Graduate salaries: starting rate up 10-20% in year

The average starting salary for pass degree graduates rose, depending on discipline, from below 10% per cent to above 20% per cent in the 12 months to April 30 this year.

This information comes from a survey conducted by Monash's Careers and Appointments Service among some 88 employers in the private sector which recruited a total of 1,371 graduates in the year.

At the top of the field — in terms of average percentage increase in starting salary — were Arts graduates in the social sciences — up 20.4%. The starting salaries of fellow Arts graduates who majored in humanities was up 18.6% on average.

A report on the survey says, however, that a better picture of the movement of graduates' salaries comes from looking at a two-year period. Arts annual salary was $16,774. Other... Continued next page.

Sir Louis Matheson reviews 'John Monash'

centre pages

Two faces of transport in the early 1900s

The stylish sedan and the sardines!

The photo at right, taken in 1908, is of a Sydney tram (yes, Sydney) bound for King's Cross — overcrowded yet still they rode! Meanwhile those Allans who had to be less ruffled — and had the money to support their tastes — were importing motor cars. The one above is an Austral Cycle Company product, reputed to be the first car in Sydney (1900).

As the century progressed, of course, more and more of us began piling into private vehicles. An auto industry grew — but it was never truly 'Australian'. In a Monash Ph.D. thesis, Dr Gemalina Lasauna tells why. The story and more pictures are on Page 9.

Photos: Mitchell Library collection.
Including 26 from ovena., attended research were discussed by AslOClate research with the birth of 20 babies, laparoscopy procedure either in the CentreUaation. visitors attended a series of workshops to learn the technique of Victoria Medical Centre. Just month Melbourne School of Divinity. A special five-day workshop at Prof. William Walten and the Gabor Kovaca, a member of the procedure, discussed patient operating theatre or by videotape. Belgium, France, West Germany, visiting specialists a "surgeon's-eye" perspective will not only be interesting but also of considerable relevance to Australian society in the '80s, with the continuing growth of the Southeast Asian community, about 75 per cent of which are Buddhist.

In 1935 to a peasant family in a small village in north-eastern Tibet, the Dalai Lama, in accordance with tradition, was recognised at the age of two as the reincarnation of his predecessor. His education began at age six.

The Dalai Lama to visit Monash for talks on medical issues

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of the Tibetan people, will visit Monash on Friday, August 13.

The Dalai Lama will be here to discuss private session developments in biomedical techniques with leading scientists, doctors, lawyers, philosophers and others from the University and outside.

The meeting, which is limited to about 30 participants, is being organised by the Centre for Human Bioethics.

This is the first visit to Australia by the Dalai Lama who, on other interjections, has shown an interest in Western scientific and medical issues.

Discussion will cover three topics: in vitro fertilisation; the right to life for defective newborns; and voluntary euthanasia. The first session will be introduced by Professor Carl Wood, Associate Professor John Leeton and Dr Alan Trounson.

Born in 1935 to a peasant family in a small village in north-eastern Tibet, the Dalai Lama, in accordance with tradition, was recognised at the age of two as the reincarnation of his predecessor. His education began at age six.

The '80s were troubled times for the Tibetan people with conflicts with the Chinese army. Since then he has lived in Dharamsala, the seat of the Tibetan Government in exile, where he has set up educational, cultural and religious institutions to preserve the Tibetan identity and rich heritage.

What is pain?

To most of us, the answer might be said to be painfully obvious. But, to specialists in the field, it comes in many guises and dimensions.

In 1935 to a peasant family in a small village in north-eastern Tibet, the Dalai Lama, in accordance with tradition, was recognised at the age of two as the reincarnation of his predecessor. His education began at age six.

In all, more than 20 experts in various fields of medicine and related disciplines will be probing the causes, diagnosis, treatment and the relief of one of mankind's chief miseries.

Decision-making in dying

Several speakers from overseas will address a symposium on "Decision-making in Dying" to be held at Melbourne University on August 22 to Tuesday, August 24.

Among them will be Derek Humphry, journalist and co-author of "Jean's Way" and "Let Me Die Before I Wake", who will put the "yes" case in the Monash Department of Psychological Science. Professor Gerald Larue, of the University of Southern California; and Dr Colin Brewer, a London medical practitioner. A paper by Rev. Professor Joseph Fletcher, professor of medical ethics at the University of Virginia Medical School, will also be read.

