Logan seeks strategy for years ahead

Monash should learn from the experience of the best overseas universities and develop a long-term strategy for the future, says the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan.

"Mission statements and strategies have long been a feature of North American universities. "On the British university scene, which more closely resembles our own, it has become apparent that a rational basis must be established to set a framework against which difficult decisions can be made. "This has led, in several cases, to the production of statements about what universities see as their major goals, and the strategies they intend to use to achieve them.

Professor Logan has been examining procedures which could help Monash to be more explicit about its medium and long-term planning.

Flourish

He recently visited the National Advisory Board for Universities in Sweden, the University Grants Committee and a number of universities in the United Kingdom, and the Education Directorate at OECD.

"The very clear message is that the most successful universities appear to be those which have identified their overall objectives, have appreciated in advance the difficult external environment in which they work and — perhaps most importantly — have devised strategies which enable them to flourish," he said.

"The strategies address adjustments that may have to be made inside the university as well as to its relationships with organisations in the external environment. "Given the tenure system, long lead times are generally necessary for directional change in a university. "If longer term goals can be identified, even incremental or marginal adjustment can be made more constructively, opening the way to evaluate performance in achieving objectives."

Professor Logan said British universities were encouraged to produce planning statements by both the University Grants Committee and the Jarratt report on efficiency in universities.

An OECD conference on policies for higher education in the 1980s had concluded that the crisis of higher education "is not merely one of public confidence vis-a-vis the performance of higher education; it is also, and perhaps more fundamentally, an internal crisis of purpose . . . in this a reappraisal of the special position of the university appeared as crucial".

A later OECD document said the main danger to the future of universities in OECD countries "is seen to be not so much institutional extinction as failure to balance clarity and control of missions and objectives on the one hand with, on the other, freedom to develop new purposes and activities".

"The external environment in Australia is not only one of financial constraint, but one in which questions are being asked about the role and function of the university. "It has become necessary for us to consider different ways of providing our services and of raising our revenue," Professor Logan said.

"It is not unusual for new opportunities to develop in times of public sector financial constraints. "Strategic planning entails a belief that you can, to some extent, shape your own destiny as well as being shaped by external forces. "In Australia, the larger institutes of technology have been developing corporate strategies over the past five years.

Long-standing

"Some universities also have commenced the process, notably the Australian National University," he said.

"At Monash there has been a long-standing commitment to planning by virtue of the special responsibilities of the deans to their faculties, the demands of triennial submissions and the role of the Development Committee. "The common membership of the Vice-Chancellor and his senior colleagues on the Central Budgets Committee and the Development Committee has also facilitated putting things in place.

"But the university is more than the sum of its parts; and last year's McNeill Report on senior management made a number of comments on the need for planning at the centre of the university," Professor Logan said.

"Clearly, the process whereby the university spells out its future is as important as the end result. "A great deal of discussion and analysis has to take place at different levels in the university community to make this a 'bottom-up' as well as a 'top-down' exercise. "Its success or failure will depend on the community's response to the idea, on management's capacity to stimulate new developments and close some down, and on the close interaction of budgetary and policy functions."

Professor Logan intends to visit a number of departments and other groups over the next few months to discuss these matters. He is also inviting comments and suggestions from all members of the university.

Town-gown link in focus

Monash and the City of Waverley have combined, in their 25th anniversary year, to present photographs from the city's art collection at the University Gallery.

Among more than 200 photographs, the Waverley collection contains works by three Monash graduates: Peter Elliston (Ph.D. physics 1968), Jo Daniel (B.Ec. 1986) and Ann Ball (B.A. 1986).

They are included in the exhibition, The Lens and Eye: Photographs from the City of Waverley Art Collection, which was opened by arts critic and feminist author, Beatrice Faust, and continues until 17 October. (See centre pages.)

This is the final exhibition for the gallery at its present location: from early next year it will occupy ground floor premises in the new multidisciplinary centre.

Gallery hours for The Lens and Eye are from 10 am to 5 pm weekdays except Wednesday, 11 am to 6 pm.

• Jo Daniel's No 46, Cordillo Downs Station, Sturts Stony Desert, South Australia 1983.
Higher degrees do not help teachers

Masters and Ph.D degrees in education are not equipping graduates hired by the Victorian Education Department with the kinds of expertise the department needs, according to a highly-placed adviser to the Education Minister.

The adviser, Mr Bernard Rechter, manager of the portfolio policy co-ordination division of the ministry, was addressing a staff seminar in the Faculty of Education.

The dean of the faculty, Professor Peter Fensham, arranged the seminar to discuss the issuing of the first volume of a report on Higher Degree Studies in Two Faculties of Education 1950-83. (See story Monash Reporter, No. 7-86, 2 Sept.)

The project was conducted for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission under the supervision of Professor Fensham and Professor Don Spearritt, of the Department of Education, Sydney University.

The first volume deals with Monash. A second volume dealing with Sydney has now been completed.

