Government supports new waste heat exchange project

Demo model an outstanding success: Evans

The Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Evans, has launched a campaign to inform Australian industry about a waste heat exchanger developed by a Monash-led engineering team.

Senator Evans, who inspected a demonstration model of the machine at Associated Pulp and Paper Mills Limited Ballarat plant, said the project had been an "outstanding success", and it was something "with which the Commonwealth was proud to be associated".

The machine was installed at the paper finishing plant with the help of a grant from the National Energy Resource, Development and Demonstration Council, which also financed the initial research.

The part of the grant which paid for dissemination of information about the project had been more than doubled by his Ministry, Senator Evans said.

The rotary regenerative heat exchanger or heat wheel has a 30 per cent greater capacity than anything else on the market, and it has the potential to save industry hundreds of millions of dollars in energy bills.

According to plant manager, Dr George Alcorn, the machine has been a success from the start. It had not only reduced energy bills by enough to pay for itself in just over 18 months, but had boosted drying capacity for the mill leading to increased productivity.

In fact, the machine has helped the Ballarat mill stave off closure.

Mr Charles Ambrose, senior lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at Monash and leader of the research team, said the success of the demonstration showed that a modest scale project could lead to significant national savings, and that it could be managed by a university engineering school.

Following the recent article about the

Are they jackals, thugs or big-N Nazis?

In the centre pages of this issue, Monash Reporter reviews the debate over Surrender Australia?
Science Honors student, Maria Fragoulis, right, has been awarded the Mason Scholarship by the Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

The scholarship is one of the most prestigious awards available to chemistry and chemical engineering undergraduates.

Dr. Ivan Wilson, reader in the Chemistry Department, said this was believed to be the first time the scholarship had been awarded to a Monash student.

In her honors year, Ms. Fragoulis will work with Dr. D.R. Macfarlane, on the properties of new glasses and their potential uses in telecommunications.

She received a medal and $500.

Above: Standards were high in mechanical engineering last year — so high, according to Professor Bill Melbourne, that the annual Dodds Memorial Medal for top final year student had to be divided between two: Andrew Dyer (left) and David Reid (right). They are pictured at the prize-giving ceremony on April 17 with Mr. Ray Austin, manager of engineering at Clyde-Riley Dodds, who presented the joint winners with their medallions on behalf of the sponsoring company.

Above: The Goethe Prize for the best first-year student in German in 1984 was awarded to Vicki Perring. The prize, donated by the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany, was presented by the Consul General, Dr. Karl-Heinz Scholtysek. He is pictured, right, with Ms. Perring, Professor Leslie Bodt, chairman of the Department of German, (second from left) and Professor David Bradley from the Department of English. Other book prizes, mostly donated by the Goethe Cultural Institute, were presented to students with outstanding results in all years.

Left: Peter Thompson, the Dean of Arts, Professor John Legge, Graham McGuflle, and Roslyn Gaffney at the presentation of the Garnet H. Carroll Prize. (See story and photo page 11).

Photos: Tony Miller
A Japanese Professor of Law has come to Australia to compile a Japanese-English dictionary of legal terms, because he believes the material he needs is more likely to be available here than in any other country.

Professor Kazuo Iwasaki, from Ehime University in Matsuyama City, said there was a pressing need for a dictionary of this kind because of increasing foreign interest in business transactions with the Japanese. "There's a very good English-Japanese dictionary of legal terms, but not the other way around," he says. "I'm getting together a wide range of English terms and phrases from statutes, court decisions and text books."

Professor Iwasaki is spending a year at Monash researching for the dictionary and lecturing to postgraduate students. He is a visiting scholar within the Centre for Commercial Law and Applied Legal Research.

He has been working on the dictionary for five years, and expects to finish it after his return to Japan. "Australia is the best place to compile the material," he believes. "I was visiting New York in 1981-82 but I found American libraries were filled with American materials and there was very little from the United Kingdom. "Monash has plenty of Australian and British materials, and American materials are available as well."

Professor Iwasaki has visited Monash before, during the final stages of work on a book titled Dispute Resolution in Australia-Japan Transactions, which he co‐wrote with Acting Professor Michael Pryles of the Monash Law School.

With Dr Pryles, Professor Iwasaki will lecture this year for a Master's course in Japanese law, which will involve a general introduction and issues of dispute resolution important in trading regulations. "At present many Australian companies need fundamental information about establishing branches in Japan," he says. "I want to explain about the sources of modern law, the fundamental legal structure and Japanese business law, to those who will soon be practising lawyers."