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THE ARMED BANK HOLD-UP: If a person is injured and seeks compensation he has several options. The first is the civil law but more often than not the criminal will be a 'man of action' with no assets worth pursing. The victim can then turn to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme, but the claim ceiling of $10,000 for an injured person may not even cover the cost of medical treatment.
Interests across the art spectrum

In the last three years, Monash's newly appointed Head of Visual Arts, Margaret Plant, has spent about a year, in all, in Italy. Professor Plant used Venice as a springboard for research on frescoes painted by Italian artists in the 14th century, other than those of Florence. The work forms part of a "challenge" to the traditional view in art history that Florence is the significant centre for frescoes of that period. This emphasis, Professor Plant says, is born of a simple lack of information about work in other areas - in Bologna, for example, or in Avignon, France, where Italian artists were attracted to work in the Papal Court.

It makes an interesting study in art history - but far from accounts of the sum of Professor Plant's work. Within her territory of interest lies less "safe" ground than the Renaissance: she shows a readiness to tackle issues in contemorary art, including Australian.

Study in the visual arts, she says quite plainly, involves value judgements, either hidden or overt. For that reason, some historians feel more secure in dealing with the art and artists of past centuries.

But she believes it is important to define and discuss the philosophies adopted by and issues being explored by today's artists - evaluations which she finds the artists themselves respect. The importance stems from a view of art not as a luxury or a trimming, but as one of the chief modes by which ideas circulate and a society is informed of the issues it faces.

Professor Plant comes to Monash from the department of Fine Arts at Melbourne University where she lectured in Renaissance, modern European, American and Australian art. She took the chair left vacant by the appointment of Patrick McAughney as Director of the National Gallery of Victoria.

One of Professor Plant's current projects builds on her previous study of Paul Klee, a key figure of the early 20th century. In the '60s she studied in Bern, Switzerland, where there is a significant legacy of Klee's work. She has published the book "Paul Klee: Figures and Faces".

Now Professor Plant is embarking on a study with Professor Russell Meares, a Sydney psychiatrist, which will bring together two disciplines for, as it were, a "psychosanalysis" of Klee.

It is the sort of project that might have intrigued the artist himself who left behind a rich mass of "source material". In his art, Klee was interested in the workings of the mind. He rendered human figures in terms of psychic states. Among his novel depictions were those of the transparent head and the "scaffold" of thought.

Klee showed a pioneering interest, too, in visualising behavioural issues such as sexual role playing. What attracts Professor Plant and Meares to Klee in their attempt to understand his motivations is that he was prolific in both visual and verbal communication. He enthusiastically recorded his observations in diaries and other writings over his two most productive decades. They thus have the "evidence" of his writing and art from which to construct aspects of his psyche.

Professor Plant has also written extensively on Australian artists (she was for a time art critic for The Australian) - including John Perceval, John Brack and Arthur Boyd. She has also published on holdings within the National Gallery of Victoria collection. Professor Plant, who completed her lecturing career at RMIT in 1968.

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...Interested in these dates?

The annual series of lectures on contemporary economic issues organized by the department of Economics for HSC students will be held this year on Sunday, September 12.

The program is:
9.45 a.m., Causes and Consequences of Economic Growth in Australia, Dr M. Watts.
12.15 p.m., The Role of the Market in the Australian Economy, Professor R. H. Snape.
2.30 p.m., The Nature and Evaluation of Alternative Economic Systems, Dr I. Ward.
3.30 p.m., International Transactions and the Domestic Economy, Professor R. H. Snape.

Members of the lecturing staff of the Economics department will be available for informal discussion with students during the lunch break.

This is the fifth year in which the lecture series has been held. In past years audiences have exceeded 1000 students.

Mannix is open today

If, after courses and careers counselling, you're interested in inspecting one of the forms of accommodation for Monash students, Mannix College, across Wellington Road, is holding an Open Day today from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Mannix College, which is affiliated with the University of Melbourne, is run by the Dominican Fathers for students of all denominations.

Current residents will be conducting tours of the College during the afternoon. Application forms for 1983 will be available.

Mannix College is located south of the Monash University's permanent collection she describes as one of the finest collections of recent 20th century Australian art. Links with practitioners were formed early through the department's art - in residence program and through staff members and postgraduate students who often study the work of current artists, with their co-operation.

Visual arts is a relatively new discipline in universities but one which is growing rapidly, Professor Plant says. Young people she finds are drawn particularly to visual culture.

