We have much to learn from Asian success

Dr Bullivant, whose recent report on ethnic students in Melbourne high schools drew a lot of media attention, is now researching the possible causes of what he describes as the ethnic success ethic. His inquiries will take him to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, then to the East-West Center in Honolulu. He will analyse the data from these field studies to find common patterns of sociological and historical causes.

"There may be major cultural values which are stressed in the countries of origin that give an inbuilt advantage when people emigrate. Australia gets a significant number of immigrants and sojourners from countries like Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, and research has already been carried out in some of these places. One finding is that success values appear to be particularly strong in countries with the Confucian ethic."

Dr Bullivant will work with Professor Kobayashi in the department of Comparative Education at the University of Kyoto. "The professor's writings show that Japanese educationists are interested in the influence of major cultural values so they can broaden their own education system," he said.

"They are interested in general values and an international perspective which would enable Japanese insularity to be opened up a bit. "I want to work on Japanese values that make for success; to look at the whole achievement-oriented society."

"I will also investigate international interest in putting together a research team which would work through the Monash Centre for Migrant and Inter-cultural Studies on these kinds of issues."

Dr Bullivant's interest in racial and minority groups grew from life — he was a "Pom" in Ballarat in the late 1950s. "I experienced such a wave of anti-British prejudice and discrimination — it was the beginning of a whole interest for me in the field of pluralism and ethnic relations."

An anthropology student at London University, he had come to Australia first in 1956 as a canoeist in the Melbourne Olympics. "My wife was Australian and we decided in 1958 to emigrate." "I was offered a post at Ballarat College but there was overwhelming prejudice in the school and the city."

Dr Bullivant did a BA at Melbourne University and came to Monash in 1966 as a postgraduate student in anthropology and sociology. He joined the staff as a lecturer in 1972, and gained a Ph.D in anthropology in the Faculty of Arts in 1975, with one of the few ethnographic studies of an Orthodox Jewish school in Melbourne.

His recent report, Patterns of inter-ethnic prejudice among senior students in seven Melbourne high schools, was prepared for the Australian Human Rights Commission. It concluded that ethnic students did not suffer from systemic discrimination, but that Anglo-Australian students were possibly becoming self-deprived in comparison with the highly-motivated and hard-working ethnic students.

"The report has generated a lot of interest; perhaps people have started thinking that there may be better ways to educate our children," he said.
**Tropical ‘products’ on show at ANZAAS**

Nobody is likely to count the number of prawns they toss on the barbies at the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS) Congress in Townsville from August 24 to 28.

But as the theme is Science and Life in the Tropics it is no surprise that aquaculture and the prawn come under discussion, or for that matter, the及other tropical “products” - the Crown of Thorns starfish, giant clams, sea anemones, ticks, red-back spiders, mosquitoes, uranium, barramundi, butterflies, feral donkeys, possums, cyclones and skin cancer.

Sociological papers discuss, inter alia, the isolation of women (the “invisibility of women,” as one speaker describes it) and other contemporary issues such as the role of aboriginals in tropical society.

Monash contributors to this science showcase are Professor Martin Williams and Dr Peter Kershaw (Geography), Dr Paul Zimmet (Southern Memorial Hospital); Dr Robert Rice (Economics); Dr Ken McDonell (Computer Science); Dr Mike Taylor (Civil Engineering) and Professor Solly Faine (Microbiology).

Registration fees for the congress are (if paid before May 31) $30 for a student or pensioner, $45 for an accompanying person, $100 for ANZAAS members and $120 for non members.

(Monash speakers are invited to send advance copies of their papers to the Information Office for media interest as soon as possible.)

Dr Hamer with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Logan.
We need to set minimum TV standards: Canadian expert

Australia should introduce minimum standards for local content and regional production if television networking becomes a reality, says Professor John Hull of the Communications department, Brock University, Ontario.

He believes the Canadian example of licensing networks as separate entities with such regulations ensures programming is not run from one major centre - as is feared will happen in Australia.

Australia's high local content and the competition between commercial stations meant these measures had not been needed up till now, he said.

"If the competition doesn't continue, and the dreaded networking which seems to be feared by so many comes about, I suggest that you at least take this aspect of the Canadian model," Professor Hull told a seminar at Monash on The political and cultural implications of media control in Australia and Canada.

His perceptions of the Australian television scene in general were much happier than those of the Canadian one, he said.

"The Australian scene seems so fluid at the moment - it's a bit like trying to pick up a piece of quicksilver and do something with it."

Professor Hull estimates that Canadians spend between 75 and 80 per cent of their television viewing time watching American programs.

"At least Australians have a choice of Australian programs."

"What really wasn't until Number 96 came along and became popular and caused the other stations to compete that Australian programming began to take off."