During the survey, many Masters and Ph.D graduates criticised the Victorian Department of Education for its failure to give special recognition to higher degree holders joining its staff. They said that a higher degree often amounted to no more than a badge of respectability.

Mr Rechter said that the State system, with its 55,000 government school teachers, and 800,000 pupils, and annual budget around $2600 million, called for more and more highly expert people for its leadership and administration.

The kinds of expertise the department needed included knowledge of what could be called the "politics of education" — the roles of various interest groups in the education field, he said. These roles were different from those of interest groups in health, transport, and other areas of government.

"Expertise was needed, too, in the new technologies relating to education, in economic management and finance, and other management areas. The bureaucracy, because of the lack of available expertise on many issues, was prone to make ad hoc and wrong decisions," he said.

The department did not find in higher degree graduates the kind of training that would be valuable in deepening and intensifying the bureaucracy's resources.

Mr Rechter pointed to a move, in parts of Australia and overseas, towards the granting of specific Doctor of Education degrees in place of the Ph.D, and predicted that "we shall see more of this."

Mr Jack Kilson, assistant secretary of the Victorian Secondary Teachers Association and the Teachers Federation of Victoria, conceded that union policy had opposed the granting of special recognition of higher degrees within the department structure.

"Teachers had nothing against higher degrees in education, and could see their value in general," he said.

But they asked what higher degree studies meant in practice on the job, in the classrooms, to those battling with the demand for increased teacher skills, and with exacting changes in the whole teacher role. As to higher degree studies, there was an immense amount to be done in ascertaining how school pupils actually learned and this had not been tackled within the Education Department.

Similarly, a great deal had to be done on how curricula were made. How they came about and who decided what was taught to whom.

"Higher degrees tended to be seen as "vehicles out of teaching", rather than part of the struggle itself," Mr Kilson said.

National shortage of social workers likely: survey

Australia will face a chronic shortage of social workers unless the Federal Government changes its training policies, says a Monash researcher.

Dr Theo Brown, senior lecturer in Social Work, believes there will be an increasing demand for qualified social workers which can only be satisfied if the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission allows universities to expand course intakes.

Her conclusions are drawn from an annual national survey which she organises.

The survey investigates the success of social work graduates in finding employment, how they got their jobs and their experiences in the first six months.

It aims to pinpoint how graduates gain satisfying positions.

In the late 1960s there was a large increase in social welfare services, which created a huge demand for social workers.

As a result, in 1973 the Whitlam government doubled the course quotas for social work, hoping to relieve the problem.

Consequently, in 1979, with the third wave of expanding graduating classes, unemployment among the graduates appeared for the first time," Dr Brown said.

"Now, seven years later, the unemployment rate of social workers is negligible again and it is clear that the over-supply which started in the late seventies was a temporary phenomenon.

Dr Brown believes the demand for social workers is increasing again because gradual expansion of social services has absorbed the excess.

"As we become more aware of social issues such as child abuse or the homeless, there will be an increased need for social workers.

"More than 15 per cent of the national workforce are employed in welfare services, and this number will grow," she said.

"We are starting to receive complaints from agencies who cannot find base grade social workers to employ, and I'm afraid that we will have a crisis if the situation worsens."

Dr Brown said the present slight oversupply would be desirable if it were stable, because it would create a floating population of unemployed social workers.

This would mean that as positions become available, they could be filled readily, allowing new areas of need to be satisfied rapidly.

The national survey, which was set up in 1981 and parallels a Victorian survey begun in 1979, also gives Dr Brown an insight into what stops graduates from gaining employment.

"The greatest single barrier is for people over 30, because employers do not like having an older person in a junior position," she said.

She has found that people in this category are more successful if they apply for senior positions.

"We also discovered that at times of high unemployment among social workers women are at a disadvantage, even though it is a numerically female dominated profession — but we have no idea why this is so," Dr Theo Brown.

COMPUTER

TELEX SERVICE

University staff can now send and receive telex messages from a computer terminal.

This new system, set up by Central Services and the Computer Centre, is a supplement to the existing telex service.

It reduces the current heavy load of telex operators, offers extended total control over the contents and format of the message, and can be used 24 hours.

More information can be obtained from a User Information Sheet available at the Computer Centre reception desk.
Nixon was typical of US politicians

Richard Nixon is the quintessential American politician and his presidency will be seen in retrospect as one of the most significant this century, says Fulbright visitor, Joan Hoff-Wilson.

She believes Nixon was made a scapegoat over the Watergate affair, and that instead of being an evil man who dirtied American politics, he actually represents the political mainstream.

"At the core of American politics there is a disregard for constitutional behavior, a lack of the sense of what could be considered 'normal' or 'moral' political practice," she says.

"Nixon still does not believe he was guilty of any wrongdoing over Watergate; that the whole operation was within the bounds of American political practice.

"This is not true; in the final analysis the cover-up of Watergate did obstruct justice.