"It is an interest shaped, perhaps, by their contact with film and video and also the access travel has given them to the world's treasures," she says.

Healthy scene

Professor Plant believes that the Australian art scene "has never been healthier, in terms of sheer numbers of interested people". She believes that there is exciting interaction between Australian and international artists and that the "cultural cringe" has long since withered away.

She points to the problems, however, of younger artists in the present economic climate. The great majority of Australian artists have to support themselves by means other than their art. The usual source is teaching. Planeau, however, have limited the number of new teaching positions in art.

Kindergarten admissions

Application for admission to the Monash University Kindergarten, Mannix College, via the University mail, has been extended by the Dean of Students to close this Thursday (August 5).

Preference will be given to children born before July 1, 1978, but there is also the possibility of vacancies for children born July 1 to September 1, 1978.

A separate program will be run for children with language disabilities and applications for these places have been invited as well.

Application forms are available from Miss L. Emmett, ext. 2821. For further information contact Miss B. Lewis, ext. 2887.
Why the Australian car industry was never 'ours'

As far as most Australians are concerned, the Australian motor car industry was born in 1948 when the first Holden rolled off the production line at General Motors-Holden's plant on the Port Melbourne waterfront. Until 1974 (the year that the Trade Practices Act was passed banning false advertising), the Holden was billed as "Australia's Own Car".

But it was not built by an Australian firm. Dr Geraldine Lazarus points out in her recent Ph.D thesis on the development of the motor car industry, General Motors-Holden had been a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors Corporation of Detroit since 1966.

Nor was it the first car to be wholly built in Australia, she says. A number of Australians had experimented with motor car manufacturing in earlier years, among them, a Melbourne man, Harley Tarrant who built the first petrol driven car in 1899.

About the same time Herbert Thomson built a steam car which he drove from Bathurst to Melbourne. Tarrant's company probably built 16 motor vehicles altogether between 1897 and 1917. But unlike the pioneer American manufacturers who went in for quantity production, the Australian cars were built slowly and painstakingly, each by hand, and were "horrendously expensive".

Dr Lazarus, a professor lecturer in market research and consumer behavior in the David Syme Business School at Chisholm Institute of Technology, completed her car industry study for a Ph.D in the Monash department of Anthropology and Sociology.

Australians 'inventive'

Australian automobile engineers showed they were "great technologists and very inventive people".

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New directions
Plans for Aboriginal orientation course

Monash could soon be offering a special orientation year for mature Aboriginal students who could then proceed to undergraduate study.

Council last month approved in principle a proposal for the orientation year, described as an attempt "to break out of a cycle of educational disadvantage at the tertiary level".

Specifically, it is hoped that the result will be an increased number of Aboriginal school teachers and lawyers in the community.

Such a scheme would be unique in an Australian university.

Says the proposal for it, which came to Council through Arts Faculty Board and Professorial Board: "The orientation year program will allow Monash to exercise further educational and moral leadership within the wider community, and to demonstrate that this University not only recognises and analyses contemporary issues but also contributes to resolve their solution.

Paths of entry

The orientation year would operate alongside Monash's Early Leavers' Scheme as paths by which Aboriginal students could enter the University.

The purpose of a special year, however, would be to improve the likelihood of Aboriginal students ultimately gaining a first degree "by ensuring good skill levels in English, by accustoming intending undergraduates to the procedures, styles and expectations of a university, and by giving them confidence in their abilities."

Students who passed the year at levels which are as high or higher than those required for admission to the faculties of Arts and Law would be offered places in first year in those faculties.

It has been proposed that special teaching staff will run the program under the general direction of the faculty of Arts, with contributions from the departments of Anthropology and Sociology, English, and History.

A close relationship is envisaged, too, with Monash's Aboriginal Research Centre.

It is hoped that a stable intake of some 15 to 20 students from throughout Australia could be achieved.

The proposal for the orientation year grew from the ideas of Mr Colin Bourke, former Director of the Aboriginal Research Centre, which were pursued by the departments of History, English and Anthropology and Sociology.

Discussions have involved the ARC, the Aboriginal Development Commission, the Victorian Aboriginal Education Board, and the latter's unfinished Group, and various University staff and organisations, including the Centre for Continuing Education, the faculties of Law and Education, the Registrar, and the Dean and Chairmen of the Arts faculty.