Professor Hull also talked about proprietor interference in the media.

Concentrating on the case of newspapers, he said that there was an unaccepted assumption that proprietor interference was substantial and led to what the proprietor had wanted.

"However, there is a degree of professionalism amongst journalists which can and often does lead to a rejection of intervention - if and when it takes place," Professor Hull said.

Townsville-based poet Mark O'Connor, the university's Writer-in-Residence last month, likes to gain employment in places not usually recognised as a poet's domain.

Mark, well known for his poetry of the Barrier Reef and his science-based approach to environmental issues, is writing an anthology of poems on his recent experiences as poet-in-residence with the New South Wales National Parks Association.

He has also written in Europe while house-minding holiday homes for wealthy families, and has hosted a series on Australian speech for the ABC's Science Show.

Mark, who describes himself as a "poet with a scientist's knowledge of the environment", does not understand why more has not been written on Australian places such as the Barrier Reef.

"With a strong feeling for biology, it is easier to write on ecological and environmental issues than about people or things with which I'm not familiar," he said.

Mark was born and bred in western Victoria.

"I am an expatriate Victorian who vowed one cold and windy day in my final year at Melbourne University to escape from the torments of this city," he said.

Environment is his inspiration

The English department will host two other Writers-in-Residence this year:

Dorothy Hewett in June and Elizabeth Jolley in July.

Reward sounds right note

Robert Blackwood Hall was praised in the latest issue of Image magazine. In an article about conductor David Measham, the magazine said:

Released in December is a recording of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra containing John Ireland's Piano Concerto and the Violin Concerto of Edmund Rubbra. The soloists are Geoffrey Tozer piano, and violist Carl Pini.

"It's quite a lush recording," says Measham. "People may remember that Eileen Joyce made this piano concerto well known during her international career."

"We recorded it in the Blackwood Hall of Monash University and I always the early bird, Measham

Gift package from Poland

Monash University Library last month received a valuable collection of Polish books and records - the gift of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The collection included 93 books and a large number of records and tapes covering Polish history, language and linguistics, architecture, art and artists and music.

The presentation was made by Polish Ambassador, Mr I. Kossakowski, on behalf of the Foreign Minister, Professor Dr Marian Orzechowski.

Mr Kossakowski is pictured here with Professor George Marvan, who accepted the gift on behalf of the department of Polish languages.

Photo: John Millar
Monash University Council has found the preliminary report of the working party set up by the State government to review the composition of university councils (the 'Edgar Report') a mixture of good and bad.

In the response adopted by Council last month, Monash 'enthusiastically endorses many of the working party's findings but has misgivings about others. Points in the report that earn a Monash tick include:
- That universities should not be accountable to special interest groups, nor represent the interests of any constituent group but should work towards the best interests of the University as a whole.
- That Council members should be appointed on the basis of a number of desirable personal qualities and proven capacity to advance the interests of the University.
- That the criteria for appointment to Council must include consideration of the range of community relations which nominees have established.
- That the size of University councils should be limited to an upper limit of thirty-five members.
- That the balance between external and internal members of council be established in the ratio of 3:2.

Not wanting:
- That women are under-represented on councils and that within the constrictions of the electoral process, Council should achieve a gender balance of at least one-third female membership within five years.
- That the report loses marks for the following:
  - The lack of sustainable evidence that the governance of Victorian universities, and Monash University in particular, is found wanting in any major regard.
  - The lack of convincing evidence that the implementation of its preliminary recommendations would lead to any improvement in University governance.
  - The lack of convincing argument to support the recommended move towards near uniformity in the composition of the governing councils of all our Victorian universities which are diverse in their histories, structure, and spheres of influence, and likely to remain so in the foreseeable future.
  - The extent to which universities would be required to furnish additional information in the terms formulated by the Working Party to satisfy the new concepts of 'accountability'.

Anomalies:
- The response specifically takes issue with the wording of the section of the Edgar Report dealing with the Council's function and responsibilities, and suggests a number of changes designed to impress 'an active interventionist management role for the Council'.
- It says, in particular, that the Working Party's statement that "the role of the Council is to provide leadership, direction and oversight" should not be taken as implying that the executive role of the Vice-Chancellor or the functions of academic bodies within the University should be undermined or that accountability should be highlighted.
- It points out that Monash University's sphere of influence extends beyond the borders of the State of Victoria.
- "Victorian universities are part of a Commonwealth funded national system of institutions of higher learning," it says.
- "As universities, they are the inheritors of a long and proud international tradition of devotion to scholarship, and will be judged by peers in Australia and elsewhere by their scholarship as reflected in teaching and research standards."

The response expresses concern at recommendations relating to furnishing reports on various aspects of the University's activities, particularly those where duplicate reports that are readily available.

