Banking: the safe career shortchanged

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

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

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

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

The study follows one by Dr Hill on industrial relations in the private banking industry. His recently published book From Subservience to Strike (University of Queensland Press) traces the history of the Australian Bank Officers' Association, now the Australian Bank Employees' Union.

Part of the new study involves a wide-ranging survey of Victorian bank officers to determine, among other points, their career aspirations and how they perceive the new "ball game" in their industry; their attitudes on a range of issues including technological change; and the steps they would be prepared to take to safeguard their employment.

Dr Hill says that what has emerged in the banking industry is a "dual labour market": at the top end is a small sector, the members of which have well-paid, satisfying jobs. Increasingly, entry to this primary labour market is not via "the ranks" but through "body-snatching" of qualified employees from other firms or directly from tertiary education.

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

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

Forested first

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

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

The project aims to determine the past and present extent of rainforests, their tenure and condition, and component plant and animal species. Most importantly, the report will include recommendations for rainforest conservation.

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

Beautiful Brahms

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

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

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

The good news is: all concerts are FREE. The details, page 12.
Sir Richard Eggleston's leadership of the Monash Law School was acknowledged in a volume of essays edited by Professor Enid Campbell, Professor Louie Waller and Mrs Kewley. The volume contains contributions by distinguished academic and judicial figures from around the world on the area of proof of evidence, the field which Sir Richard has researched. The project had its birth with a copy of "Well and Truly Tried" (The Law Book Company). Sir Richard retires

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

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

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

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

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

"During many a long, earnest debate, he demonstrated that rare gift of a truly good chairman — the ability to encourage every member to contribute positively to discussion while never letting his hands slip from a firm grip of the reins of orderly proceedings."

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

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

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

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

A revolution in banking labour

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

Some figures show the face of change:

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

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

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

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

- This has led to the recent mergers and an examination of the emphasis of operations and their labour-intensiveness.

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

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

- Key branches are being established which handle a given area's "significantly" business, such as corporate finance, overdrafts, travel and the like.

- Associated with these large central branches are "feeders" which act more or less as "cash shops". Operation of these does not require staff with the same levels of skill as formerly needed.

- At the same time, the private banks have been redirecting their energies away from consumer banking into the more profitable "wholesale" end — that of corporate finance and merchant banking.

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

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

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

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

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

Historical decline

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

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

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

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

Words of advice, and the year is away

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

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

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

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

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

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

APRIL '83

MONASH REPORTER
Ms Colligan says it seems that, apart from an 1889 commercial ventures withstood the cinema’s advance and still earn their keep. The Battle of Waterloo is relayed continuously from 10.30 m. each day in Brussels as is the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania and the Battle of Atlanta in Georgia. In the middle of a Dutch winter, visitors to The Hague can enjoy a pleasant beach scene thanks to a cyclorama.

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

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

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

Rational amusement” is how Ph.D. student in History, Mimi Colligan, describes what the cyclorama could offer its patrons for a not inconsiderable 2/- admission. Cycloramas were large illumination-painting (often about 130m by 17m) which lined the walls of a circular expanse; once gave and gave a 360° view of an event in history, usually a bloody battle, or a great city such as Constantinople, Paris or Rome.

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

Ms Colligan says that the cyclorama’s search for realism looked forward to cinema. The art form looked back to a Scottish painter, Robert Barker, who in 1789 devised a form of curvilinear perspective. Europeans and North Americans took cycloramas to their hearts in the 19th century. By the closing decades, the cyclorama’s realisation of the scheme is more commodious and an “expanding network of people”, says Ms Colligan, would welcome contact with anyone who remembers parting with 1/- to view Melbourne 1841 alongside marine life in Carlton.

Ms Colligan has other strings to her bow. She is a researcher, a writer, and a contributor to the histories, the Australian Dictionary of Biography project, working with Dr Geoff Serle, and is a member of the Australian Bicentenary. This latter study has sharpened her expertise on Melbourne pubs in 1838!
A new book by a Monash sociologist is set to cause controversy over class in Australia — specifically, what ideas members of different classes hold on key topics, and how they come to hold them.