The document proposing the scheme says that it is meant to hasten change along with Monash's Early Leavers' Scheme as paths by which Aboriginal students could enter the University.

It is now called the department of Slavic Languages.

The chairman of the department, Professor G. J. Marvan, says that the selection of Slavic languages offered at Monash is the most comprehensive of any Australian university.

And, he adds, many of the courses have been tailored to meet the cultural and educational needs of members of Victoria's large Slavic communities.

Linguistic studies are offered by the department in Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, West Slavic and South Slavic.

Approval has been sought for the introduction of Ukrainian.

With the exception of the basic course in Russian, there is a pre-requisite for entry of basic competence in a Slavic language.

In offering such studies at university level, Professor Marvan says that his department is making a significant contribution towards the development of a multi-cultural society.

There is a demonstrable need within the Slavic communities, he says, for opportunities for language maintenance.

The department's programs also offer younger generations the chance to convert a vernacular familiarity with a language into a productive means of communication.

The department has also pursued its commitment to biculturalism by assisting introduction of some six Slavic and Baltic languages as HSC subjects since the mid-1970s.

It is estimated that there are some 200,000 Victorians whose native language or that of their families is covered by courses in the department of Slavic Languages.

Professor Marvan says that the quality of teaching at Monash is helped by Slavic language holdings in the Main Library - "one of the best and most versatile collections in the country".

Monash could soon be offering a special orientation year for mature Aboriginal students who could then proceed to undergraduate study.
The subject

Sir John Monash was a distinguished scholar—engineer—soldier who, among his achievements, led the Australian forces in France in World War I, was Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, and creator and first chairman of the SEC.

The reviewer

Sir Louis Matheson is a scholar and engineer who, among his achievements, was the guiding influence behind the successful Victorian public institution in its early years. He was first V-C of the University named in Monash's honor.

And what emerges from all this?
First, Monash's intellectual powers. It is much easier to mention the two or three things that he found difficult—energy; he wrote a great deal in his private diaries, to condense into the present book. He was helped, of course, by his subject's meticulous habit of labeling and filing everything he kept but even so there was a vast amount of material to be studied. "They comprise," Serle says, "possibly the most extensive collection of private papers to have survived in this country."

Monash's victorious life

Sir John Monash

By Sir Louis Matheson

When, in 1958, the State Government legislated to establish Victoria's second university the suggestion was made, in a letter to "The Age" (by Professor John Swan, now Dean of Science) that the new institution should be named after Sir John Monash.

The idea was readily adopted by the Minister of Education, Sir John本届, and Deakin among them—have been named after Monash.

Monash was well-read, a good musician, and dedicated in the professional historian was able to begin work on his...
'Teachers not moral guardians' educationist

A common conservative criticism of teachers today is that they are not just intellectually and professionally incapable but morally unsound. They do not "set a good example".

But according to Professor Peter Musgrave, of the Department of Education, Faculty, contemporary codes of morality are "so very tolerant of differences that what may be demanded in a teaching field is difficult to predict."

Under present social conditions, teacher training institutions could not be expected to act as guardians of public morality by the selection of students into their courses, determining who will be future teachers.

Professor Musgrave's remarks on moral codes in teaching were made in a paper delivered to the 12th annual conference of the South Pacific Association for Teacher Education held at Chisholm Institute of Technology (Frankston campus) last month. He spoke on change in teacher education.

Professor Musgrave said it could be argued that, at present, teachers are expected to teach pupils a moral code stricter than that which their parents wished to observe themselves.

"They see teachers as more appropriate agents to instil what they themselves will not and cannot do," he said.

"Those in teacher training must respond in two ways:

1. First, they must make clear to those in power that it is not reasonable to expect teachers to be moral guardians of society, but that it is reasonable to expect teachers to be moral guides, general in scope. "Moral innovators are liable to sanctions."

2. Additionally, teachers have to form a rudimentary unified theory of education requiring most attention in the next decade, as opposed to, say, in-service training.

His view was that the needs of teachers could still be seen in terms of academic knowledge, or theory of education, and experience.

"What those in initial teacher training have to decide is how much of each is needed and, above all, how the course of training can be put together so that our students begin to bring all the parts together in their own minds," he said.

"It is only if they do this that, when they leave us, they will have begun to form a rudimentary unified theory of educational practice which they can apply to the increasingly varied educational situations in which they find themselves."