It says: "Monash views with considerable misgivings the conclusions of the working party that detailed reporting on such matters under the heads of the vague terms 'operational objectives' and 'progress and significance indicators' ought to be part of the normal Report of the University to State Parliament."

"There does seem need for a rationalisation between the states of need and Federal bodies to prevent the University being 'swamped' with demands for reporting, some of it possibly of little real relevance and, if subjective judgments are involved, of limited accuracy."

Other points on which Monash took issue with the Edgar Report included:
- Selection of Chancellor: "Monash is strongly opposed to any constraints being placed on the university's right to seek, unencumbered from within the community, a person of the requisite experience and calibre to be its Chancellor. The restriction of the choice of Chancellor from existing council members... carried with it very real dangers to the freedom of choice of the University for such an important position." opposed.

- Co-option of additional members: "Over its 25-year history, Monash University has gained the support of useful and experienced members of Council through co-option, and it is strongly opposed to the elimination of this membership category."

- Universities Appointments Committee: "Monash is strongly opposed to the working party's proposal for a centralised Universities Appointments Committee. This recommendation is inconsistent with the principle of autonomy which the working party itself has underlined, and could... tend to undermine the independence of the university by controlling the membership of Council."

- Open Council meetings: "The working party strongly opposed the holding, by several occasions in the past, rejected the opening of its meetings to observers. The grounds for such rejections have been related to a concern that the proceedings of Council may be deleteriously affected by the presence of observers, either by inhibiting the willingness of members to speak freely on sensitive issues or by creating the opportunity for any members to 'grandstand' to a partisan audience. Monash sees no reason to alter its stance in this regard."

"The working party is advised, however, that Council papers are circulated to all members of the Council. The paper and, in addition, Council has, on numerous occasions, admitted delegations of particular groups to present their views or submissions to the University's governing body."

New hopes for public transport

Most people have their favorite yarn about the horrors of public transport, but relief may be in sight.

Two symposiums to be held at Monash in April are aimed at improving the "viability, relevance and usefulness" of public transport systems. The first will focus on performance of public transport systems by looking at markets, resource constraints, fares and ticketing systems, administration, the use of computers and many other issues. It will also consider what public transport will be like in the 1990s. The second symposium, Transport, Communication and Urban Form, has been organised by an internal Monash committee to bring together people of interest in urban and regional development.

It will address issues including technological, economic and urban change and their effects on transport and communications systems.

The symposium on Performance of Urban Public Transport will be held from 19-21 August, and the second symposium from 24-26 August.

Inquiries about registration and services should be directed to the Centre for Continuing Education on ext. 4717. Details of the symposiums can be obtained from Dr Mike Taylor (ext. 4959) or Dr Bill Young (ext. 4949), department of Civil Engineering.

Innovators welcome

Researchers are invited to contact Innovation Inventory, a new monthly magazine on research, science and technology, to talk about their projects.

The magazine is edited and published by Jane Richardson, editor of The Weekend Australian's innovations page. The contact detail for subscriptions and editorial is Innovation Publishing, 39 Dumbarton Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060.
Taking the worst pains out of publishing

Monash is "pretty well in the forefront" of a publishing revolution.

"Lots of things we are doing are taking advantage of technology not extensively used in Australia," says Ron Sawyer of the Computer Centre.

"Authors are getting more control; with new typesetting programs and laser printers they can now produce page proofs themselves," Professor Jiri Marvan of Slavic Languages is producing a book by this revolutionary method, and Associate Professor Walter Veit of the German department is working on his second book by this method.

The university may also acquire a computerised page reader to complement existing equipment if Mr. Sawyer has his way.

This will allow documents produced by typewriter to be included in larger documents without the need for rekeying.

Mr. Sawyer, a systems programmer, joined the staff of the Computer Centre two years ago.

He completed his Computer Science degree at Monash in 1978 and a Masters part-time in England, in digital systems engineering.

"The main reason I came to Monash was to set up some sort of centralised publishing system using the existing computer," he says.

"Commercial typesetting is typically about $30 a page but if authors do their own keyboarding on a compatible system and format with TROFF or LATEX they only have to pay for computer time and materials.

"Both systems can drive typesetters, but neither can make much use of the typesetters already at Monash."

Many people are using TROFF or LATEX programs each year, mainly to do their theses.

"It can cost as little as $1 a page to have work typeset, or just four cents a page on the laser printer."

More than a dozen laser printers are on campus and can be connected to the Computer Centre. The main laser printer prints about 1000 pages a day.

The centre has a library of over 1000 fonts that can be loaded into laser printers.

All the centre's new handouts are now laser-printed, and old handouts are being converted.

They are "pseudo-typeset" using a proportional typeface rather than mono-spaced typewriter setting.

"This reduces their bulk by 20 per cent; it is easier to read and can be absorbed more quickly," Mr. Sawyer says.