Nonetheless, he was also a war-time president (he took office in 1968, at the height of the Vietnam commitment) and the United States hasn't experienced a war-time president who hasn't violated the constitution.

"Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Lincoln - all used their expanded (and often unconstitutional) war-time powers with impunity." Dr Hoff-Wilson, Professor of History at the University of Indiana, had an anti-Nixon stance when she began interviewing the former president two years ago, in preparation for a book.

She expects to be "crucified" for her revisionist conclusions when Nixon: The legacy reconsidered, comes out around the middle of next year.

"I was hoping it would be published while I was out of the country," she says with a grin.

"Americans don't want to know that Nixon's brand of politics is very common - it's simpler for them to say 'Look at this evil person'."

She now believes that Nixon's six-year presidency should be evaluated "without fear or favor".

"Having got used to wire-tapping in respect to war, it was just a small step to wire-tapping for domestic purposes," she says.

"Watergate also highlighted a continuing problem in the American political system - the amount of power held by top presidential advisers.

"Because these people were 'un-elected' public servants, they were 'some-what callous or indifferent' to electoral politics, and they seemed able to separate completely personal morality from political morality," she said.

Engineers still tops in the starting salaries

Starting salaries are still particularly good for graduate engineers.

The latest list of figures in the Survey of Graduate Starting Salaries, issued by the Careers and Appointments Service, has them on top again.

On figures to 30 May 1986 compiled from employers' responses, aeronautical, metallurgical, mining and industrial engineers do best in the past degree category with a median starting salary of $21,500.

In the honors degree list, the leaders are electrical engineers, with a median of $21,800.

Careers counsellor Jenny Baldwin's general comment on the engineering section is that while engineers have continued to set the highest starting salaries, their levels have shown the smallest annual percentage increase.

Her comments on other degrees are:

- Arts - Salaries continue to hold their place with those of other disciplines, with Social Science showing a significant rise.

- Economics - The relatively lower starting salaries paid to Economics graduates reflects the tendency of the chartered accounting profession to pay salaries $3000 to $4000 below those offered by other private employers.

- Law - Graduates have received significantly increased starting salaries this year, with the exception of the Economics/Law graduates, whose salaries are lower because of the position of the chartered accounting profession.

- Science - This year Computer Science graduates have dropped from their position of receiving one of the highest starting salaries of all science graduates to one of the lowest (4.7 per cent rise for the year of 8.4). The highest increases have been recorded for Environmental Science (13.4) and for Maths / Stats / Physics (12.7).

- Higher degrees - As in past years, too much information has come in on higher degree starting salaries to form a table. However, on average, Master's degree graduates were paid $24,000 and Ph.D graduates around $27,000.

On the salaries for Master of Business Administration graduates, only those of 164 employers approached gave figures.

Some highest median figures for pass graduates from faculties other than engineering are:

- Humanities $20,000.
- Economics $19,630.
- Jurisprudence $20,910.
- Geology $20,750.

(Honors degree graduates average about $1000 more.)

The 32-page booklet, produced by the Careers and Appointments Service with the support of the Monash Men's Union, is available from Defo Ilkoh and Sells, covers a wide range of starting salary details in private industry, Australian and Victorian public services, and in post-primary teaching.

As well as such facts as the number of new graduates employed in different organisations, it has a survey of graduate recruitment processes in various firms, and a survey of what happens to a graduate in the first year at work.

Page 3
Etruscan vase proves to be hidden treasure

The "Monash Amphora" is one of the items on display in the Museum of Victoria's Etruscan exhibition, organised as part of the Spoleto Festival.

The vase, now known to be worth around $10,000, was a real bargain buy for the department of Classical Studies which acquired it in 1976 from English antiques dealer, Charles Edie.

It was certified simply as "Etruscan", and cost $756.

Some eight years later, Nigel Spivey, a research student at the British School at Rome who was working on Etruscan art, learned about the vase from Mr Edie.

He asked Monash for a photograph, and later identified the piece as the work of the Micali Painter, an outstanding art, learned about the vase from Mr Rome who was working on Etruscan which acquired it in 1976 from English and he was delighted "to find the important piece ing the period 530-500 BC."

Ede.

Etruscan black-figure master active dur­ing the period 530-500 BC.

Spivey said the scene of two figures dancing either side of the pot was unique within the painter's known repertoire, and he was delighted "to find the Monash vase to be a new and quite important piece to be added to the corpus."

Senior lecturer in Classical Studies, Mr Saul Bastomsky, says the Museum of Victoria has now valued the piece at $10,000, the amount it was insured for while on transit to the exhibition.

"This represents an increase of some 1223 per cent in 10 years," he says.

"Even more important is the fact that in the catalogue of works of the Micali Painter, one piece will be known for ever more as the 'Monash amphora'."

The exhibition opened on 15 Sep­tember in the museum's Thorpe Gallery, and will continue until 15 October.

Material has been assembled from public and private collections around Australia, and some exhibits will be displayed in tombs and kilns typically constructed in the Etruscan style.

