roots of urban sociology back to the early 19th century in the UK, however, when scholars were beginning to develop some conception of how a city worked as an institution. As an interesting second part to his study, Professor Davison is examining the process through which people become sociologists. He contends that many sociologists are from dissenting religious backgrounds such as the Unitarians and Quakers and is exploring what it is about such sets of religious assumptions that propels people exposed to them towards social investigation and reform.

Central to the Chicago School's thinking was the metaphor of the "city as an organism". This so-called "ecological tradition" held that the way in which residents of a city behave is determined strongly by their physical environment.

The tradition married the use of quantitative techniques to a detailed observation of how people lived.

Marxist attack

Professor Davison says that by the 1960s, however, the study of urban sociology had moved away from the observation of people and was making increasing use of the quantitative approach.

A strong attack on the Chicago School was launched by Marxist scholars in the late '60s — flowing particularly from the political ferment in Paris in 1968. They attacked the assumption of the city as an organism, preferring a model of the city as a focus of conflict along class lines.

Professor Davison's scholarly interest in urban sociology was kindled some 20 years ago during the Chicago School's pre-eminence. In his own approach he has explored an accommodation between the ecological tradition and the conflict tradition but the emergence of the latter has inevitably led him to reassess earlier work.

"There are still parts of The Rise and Fall of Marvellous Melbourne' that worry me," he says.

It raises the question of "fashion" in scholarship. Professor Davison acknowledges that it does have an effect. There is an interesting point here, he says, in that the gestation period for a historical work is fairly long. It can be five or more years from the archival search to print, by which time the climate of ideas may have changed completely.

Professor Davison says that the 'social history' which has dominated recent historical inquiry is largely the product of the ideological concerns of the 1960s and '70s. Ironically, its fruits appear at a time when conservatism appears to be the dominant mood.

An historian whose attention has been engaged largely by his immediate environment — Melbourne — Professor Davison holds a keen interest in the preservation of the city's buildings of historical or architectural note.

On the future of Melbourne — once characterised by the word "boom" and increasingly now it seems by "gloom" — Professor Davison concedes that there are grounds for pessimism.

Much the same forces were at work in the 1960s and '90s which led to the rise of Marvellous Melbourne last century. And much the same forces are at work now that led to its fall.

In the growth years, there was a large investment of foreign capital: the "boom" was flowing elsewhere. Manufacturing played a vital role in development: the textile, shoe and car industries, at the heart of Melbourne's industrial strength, are on shaky ground. And a third decisive growth factor — immigration — has tapered off.

Much of the concern is for Melbourne's Central Business District. Strictly speaking, technological advances — modern communications, for example, and use of private vehicles — have rendered unnecessary a concentration of commerce and services in the city.

CBD's role

"In some respects it is surprising that the CBD has hung on as long as it has," Professor Davison comments. "There is, however, a definite recognition by people of the city centre as a place for business, celebrations, demonstrations and the like. Why people feel this attachment would make an interesting study."

In maintaining that attachment, Professor Davison argues that Melbourne must retain its identity through the judicious preservation of its old buildings. He is not opposed to all new building projects but speaks of the "threshold" — the point at which new buildings become intrusive and a sense of recognition is lost. He believes that the Collins Place project took the top end of Collins Street "over the threshold".

Professor Davison says that there are optimistic signs, however.

He sees merit in the Board of Works' planning proposal to concentrate the metropolitan area's growth within its present confines. Melbourne is already a widely dispersed city with extended lines of communication. He believes it is good sense to make optimal use of what is already a large infrastructure but predicts that conflict could arise in the transformation of "house and garden" suburbs into areas of medium and high density living.

May opening for pool complex

This is a year for a "big splash" at Monash.

A long-awaited asset — an indoor pool complex — will open in May if all goes according to schedule. Billed on another long, hot summer — or, for that matter, a cruel winter as the pool will be heated by natural gas supplemented by a solar system of which Engineering and the Physics department are involved in the design.

The complex will consist of a regular 25m pool joined by a "canal" to a leisure-oriented pool so that the swimmers and the splashers need never collide. Also included are a spa, two saunas and sun deck.