The Dean of Law, Professor Bob Baxt, said Monash was one of the few universities in the Western world where Japanese law was taught and researched, and Professor Iwasaki's visit was a further development in this long-established tradition.

The Japanese Studies Centre, an independent organisation located on the Monash campus which co-ordinates research in the social sciences and humanities, also has a strong interest in Japanese law, according to Professor Jiri Nenstupny, chairman of the Department of Japanese. "Our Japanese language courses are very strongly developed and generally rate as some of the best in Australia. "Many students are taking combined courses in language and law," he says. "Our plan is to establish an extensive group of people with excellent knowledge of the language and culture, as well as a knowledge of the law in both countries."

* Dr Pryles and Professor Iwasaki

**Women prove their worth in the 'male' maths field**

The Applied Mathematics department now has living proof that its encouragement of women students is working. Six of the 12 tutors involved in the second year Applied Maths course are women. They are Kathy McInnes, Rosemary Mardling, Julie Noonan, Helen Pongracic, Anne Becker and Sabine Haase.

The first four are Monash graduates and Anne Becker did Honors at Monash after a degree at RMIT. Sabine Haase is a German graduate.

Second-year co-ordinator, Dr Michael Deskin, said staff had noticed the large number of women tutors involved when they were drawing up practice class lists.

"We now have quite a lot of very talented young female staff working in Applied Maths," Dr Deskin said.

"It's traditionally been a very male-oriented area.

"In the late 1960s Honors years would have been all male all the time; that's not so any more. "The percentage of women going on to Honors and beyond has increased dramatically."

Dr Deskin is editor of Function, a maths magazine for senior secondary students which is committed to encouraging women into the area.

**Call for playroom volunteers**

Volunteers are being sought for a study underway in the Psychology department on the behavior of young children at play. The study of children between the ages of three and six is being conducted by a doctoral student, Cheryl Dinannaya, under the supervision of senior lecturers, Dr Stella Crossley and Dr Lawrie Bartak.

It involves mother and child attending the Psychology department (transport can be provided) for three playroom sessions, each lasting approximately 45 minutes. Each session is separated from the next by a minimum of seven to 10 days. The playroom will occupy an equipped playroom in the Psychology department which is separated from an observation room by a one-way mirror.

Sessions will be videotaped for detailed analysis, and mothers are invited to view these tapes at the conclusion of the sessions. Volunteers should contact 541 1985 or 570 2875 to leave a phone number and a time to be contacted.

**Chinese study our weather**

The Chinese Government is planning to send students to Monash to study meteorology. The decision follows a visit to the University last month by a senior delegation of Chinese meteorologists. The group of five was led by the Administrator of the State Meteorological Office, Mr Zou Jingmeng.

They visited the Melbourne Bureau of Meteorology, with which Monash is now affiliated, and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory on campus. Senior lecturer in the Mathematics department, Dr Roger Smith, said the Chinese had been impressed by the strength of the research group at Monash.

Mr Zou had said he intended to send students to both the M.Sc and Ph.D courses in dynamical meteorology available at Monash.
Practical law course chalks up a decade

The beginning of second semester in July will be a red-letter day for the Monash Law School.

It marks the 10th anniversary of the school's clinical law program.

The program, which gives final year students practical experience in dealing with clients at the Springvale and Monash-Oakleigh Legal Services, may raise eyebrows now. It has become the mainstay of both services.

But the program was a first for Australia in 1975 and faced major opposition from those who felt academic law should remain aloof from "practical" law.

Now well over 1000 students have graduated from the professional practice course.

The Law Faculty has always insisted that the course be more than a substitute for the year spent as an articled clerk.

The original submission to the Faculty Board stated the course was "primarily an educational environment in which his legal knowledge will be applied and to enable him to discover from experience the relatively minor role which legal knowledge of itself plays in the administration of the law. . . . The course is intended to provide an academic analysis of the practical operation of the law rather than practical training as such."

Students, working under the close supervision of qualified lawyers, are expected to take professional responsibility for the handling and outcome of their cases.

A former co-ordinator of the course, Dr Guy Powles, solicitor and senior lecturer in Law, said the emphasis on student responsibility was the dynamic which fuelled the learning process. He said: "It's a matter for the public.

"In a sense the work that the students do at the legal services provides the raw material for the course.

"The cases they handle cover criminal, family, consumer law, and neighborhood disputes - practically the full range of what a general practitioner would take on except for conveyancing and corporate law."

Dr Powles said that the time students were able to spend with clients meant they could understand their real priorities and seek alternative solutions to litigation.

"They can do things such as bringing together both sides in a fencing dispute, helping a person charged with shoplifting to overcome family problems or working with a person with many debts on a long-term plan for settlement with creditors."