The Etruscans, an advanced culture, lived in Central Italy between the 7th and 2nd centuries, BC.

Women were on top in Ancient Rome

Things were not good for men in the patriarchal society of Ancient Rome, says Alba Romano, senior lecturer in Classical Studies.

Living in what she describes as an "exclusively, unabashedly blue-ribbon patriarchy", they were under the total authority of their fathers or grand­fathers, and did not attain independence until the death of the paterfamilias.

Conversely, women were in a very good position as the frequently favored offspring of all-powerful fathers, and if wealthy they also could have the upper hand in marriage.

"If marriage failed, the women were able to return to their power base, the paternal home, without any social or financial loss," said Dr Romano in a seminar which was part of the Centre of General and Comparative Literature's third term program.

"They were able — and strongly encouraged — to start again, unburdened by children and in possession of their assets.

"Wives walked into marriage pro­ected by their dowry, and in case of divorce the dowry was restored to the bride's own family."

"Even if the marriage was dissolved by gross dereliction of the wife's duty, drunkenness, poisoning of children, counterfeiting of keys — the husband was allowed to retain only one­sixth of the dowry."

"Divorce was a great instrument a woman had, be it as a threat or reality: she could return home any time to a welcoming family."

Children always remained in the father's custody since they belong to his family. "I am not aware of any document that indicates this was a source of distress for the mother," says Dr Romano.

"Given the very common practice of adoption, it seems that Roman parents divested themselves of children without great compunction."

"There was overwhelming evidence of the power of Roman women, she said. "Historians revel in portraying pro­minent women who distinguished themselves either for their vices or their virtues."

"Lavinia, Tarpeia, Lucretia, Cor­nelia, Sempronia, Marcia, Fulvia, Livia, both Julius, Messalina, Agrippina; these were all shaped Roman History to a vast extent."

Dr Romano believes the undeniable power of Roman women derived most­ly from the weakness of the marital relationship — its easy dissolubility.

Export base for Japanese

Geographer Dave Edgington believes the Australian government should be doing more to encourage Japanese com­panies to use this country as an export base.

Dr Edgington recently gained his Ph.D at Monash for a survey of the in­fluences affecting the location and behavior of Japanese transnational corporations in Australia.

His thesis emphasises that the Japanese investment experience has dif­fered from that of British and United States companies when they expanded into Australia in the 1950s and 1960s.

"The British and Americans set up production centres, using Australia both as a market and export base," he says.

"The Japanese have been 'trading oriented', keeping production and tech­nology close to home so, while they are selling in Australia, they are not using this country as an export base."

Industry to study maths at Monash

Monash will be the venue for the third national Mathematics-in-Industry Study Group conference to be held from December 1 to 5.

About 30 researchers from industry and about 70 professional math­ematicians are expected to attend the conference, held under the sponsorship of CSIRO Division of Mathematics and Statistics, with the Victorian branch of the Division of Applied Mathematics of the Australian Mathematics Society as the main co-sponsor.

The gathering will open with the in­dustrial representatives presenting the mathematicians with about 10 problems originating in industry.

The mathematicians and the in­dustrial people will then work together on the problems for the next three days.

He believes Australian governments could have done more to get the Japanese to change this approach — and it is still not too late to act.

His thesis, Influences upon the loca­tion and behavior of Japanese trans­national corporations in Australia, will be published next year by George Allen and Unwin.

British-born Dr Edgington travelled a circuitous route to Monash.

He gained a degree in estate manage­ment at London University and travelled to Melbourne by way of Afghanistan, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand and a round-Australia trip, arriving here in 1973.

For a time he was economic adviser at the Japanese Consulate in Melbourne, and is now doing an economic analysis of employment distribution for the Vic­torian Ministry of Planning and Environment.
This will be the place for a village maybe

A fresh analysis of John Batman's celebrated walkabout of June 1835 has led Dr Stuart Duncan, a senior lecturer in Geography, to question accepted history on key points.

He has put before the Royal Historical Society of Victoria his ideas on where it is that Batman made his treaty with the Aborigines that ceded him 600,000 acres; and on where Batman intended the future "village" of Melbourne to lie.

He puts the treaty spot somewhere in the Thomastown area on the banks of Edgars Creek, rather than on the Plenty River or the Merri Creek as historians have suggested.

Dr Duncan has formed his view by studying Batman's account of the journey, and the sketch maps showing his party's movements, using topographical and geological maps and going over the ground.

He claims Batman's journal makes it clear that Batman reached the Maribyrnong on his return march and followed it down to its junction with the Yarra.

"The sketch map was falsified to show his 'side-line' coming down to the Yarra east of Melbourne; if the return is plotted in reverse, north-east from Flemington, it comes, very plausibly, to Thomastown.

"Likewise, if Batman's outward journey is reconstructed from the topographical details and disregarding the distances Batman claimed to walk — and invariably overstated — his 'Mount Iramoo' can be identified as Redstone Hill, near Sunbury," Dr Duncan says.