Demand for laser printing is growing daily and the centre is investigating a larger capacity and higher quality laser printer.

"Fifty or 60 books are produced at Monash a year, a lot through Office Services, a lot outside by departments and others by the authors, often with outside funding."

There are three typesetters on campus — in Geography, Office Services and the Lor's Wife office — and terminals in the Arts and Law faculties which feed into them.

"The typesetters handle a fair amount of work but there are some constraints," Mr. Sawyer says.

The computerised page reader he has in mind is a DEST PC-Scan that is distributed by Remington.

It costs around $8000 and its purchase depends upon stated demands.

"I've found a machine that will read from good typed originals or photocopies onto disks," he says.

"It does margins, tabulations and centring, and is compatible with most IBM personal computing systems including Multimate and Wordstar."

"But we need estimates of potential usage to decide whether such a purchase can be justified.

The History department is one of the first to take advantage of desk-top publishing systems at Monash.

"We can now produce books of high quality relatively cheaply," says Dr Andrew Markus, later in History and convenor of the group responsible for the new Monash Publications in History series.

Two books — The Trumpet of Truth: An analysis of Benedetto Dei's Cronica by Louise M. Courtney, and Blood from a Stone: William Cooper and the Australian Aborigines' League by Andrew Markus* — have already been issued in the series and both are selling well at a mere $4 a copy.

"There are four or five more books in the pipeline," Dr. Markus says.

"A lot of valuable work remains unpublished, yet with little more than existing resources this can be changed.

"We plan to publish the best honours thesis each year, and to provide another option for the presentation of postgraduate and staff research.

"We see a special need to provide for works which fall between a book and an article in length, and for spin-offs from major research projects," he says.

"The group is involving people outside Monash in the series.

"We are using external readers or experts in the given fields to see if work is worth publishing."

Subscriptions are also being sold around Australia, especially to universities and colleges.

Dr. Markus said the university's acquisition of the TEX and LATEX typesetting program, coupled with laser printers, made desk-top publishing possible.

Secretarial staff could help put the copy on to disks and the typesetting formats could be added later.

"The idea is that we fit in with the life of the department, so that in periods when the office load is relatively light the staff is free to work on our publications."

The process would be speeded up even more if the university went ahead with plans to buy a computerised page reader, which would transfer typed or photocopied material directly on to floppy disks, he said.

The series was set up last year with a seed grant of $1200 from the Monash University Publications Committee which provided working capital.

*Copies can be obtained from Monash Publications in History, Department of History, Monash University, Clayton 3168. Inquiries about the series should be directed to Dr. Markus on ext. 2200.

Books of high quality 'relatively cheap'

A team of Monash students is needed to represent the university in University Challenge, a new ABC series to be recorded in Hobart from 17-29 August.

Teams of four (plus one reserve) from 16 Australian universities will compete in the series, with the national champions possibly going on to compete overseas.

The format is a general knowledge quiz with an Australian bias. Trivial Pursuit addicts will probably have an advantage.

Auditions of Monash hopefuls will be held early in second term in the Halls of Residence. Entrants must be current Monash University students — undergraduate or graduate.

Those interested should contact the secretary, Halls of Residence, on ext 3930.

Brains wanted

"For example, Dr Terry Hore of HEARU has indicated he has over 2000 pages of material which can only be transferred to a personal computer by retyping.

"The page reader would make a direct transfer possible."

People who could make use of a computerised page reader should put their requirements in writing to Mr Sawyer at the Computer Centre as soon as possible.

The full potential of the computerised publishing system is yet to be reached, Mr. Sawyer says.

"If the quality from a laser printer is inadequate a typeset copy can be produced from the same source file."

There are many publications that could be produced more easily using this system, such as the faculty handbooks.

MONASH REPORTER

MAY 1987
The former Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, was created an Officer in the Order of Australia in the Australia Day Honors List. The University Council acknowledged this as follows:


During this decade, Professor Martin provided strong and consistent leadership to the university.

Under his stewardship, Monash achieved and maintained an enviable reputation, in Australia and internationally, for the excellence of its research and teaching programs.

Professor Martin came to the Vice-Chancellorship at a time that corresponded quite closely to the beginning of a new austerity in funding for tertiary education in Australia. The 1960s and early 1970s were periods of rapid growth and readily available resources for Australia's university sector.

Credit

Government attitudes changed during the mid-1970s, and the decade that followed was marked by sustained restrictions in funding that led to a time of quiescence for the nation's universities — the so-called 'steady state' period.

It is to Professor Martin's lasting credit that he managed to generate during this period a spirit of enterprise and innovation within the Monash community, maintaining the momentum that had been built up in the earlier years of the university's initial growth and youthful vitality.