"On the criminal side they can help a client to prepare for the trauma of a court appearance."

In the early 1970s, Monash law students established legal referral services in the city and at Springvale.

The clinical program created a structure for this enthusiasm and it has always been well supported.

The one-semester professional practice course is offered three times a year with a quota of 35 students in each intake.

Current course co-ordinator, Mrs Sue Campbell, solicitor and lecturer in Law, said there are always some students wanting to do the course but there are places.

In 1979-80 the program was involved with three legal services - at Springvale, Doveton and Monash and was supervised by up to 16 part-time tutors.

So what about those early worries that their resources were very thinly stretched," Dr Powles said.

The program has now been rationalised to the Springvale and Monash-Oakleigh services with three full-time, paid teacher-practitioners up to lecturer level - two at Springvale and one at Monash-Oakleigh - to help supervise.

Dr Powles said the evolution of the course had brought a number of benefits for the Law School and the University.

One of the results was the institution of the three-semester year for Law when it was realised that a legal service could not function on stop-gap measures during the long vacation.

Through the shared funding arrangements for the legal services, the University has become more closely involved with Springvale and Oakleigh councils and with Monash-Oakleigh.

The program has also brought the practising legal profession into closer touch with the University.

The lecturer at Springvale Legal Service, Mr Simon Smith, said there were strong indications that the private profession gave job preference to graduates with Monash clinical experience.

Next month Monash's Law School celebrates its 21st anniversary, and to mark the occasion the Law Alumni will hold a $40-a-head black-tie dinner in the National Gallery. The Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, and Lady Stephen have accepted an invitation to attend as guests-of-honor, and Sir Ninian will give an address.

He will do this with the advantage of a forewarning that Monash hoaxter-in-chief Campbell McComas will master of ceremonies, and presenter of an audio-visual review of Monash, past, present and future.

Arrangements are in the hands of Campbell and his brother, Malcolm, who reports that invitations to the dinner will be going out to all Monash graduates on May 9.

Malcolm is hoping for an attendance of about 500 graduates. Anyone who has not received an invitation in the next week or so is asked to contact the alumni office in the Law Faculty, ext. 3307.

Robert Williams of the ABC recently came up with a list of quotations from some of the most respected names in science - quotations that would surely head their lists of things they wished they'd never said.

'I can accept the theory of relativity as little as I can accept the existence of atoms and other such dogmas.' Ernest Mach, Professor of Physics, Vienna, 1913.

'X-rays are a hoax.' Lord Kelvin, former president of the Royal Society of London in 1900.

'Space travel is utter bilge.' Astronomer Royal, 1956.

'Atmospheric nuclear tests not seriously endanger either present or future generations.' Dr. Edward Teller, 1958.

'To affirm that the aeroplane is going to revolutionise naval warfare of the future is to be guilty of the wildest exaggeration.' Scientific American, 1910.

Don't remind me!

It is apparent to me that the possibilities of the aeroplane, which two or three years ago was thought to hold the solution to the flying machine problem, have been exhausted and that we must turn elsewhere.' Thomas Edison, 1895.

''Heavier-than-air machines, flying machines are impossible!' Lord Kelvin, 1895.

'Radio has no future.' Lord Kelvin, 1897.

'There is not the slightest indication that nuclear energy will ever be obtainable. It would mean that the atom would be shattered at will.' Albert Einstein, 1932.

'The energy produced by the atom is a very poor kind of thing. Anyone who expects it to be a source of power, to be obtained from the transformation of atoms, is talking moonshine.' Lord Rutherford, in 1933 after splitting the atom.

Dr Pauline Nestor
Editor
AWEMU Newsletter

The editor of Monash Reporter is informed about — and very sympathetic to — women's issues. She believes sexual harassment is a serious matter and that you do no service to your paper or your readership in treating it so crassly. Are we to look forward to racist jokes in future?

We would appreciate it if in the next edition of your paper you could indicate that AWEMU at least disents from your view of what is humorous.

Dr Pauline Nestor
Editor
AWEMU Newsletter

I am writing on behalf of the Association of Women Employees at Monash University to protest about your article headed "Guidance, please, on sexual harassment" in the Monash Reporter, April 3, 1985.

We assume that in choosing to reprint the letter by "Bruce McCoker" from Contact you offer it to your readers because of its comic merit. (You certainly offer no suggestions of censure or critique).

It is disappointing even to have to point out that sexual harassment is a serious matter and that you do no service to your paper or your readership in treating it so crassly. Are we to look forward to racist jokes in future?