"Batman's eastward trek to find the Aborigines who were seen from Mt Iramoo brings him to Edgars Creek and an intersection with the line north east from Flemington.

"As to what spot Batman meant when he wrote in his journal, "This will be the place for a village", Dr Duncan says that the plaque in the pavement in Flinders Street saying "John Batman landed near this spot, June 1835" is wrongly placed.

Believing that Batman was not in the boat that went up the Yarra from the Maribyrnong on Monday, June 6, 1835, he feels that the plaque is inappropriate and should be removed.

"There is an opportunity to erect a memorial in a more appropriate place," he says in the latest issue of the RHSV Journal.

Mature age study gives a lift to your life

Mature age education is good for you, according to a national survey by the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Successful students markedly improved their job status, compared to those who found substantially more job happiness and satisfaction, say the authors of The impact of higher education on mature age students.

The survey, sponsored by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission under its evaluation and monitoring program, found the progress of mature age students (those who begin an early school leaving age) has been greatest "in every measure" — in the Early School Leavers.

Recyclers — 2 (24.6 per cent) have higher degree qualification, and want to update in a different discipline. About half are doing it to improve job advancement or professional skills and competence.

Returns (11 per cent) are those who completed only part of a higher education course, and now want to finish it.

Deferrers are those who passed HSC but did not go on to higher education at all, and are currently 7 per cent, and, like Early Leavers, appear to be from the poorer levels of society.

The benefits of mature age education have been greatest "in every measure" in the Early School Leavers.

The report notes there is no universal list of desirable outcomes from higher education, but on this set of results it is possible to describe the higher education of mature age students as a success story — in their progress and performance, their personal development, and their employment."
By choosing photographic works with the public in mind, the City of Waverley had escaped the pretensions of the world of art photography, said critic and feminist writer, Beatrice Faust, at the opening of The Lens and Eye exhibition.

"I'm very impressed with the Waverley collection; Australian photography from the 1880s to the 1980s is contained within these 53 photographs."

Ms Faust said she had not particularly liked some original exhibitions containing works now in the Waverley collection.

"The fact that the works look especially good on the walls at Monash suggests to me that the Waverley selection committee has been choosing the best available, getting the cream.

"And the photographs benefit from the comparison and contrast."

The collection was a legitimate cross-fertilisation between art and photography, she said.

"When you look at works here like Grant Muirford's — and I'm a big fan of his — they look like hard-edged paintings.

"But they do things with color, film and light which are extremely difficult, subtle, and only capable of being done by photography."

"Harold Cazneaux's Pouring Steel is another example — it is an industrial photograph done in a romantic style; it's like a fairytale."

Ms Faust said there was a lot of defensiveness in the world of art photography.

"A new method of criticism has developed, a new language, which deliberately creates an in-group and an out-group — us versus them."

"The modern art world has got itself up a blind alley, and many painters or would-be painters are turning to photography as an easy option."

"They use passe techniques like collage under the impression they are doing something new for photography, but they are just being parasites."

"The new language is partly in response to the apparent sophistication of these painters entering photography."

The Waverley collection had transcended this problem, she said.

"There are a few works of the collage type, but they are well mixed with others."

"It is fair enough to show what is being done, as long as you have a big cross-section to give people a better idea of the capacity of photography."

The gallery's curator, Ms Jennifer Duncan, said the exhibition was a combined "town-gown" project to mark the 25th anniversaries of the City of Waverley and the university.

"Although the reputation of the photographic section of the Waverley Art Collection has grown well beyond the council's boundaries, the photographs have not been seen together outside the municipal context."

"The exhibition, culled from some 200 photographs, sets out the broad range of the collection which spans just over 100 years and includes some of Australia's best-known photographers."

Ms Duncan said early contributors included Charles Bayliss, Harold Cazneaux and Max Dupain.

Contemporary photographers whose works showed their fascination with the Australian landscape included Jo Daniels, Rodney Harris, Mark Strizic, Michael Kluver and Ingeborg Thysen.

"The photograph as a statement of visual fact is finely represented by the portraits and life studies of Sue Ford, Roderick McNicol, David Moore, Max Dupain, Wolfgang Sievers and Bill Henson," Ms Duncan said.
When a booklet entitled *Victoria: Long, long ago* is published soon by the Museum of Victoria, the authors' names will be given as Leaellyn and Pat Rich. It is the name that Pat and Tom Rich gave to one of their dinosaur fossil finds at Dinosaur Cove, Cape Otway. Leaellyn Rich thus becomes the first Australian schoolgirl to have a dinosaur named after her.

It is appropriate then that, with her mother's help, she is to appear soon in her local newspaper, *The Emerald Trader*, as a columnist writing on the rocks, fossils and other prehistoric features of the district.

Pat and Tom Rich have four books for children to be published soon by the Shakespeare Head Press, Sydney, which deal with dinosaurs and fossil marsupials, birds and other backboned animals of Australia's past.