These are among the problems of initial teacher training that Professor Musgrave outlined in his paper:

1. Universal faculties of education have "immense problems" in that they have no control over what academic knowledge the teachers they train will have. The student undergraduate training has been directed by non-educational criteria, often by the probability that they will ultimately do research. On the other hand, teacher training colleges have a "wonderful chance" to prepare intending teachers in a more appropriate way by concentrating on linking teachers with their students.

2. "Serious problems" arise in education courses because of the huge number of concepts introduced to students in a brief period.

3. The result of the present manner of teaching Education is that the students end up with a mishmash of unrelated and often half-understood material swirling around in their minds.

4. The best method of teaching a widely-based professional theory of educational practice lies in proper team teaching by "groups of specialists who know something of each other's concerns and methods, who attend each other's tutorials and give tutorials together."" There are constraints on the practical experience teacher training institutions can make available to students, one of the sources of this is that they are not just intellectually and professionally incapable but morally unsound.

5. There is another important, more fundamental problem:

"There is now a very great variety of ways of running schools and of teaching styles permissible in our educational systems. Therefore one has to ask: For which part of the educational system is a student being trained?"

6. Is he to be a teacher in an elite independent school, a progressive independent school, a progressive state school, a country high school, or a tough secondary school in an inner city area?"

The different styles that will form the "pedagogic personality" of the future teacher are radically different in each type of school.

Can health be regarded as a fundamental human "right"?

The Declaration of Alma-Ata calls for universal health care, not as a luxury, but as a constituent of human rights...
Do we need a Bill of Rights?

The only way in which Australia could bind the Commonwealth and would be beyond the power of Parliament to do so or any ordinary law was by constitutional change, Sir Harry Gibbs said in a recent lecture at Monash.

Sir Harry, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, was giving the 11th Wilfred Pullaghair Memorial Lecture.

"Such a change seems unlikely to occur," he said.

"In any case, is it desirable?" he asked.

Sir Harry devoted much of his lecture to a discussion of the arguments for and against the inclusion in the Constitution of a Bill designed to protect and enforce individual rights and freedoms.

One powerful motive for seeking constitutional protection for a Bill of Rights was the fear that the words of a Bill of Rights would ultimately have been incompletely unpredictable, and the judiciary might be damaged if required to enforce and apply a Bill of Rights.

"The history of the application of Bills of Rights shows that it is difficult to prophesy the manner in which any particular provision will be applied," he said.

Civil liberties

Whether a Bill of Rights was desirable in Australia, he said, depended upon "the assessment one makes first of the extent to which civil liberties in Australia are denied or threatened and, secondly, of the degree to which a Bill of Rights is likely to be effective and beneficial.

"Australia has in the past shown remarkable stability, and the citizens of this country enjoy more of the fundamental rights and freedoms than most," he said.

"One may hope that the danger of a conflict between races, classes or sections of society so bitter as to endanger fundamental civil liberties remains remote.

"If such a danger were perceived — some had apprehended a threat of that kind in the UK and Canada — it would be a question of whether a Bill of Rights would avert it. he said.

Sir Harry said Judge Learned Hand had suggested that in "a society so riven that the spirit of moderation is gone, no Court can save." On the other hand, it was possible that the courts might, by preventing a steady erosion of the rights of minority, prevent the frustration and conflict that causes the spirit of moderation to be destroyed.

"Had the Constitution of Northern Ireland, 50 years ago, included a Bill of Rights, would the present situation there have arisen," he asked.

There may be a case, he said, for the Constitutional protection of such civil and political rights as are regarded as quite fundamental. But, again, the question was whether it was possible to frame a Bill of Rights which would not in the hands of the courts be given a much wider operation than its framers intended.

Concluding his lecture, Sir Harry said he had not felt it right to express any conclusion as to which way the balance of advantages and disadvantages inclined.

"I cannot however," he said, "agree with those who suggest that without a Bill of Rights the judges of Australia have failed to play an effective part in protecting the liberties of Australians.

"A Bill of Rights may strengthen their hands, but they are by no means impotent without it."
Monash senior lecturer in Law, Mr Andrew Farran believes that acquisition of an aircraft carrier could lead to a distortion in the future development of Australia's defence force structure.

In his submission, Mr Farran advocated a force structure for Australia based on the concept of precision-equipped, small-unit mobility.

The overall need, he said, was to have the capacity to respond swiftly to wherever the threat might manifest itself.