We would appreciate it if in the next edition of your paper you could indicate that AWEMU at least disents from your view of what is humorous.
The cultural exchange agreement referred to in the adjoining article is a "Program of Cultural CoOperation between Australia and USSR for the Years 1985-86" (sic), prepared in the Soviet Union and signed in Moscow on January 15, 1975. Although the document refers throughout to the University of Melbourne, it was always intended to be a two-way agreement between Leningrad State University and Monash University.

It has no connection with the recent visit to Monash by a Soviet scientific delegation nor with any previous attempts to establish links between the two universities. The agreement provides for the exchange of specialists in education and the social sciences, for the promotion of culture and the arts through performances and tours, for a program of film festivals and film weeks, for the exchange of feature, documentary and newswreld films and television and radio material and for increased involvement between writers, journalists, composers, artists, architects and others from the two countries.

The University's former Centre for Migrant Studies has a new name and a new constitution. The name-change — to the Centre for Migrant and Intercultural Studies — better represents the research interests of various Monash staff involved in the centre, according to Associate Professor Michael Clyne of the German department. The centre will now be administered by a university committee under a more flexible constitution instead of being jointly administered by the faculties of Arts and Education.

Associate Professor Clyne is chairman of the committee. Members are: Gil Best (Education), Greta Bird (Law), Brian Bullivant (Education), Peter Hanks (Law), Alun Llan (Social Work), John McKay (Geography), Andrew Markus (History), Alan Rice (Education) and Jenny Sharpe (Law).

The centre will now publish the triannual Journal of Intercultural Studies. For the past five years it has been edited at the centre for an outside publisher.

Ernest Ronan, in this issue, described the Centre for Migrant Studies as a "laboratory for the future." The present two-year commitment has been extended for a further two years.

In addition to the publication of the journal, the centre will organize seminars for the study and discussion of various aspects of migration and intercultural relations, and it will host visiting scholars. The first seminar will be on "The Role of Canadian Nationalism in United Nations Activities in the Middle East".

Change of image for Migrant Studies

Monash great-grandson was just another student

Michael Monash Bennett was surprised to be singled out for special attention after the recent Science Graduation Ceremony. He had been a student for seven years at Monash. His grandfather, Sir John Monash, but only the people who enrolled him knew his middle name — John. His connections with the eminent engineer, soldier, administrator and scholar.

Michael, 29, a computer scientist with Telecom, was "absolutely proud" to be graduating from Monash, he said.

"Both feel the same way; we really want to do something to improve contacts," he said.

An agreement between Monash and Leningrad had been in existence since the 1970s but had remained dormant because of financial difficulties. Then links were severed altogether during the Fraser Government's reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"It was not healthy that the links were interrupted — most of our people haven't had much chance to visit the Soviet Union," Professor Marvan said.

"Language becomes rusty unless it's exposed to its natural environment.

It also undergoes constant change so it's vital to have direct contacts with native speakers.

The agreement would mean lecturers in Russian could use their visits to the Soviet Union to look around and establish a more suitable exchange program for the future.

"Australia, like the Soviet Union, has a multicultural society so contact between the two is of great benefit," he said.

Leningrad University was in the forefront of a multicultural program to assist aboriginal people in the far north and Siberia — the Nentsi, Khanty, Mansi, Yakut, Chukchi, Evenki and other small nationalities.

"The program is far more advanced than anything we've done here.

"They have designed grammars, textbooks, magazines and radio programs in the languages of these people," Professor Marvan said.

Racy pair meet again

The Vice-Chancellors of Monash and Melbourne — Professor Martin and Professor David Caro — have had much in common since they were jointly awarded overseas scholarships by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

That was in 1950 when they were at Melbourne University.

Professor Martin studied chemistry at Cambridge, Professor Caro physics at Birmingham.

Their careers came together again in the 1960s, when they were both professors at Melbourne University. In 1971, Professor Martin became Dean of Science, a post which had been vacated by Professor Caro in favor of that of Deputy Vice-Chancellor.

In 1977, Professor Martin became Vice-Chancellor of Monash and Professor Caro was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania.

In 1981, they set what could probably be an all-time record for the fastest Vice-Chancellor's car trip from Brisbane to Melbourne — 20 hours — during the air hostesses' strike, when Prince Charles' arrival at Monash was imminent.

Professor Caro was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University in 1982.

By another strange coincidence, he was supervised for his MSc at Melbourne by the then Professor of Physics, Sir Leslie Martin, Ray Martin's father, who had himself been an 1851 overseas scholar in 1823.
Surrender Australia to a dwind

This book consists of a dozen short essays commenting on, and generally critical of, some of the historical views expressed by Professor Geoffrey Blainey, and some of the inferences he has drawn from them.