It is located in the area immediately north of the Sports and Recreation Centre, adjacent to the new tennis courts and is being financed from the Union development fund.

MONASH REPORTER

March, 1982
Can a doctor's duty to prolong life conflict in some circumstances with a second duty to minimise suffering at death? If so, is there a resolution of that conflict a duty to stop life support? If so, whose duty is it? The issue has been given marked attention in the United States, Canada and Australia.

A conference organised by Monash's Centre for Human Bioethics last month examined the topic. Titled "Medical Science and the Preservation of Life: Ethical and Legal Dilemmas", the conference attracted about 200 participants. It was the first such major event held by the Centre which is no longer publishing a newsletter, Bioethics News.

One of the conference speakers, Mr Justice Michael Kirby, chairman of the Australian Law Reform Commission, made clear his position on community responsibility in determining the value of life and death:

"Those who value our institutions of law and order with appeal to a society governed by laws, not by the whims and caprice of whatever persons may be in power, will ensure that the law's institutional means of helping the wrongmaking process to face up to the legal and social dilemmas posed by modern medical technology."

Community discussion

Mr Justice Kirby continued: "Whatever else we do, we must ensure that debates about these matters - abortion, Down's Syndrome, babies, the implications of in vitro fertilisation, the monitoring of genetic engineered life - are not carried on solely behind closed doors or with the law and society. The public must also be involved."

Mr Justice Kirby said that even without the backing of legislation, it might be anticipated that a living will, for example, would require medical records. It might reduce virtually to nil the likelihood that a doctor's decision not to prolong extraordinary treatment would come to notice; that even if it did the action would lead to prosecution; that the doctor would be convicted if indicted.

Professor Peter Singer, of the Monash Philosophy Department, told the conference it was time that society faced up to the task of formalising what amounts now to de facto ordering of the value of human life.

He said that the notion of the absolute sanctity of life was being challenged by a greater criticism of the idea of universal, superior, absolute, disinterested truth. There was, for example, a growing acceptance of abortion, particularly in cases where foetal defects had been detected. There was also the view that not every life that it was technically possible to save could or should be saved.

"We are already in a covert way making judgements about the quality of life. This should be brought into the open and society should be considering its judgements in the light of new technological capability."

Professor Singer said that a starting point would be to develop a list of the factors that made life worth living. There were, for example, the presence of pain and the fear of losing happiness. There was the idea that the quality of the life was independent of the subjective experience of happiness. The idea that not every life that it was technically possible to save could or should be saved.

Art in vitro fertilisation

"In vitro fertilisation: Problems and Possibilities" is the subject of the second one-day conference to be organised by the Centre for Human Bioethics.

The conference will be held on Thursday, March 11 at the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in St Andrews Parade. It is a particularly pertinent in light of calls made over recent months for public discussion of the ethical issues raised by IVF. Conference organisers say it is being held "to provide a free, frank and critical and informed discussion."

The conference brochure looks at the area to be covered:

"Many questions have been raised, and concerns expressed about its scientific and medical ability to be able to provide the ethical forms of 'life' in the laboratory."

The conference is providing a backdrop for making the following points.

"Does early human life merit full protection? "What is the right balance between motherhood and embryo freezing? Where are there practices leading to neglect?"

For further information about the conference contact Dr Margaret Bronske on est. 2844.

In another paper, Professor David Allbrook, of the department of Anatomy and Human Biology at the University of Western Australia, said that one of the assurances that modern science could now give was that of a pain-free death with dignity.

"Relief of chronic, severe pain without turning the patient into a zombie is now available," Professor Allbrook said. It is not a claim that could be made 20 years ago.

He drew a distinction between the alleviation of pain and that of suffering. He said: "The human capacity to suffer is orders of magnitude greater than animals'. Suffering can be both physical and mental - emotional and spiritual. It is the human to have to pay for their sensibilities, the other side of the coin to joy."

He said that the vital element in dealing with the suffering of patients would always be the doctor's moral integrity emanating from a baseline of a sound medical education with the motivation of 'love'.