It was also technologically proven, he said, that "small-unit platforms", whether designed for land, sea or air, were capable of supporting, and carrying with the requisite mobility, practically any of the most lethal of the current and future generations of precision-guided weapons. Only one of these weapons, in many instances, was needed to knock out a major capital (surface) vessel, or even a city.

Independent capability

"Whatever one's views of alliances, and 'the alliance' in particular", he said, "it would be foolishly to structure Australia's defence forces essentially around those of allies, on the assumption that the allies will always be there when we need them."

"There could be many situations in which Australia may have to defend itself, on its own, from its own resources."

Hence the defence forces should be developed to have an effective, independent capability against a variety of political and military contingencies in the future.

A second error, he said, would be to equip ourselves essentially to exert political or diplomatic influence abroad — plying "distant seas with flag-ship, escorts etc., under full resolution capability", at the expense of developing an integrated force structure tailored to Australia's geography and political interests.

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Primary elements

The primary elements of the defence force he advocated were:

1. First-rate intelligence, surveillance and electronic operational capabilities (e.g. national satellites, AWACS, Orion LMRPs, Jindalees etc.).

2. Fast missile patrol boats, including hydrofoil/hovercraft, located at bases around Australia, with particular attention to the northwest, north and north-eastern coastal areas.

3. Patrol frigates and an expanded submarine fleet (for deterrence).

4. STOL transport aircraft and APCs, helicopters, F18A fighter aircraft (protected by SAMs by pilotless drones or decoys, when necessary), and the maintenance of the Fillis as an additional deterrent.

The Army should continue to develop amphibious skills, in addition to SAS (commando/anti-terrorist) operations, as a small-unit, as opposed to battle-station-style, mobile force.

Cost

To develop and maintain such a force would probably cost at least 2.5 per cent to three per cent of GNP annually, he said.

Being an essentially small-unit and geographically dispersed force it could be more easily concealed and rendered less vulnerable to sudden or sporadic attack. It would also possess a very potent and sustained deterrent capability.

"No foreign state other than the two superpowers could have any confidence of moving against Australia or its interests with impunity in the face of such a force," he said.

It would have the necessary degree of "inviolability, fire-power and mobility" to meet all but the most extreme threats to Australia's interests and survival.

Rabbi urges action on Wallenberg case

Seventy-three-year-old Simon Wiesenthal from his base in Vienna has spent all the years since World War II in the fight for justice for Nazi war criminals in hiding.

His "catches" now number more than 100,000, while Adolf Eichmann is the most notorious.

But Wiesenthal has said that there is a more important task than hunting down an additional Nazi criminal. That is making the Soviet Union tell the truth about Raoul Wallenberg and if, as some believe, he is still alive in a Russian prison, securing his release.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat in Budapest during the War, is credited with having saved some 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis by setting up safe houses and, in the final days, persuading (bribing) officers not to carry out orders of extermination.

At War's end, the Russians imprisoned Wallenberg as a suspected spy (first believing he was a German spy, then one for the US). Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced Wallenberg's death in 1957. Reports from former Russian prisoners in the years since, however, indicate that he did not die as claimed and was, in fact, imprisoned.

The Wallenberg case has been brought to the world's attention in the last few weeks with the joint efforts of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles.

Closely associated with that campaign has been Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Assistant Director of the Centre and Director of its Outreach Department. Rabbi Cooper visited Australia last month as a guest of the Chai/Will Foundation and spent a day at Monash meeting students and faculty giving a lecture on Wallenberg organised by the Monash Jewish Students Society and Amnesty International.

Why has the Wallenberg case taken until now to receive widespread demands for action?

Rabbi Cooper says that to answer that question requires an understanding of the Swedish psyche. Sweden, he claims, has been reluctant to push the case of one of its own nationals for several reasons.

"First, the Swedes are scared out of their minds by the Soviets. Secondly, Sweden has a tremendous, almost unbelievable, respect for protocol."

He says also that in the post-War years to 1970, Sweden had Social Democrat dominated governments. The Wallenbergs are that country's leading Jewish family and, he feels, should not be a case to be championed by government of such a persuasion.

Rabbi Cooper believes that the Russians have never executed Wallenberg because they felt he could be used as a chip in a future crisis.

"Sweden has never forced the Soviets to play their hand," he says.

Not even in the recent Soviet-Swedish confrontation over a warship in Sweden's territorial waters.