He achieved this by establishing an infrastructure that ensured the wise husbandry of resources, while not impeding the decentralisation of academic decision-making to as close as possible to the sources of the university's teaching and research programmes.

It was a crucial ingredient in establishing the Monash University Foundation in 1983 with the aim of providing a measure of financial autonomy to the university in years to come.

During Professor Martin's Vice-Chancellorship, some of the university's most respected and innovative research and graduate teaching centres were established. These include the Centre for Early Human Development, the Centre for Human Bioethics, the Centre for Molecular Biology and Medicine, and the Centre for Policy Studies. Their successes show the wisdom of Professor Martin's acceptance of the largely inter-disciplinary nature of much of today's scholarly research, and his readiness to support such activities by removing the traditional boundaries and budgetary constraints that mitigate against the creation of such ventures.

Professor Martin was most influential in helping to bridge the gaps between universities and the worlds of industry and commerce that have existed to the detriment of the Australian economy for far too long.

One of his last projects as Vice-Chancellor was to oversee the establishment of Monteck Pty Ltd, a consulting company wholly owned by the university, with a continuing brief to facilitate the development and marketing of ideas generated within the university with commercial promise.

By looking towards industry for new areas of collaborative research and sponsorship, Monash University is achieving a greater degree of independence by being less reliant on the Commonwealth Government as its sole source of funding, as well as helping to bring to commercial fruition the products of its endeavors in research.

He also actively supported development of this nature in a broader national forum through his chairmanship of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee's Inter-University Committee on Research (I.U.C.R.) and the Joint Committee on Research and his membership of the Joint Business Council of Australia / I.U.C.R. Committee on Research and Development.

Ray Martin's friendly, engaging management often belied the strength and resolve that so typified his character.

His warmth and friendship was known to many from all sections of the university community, and certainly to those members of Council who served during his Vice-Chancellorship.

It was with pleasure and pride that Council acknowledged at its meeting in March 1987 the creation of Professor Martin as an Officer in the Order of Australia in the Australia Day Honors List. It is a fitting culmination to 10 years of dedicated leadership to Monash University.

Students win Indonesian language prize.

The Australian Asian Association's Indonesian language prize for 1986 has been awarded jointly to Monash students Jill Turbull (second from left) and Philip Johns (second from right). Both are second year students in the department of Indonesian and Japanese languages. Mrs Turbull and Mr Johns are pictured with the Dean of Arts, Professor John Hay, left, the association's Victorian chairman, Mrs Elizabeth Simmons, centre, and Indonesian language instructor Mr Basoeki Koessai. Photo — Tony Miller.

Early warning on sports injury payouts

The director of the Sports and Recreation Association, Doug Ellis, read with more than usual interest the NSW Supreme Court decision ordering the Australian Education Department to pay $2.2 million to a schoolboy (now a paraplegic) injured while playing rugby league.

The award shocked sporting circles and it could result in a total ban on football in NSW schools (The Age, 13 April) and put the future of body sports in doubt.

Mr Ellis recalled that in October 1979 he sent comments on the legal liabilities involved in sporting and recreational activities to the Federal Government's Department of Sport and Recreation.

These comments are obviously even more pertinent today.

"There is urgent need for a better understanding of legal liabilities involved in sport and for the establishment of safety guidelines in high-risk areas," he wrote.

"An increasing number of cases against local authorities and governing bodies are being brought by people involved in accidents in sports centres."

"There is a pressing need to educate these groups about the relationships between law and sport as members of the general public become more aware of the possibilities of suing for damages resulting from accident."

"For instance, accidents that take place in swimming pools and other 'attractive nuisance' facilities may attract more attention in the courts in future," he said.

"Liability in tort arising from negligent acts could become a well-known and feared phrase, particularly where there is mounting community concern about youth suicide, now the second most common cause of death among adolescents."

This concern was made apparent at Monash recently, when a one-day workshop on youth suicide had to be repeated to accommodate a huge number of applicants.

Speakers at the workshop included: Dr Peter Bush, police surgeon, Victoria Police; Mr David Annell, social worker, Education Department; Sergeant Vicki Brown, Community Policing Squad, Victoria Police; Ms Sue Costello, Child and Adolescent Services, Austin Hospital; and Ms Jan Donaldson, Network, Victorian Coroner's Court.

Rush to attend courses dealing with youth suicide

The director of the Sports and Recreation Association, Doug Ellis, read with more than usual interest the NSW Supreme Court decision ordering the Education Department to pay $2.2 million to a schoolboy (now a paraplegic) injured while playing rugby league.

The award shocked sporting circles and it could result in a total ban on football in NSW schools (The Age, 13 April) and put the future of body sports in doubt.

Mr Ellis recalled that in October 1979 he sent comments on the legal liabilities involved in sporting and recreational activities to the Federal Government's Department of Sport and Recreation.