He outlined the role of the hospice movement in its work with the terminally ill. He said, emphasised compassionate caring made effective through a deep understanding of diagnostic and symptom control techniques, and through the work of dedicated nursing and medical staff offering support for the patient and his family.

The aim of the movement, Professor Allbrook said, was "to cure sometimes; relieve often and comfort always".

Good writing

Dr Stephen Lock, editor of the influential British Medical Journal, gave medical researchers a few hints on better medical writing in a Faculty Lecture which he gave last month at the Monash Medical School, Alfred Hospital.

Discussing 'The art of communication in medicine', he said every article submitted to a medical journal should aim to answer the following questions:

- Why did you start?
- What did you do?
- What answer did you get?
- What does it mean?
- He said most journals use expert assessors to referee. Selection of articles is based mainly on criteria such as importance of the article, its scientific soundness (including ethical and statistical aspects), the scientific argument, its suitability for the particular journal and questions of style.

Articles, he said, can be improved in two ways - by paying more attention to English style and to the individual sections of the traditional medical article - the summary, introduction, patients and methods, results, discussion, references and acknowledgements.

The rules for good English are:

- Choose the correct word.
- Choose the familiar to the far-fetched.
- Prefer the concrete to the circumlocution.
- Prefer the short word to the long.
- The word of Saxon origin to that of romance origin.
- Write with nouns and verbs, not adjectives and adverbs.

He said the discussion sections of medical articles are "almost always far too long and muddled.""
Law students learn on the job

Handling facts, files and people — they're vital skills in the worklife of a lawyer but not always ones learnt in the academic environment of a university law school.

Since 1975, however, the Monash Law faculty has offered students in their final years of the LL.B. degree a course in Professional Practice.

Students spend part of their week working either at the Springvale Legal Service, which shares accommodation with the Springvale Community Aid and Advice Bureau at 5 Osborne Avenue, and the Monash Legal Service, located in Normanby House. It is a form of community involvement with two-way benefit. Under the close supervision of qualified lawyers (including members of the Student Law Association), advise them of their legal position, and, if appropriate, open a file for the client. A student is encouraged to develop skills involving the recognition of issues, the analysis of problems and situations, the use of tactics and decision-making generally. The on-the-job learning is backed up with formal teaching through seminars and case presentation.

The type of work handled at both community legal services is that of a fairly typical "poverty law" practice and assistance is free. At the Monash Legal Service many of the "clients" are students.

The Springvale Legal Service, which conducts about 9000 interviews a year placing it as one of the largest voluntary services in Victoria, has a high proportion of clients who are recent migrants and do not speak or understand English well, as well as members of other disadvantaged groups such as the unemployed.

Matrimonial, civil debt, criminal (mainly related to motor vehicles) and motor vehicle property damage matters predominate.

The Attorney-General, Senator Peter Durack, last year congratulated the Law Faculty on its community involvement through the Springvale Legal Service. Senator Durack visited the Service to present a cheque for $12,500, bringing total assistance to it from the Federal Government last year to $20,000.

Afterwards he visited the Monash campus. He said that the funding went towards the Service's program to assist people to become aware of their legal responsibilities and rights. The program includes talks at local schools and to community groups, as well as columns in a local newspaper and a weekly radio program.

Law reform job for Professor Waller

As Victoria's new Law Reform Commissioner, Professor Louis Waller believes that, of all the agents for law reform, the last eight years the Commission has perhaps the best opportunity for community consultation.

Professor Waller says that in formulating reports on issues referred to the Attorney-General or initiated by himself, he has the responsibility to consult as thoroughly as possible with interested people in the community. "It is a fourth-year opportunity that the courts and the legislature (other agents of reform) do not readily have to comments."

Professor Waller, who has taken two years' leave of absence from Monash, where he holds the Monash Chair of Law, is Victoria's third Law Reform Commissioner. The office was established in 1973 and is headed by Professor Waller. He served for a time on the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee as a representative of one of the States' law schools.

He says that there are "basic matters" requiring attention in the use of criminal law against corporations. Problems arise in the prosecution of corporate crime because of the complicated nature of material — financial records and the like — used as evidence.