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

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

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

His hope is that "Class Consciousness" will shift the lines of debate in Australian sociology away from the sources and character of class "imagery".

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

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

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

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

His conclusion is that structural theory stands up the best.

Three theories

What, then, are these three argumenntes?

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

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

"This widespread penetration of ideas yields what is called a "false consciousness" in subordinate classes — a blunter term might be that they are duped — which is not the result of a class-based opposition to "the system".

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

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

Experience important

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

"This account says that people's own lives are the backbone of their understanding of the world," says Dr Chamberlain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ruling ideas

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

Among the central ideas he identifies are:

- On the present economic order — its maintenance is both sensible and desirable. It is stressed that the relationship between employers and employees should be essentially harmonic: the two sides should "pull together" as a team for the benefit of all. However, both sides do not have equal responsibility for or control over what happens in industry. On the contrary, legitimate control and authority are locked into the hands of those who own, because they own.

- On the present political order — capitalism is an anonymous liberal-democratic arrangement. It is emphasised that these present institutions are willed and put into place in that they facilitate effective and stable government and allow all adults to have a say in how the country is run. The right to take direct action is nominally upheld. Specific instances of its use are inappropriate, unnecessary or downright wrong, however.

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

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

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

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

Union 'support'

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

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

Says Dr Chamberlain: "My evidence shows that the use of terms such as "whites" and "non-whites" while classes are not as indelibly marked by the media as hegemonic theory would have it and not as subtly as quasi-hegemonic theory would say.

Continued next page
Economist honored

Colin Clark's name was at the very forefront of those who had shaped the subject of economics in the 20th century. The Dean of Economics and Politics, Professor W. A. Sinclair, said this in the citation for the conferring of an honorary Doctor of Economics degree on Dr Clark at a Monash graduation ceremony last month. 

"He is a rare case of an Australian economist whose influence on the subject is recognised at least as much overseas as in Australia," Professor Sinclair said. Colin Clark was one of the men who helped the profession of economics emerge from "the smoke and fire" of the depressed 1930s with a new health and vigour: John Maynard Keynes was another.

Dr Clark's career has included both university appointments and public service as an adviser to governments. He began lecturing at Cambridge University in 1930 and in the same year was appointed to the Economic Advisory Council of the British Government. His pioneering work on the integration of economic theory and statistics came to fruition in "The Conditions of Economic Progress" which was published in 1940. From 1938 to 1952 Dr Clark worked as an adviser to the Queensland Government. In 1953 he was appointed Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics at Oxford University.

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

Professor Sinclair said: "Colin Clark's career is testimony against such present tendencies as there are to divorce economics from current human concerns. "Although he has worked within a rigorous framework of economic theory and a search for empirical regularities or laws governing economic phenomena, his attention has always been focused on large social issues."

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

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

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

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

Why little class action for change?

- From previous page

"Both theories, indeed, tend to imply that working class people are stupid. "The evidence does show that members of all classes have discernible, good reasons for thinking the way they do. These can be explained in terms of their experiences." 

Dr Chamberlain says that there is a certain irony in the fact that his evidence indicates that the ruling ideology is not accepted, that basic facts about the systematic nature of class inequality are understood rather well, yet there is little class-based action for change.

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

"Class Consciousness", says Dr Chamberlain, should put a cat among the socialist pigeons because of the shred that it casts over the hegemonic "doyley". 

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

"Let's just say the debate is far from over," he says, anticipating a battle to come.
Seals give up secrets of the long, deep dive

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The basic pattern has been confirmed in natural dives.

Says Dr Hochachka of the naturally

- Off for a dive: A Weddel seal, complete with backpack, is led out to a newly-cut seal hole.
- At the Richard Byrd monument, McMurdo Sound, the expedition team (from left, standing) Dr G. C. Liggett, National Women's Hospital, Auckland; Dr P. W. Hochachka, University of British Columbia; Dr W. Tapp, Anne Schuette; (seated) Dr R. Schneider; and Dr S. Hill (all Harvard University Medical School).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHOTOS THESE PAGES:
Seal story, P. Hochachka, R. Davis (underwater photo).
Forests, G. Werren, T. Miller.
Australia’s rainforests rival Reef as biological resource

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

Extensive areas of humid tropical rainforest remain in the Amazon Basin of South America, the Congo Basin in equatorial Africa and in the Indo-Malay Archipelago of Southeast Asia. They are in countries striving for economic development: Timber-getting and land clearance for agricultural schemes are given greater priority than conservation in the name of values not immediately measurable in terms of dollars and national growth.