They have spent three years in developing them, along with study kits for teaching palaeontology in primary and secondary schools.

The study kit that accompanies *Victoria: Long, long ago* will be available in December, and information can be obtained from Dr Rich at the department of Earth Sciences.

*Co-authors, Dr Pat Rich and her daughter, Leaellyn. Photo — Richard Crompton.*

**Chemistry’s formula for past successes**

The department of Chemistry is so proud of its history it has published a book in the university’s Silver Jubilee year.

Twenty-five years of chemistry at Monash tells how the department was the first to be built and opened, and the first to get a professor. (Dr Ron Brown, then a reader in Theoretical Chemistry at the University of Melbourne, was appointed Foundation Professor of Chemistry at Monash in November, 1959.)

Another point of pride is that it was a chemist who, in 1956, first suggested that the university should be named after the great Victorian engineer, soldier and administrator, Sir John Monash.

That was John Swan, at the time with the CSIRO. who almost 10 years later became Professor of Organic Chemistry at Monash, then Pro-Vice-Chancellor and laboratory manager; Dr Jean Youatt, senior lecturer; Professor Bruce West (inorganic chemistry) and Professor Roy Jackson (organic chemistry).

Ron Brown and John Swan are among those who write affectionately of the early and later days of the department in this 48-page illustrated publication.

Others are Dr Frank Eastwood, reader; Mr Doug Ellis, now director of the Sports and Recreation Association who was the department's first laboratory manager; Dr Jean Youatt, senior lecturer; Professor Bruce West (inorganic chemistry) and Professor Roy Jackson (organic chemistry).

There are memories of early days, too, from Dick Harcourt, the university's first Ph.D. in chemistry, and Ian McWilliam, the first M.Sc.

The book, illustrated with half-tone photographs and a colored centre-spread of academic, technical and clerical staffs, research students and research personnel of October, 1985 also includes a full list of graduates and staff over the 25 years, and a list of major equipment built in the workshops.
You can’t even take apathy for granted

The religious factor in Australian life
by Gary Bouma and Beverley Dixon
MARC Australia RRP $9.95

If one thing seemed certain in our easygoing Australian way of life, it was apathy about religion.

One of the most curious wowsers, the odd Catholic and some religious nuts ever talked about God. If ever there was a country where the 1960s pronouncement, “God is Dead”, appeared to hold true, it was the Land of the Southern Cross.

All of which means that, for unques­tioning academics and politicians, and perhaps for all the rest of us, The Religious Factor in Australian Life, a new book by Gary Bouma, senior lecturer in the department of Sociology, and Beverley Dixon (head of the department of Home Economics at Victoria College, Rusden) is going to come as a rude shock.

For what they have found, by means of a carefully constructed sociological survey, is that nearly 60 per cent of Australians claim to be religious, more than 85 per cent identify with a religious group and less than five per cent are atheists.

Perhaps more surprisingly, two-thirds of Australians admit to praying, meditating or contemplating, and more than one in four go to church at least once a month.

Australia is not the secular country we all thought.

The authors have also determined that religious identification tends to affect social attitudes. In fact, it makes a difference in eight out of 10 social issues measured.

And even here there were surprises. For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk. As might be expected, they and the Catholics turned out to be most pro-family.

Another interesting finding was that in general the level of antipathy towards different races and ethnic groups was far less than that shown towards people with a criminal record, heavy drinkers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Protestants, Baptists, Luthers and their ilk.

For the people with the most tolerance of others turned out to be conservative Pro
Registration not needed to ensure copyright

Recently a reader of your newspaper sent us a copy of the July 2 edition of Monash Reporter, highlighting the article on Register of Copyrights. That reader, like the council, thought it important that other readers understand now copyright operates in Australia.

Copyright protects original literary, musical, dramatic works as well as sound—matter other than works, namely—films, records, broadcasts and the typeface of published editions. Original works, such as musical works, are protected by copyright as soon as they are made, e.g. written.

Protection is automatic — there is no system of registration or any other procedure involved.

International protection for works protected by copyright is regulated by the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions.

Australia is a member of both conventions.

One of the Berne convention’s basic principles is that protection of works must be automatic and not conditional upon compliance with such formal requirements as registration, payment of fees, and the deposit of copies.

The Copyright Act also provides certain presumptions of ownership in favor of the named author which will apply unless put in issue by the other party in a court action.

Consequently, it is not necessary, and in fact is contrary to Australia’s international obligations, for the owner to provide a registration service. Private registration services therefore do not perform any official (governmental) function.

They may provide some ease of mind to some people, in the same way as others feel more secure by sending a copy by mail to themselves and leaving it sealed.

I should point out, however, that any methods such as these are only relevant if they assist in providing evidence of authorship (rather than showing that on a particular day a person lodged a copy, or received a copy in the mail, of a particular work).

In my view, the best proof of authorship is the original draft and final original version of the work (written or taped).