Professor Waller says: "The question arises as to whether the system of judge and jury should continue to be used in such cases or whether a better method might be a judge sitting alone with the help of specialist advisers."

On the other side of the coin, the Law Reform Commissioner is also undertaking to which he is dedicated — teaching. "As compensation, I am hoping that by taking leave of absence but remaining in Melbourne I will gain a new perspective on the University and its law school," he says.
Memorial service for Doug Dorward

More than 300 people attended a service in the Monash Religious Centre for Associate Professor Doug Dorward, whose sudden death in December last year shocked the University.

Dr Dorward, an associate professor in the department of Zoology, died of a heart attack at his home. He is survived by his wife Pat, a senior research officer, and two daughters, Flora and Emma.

Professor Jim Warren, chairman of Zoology, said in an address at the service that, while for 20 years Doug Dorward’s professional life had been centred at Monash, his influence had spread widely in a community that held him in respect and with affection.

“He was always precise, he was always objective, and these attributes, combined with his talent for expression, his standards of scholarship, his empathy with other people and his need just to see every job well done, formed the basis of the admiration in which he was held inside the University and out,” Professor Warren said.

“No-one could wish to have more respect or attentiveness from students than he did,” said Dr J. R. Flack, one of the most versatile lecturers in our department... He initiated our courses in animal behaviour, a field in which the department now enjoys an international reputation, and he established the first suite of research facilities... He initiated our international reputation, and he benefitted from his capacity to guide (or turn loose) their own individual spirits. Their research achievements while under his guidance have won international recognition...”

As a tribute to the late Arthur Brown, professor of English from 1973 to 1979, Monash University has established a fund to provide a prize in his memory.

The prize, in the form of an appropriate book, will be awarded annually for the best minor thesis in English.

The fund has been launched with the generous support of Arthur Brown’s family, friends, former students, and colleagues.

Tribute to Arthur Brown

As a tribute to the late Arthur Brown, professor of English from 1973 to 1979, Monash University has established a fund to provide a prize in his memory.

The prize, in the form of an appropriate book, will be awarded annually for the best minor thesis in English.

The fund has been launched with the generous support of Arthur Brown’s family, friends, former students, and colleagues.

ACADEMIC VISITORS TO MONASH

The following academics are expected to visit Monash before July this year:

**English:**
- Mr T. J. Kelly, University of Melbourne. Until July.
- Professor E. D. Hirsch, University of Virginia. May-June.
- Dr J. E. Zehnder, Beijing Language Institute, China. Until December.
- Professor T. Weis, Princeton University. June-August.

**Geography:**
- Professor T. G. McGee, University of British Columbia. May-June.

**ECONOMICS & POLITICS**

Administrative Studies:
- Dr Ian S. G. Macleod, McMaster University, Ontario, March.

**Economics & Operations Research**
- Professor R. E. Anderson, Northwestern University. Until March 30.

**Associate Professor C. F. Anesley, University of Chicago. April 5-May 9.**

**R. K. Roh, University of Chicago. March.**

**ENGINEERING**

Chemical Engineering:
- Professor T. A. Sato, Tokushima University, Sendai, Japan. Until April.
- Dr K. Nomura, University of South Carolina. Until June.

Civil Engineering:
- Dr G. O. Lawton, University of Newcastle, Australia. Until June.
- Dr J. B. Harris, University of Newcastle, June-July.

**SCIENCE**

Botany:
- Dr W. J. Buck, Institute of Australian Aboriginal Studies. Until December.

Chemistry:
- Professor D. Bradlow, Queen Mary College, University of London. 1st or 2nd July, for 3 months.

**E. D. MacGillivray, University of Wales.**

**Ph.D.**
- Dr Hakon Westengen, Aalborg University, Denmark. Until August.

**Mechanical Engineering:**
- Dr G. S. Vaidya, University of Adelaide. Until April.

**ECONOMICS & OPERATIONS RESEARCH**
- Professor E. D. Hirsch, University of California, San Francisco. March.
- Dr Y. P. Zhang, Inst. of Zoology, Beijing University. March.
- Professor A. D. Edgar, University of Western Ontario. Until April.
- Professor H. N. O'Neill, Research School of Earth Sciences, ANU, 1-2 weeks before April.
- Professor D. C. C. Cheng, University of Singapore. May.
- Professor V. Huber-Dyson, University of California. May.
- Professor M. T. Kwan, University of Hong Kong. June.
- Professor V. M. Marchant, University of Cambridge, May.