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

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

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

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

Australia’s rainforest locations

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

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

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

They urge consideration of rainforest “values” other than monetary ones in formulating land use strategy, pointing out that rainforest ecosystems are very vulnerable to gross disturbance. Such disturbance can bring about drastic changes in the community structure and composition. Recovery to a community of comparable stature and floristic diversity — if it can be attained — may take several hundred years.

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

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

“The diversity of rainforests represents something of almost inestimable biologic value. The sheer number of organisms represents a huge genetic reservoir: each species represents a gene pool; once a species becomes extinct, that gene pool is irretrievably lost. ‘Extinction occurs naturally but, recently, man has dramatically accelerated extinction rates. Natural extinction is accompanied by further species evolution, but with the recent impact of man on genetic diversity there is inhibition of this compensatory evolution.’

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

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

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

Evolution unravelled

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

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

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

The rainforests contain a large portion of Australia’s insect fauna, estimated to be about 108,000 species of which 24 per cent is scientifically documented and 39 per cent totally unknown.

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

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

Mr Werren and Mr Allworth say that after examining specific threats to rainforests throughout the Australian States, Mr Werren and Mr Allworth in these pages are presenting alternatives to rainforest logging, covering both employment and timber supplies.

“A Rainforest: A Review” is available through the Geography department and the Bookshop.

MONASH REPORTER 7
Animals join man's 'circle of ethics'

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

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

NEW HORIZON

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

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

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

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

"Specieism"

"Specieism" he said was indefensible as racism.

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

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

He continued:

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

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

Professor Singer said that the animal liberation movement was not saying that all lives were of equal worth, or that all interests of humans and other animals were to be given equal weight. But it did mean some sacrifices.

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

Seminar on ethics of AID/IVF

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

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

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

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

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

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

The group will visit Hanoi, Hue, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City and see kindergartens, schools, hospitals, welfare clinics and family planning offices. There may also be an opportunity in the south to visit rehabilitation centres for disabled children and drug education centres.

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

For further information contact Professor Fraser on 479 2385.
TWENTY-FIVE years on... and at last Monash is to get a teaching hospital. Or, at least, it will occupy a sizeable portion of the about-to-be-relocated Queen Victoria Medical Centre planned for completion in Clayton Road, a mile from the campus, in 1986.

Last month, the first sod for the $89.5 million building was turned. To celebrate the event, a large Monash-QVMC contingent was on hand.

Pictured toasted the new venture are, from left: Dr John Maloney (Centre for Early Human Development), Mr Arthur Day (Chairman, Senior Medical Staff, QVMC), Professor Ken Hunt (Monash Engineering Faculty, and member of the Victorian Health Commission), Professor Ray Martin (Vice-Chancellor), Mr Tom Roper (Minister of Health), Mrs Margaret Hamer (President, QVMC), Professor Graeme Schofield (Dean of Medicine) and Professor Arthur Clark (Chairman, Department of Paediatrics).

Engineers see two threats to progress: 'Curb on visionaries'... 'lack of commitment'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In Germany, the stipend for an academic post-doctoral fellow is $16,700 per annum, much better than in Australia where the Post-Graduate Research Scholarship has just gone up to $6,750 and we have difficulty in attracting good students to do research."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opera goes underground

It is being billed as a "rock" opera. And what more appropriate occasion for the Australian premiere of an 18th century German opera titled, in translation, The Miners, than in association with an International Congress on Rock Mechanics?

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

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

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

The opera was sung in English, will be presented in Dallas Brooks Hall on Tuesday, April 12 at 8.15 p.m.