Before reading the book, a number of publicists and some historians, who ought to have known better — strongly attacked the opinions allegedly expressed here; others more legitimately have voiced criticism after studying the arguments brought forward. What then, some historians, who ought to have known better — others more legitimately have voiced criticism after studying the arguments brought forward. What then, may now be said?

Like all such collections, the essays vary in length and in quality.

But given that it is the practice and function of historians to assess historical evidence and to debate the conclusions drawn from it, it is difficult to understand the furor that has been created, unless on the assumption that some people or some views should be above criticism.

Most of the papers are connected with the immigration debate; a few are not, but their inclusion is justified (p.4), as throwing light on Blainey's methods and use of evidence, which might be thought to cast doubt on his assessment of the immigration question.

In the first essay, Andrew Markus looks at the history of immigration.

He points out, correctly, that the present situation is in no way unique, that there has always been opposition to and criticism of immigrants wherever they have come from, and that in the 1920s the Bruce-Page government was ready to accept those of Professor Blainey.

He points out, correctly, that the present situation is in no way unique, that there has always been opposition to and criticism of immigrants wherever they have come from, and that in the 1920s the Bruce-Page government was ready to accept those of Professor Blainey.

Discussing public opinion polls, Murray Groot shows how much the reported opinions greatly depend on the exact phraseology of the questions asked.

He notes that since the 1950s "majority support for most aspects of immigration policy . . . has been the exception rather than the rule" (p.50), and that overall opposition to immigration generally and to Greeks and Italians in particular has been more significant than is the current opposition to Asians at least when not excited by publicity.

In indicating the complexity of the problems of race relations, as shown by the anti-Chinese campaign of 1888, Graeme Davison suggests, convincingly, that Professor Blainey has over-simplified the issues raised by Asian immigration, and Michael Liffmann's contribution is an analysis of the ideas subsumed under the term 'racism' and 'public opinion'.

Space does not permit much comment on all the other essays in the book.

Most are concerned with certain other parts of Blainey's work which the authors feel show weaknesses in his techniques which may lead to error.

But all these papers make an important contribution to a debate which all historians should welcome.

It seems to me that at the moment Blainey's critics have the upper hand in the discussion, though that is not to say either that all their arguments are impeccable, or that Blainey may not be able in the future to provide more convincing rejoinders to them than he has done so far.

A.G.L. Shaw
Emeritus Professor of History

"By their fruits shall ye know them . . . " But try putting the following tags to the faces above (they're all taken from the new language of academic discourse as legitimised in the Australian media in recent months): Political and intellectual thugs . . . intellectual Brownshirts . . . jackals . . . ratbag ideologues . . . totalitarians . . . big-N Nazis . . . academic wrecking crew . . . foam-flecked critics . . . These and many more, appeared in newspaper and magazine "reviews" of Surrender Australia? the Monash contributors to which are pictured, from left: Professor Merle Ricketts, Dr Martin Aveling, Professor Graeme Davison, Dr Andrew Markus and Dr John Rickard.

Surrender Australia to a dwind

Pressure on an assisted immigration program despite the existence of significant unemployment.

One might note here that Blainey's criticism of Markus' unemployment figures, if it is valid, by increasing the level of unemployment only strengthens Markus' argument. Apart from this, it seems to me that generally speaking, Markus has the better of the debate.

Professor Ricketts asks why Asians should be singled out for criticism.

He points out that though Blainey rightly says many Asian countries are not democracies and that they have a low standard of living, this is not true of all Asian countries whose migrants are criticised, and it is true of other countries whose migrants are accepted, while the proportion of Australians opposed to Asian immigration is almost the same as that of people who oppose immigration generally.

However, while it would seem that Markus is right in his correction of some of Blainey's forecasts of the future effects of Asian migration, and Ricketts' analysis would modify Blainey's arguments, it remains true that it seems that Blainey has a case though it would be stronger if he had not exaggerated it in some of his writings and interviews, and his case is certainly not unanswerable.

Discussing public opinion polls, Murray Groot shows how much the reported opinions greatly depend on the exact phraseology of the questions asked.
Frenzied media rushes to Blainey's defence

As sections of the media continue to flog themselves into a frenzy in defence of Professor Blainey and his intriguing insights into quite complex immigration matters, it seems appropriate to attempt an overview of this whole bizarre controversy.