**Graduate School of Environmental Science**
- Professor W. B. Stapp, University of Colorado, Boulder. April.

**CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION**

**Thai University Lecturers’ Scheme Visitors from Thammasat University and the Maejo Institute, Thailand**
- Professor M. T. Kwan, University of Hong Kong. May-June.
- Professor S. S. Lertcharat, University of Bangkok. May-June.

**CAMPUS VISITORS**

**National Taiwan University, June-July.**

**UNIVERSITY OF BANGKOK, June-July.**

**UNIVERSITY OF THAILAND, June-July.**

**UNIVERSITY OF THAILAND, June-July.**

**Protection officer shifts office**

Mr Tong Tan, the University’s Radiation Protection Officer, has shifted office.

Formerly located in the University Offices, Mr Tan now has a combined office and laboratory in room 8G0 in B block of the faculty of Medicine, close to the Dean’s office. He can be contacted by mail (c/o Dean, faculty of Medicine) or by phone (ext. 3593).
Harold Love's The Golden Age of Australian Opera will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of Monash Reporter.

The book is published by Currency Press with the assistance of the Monash University Publications Committee.

Several other volumes either edited by Monash staff or containing contributions from them have also been published recently with assistance from this Committee.

They include Die Muhen der Ebenen (a collection of essays on post-war German literature which originated from an Australian conference held in 1978), Deutsch als Muttersprache in Australian by Associate Professor Michael Clyne, and several issues of the Australian Journal of French Studies edited by Associate Professor Wallace Kirszop.

Having drained his section of the flat and cleared the neighbouring slopes, Lyster set out with characteristic vision and energy to make the farm a model for the whole State. A reporter from "The Leader who paid a visit in 1874 found it stocked with highly-pedigreed Shorthorns and pure Leicester sheep, and worked with such up-to-the-minute devices as a Lennon's double-speed mower and a self-acting hydraulic ram. He was especially impressed by the 68 ft by 38 ft brick cowshed and the bluestone dairy where Lyster claimed to produce the best cheese in the colony.

In 1880 the touring music critic, Emily Soldene, recorded her wonder at seeing cows milked mechanically and the horses sent out to sleep under the trees instead of being locked up in the stables. The Lysters were ideal hosts. In the evening everybody played halfpenny nap — during which Emily managed to lose the grand sum of eleven shillings — before returning to Melbourne by moonlight.

The farm buildings still stand only a short drive from Monash though showing the attrition of the years. Turning up Lysterfield Road from its junction with Wellington Road one soon reaches the farmhouse, now called Nethera, visible to the left of the road as a low white building behind a screen of trees. In 1970 I was allowed to inspect it by the present owner and to stand in Lyster's mensard-roofed music room — a magical moment. The garden still contains a huge Canadian pine and a magnolia tree from Jerusalem, both planted by Lyster himself over a century ago.

Further up the road on a crest above a sharp bend stands the imposing bulk of the cowshed. The land here belongs to the neighbouring property of Netherlea. From the gate it is possible to see the upper part of the dairy on a valley slightly to one's right. Neither building has been in use for many years and the land around them has become a dumping ground for unwanted machinery.

It is said that these two solidly built, historical buildings should have been left to crumble away on their quiet hillsides. The dairy could even now be restored to its 19th century line of purpose, and the cowshed might be reusable for use as a hall or gallopery.

The name 'Lysterfield' is usually said to derive from a gift of land by Lyster to permit the building of a school; however, its precise form would seem to come from a Lyster family estate in South Gosswin.

Harold Love is a Reader in the English department.

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee (AVCC) will assist the Indonesian Government in the development of the new campus for Hasanuddin University in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi.

The AVCC and the Indonesian Directorate General of Higher Education signed a contract in Jakarta on December 1 last year.