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The lady in the painting harbours a mystery — but there are some mustard seeds of information about Madame Mouchette, a widower, and her sister Mile Sherly Fraser to a Geographical Society meeting.

In 1888, French composer, writer, critic and journalist Oscar Comettant visited Melbourne as a member of the jury at the International Exhibition. He recorded his impressions of the colony in a book Au Pays des Kangourous et des Mines d'or.

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

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

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

He described Oberwyl as a “French oasis.”

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

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Monash this year has introduced a new course in Ukrainian

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

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

He says that 15 students have enrolled in Ukrainian in its first year. Most are of Ukrainian background — although not all with a view to gaining a degree or diploma programs at other tertiary institutions.

There are three components to the course: Ukrainian language at an advanced level; an introduction to modern Ukrainian literature; and an introduction to East Slavic linguistics. The Ukrainian community views the introduction of Ukrainian at university level as meeting needs on the preservation of cultural heritage and identity, welfare, and teaching.

It is estimated that there are some 15,000 people of Ukrainian heritage in Victoria, many of whom came as displaced persons in the years 1948-53. Their community is highly organised — some 60 bodies ranging from cultural and youth groups to an elderly people's home are affiliated with the Association of Ukrainians in Victoria — and cohesive.

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

The first Ukrainian language Saturday School in Victoria opened in 1951. In the following year a Ukrainian Council of Education was formed (which in 1956 became the Ukrainian Council of Education in Australia). In the late 1960s/early 1970s, rationalisation and modernisation of the Saturday Schools took place. In 1975 Ukrainian was accepted as an HSC subject.

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

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

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

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

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

It is widely taught in European and North American universities.

New swim technique Watch for EMU

A Monash graduate, concerned by the poor swimming capability of many young Australians, has published her own book on a better way to learn to swim. She is Nan Jaboor, a mature-age Arts honours graduate, who has been a voluntary swimming teacher for many years.

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

Most Australian swimming instructors, says Mrs Jaboor, have their pupils swimming the crawl. "I suggest that the time-honoured method of getting children to move their arms and legs before they develop the habit of breathing properly in water, frightens many of them so much that their assimilation is retarded of what should come naturally to humans — amphibian enjoyment!"

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

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

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

The "noseful" which result from improper breathing under water can be associated with earache and even deafness.

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

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

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

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

Mostly women in a boys' school

Newspapers have reported on the practice of training mostly women in a boys' school in Victoria during the Gold Rush. The Chinese were a casualty of the colonial frontier, the says — victims of racism sustained by the anthropological knowledge of the time and institutionalised by discriminatory laws designed to segregate Chinese, to impede their mining endeavours and to exclude them from Victorian social and political life.

Croustalk: Women, Partners and Children in the '80s by Ian Marshall and Cecelia Morris (Fontana / Collins). Ian Marshall was a journalist with daily newspapers in Australia and England before beginning a second career as a sociologist. He has taught at La Trobe University and Chisholm Institute of Technology where he is currently information officer.

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

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


Dr Cronin completed her Ph.D. in History at Monash in 1977. She was admitted to the English Bar in 1980 and is also a senior model and now lecturer in human resources and immigration law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There will also be dance and recorder workshops and a competition to make brass rubbings, and a dinner, featuring early Italian food and music, to cap proceedings over the weekend.

Monash musicians are well-represented in the groups, among them Harriet Connors, Bruce Strelle, Adrian van Den Bergen and Ian Donald.

The main festival venues are in the Union and Religious Centre. Tickets for program events will be available from the festival centre in the narthex of the Religious Centre.

Monash Reporter

MARKO PAVLYSHYN, lecturer in Ukrainian, discusses some exhibits in the Library's Slavic Bible display with Bishop Ivan Prasko, Bishop of Melbourne for Ukrainian Catholics.
The Brahms Festival

Monash stages a top musical event

One of the world's leading chamber music groups, the Rowe Quartet of the United States, arrived in Melbourne last month to take part in the 1983 Brahms Chamber Music Festival at Monash. The Festival, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the composer's birth, will be a major musical event, and one of the most ambitious ever staged at Monash.