Therefore it is advisable to keep these materials.

If it ever becomes an issue, further valuable evidence can be provided by other people who know the author has written the work.

For almost all cases, the author’s own statements in court would be sufficient.

Additionally, it is prudent for the author to keep a record of all those to whom he submits his works and ensure that all copies are labelled with the copyright notice, i.e. ©, name of the copyright owner, year of first publication.

This notice is necessary to attract full international protection notably in the United States.

In my view, if these steps are followed, proving authorship will not be a problem.

Invitation to historians

Professional historians and students of history are invited to join the History Institute, Victoria.

Formed in 1981 as an organisation of members of university history departments, the institute was extended several years ago to include all historians.

Membership is $30 yearly for professional historians and $5 for students. For further information contact the Institute at 9am and 2.30pm Monday to Thursday at 238 Faraday Street, Carlton, telephone 344 6209.

Harry wears a new hat

Senior lecturer in Philosophy, Harry Stainsby, a director of the Alexander Theatre, will take on a new role this month as the Judge’s Associate in the Babirra Players production of Trial by Jury.

He will join Jeff Fletcher, who recently retired from the department of Physics, and a number of other Monash people including David Eckstein, pictured below left, who is starring in the co-production, HMS Pinafore.

Babirra is presenting both shows at the Alexander Theatre on October 3, 4, 9 and 11 at 8 pm, and as a matinee on Sunday, October 5 at 2 pm.

Bookings should be made to the ticket secretary on 232 5196, or 232 2844.

Modern papacy

With Pope John Paul’s visit to Australia in mind, the Monash Newman Society is next week presenting a lecture, John Paul II: Recovery, which will be the final in a series by Brother Christian Moe on the modern papacy.

The lecture will be given from an historical perspective, and it will begin at 11.00 pm in R2 (Rotunda) on Monday 6 October.

Most of the problems faced by authors do not involve disputes as to authorship anyway, but are related to the contractual obligations they have entered into (often because they have signed an agreement before having it reviewed by a lawyer).

Should any author have an inquiry on copyright or related questions such as contracts, confidential information and designs, they can obtain free advice from the Council’s lawyers on (02) 957 2941 or toll-free (008) 22 6103, or by writing to 22 Alfred Street, Milsons Point 2061.

Emmanuel Candi
Legal Officer
Australian Copyright Council

Dig out your blue suede shoes

Remember the Thunderbirds, the Chesmen, the Planets and the Blue Echoes? They played for people like Johnny O’Keefe, the Bee Gees and Johnny Chester back in the fifties and sixties.

Now, some members of these groups have formed the All Stars, “the most authentic sixties rock-n-roll group in Australia”.

• The All Stars, clockwise from left: Les Stiagpool (Chesman), Henri Bource (Thunderbirds), Ian Allen (Planets), Ron Chapman (Blue Echoes) and Murray Robertson (Thunderbirds). Ian Allen has a B.Ec. and M.Admin from Monash.

Science conference

The Australian Academy of Science is inviting proposals for papers for the 1987 Elizabeth and Frederick White Research Conferences.

The conferences, held in Canberra twice yearly, examine the physical and mathematical sciences related to solid earth, terrestrial oceans, the earth’s atmosphere, solar-terrestrial science, space sciences and astronomy.

Further information is available from Mrs Hilary Back, (02) 47 3966. Applications close with the Academy’s Executive Secretary, GPO Box 783, Canberra, ACT 2601, on 15 November.

Talks on speech

The first Australian Conference on Speech Science and Technology will be held at the Australian National University from 24 to 27 November.

Keynote speaker is Professor John Laver, director of the Centre for Speech Technology Research at the University of Edinburgh.

Information about conference bookings, and other details, can be obtained from Dr Bruce Millar, The Secretariat, Department of Engineering Physics, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra City, 2601 or by phoning (02) 49 4572.

Cambridge initiative

In a major initiative, the Cambridge Commonwealth Trust is offering five full-cost Packer Cambridge Postgraduate Scholarships each year to Australians who have been offered places to pursue Ph.D. courses in subjects deemed relevant to Australia’s needs.

Applicants for the scholarships, tenable at the University of Cambridge, must be citizens of Australia, under 26 years of age on 1 October, 1987, and holding, or expecting to hold a first class honours degree.

For further information, contact Mr Phil Ruglen, Higher Degree and Scholarships Officer, eden 19, October 1987.
Students not likely to take risks: Parrott

Universities are not good breeding grounds for entrepreneurs because students are unlikely to be risk-takers, says Lionel Parrott, officer-in-charge of the Careers and Appointments Service.

"The entrepreneur is a survivor, a person who will always stand still after the worst kind of adversity. "But the capacity of any education system to encourage the thought of failure. The attraction of immediate rewards associated with being an entrepreneur, just ask yourself who you would like to have by your side in a crisis, or some kind of disaster."

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Applications are invited for Special Research Grants in all disciplines for 1987. Further information and application forms are available from Ms Chris Petel, ext. 3073.