These comments are obviously even more pertinent today.

"There is urgent need for a better understanding of legal liabilities involved in sport and for the establishment of safety guidelines in high-risk areas," he wrote.

"An increasing number of cases against local authorities and governing bodies are being brought by people involved in accidents in sports centres."

"There is a pressing need to educate these groups about the relationships between law and sport as members of the general public become more aware of the possibilities of suing for damages resulting from accident."

"For instance, accidents that take place in swimming pools and other 'attractive nuisance' facilities may attract more attention in the courts in future," he said.

"Liability in tort arising from negligent acts could become a well-known and feared phrase, particularly where there is mounting community concern about youth suicide, now the second most common cause of death among adolescents."

This concern was made apparent at Monash recently, when a one-day workshop on youth suicide had to be repeated to accommodate a huge number of applicants.

Speakers at the workshop included: Dr Peter Bush, police surgeon, Victoria Police; Mr David Annell, social worker, Education Department; Sergeant Vicki Brown, Community Policing Squad, Victoria Police; Ms Sue Costello, Child and Adolescent Services, Austin Hospital; and Ms Jan Donaldson, Network, Victorian Coroner's Court.

"It is to Professor Martin's lasting credit that he managed to generate during this period a spirit of enterprise and innovation within the Monash community, maintaining the momentum that had been built up in the earlier years of the university's initial growth and youthful vitality."

"He achieved this by establishing an infrastructure that ensured the wise husbandry of resources, while not impeding the decentralisation of academic decision-making to as close as possible to the sources of the university's teaching and research programmes."

"It was an almost instrumental in establishing the Monash University Foundation in 1983 with the aim of providing a measure of financial autonomy to the university in years to come."

"During Professor Martin's Vice-Chancellorship, some of the university's most respected and innovative research and graduate teaching centres were established. These include the Centre for Early Human Development, the Centre for Human Bioethics, the Centre for Molecular Biology and Medicine, and the Centre for Policy Studies. Their successes show the wisdom of Professor Martin's acceptance of the largely inter-disciplinary nature of much of today's scholarly research, and his readiness to support such activities by removing the traditional boundaries and budgetary constraints that mitigate against the creation of such ventures."

"Professor Martin was most influential in helping to bridge the gaps between universities and the worlds of industry and commerce that have existed to the detriment of the Australian economy for far too long."

"One of his last projects as Vice-Chancellor was to oversee the establishment of Monteck Pty Ltd, a consulting company wholly owned by the university, with a continuing brief to facilitate the development and marketing of ideas generated within the university with commercial promise."

"By looking towards industry for new areas of collaborative research and sponsorship, Monash University is achieving a greater degree of independence by being less reliant on the Commonwealth Government as its sole source of funding, as well as helping to bring to commercial fruition the products of its endeavors in research."

"He also actively supported development of this nature in a broader national forum through his chairmanship of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee's Inter-University Committee on Research (I.U.C.R.) and the Joint Committee on Research, and his membership of the Joint Business Council of Australia / I.U.C.R. Committee on Research and Development."

"Ray Martin's friendly, engaging management often belied the strength and resolve that so typified his character."

"His warmth and friendship was known to many from all sections of the university community, and certainly to those members of Council who served during his Vice-Chancellorship."

"It was with pleasure and pride that Council acknowledged at its meeting in March 1987 the creation of Professor Martin as an Officer in the Order of Australia in the Australia Day Honors List. It is a fitting culmination to 10 years of dedicated leadership to Monash University."
Teaching ability will be put to the test

Monitoring and appraisal of academics is likely to become "a part of the inescapable future", according to the chairman of the University Grants Commission in the United Kingdom, Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer.

This will come about, he believes, because of government pressure or pressure from within the university itself.

Sir Peter has just visited Australia at the invitation of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

He said that today academics completing their probationary periods were accepted into the system willy-nilly.

Their abilities as researchers or teachers were not assessed until later.

When money was not a problem for the government or the university its distribution was not a problem. Then the squeeze began and the government wanted to assess where its money was being spent.

Sir Peter said that the UGC had not assessed teaching because performance indicators were insufficient. So assessment in this case was "far too timely and open to gross bias".

"What do you do when you have the teaching results? It isn't a bit clear. Do you give the worst teachers more money as an incentive to improve or the best teachers more money as a reward?"

Sir Peter said a basic problem with all performance indicators was that they could be "doctored" — people could alter their conduct to fiddle the results once they established which indicator was being used.

These included deliberately constrain­ning size to produce excellence; going for a market which nobody else was pursu­ing or for a delivery system that was differ­ent (such as distance education); explo­iting regional location (as a centre serving the local community) and explo­iting entrepreneurial potential.