The AVCC, through the Australian Universities International Development Program (AUIDP), has agreed to provide a three year academic consulting service for the US$445.4 million project, which is being funded by the Asian Development Bank.

Professor K. J. C. Back, Vice-Chancellor, James Cook University of North Queensland, is co-chairman of the AVCC and also the AUIDP at the signing. Professor Back is Chairman, and Professor P. R. B. Hughes is Director of the AUIDP.

The AUIDP will provide a consulting service for the faculties of Science and Technology, Agricultural Science and Medical Science at the new institution, University of Hasanuddin (UH), and among other things will review academic regulations and advise on the establishment of an international development unit and an educational audio-visual centre.

Mathematics lectures

The Monash Mathematics department is to hold a series of lectures for secondary school students studying mathematics, particularly those in years 11 and 12. The lectures, which will be held in Rotunda Theatre R1, are free and are open also to teachers and parents accompanying students. Registration begins at 6.30 p.m. and will last for approximately an hour.

The program is March 26, "Probability for Pleasure and Profit" Professor W. J. F. Joel, April 2, "Having Two with Irrational Numbers" — Some of the Remarkable Applications of Number Theory to Stonehenge, Computing and Statistics" Dr. J. J. Monaghan, April 16, "Mathematical Paradoxes" Professor G. B. Price, April 30, "Stonehenge and Ancient Egypt — the mathematics of radiocarbon dating" Dr. R. M. Clark, June 4, "How Aeroplanes Fly" Mrs. B. L. Cumming, June 18, "The Mathematics of the Rubik Cube" Dr. J. C. Stillwell, June 22, "Some Curious Fluctuations of Populations" Professor C. F. Moppert, July 6, "Formation of the Solar System" Dr. A. J. Prentice, July 30, "Two Circles Intersect at Four Points!" Dr. C. F. Moppert.

Poetry workshop

"Poetry Monash", the magazine of the English department, proposes to start a regular poetry workshop, led by an experienced tutor, for those who would like to discuss their work in a sympathetic atmosphere with the aim of submitting their poems to various journals.

The group will meet weekly at 5 p.m. Tuesdays for about six weeks during each term. There will be a modest fee to pay for the tutor's services, and to cover refreshments.

If you are interested in forming this group, write (giving your address) to the Editor, "Poetry Monash", Room 807, Monash A. J. Prentice. July 30, "Two Circles Intersect at Four Points!" Monash Bldg. (Admission free).

New twist to Easter

A play called "Happy Easter, Antigone", which imagines that the Antigone of Greek legend has helped and, what is more, a work department, propose to start at a dealings department.

Important dates

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students:

18: First term begins for Law students other than first-year students.
19: First-half-year begins for L.L.M. by coursework.
20: Orientation of part-time and mature-age students (family day) 12 noon.
21: Orientation Day for parents of first-year students.
22: Orientation for part-time and mature-age students (Faculty night) 7.30 p.m.
23: Closing date for change of course, subject or unit taught in the first half-year or over the whole teaching year.
24: Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree and Master preliminary candidates, and by Master candidates defined as coursework candidates, to be eligible for full refund of the 1982 Union fee paid (not applicable to students taking summer term subjects).
25: Publication of results for Education and Law summer terms.
26: Graduation ceremony — Economics and related disciplines.
27: Closing date for new enrolments for L.L.M. by coursework.
28: Last date for application of TEAS application forms to the Commonwealth Department of Education in order to receive payment of entitlements retrospective to January 1.
March Diary

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

2: "UPDATE '82" business training sessions start. Supervising, speaking, negotiating, time management. Press. by Centre for Continuing Education. Further inquiries: ext. 3707, 3718.

4-11: SUMMER STUDIES LECTURES — "Australian Pre-History", by Dr Peter Coutts and Mr C. West, II.; "Aboriginal Kinship and Social Organisation", by Eric Willmot. 18 Lecture by Eric Willmot, 26 Lecture by Eric Willmot. All lectures at 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R8. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

4-31: EXHIBITION — "Fred Williams Bass Strait Landscapes 1971-1978", by press. of Department of Visual Arts. Monday to Friday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Wednesday 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3718.