Electronics Research Board is inviting applications for grants to start in November. Application forms are available from the Research Administration Office, Mr Bob Harle, on 30 October.

Applications are invited for the two-year Robert Blackwood Hall Scholarship in Psychology at Oxford University in 1987. A month in Japan on the completion of the study is included.

Applications are invited from the Scholarship Office, Applications close with the Higher Degree and Scholarships Officer, Mr Phil Rugien, on 31 October.

OCTOBER DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public. Inquiries about activities at RHU (Robert Blackwood Hall) should be made to the ticket office, 544 5448.

1: ARTS & CRAFTS - Weekday workshops in Printing from Nature, Elderly Reading Material, Stress Management, etc. For further information and free brochure, phone ext. 2579.


3: CENTRE FOR GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE - "Marx and the Postmodernist Problema of Interpretation," by John Rundell, Monash University, Mezzas Building, Room 301. 3.15-5.15 pm. OCTOBER 1: "From Marx to Post-modernism", by Margaret Rose, Melbourne University, Mezzas Building, Room 401. 3.15-5.15 pm. Inquiries ext. 2130.

3-17: EXHIBITION - "The Lens and Eye - Photographs from the City of Waverley Art Collection," Monash University Gallery, Mezzas Building, 7th floor. Hours: Mon-Fri, 10 am-5 pm, Wed 11 am-6 pm.


2: SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS - "Today's Crisis in the Philippines and its Historical Roots", by Jose Ma Sison, Visiting Fellow, Asia Centre of the University of the Philippines. OCTOBER 11: "The Rise of the Partial Beratul Sahab and Austrian Nationalism", by Francis Lob, Politics. OCTOBER 16: "Erosion of Constitutionalism in Developing Countries", by Frank S. Lawrence, Lawrence, Law, OCTOBER 30: "The Tree of Life in Indonesian Technology" by Robyn Maxwell, Curator of Australian Antiques, National Gallery. Admission free. Mezzas Building, Room 515. 11.15 am. Inquiries: ext. 2197.


3-10: RELIGIOUS CENTRE - "Pioca", Buddhist music ensemble. Dennis Close. Admission free. Large Chapel, Religious Centre. 1.10 pm.


5: EVENING CONCERT - "Eastern Music Concert", by Nalan Musical League, with singing, dancing and music of the Indian film industry. RBH, 7 pm.


13: 16TH ANNUAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT SERIES - Donald Paterson, Jets (wallaby, Antipodean Emu, Black-tailed Jacks (vulture), Amereen (squirrel), etc), will present a fascinating story of the work of the government rangers who work under the auspices of Waverley Concert Band. Admission free. RBH, 2-4 pm.


Page 11

"The entrepreneur is a survivor, a person who will always stand still after the worst kind of adversity."

"But the capacity of any education system to encourage the thought of failure. The attraction of immediate rewards associated with being an entrepreneur, just ask yourself who you would like to have by your side in a crisis, or some kind of disaster."
Hope springs eternal . . .

A Rumanian artist who lost almost everything she owned and had her house burned down, has donated her sole remaining possession — a large glass mosaic — to Monash.

The mosaic, Hope, is a volcanic image symbolic of the world's suffering and sadness, says its creator, Mrs Freida Reiss.

"The volcano explodes at the peak into bands of hope which represent aspirations and achievements."

Mrs Reiss's misfortunes began when illness prevented her return to Australia after a short holiday in France six years ago.

When she finally returned this year she found vandals had destroyed her house and the only thing she could salvage was the 25-year-old mosaic.

She decided to return to France to live and planned to take the mosaic with her for sentimental reasons, but found the cost prohibitive.

So she asked Mr Doug Ellis, director of the Sports and Recreation Association, if he could find somewhere to hang it at Monash.

Mrs Reiss's work has been bought by many overseas collectors, including Princess Caroline of Monaco, and her mosaics are owned by organisations including the Mid-City Motel in Warrnambool, and St Mary's Church of England, Morwell.

Hope now adorns the wall of the Altis Grove coffee lounge in the Monash Sports and Recreation Centre.

It is made from very expensive Venetian glass brought to Australia when Mrs Reiss came here 32 years ago, and which is no longer available.

"I had what was probably the only remaining Venetian glass of this type in Australia in a crate in my studio, but it was stolen," she says.

"The glass was available in a tremendous range of colors and, unlike oils or other materials, it will never fade."

She estimates Hope took 600-700 hours to complete.

POLISH DANCING

The Lowicz Polish vocal-dancing ensemble will present an evening of folklore in songs and dance in the Union Theatre on Friday, 10 October.

The program will be introduced by Stefan Orłowski, and will include a variety of national songs, and dances like the Polonez and Mazurka.

Proceeds will go to the university's department of Slavic Languages, for the study of the Polish language.

Entrance fee is $8 for adults, $4 for students and pensioners.

MONASH REPORTER