Sir Peter talked on the appraisal system used by the UGC.

"It's not very clear what could be done with a full list of publications brought out by the researchers of each department, so we asked each depart­ment to name five publications which they were happy to have represent their department's research.

"We used independent experts from each area (for example, geography, physics, engineering) to help assess the worth of research papers."

Sir Peter said that this system was still criticised, but far less than he expected.

"The vice-chancellors were by-and-by very grateful. The typical vice­chancellor knows he has weak depart­ments but is not in a position to do anything.

"The University Grants Committee put these vice-chancellors in a better position because we are far enough away from the universities to be considered the voice of God." It didn't have enough money to cover all the research being done, and teaching as well. It had to sacrifice the less important research for the more important.

Teaching, too, had to be assessed. And academics were used to being assessed for their research, but not for their teaching ability.

Sir Peter talked on the appraisal system used by the UGC.

"It's not very clear what could be done with a full list of publications brought out by the researchers of each department, so we asked each depart­ment to name five publications which they were happy to have represent their department's research.

"We used independent experts from each area (for example, geography, physics, engineering) to help assess the worth of research papers."

Sir Peter said that this system was still criticised, but far less than he expected.

"The vice-chancellors were by-and-by very grateful. The typical vice­chancellor knows he has weak depart­ments but is not in a position to do anything.

"The University Grants Committee put these vice-chancellors in a better position because we are far enough away from the universities to be considered the voice of God." It didn't have enough money to cover all the research being done, and teaching as well. It had to sacrifice the less important research for the more important.

Teaching, too, had to be assessed. And academics were used to being assessed for their research, but not for their teaching ability.

Sir Peter talked on the appraisal system used by the UGC.

"It's not very clear what could be done with a full list of publications brought out by the researchers of each department, so we asked each depart­ment to name five publications which they were happy to have represent their department's research.

"We used independent experts from each area (for example, geography, physics, engineering) to help assess the worth of research papers."

Sir Peter said that this system was still criticised, but far less than he expected.

"The vice-chancellors were by-and-by very grateful. The typical vice­chancellor knows he has weak depart­ments but is not in a position to do anything.

"The University Grants Committee put these vice-chancellors in a better position because we are far enough away from the universities to be considered the voice of God." It didn't have enough money to cover all the research being done, and teaching as well. It had to sacrifice the less important research for the more important.

Teaching, too, had to be assessed. And academics were used to being assessed for their research, but not for their teaching ability.

Sir Peter talked on the appraisal system used by the UGC.

"It's not very clear what could be done with a full list of publications brought out by the researchers of each department, so we asked each depart­ment to name five publications which they were happy to have represent their department's research.

"We used independent experts from each area (for example, geography, physics, engineering) to help assess the worth of research papers."

Sir Peter said that this system was still criticised, but far less than he expected.

"The vice-chancellors were by-and-by very grateful. The typical vice­chancellor knows he has weak depart­ments but is not in a position to do anything.

"The University Grants Committee put these vice-chancellors in a better position because we are far enough away from the universities to be considered the voice of God." It didn't have enough money to cover all the research being done, and teaching as well. It had to sacrifice the less important research for the more important.

Teaching, too, had to be assessed. And academics were used to being assessed for their research, but not for their teaching ability.

Sir Peter talked on the appraisal system used by the UGC.

"It's not very clear what could be done with a full list of publications brought out by the researchers of each department, so we asked each depart­ment to name five publications which they were happy to have represent their department's research.

"We used independent experts from each area (for example, geography, physics, engineering) to help assess the worth of research papers."

Sir Peter said that this system was still criticised, but far less than he expected.

"The vice-chancellors were by-and-by very grateful. The typical vice­chancellor knows he has weak depart­ments but is not in a position to do anything.

"The University Grants Committee put these vice-chancellors in a better position because we are far enough away from the universities to be considered the voice of God." It didn't have enough money to cover all the research being done, and teaching as well. It had to sacrifice the less important research for the more important.

Teaching, too, had to be assessed. And academics were used to being assessed for their research, but not for their teaching ability.
A video tape, The IVF Story, produced by the Monash Medical Faculty and the Queen Victoria Medical Centre, set the scene for the conference.

As well as providing some factual and historical background into IVF, it introduced the two main scientific and medical contributors to the Monash team: Professor John Wood, deputy chairman of the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Dr Alan Trounson, director of the Centre for Early Development, both at Monash.

After the video Professor Wood gave a lively description of the history of IVF. He described the difficulties with other possible techniques to overcome human infertility, including the development of an artificial fallopian tube which he had pioneered.