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

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

All nine concerts, to be held between April 10 and May 2, will go direct to air on the ABC's FM network, and will be recorded for replay on the AM stations.

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

The group consists of Kathleen Winkler (violin), Arlene Di Cocco (violin), Ronald Gower (viola) and Luca Di Cocco (cello). For the festival, they will be joined by some of Monash's leading Australian musicians: • Trio Victoria - Brian Chapman (piano), Michael Klein (violin), Steven Finney (cello) • Ensemble I - Brach Tilles (piano), Spiros Rantos (violin), Marc van Pater (cello) • Gwyn Roberts (cello) • Richard Runnels (bass) • Solo clarinettist, Phillip Michel

Writing of the significance of the project, Dr Brian Chapman, one of the principal organisers of the Festival, comments: "The chamber music output of Johannes Brahms is unique in that it spans virtually his entire creative career yet consists evenly throughout of masterpieces carefully chosen by the composer to be published for posterity.

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

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

The concerts will be held on: Sunday, April 10; Wednesday, April 13; Sunday, April 17; Thursday, April 21; Sunday, April 24; Wednesday, April 27; Sunday, April 30; Wednesday, May 3; Sunday, May 7. Sunday concerts will be given in the afternoons; all others in the evenings.

The events listed below are open to the public. 'BBF' throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a BASS ticketing outlet on campus at the Albert Hall.


10: BRAHMS FESTIVAL CONCERT No. 1 — String Quartet Op. 51, No. 1; Clarinet Sonata Op. 120, No. 2; Piano Quintet Op. 34, presented by The Rowe Quartet, Thomas Mark and Brian Chapman. 2.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

11: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — piano recital by Kenneth Weir. Works by J. S. Bach and Graunius. 1.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.


12: LECTURE — "Waves in Space Plasma!", by Dr Peter Dyson, La Trobe University, 7 p.m. Lecture Theatre, RBH. Admission free. Inquiries: 860 2070.


ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM — "Land degradation in Victoria", lecture and discussion by Ian Sargeant, Mountain University. 26: "Expectations and possibilities for a sustainable forestry", lecture and discussion by Tony Manderson, Forest Commission. 27: "Changing attitudes to the environment 1950s onwards", lecture and discussion by Prof. G. W. Leiper. Pres. by Graduate School of Environmental Science. All forums at 5 p.m. GSES Seminar Room. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3940.

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

15: SEMINAR — "Wayward Women", Victorian melodrama with songs, by Dennis Davison, English Drama Society. 8 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 580 3075.

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

18-20: ABORIGINAL ARTS LECTURES — "Aboriginal production and interpretations of paintings and sculptures by Aboriginal peoples", by Ms Beryl Ross. 23: "Aboriginal production and interpretations of paintings and sculptures by Aboriginal peoples", by Ms Beryl Ross. All lectures at 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre, RBH. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3335.

21: SEMINAR — "La Romancena", presenting a program of medioeval monody, with recorder, gamba, vihuela and voice. 11.5 p.m. RBH. Admission free.


The Brahms Festival is being presented with the generous support of major sponsors: Limited Partners — Trais, Trethewey, Macnab; General Partners — J. R. Rosenfeld & Son, Melbourne; The National Retailers Association of Australia; and the ABC.

Important dates

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

1. Confirmation of Enrolment forms will be posted to all currently enrolled students. The forms will list the subjects and units for which a student is enrolled. The forms should be checked, assessed where necessary, signed and lodged at the Student Records Office by April 30. Late fees will be imposed for forms not returned by that date.

2. Graduation ceremony — Science.

3. First teaching round begins, Dip.Ed.

4. First term ends for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's students).

5. Students who have not received a Confirmation of Enrolment form through the post should call at the Student Records Office to complete and sign.

6. Last day for all currently enrolled students to lodge their Confirmation of Enrolment forms at the Student Records Office before late fees are imposed.

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

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


10. First term ends for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's students).

11. Second term begins for Medicine VI (Prince Henry's students).

12. First teaching round ends, Dip.Ed.

Office before late fees are imposed.

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