The more so because of the seemingly uncontrolled intemperance and vulgarity of the attacks upon the contributors to the collection, *Surrender Australia?*

Although a lifetime observer of the clinical behavior of the Australian scribbler, and the psycho-drama which unfolded in official Gilgals and suburban funny farms, I honestly cannot recall such a collapse in the sense of reality of the second oldest profession.

Although all pogroms are intrinsically meaningless, this clumsy targeting of people who dare to practise their academic profession (for example, "... the lynch mobs of anti-Semites and medicoe academics ..." — *Herald, April 25)* is fairly rare in this country — though not, of course, in Central Europe in the '30s. It requires teasing out.

But let us note a few comments on the two books:

"Professor Blainey offering *(All for Australia)* seems quite clearly a tract for the times rather like a Reader's Digest* version of Thomas Carlyle's efforts to highlight what he saw as pressing social problems ... matters of which he thought the British public should be apprised, and upon which Carlyle for one was prepared to take a stand. Changes were required! Quite OK. We all have the right to don and doff different hats — but not masks pressed into our faces and made cheap at that is currently being worn. (If honestly don't believe our media would know the difference.)"

But a quite proper reaction to *polemic* is *counter polemic*, and the more polemical parties of the Blainey columns, disloyal to the cause and erring me meekly, still selling counter polemics.

But there were also to be found in *All for Australia* a variety of factual and quasi-factual observations about events and processes in Australia's past, interpretations of history, sociologically-flavored anecdotes about the supposed psycho-social effects of the "new immigration", interpretations of some of the statistical material relating to contemporary migration patterns ...

There is also an account of the "real" ... as against the "apparent" ... workings of the Department of Immigration, replete with secret rooms and policies within policies. This last discovery seems to be in substantial debt to the Dada movement and the anachronism of Fahrenheit 451.

The Markus-Ricklefs contributors addressed themselves to these interesting opinions and perceptions, and the result has been a genuine, and important, addition to the distinctly finite body of knowledge about the settling and developing of our country.

Employ an analogy — and Professor Blainey has a pronounced weakness for this expository device — one of the few felicitous consequences of the Dreyfus case was the appearance of "Accusation" which posed the striking expose of folly and blind prejudice; but who can recall the names of the judges or the more scurrilous of the right wing journalists and political hif men of that day? I fancy *Surrender Australia?* will assume a similar honored place in the literature.

As to the conduct of the Press ... *

- Advance copies of *Surrender Australia?* were sent to the media, with an embargo on publication of reviews before the official book launching. The mischief began much earlier, however, with highly speculative pieces based almost solely upon a publisher's (embargoed) press release appearing in some newspapers and periodicals. The number of 'premature' reviews and analyses of the book led to the abandonment of the book launching, which was to have been made by Senator Fontana especially if their criticisms were systematic, detailed and might add up to a have for all as sec. language the French but migrant kids contemporary social and political history cannot be examined, except by moro and illiberality. We Sir not geograpfically not raecialy are Asiatic Africcan Carribean AZteck an occurring, and one is staggered by the overweening arrogance and overwhelming nonsence pinko Unesco's rhetoric. The misuse of "culture" word for moral and intellectual cowardice of those who have instigated this exercise in fear primiteeves' way. The clichee "we are parrt of Asia" Are the educcators blind?

- Having decided that the criticisms and alternative interpretations of fact and history not to satisfy the Blainey Blainey has had quite remarkable publicity for his opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemakers, with unprintable opinions, no matter what; as have his supporters. The contributors, and those who sought to defend them, are portrayed as obnoxious troublemaki...
Children’s Saturday Club is 13, and thriving

There was audience participation with a difference, above, at the Alexander Theatre last month. Children from the Saturday Club had to rush onto stage, hold hands and shout to make the candles work on Victoria’s giant 150th birthday cake.

It was all part of Happy Birthday, Dear Vic, a show written by Noel Craven for Guv'nors Productions. Afterwards the children enjoyed a slice of real birthday cake, baked in the Union, to mark the occasion of the club’s 13th birthday.

Manager of the Alex, Phil A’Vard, said the club was fulfilling its purpose. Following in 1985 was another successful year with an extra series introduced on Saturday mornings to satisfy demand.

THE ALEX

The Alexander Theatre is ingeniously designed and equipped to perform a wide range of functions. Its auditorium holds 508 people but up to 200 more can be seated on and around the stage area, and the seats are arranged so every member of the audience has an almost-perfect view of the stage.

Designed by Eggleston, Macdonald and Secomb and built at a cost of $500,000, the theatre was named after the Australian philosopher, Samuel Alexander (1859-1938) and opened in 1967. It became the venue for all major University ceremonies until the construction of Robert Blackwood Hall in 1971.