Rabbi Cooper says he is personally convinced that Wallenberg did not die in the '40s or '50s; there is "decent" evidence from former Soviet prisoners that he was alive in the '60s; and "catastrophic" evidence that he was alive in the '70s.

"The point is, Rabbi Cooper says, "is not our responsibility to prove that he is alive or dead. The onus of proof is on the Russians who, it must be remembered, changed their story on Wallenberg's whereabouts four times to 1957."

"Rabbi Cooper is keen to motivate a 'sophisticated response' to Wallenberg's plight hoping, for example, that Australian governments, academics and key figures will add his case to their human rights agenda.

Rabbi Cooper has also worked extensively among survivors of the Holocaust and, most recently, helped to organise the production "Genocide" which won this year's Oscar for best documentary.

He believes it is important that the experiences of concentration camp survivors be recorded on film "so that future generations can learn that it must never happen again." Australia has an important role to play in this, he says. It seems likely that, outside Israel, this country has the highest proportion of Holocaust survivors in its Jewish population.
In review

By Stephanie Tremblay

Once neglected London suburb have, in the last few years, flourished and become the enclaves of the trendy Left. 

Islington, Camden Town and Fulham have become the last-day Parish and Victorian Villages. But in this constant pursuit of the flâneur figure of fashionable acceptance, Palmers Green has remained invisible. No migrant yet has dared take that giant stride across the North Circular Road, which snakes like some sort of Styx across the northern suburbs.

It was in this shunned, unfashionable area that Florence Jonson and Monty Python co-founder Brian Steer, better known through her poetry as Stevie Smith, made her home with her aunt — the Lion. The house in Avondale Road, Palmers Green was a haven for Stevie; ‘a house of female habitation’ where fear was held at bay although it ‘knocked loud/Upon the door’. Time stood still within its walls, and life was saved by the trivium of the domestic round and the small ritual of pre-dinner sherry.

When the ageing Lion declined in health, Stevie gave up her job as secretary in the publishing house of Newnes, Pearson, where she had worked for nine office hours a day, six days a week. She then took her uncle’s profession of writing, to devote herself to her aunt, continuing her writing at home. Hugh Whitemore’s play, Stevie, is a delicate tissue woven out of the biography of the poet and her writings. The characterisation of her persona: the repressive patriarch, with his traditional life-denying language of the repressive patriarch, with his references to ‘the justly deserved misfortunes’ evinces by the dual spirit of her poetry — a mixture of the humorous and whimsical with a dark presentiment of the world of fear. Stevie

As it was, Anne Phelan’s Stevie had her feet clad in serviceable lisle stockings and a solid pair of Hush Puppies, too firmly planted on the ground. It was a powerful performance, with an abundance of vitality and warmth that was arresting and endearing. Lacking, however, was the mercurial quality of Stevie Smith, as evinced by the dual spirit of her poetry — a mixture of the humorous and whimsical with a dark presentiment of the world of fear.

In response to a more fragile Stevie, Queenie Ashton’s suzette could have deployed more sufficiently. She had lived up to Stevie’s Smith’s)(commemoration to ‘Auntie Lion’ in her first novel. ‘You are yourself like shiny gold and Kirk Alexander, as the Friend, spoke much of the poetry with a control and focus that contributed greatly to the production.

The airy, opaline setting by Jennie Moller Flanders is attracting biochemists and allied scientists the chance to meet and to learn of recent advancements, not only in their own field of interest but other domains.

The scientific program includes seven plenary lectures, 54 symposia with invited speakers, poster presentations and a feature new to IUB congresses, a large number of specialist colloquia. The areas covered by symposia will include: the genome; mechanism of protein synthesis and post-translational modification of proteins; growth and differentiation; biochemistry of immunology; metabolism and regulation; hormones; plant biochemistry of membranes; bioenergetics; mechanism and regulation of enzyme action; structure and function of nucleic acids and conjugate proteins including contractile proteins; and neurochemistry.

Biochemistry congresses

Some 2300 scientists — including visitors from more than 60 countries — will attend the 12th International Congress of Biochemistry to be held in Perth from August 15 to 21. The Congress, which is attracting delegates from Africa, Asia, and the Soviet bloc as well as Western countries, is being sponsored by the Australian Academy of Science, the International Union of Biochemistry and the Australian Biochemical Society Inc.