11: PARENT ORIENTATION DAY for parents of first-year students. Press. by Centre for Continuing Education. Further information: ext. 3335.

13-14: COMEDY REVUE — "The Bag Show". Press. by Centre for Continuing Education. Further information: ext. 3718.

16: WORKSHOP — "Working with Interpreters", by English performer Evelyn Nallen, with harpsichord accompaniment. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2850.

18: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — "Folktale, Language and Music" presented by Evelyn Nallen, with harpsichord accompaniment, 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free. Further information: ext. 2850.

22: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — "ไกล from the Union", by Press. by Department of English. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free. Further information: ext. 2850.

29: MONASH REPORTER — The next will be published in first week of April, 1982.

30: MODERN DANCE presented by the Australian Contemporary Dance Company, Alex. Theatre. Further information: 543 2828.

27: INDIAN CONCERT — Shanthi Rajendren and her students — classical and folk dances. 8 p.m. Union Theatre. Admission: adults $6, students $4, children $1.

28: LUNCHTIME CONCERT The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Paul McDermott. Works by Mozart, Gregson, Rossini, Respighi and Berlioz. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

30: MONASH PARENTS GROUP — Morning coffee, welcome to parents of first-year students. Guest speaker — Miss Caroline Pleese, Assistant to the Warden of the Union. 10 a.m. RBH. Further information: Mrs N. Cater, 543 2822.

APRIL


ODDS AND ENDS

THE INSTRUCTION to the computer at a late stage in the setting of the Arts faculty handbook was simple: "Subject" reading "unit". The change was made by a faculty decision to make the change in the handbook to suit the faculty's needs. There is a description of a subject which explores "the ways in which the arts of a region shape and are shaped by the society in which they are produced". And, God forgive the irony, on page 142 there is reference to a book by Margaret Swan in the English department.

There's just no opportunity, says Margaret : "There's probably dozens of worthwhile subjects. But here I'm sure that we should subject them to some regular evaluation. If we don't, then we won't have any say in what we teach and we'll always be subject to rational argument."

I remain, your respectful unit,

P.S.: Have you read any good whodunits (other than the 1982 Arts Handbook and this letter) lately?

II

No doubt in the Subjected States Where gadgetry proliferates It may divert the politicians From making more and more misjudgments

But here I'm sure that we should subject them to some regular evaluation. If we don't, then we won't have any say in what we teach and we'll always be subject to rational argument.

I remain, your respectful unit,

... ends.

William's 'Bass Strait on show'

An exhibition of Bass Strait landscapes by Fred Williams will be held in the Visual Arts exhibition gallery from March 4 to April 16. It is the first and only time that this important group of Williams' paintings will be on show together. The works were completed between 1971 and 1978 mainly during trips to Erith Island with friends Clifton Pugh, Stewart Murray-Smith and the late Ian Turner, as well as to other locations around Bass Strait and Westerport and Port Philip Bays.

The exhibition will be opened by Patrick McCaughey, Director of the National Gallery of Victoria and the former chairman of the Visual Arts department at Monash. Mr McCaughey is the author of the book Fred Williams published in 1980.

The exhibition gallery is located on the seventh floor of the Humanities building and is open Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The University community has thus at a stroke been resubjected to a matter of great moment wherein our former dissubjective only gave ammunsuffocation to those who would make subjectivized attacks on our subjectivizers claims to wisdom and take subjectivistic action against us. We had, alas, no immunity against them.

Henceforth let us never ever be subject to the language. (Irregret uniting us to my somewhat unsubjective views on this unit, but as loyal students, we should always be unit to rational argument.)

I remain, your respectful unit,

P.S.: Have you read any good whodunits (other than the 1982 Arts Handbook and this letter) lately?

II

No doubt in the Subjected States Where gadgetry proliferates It may divert the politicians From making more and more misjudgments

But here I'm sure that we should subject them to some regular evaluation. If we don't, then we won't have any say in what we teach and we'll always be subject to rational argument.

I remain, your respectful unit,