The Alex is still the University’s most versatile public lecture theatre, but it has increasingly found its true role in catering for a variety of public tastes in drama, music, dance and other branches of the performing arts.

It has also contributed to Melbourne’s cultural life through the Alexander Theatre Company which regularly stages productions including the recent Alice in Wonderland pantomime, and the comedy-thriller, Down An Alley Filled With Cats.

The building’s main features include a 23m-high fly-tower housing 30 sets of counter-weighted lines and enabling scenery higher than seven metres to be flown up out of sight.

A forestage lift can be lowered to the understage workshop or taken just below the level of the auditorium floor to form an orchestra pit (see photo).

There is no prosenium arch; instead, the stage has been set comparatively low so that the theatre appears as a large, undivided room when the curtain is raised. Variable masking can be used to close this space up when necessary.

Acoustic boxes and speakers placed on the auditorium walls create visual interest as well as “tuning” the theatre.

The building is distinguished by its high, white fly-tower, and adjoins the circular cluster of lecture theatres known as the Rotunda.

MONASH REPORTER
Women join history’s passing parade
In Review

Double Time Women in Victoria — 150 Years
eds. Marilyn Lake and Farley Kelly
Penguin RRP $19.95

Women, as compared with what must be assumed to be the “single load” of men. Whether such a claim stands up is not the question so much as whether women are wise in creating a separate history for themselves.

It would surely be better to take our rightful place in the mainstream of history as people first and women second, rather than try to establish new criteria for historical relevance.

The editors’ second emphasis, on the diversity of women’s experience, is more convincing. By drawing their subjects from every part of the spectrum they succeed in destroying the myth of the homogeneity of women and show that class, race, religion, age and location are just as important as determinants of women’s experiences as they are of men’s.

But for me the point that came through most strongly was that times were tough for a lot of men, most women and all children, and having read the book it is easier to understand why our mothers put up with so much and our grandparents even more.

It’s also easier to see why women can achieve so much more now that the worst of the barriers to cultural and financial freedom have been lifted.

LISA KELLY

Where are Australia’s Carrolls and Tolkien’s?

This authoritative account of fiction written for Australian children traces changes in attitudes and assumptions through 150 years — towards England, towards native and immigrant Australians of varying origins and towards social priorities and preoccupations.

If, through changes perceived in the roles of women and girls, the way the concept of the city as corruption and the bush as the innocence of Eden has modified, and the shift from hunting (whether of Aborigines or kangaroos) as the bond of cultural conservation.

This scholarly and comprehensive book by Brenda Niall, who has already published on related topics, is not simply a meticulous chronicle but an evaluative work written with style and wit.

It shows how use was initially made of English models, and the progressive development of local counterparts and divergences.

The publishers have provided a generous quantity of illustrations, both old and new, to support the text.

One of the most illuminating — and amusing — demonstrates how the initial presentation of the heroic young Englishman cowing a stubborn difficult continent gradually yielded to a picture of tough young Australians as the effete English young.

“A new chum’s ordeal!” from The Year of the Barringtons by W.H.G. Kingston marks effeminacy by supplying Hector, the English boy, with a bowler while his two Australian cousins wear suitably shady straw hats.

All three are sitting up a tree with a flood below them; Hector is in the fork and the cousins in branches higher up looking down on him.

As Brenda Niall observes: “After months of this sort of thing, as well as being chased by a cow and falling down a wombat hole, it is no wonder Hector still wants to go home.”

However, he does survive and, by the end of the book, has become “infinitely more manly and fit for work!”

Brenda Niall shows that from Ethel Turner — the Australian counterpart of E. Nesbit — the Australian real life story, which began in The Little Barringtons, has steadily kept pace with the times and maintained its integrity and quality.

But Ethel Turner never made use of the fantasy element which E. Nesbit admitted within her range, write fantasy of this type, let alone that of Lewis Carroll or Kenneth Graham, is on the whole noticeably absent from the Australian scene.

The Magic Pudding by Norman Lindsay is probably the one exception.

It would seem that a continent so enigmatic, so magnificent, so terrifying and so various as Australia ought to have produced equivalents with Tolkien, Richard Adams, Russell Hoban and Mary Norton; but this apparent lack has not done so far.

Why this should be so is in itself an interesting question and it is the great merit of this book that it prompts questioning about English as well as Australian children’s literature, and at the same time informs richly and with assurance.

ROSEMARY BERESFORD

British educationist, Rosemary Beresford, is a literary reviewer for The Times Higher Education Supplement. She was a visitor to Monash in 1983.