Chairman of the organising committee is Professor A. W. Linnane and the executive secretary is Associate Professor B. N. Preston, both of the Monash Biochemistry department. Other members of the 11-man organising committee from Monash are Dr. K. M. Goodall and Dr. P. L. Jeffrey. Professor Linnane says: “The purpose of IUB congresses is to give biochemists and allied scientists the chance to meet and to learn of recent advancements, not only in their own field of interest but other domains.”

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Important dates

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in Autumn 1982:

1st: Courses and Careers (afternoon of informal advice and discussion. 1-4 p.m.)
2nd: Application to Graduate forms are no longer available from Students Records. Bachelor degree candidates in their final year who expect to qualify for their degree at the forthcoming annual examinations and who wish to have their degree conferred at a graduation ceremony in 1983. Bachelor degree candidates must apply to have their degrees conferred. Forms should be lodged at Student Records by the end of the appropriate teaching period.
3rd: Second term ends.
4th: 5-year begins for Medicine VI (Alfred Hospital student).
5th: Second term ends for Dip.Ed.
6th: Second term ends for LL.M. by coursework.
7th: Second term begins. Second half-year for Term subjects.
10th: Second term ends. Second half-year for L.L.M. by coursework resumes. Last date for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed over the whole of the teaching year for it to be classified as discontinued (including Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., M.Ed., M.Ed.St., and Medicine IV, V and VI). If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as failed. In exceptional circumstances the Dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between August 30 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

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11th: Second term begins. Second half-year for Medicine IV.
14th: Break begins for LL.M. by coursework.
15th: Last date for discontinuance of all student, non-degree, diploma, bachelor degree and Master programmes. Students must then advise the registrar of their candidature, defined as coursework candidates, to be eligible for 25% refund of 1982 Union fees paid (not applicable to students taking Summer Term subjects).
Rice goes to Monash next month with the third in his series of Latin American music at the Alexander Theatre.

There will be a one-off seminar program on each of the nights — September 2, 3 and 4 — and the event is expected to attract a high level of enthusiasm support from the Melbourne’s Hispanic community which will be supplying many of the performers.

Organising the festival — called “Son ’92” — is Denis Close, tutor in the department of Spanish. The idea for it grew from Denis’s observation that among audiences at his previous Brazilian and Latin American concerts there were not only the expected ethnic and musicians but also a significant number of South Americans.

“There are some fine classical performers in this community,” says Denis. “Unfortunately they don’t always get the exposure they deserve. The festival will gather together the best of these artists.”

The music presented will be from most Latin American countries with styles ranging from folk to contemporary pop, with a touch of jazz and classical.

Among the performers will be the Chilean quartet, Apurima; Denis Close’s two groups, Tutuca and Pipoca; guitarist, Helmut Becker; multi-instrumentalist, Sadi; the dance troop, Dennis Olsen, Antonia; and the Paraguayan harpist, Alfiro Cristobal.

Tickets for the Son ’92 Festival are on sale at the Alex Theatre. The event is being staged with assistance from the Vera Moore Fund.

Fiestal at the Alex in September

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MONASH REPORTER

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

Copy deadline is Friday, August 27. Early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to music@eunet.un, the information office, ground floor, University Offices.

The blood wedding of the year

A narration of the marriage of Frankenstein’s son to Dracula’s daughter with other stories, if you’ll excuse the pun, may be seen.

The Monash University Choral Society will tell such dark tales, in songs and words, which they will perform in the Union Theatre on August 4 and 5. The light-hearted piece will have dramatic lashings to make it more than just a recital.

MonUCS publicity officer, Helen Milliere, says that, “following the Society’s lapse in sanity”, its public performance after that, in late September, will be more traditional fare in the Toorak United Church.

The program will consist of works by Benjamin Britten and Sir Edward Elgar’s “Mass in G Minor” for unaccompanied choir.

This year, as usual, the MonUCS annual free Christmas concert will be held on December 21 in Robert Blackwood Hall. It will also feature the newly formed Monash University Orchestra.

New recruits

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Inquiries should be directed to Helen Milliere on ext. 3096, 3097, and 2112.

Upfront boys

Alex Bunn’s farse about the rituals of office work — “Office Boys” — will be staged in the Ground Floor Theatre of the Menzies building during August 3 to 7 at 7 p.m.

The play will be performed by students of the English department directed by Dr. J. O’Shea.

Tickets are available from the English department office, room 701 of the Menzies building (ext. 2104). Cost is $3; $2 for students.

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