MONASH REPORTER

9

MAY 8, 1985
GRADUATION ROUND-UP

• Above: The academic procession leaving the stage at Robert Blackwood Hall after the Science Graduation Ceremony on March 29. At the front is the Comptroller, Mr Len Candy, bearing the Mace, followed by the Chancellor, Sir George Lush.

• Left: Dr Deane Blackman of Mechanical Engineering with his sons, Leon (centre), who graduated B.Ec from Monash in 1982, and Guy, who graduated B.E. (Hons) at the Engineering and Science Graduation Ceremony on April 17.

• Right: Emeritus Professor Joe Bornstein and his wife, Gertrude, pictured in the East Meeting Room after the Science graduation. Professor Bornstein, who was Founding Professor of Biochemistry at Monash from 1961-1983, gave the occasional address.

• Below: The Dean of Science, Professor Bill Muntz, with the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold and Professor Bornstein in the East Meeting Room.

Studio players will get their revenge

On Friday, the Studio Players will present the first performance of Miss Dresden's Revenge, a comedy by Marcus Clarke with songs constructed by Dennis Davison from the manuscript notes.

Time saving at low cost

Time-consuming jobs like inserting, collating, attaching labels and folding leaflets can be done by The Work Centre, a group made up of people unemployed through retirement, disability or lack of opportunity. Jobs must not be time-critical as the centre only operates two mornings a week.

It is co-ordinated by occupational therapists and community health nurses, and contact can be made through Margaret Bristow, Chadstone (Paramedical) Community Health Centre, 568 Neerim Rd., Hughesdale, 3166. Telephone 568 2599.

• Dennis Davison

The cast includes Sue Rocco, Mimi Colligan, Kate Hewitt, Alan Dilnot, Dennis Davison and pianist, Lorraine Bullock.

Tickets, at $2 each, may be ordered in advance through the English department office.

The performance begins at 8 pm in the Drama Studio, 8th floor, Menzies Building.
Universiade calls for nominations

Students between the ages of 17 and 28, and those who have graduated within the past year, are eligible to take part in the Summer Universiade — the World Student Games — at Kobe, Japan, from August 24 to September 4.

This multi-sports event, organised by the International University Sports Federation, will involve 3000 athletes competing in events including track and field, basketball, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, diving, water polo, tennis, volleyball and judo.

In the last games, at Edmonton in 1983, the Australian team of 40 competitors had representatives in a number of events and fielded teams in the men's basketball and waterpolo for the first time.

The results were commendable with the swimmers and athletes reaching the finals in almost all events contested.

The basketball team was one of the successes of the Universiade, finishing eighth after being seeded 20th.

Nomination forms and further details about the Kobe Universiade can be obtained from the General Office in the Sports and Recreation Centre, or by phoning the Australian Universities Sports Association on (02) 88 2196.

Talk by Everest veteran

Journalist Simon Balderstone (The Age), who accompanied Tim McCartney-Snape on his historic ascent of Mt Everest last year, will give a talk and slide presentation at Monash on June 11 and 12, on behalf of the Monash Blues Football Club.

There will be two sessions, at 8 pm in R1. Balderstone’s usual admission charge of $10 has been reduced to $5 and all proceeds will go to the club.

For further information ring Andrew McGregor (BH) 232 4700, (A) 543 5763.

Graduate wins US award

John Hart-Smith, who graduated Ph.D. in Applied Mechanics from Monash in 1968 has been named the 1985 recipient of the prestigious Adhesive Award by the American Society For Testing and Materials.

Hart-Smith, principal engineer-scientist at Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach, California, was cited for his work in analysis and design of bonded joints for metals and composites, and for his elastic-plastic theory of design in adhesive-bonded joints.

A native of Melbourne, he has been employed by the Douglas Aircraft Company since his graduation.
Graduates will move to a brand new beat

The Monash Graduates Association's annual dinner was a resounding success and would be repeated next year, said the president, Mr David Harris. It was likely other alumni and fraternity groups would join with the association to make the dinner a much bigger event in 1986 to commemorate the University's 25th anniversary.

Eight of the University's first graduates from the 1961 intake were special guests at the dinner, which was also the occasion for the handing over of an organ procession, commissioned by the association for the University.

Mr Harris presented the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, with the piece, Orgelwerk, written by Richard Hames for the Louis Matheson Pipe Organ at Robert Blackwood Hall.

It has been dedicated to John O'Donnell, the hall's resident organist-adviser, who believes it may catch the interest of contemporary organists and perhaps be included at an international festival in Holland in a few years.

"It's an extraordinarily difficult piece which will take many months to learn," Mr O'Donnell said.