A large number of infertile women suffered from various defects or diseases of the fallopian tubes, he said. As the fallopian tube was both the route of transfer of the human ovum or egg from the ovary to the uterus, and also the normal site of fertilisation of the ovum by spermatozoa, Professor Wood concluded that replacement of the defective fallopian tube by an artificial tube might result in fertility to many otherwise infertile women.

Feasible

Although the Monash group was not the first to achieve a successful birth of an infant conceived by IVF, Professor Wood said that the Monash group could now claim both the highest success rate with IVF in the world and the greatest number of births achieved by IVF.

As a result of this — and as a consequence of two successful IVF births to an American woman, Mrs Vicki Baldwin, with the Monash program — the idea of transferring the technology to other countries, particularly the United States, became feasible, and ultimately, IVF-Australia Pty Ltd was set up.

Professor Waller, speaking to the title IVF — The Moral Dilemma, illustrated some of the problems associated with the IVF technology by referring to two episodes during the Monash-Queen Victoria Medical Centre program.

The first was the case of the famous "orphanded embryo". This concerned a South American couple who, in an aviation accident, who had not made provision for the future of the embryos, which were still held in cryopreservation.

In the second case a couple agreed to have an IVF embryo of theirs stored by cryopreservation.

Surrogate

Subsequent unrelated medical complications made a pregnancy for the woman highly unlikely. Consequently, her two sisters-in-law, both of whom had already successfully "had their own children by the conventional natural means, each volunteered to have the stored embryo implanted in their uterus, to carry the pregnancy through to delivery and then to hand the child over to its genetic mother.

In other words, the two relatives offered to act as surrogate mothers, for no financial reward, for what could be described as the most laudable of motives, that of familial love and concern.

The Waller IVF Committee, in the case of the "orphanded embryo", took the view that "they would describe" an embryo so produced as "a genetically unique human entity"; and that the main question was: "How much respect should be shown to this genetically unique human entity formed in the laboratory?"

The committee said that embryo cryopreservation should be allowable "... as part of an IVF program in support of infertility treatments for a particular couple, to enhance their chances of a successful pregnancy and live birth".

However, what should occur in the case of "surrogacy for love", as Professor Waller described it? Although this is clearly different from the payment for a surrogate mother, Professor Waller said several problems could arise as a consequence of any surrogate motherhood.

These included the attitude towards the child of all individuals involved, and the attitude and feelings of the child to all of those involved in his or her production.

He summarised these as "the agony of relinquishment, the agony of rejection and the dignity of conception".

Although the committee had not formed a final view on these problems, it felt that at present no surrogacy arrangements should be allowable as part of an IVF program.

Professor Waller also commented on the issue of the rights and status of offspring derived from donor sperm or ova, the legal requirements for the administration of an IVF program, the prohibition of surrogacy, cloning, cross species fertilisation and the need for the regulation of IVF by a standing review and advisory committee.

He compared the punitive aspects of the Victorian IVF Law with the more conventional regulation of medical practices through the concept of "unprofessional conduct".

In conclusion, Professor Waller noted that the current legislation should be viewed as only the first step in arriving at appropriate methods to regulate the formation of human life artifically.

Professor Ray Martin, who as Vice-Chancellor had been closely involved in the negotiation of the licensing agreement between the university and IVF Australia, addressed the conference on The University's position.

He said that the marketing of the IVF technology was in line with the pressures from the Federal Government for universities to seek outside sources for some of their funding.

Enthusiasm

Most Australian universities, he said, now possessed a commercial arm in the form of a technology-transfer company, and he noted that Monash's own company, Montech Pty Ltd, had been formed. (Dr Paul Hudson, the chief executive of Montech, was in the audience.)

Professor Martin said the commercialisation of the Monash IVF technology was partly due to the enthusiasm of Mr Baldwin, the successful American IVF mother.

Making the IVF technique available to the North American population was a laudable object given the approximately 10 per cent infertility rate there and the State of Victoria.

The second problem as solved by Monash's agreeing to report to the management of IVF Australia the biennially possible a reasonable time in advance of publication of research findings.

Professor Martin noted that to date no problems had cropped up with this traditionally highly sensitive area.

He said the university had already received $300,000 in advance royalties and this money would be directed to help provide appropriate IVF facilities at the new Monash Medical Centre in Clayton.

Healthy

The managing director of IVF Australia, USA, had established its first two clinics: one in Port Chester, New York and the other in Brookwood Hospital, Birmingham Alabama. Key staff trained by the Monash IVF team had achieved 100 pregnancies with a success rate of about 30 per cent.

Final speaker was Dr Alan Trounson who described some of the future benefits from advances in the IVF technique.

The detection of genetically abnormal diseases in embryos was possible, he said, and this would make the goal of the selection of a healthy embryo achievable.

He also suggested that fertilisation could be achieved by direct micro-injection of sperm into the ovum. This would be of special benefit in some cases of male infertility.

Both Professor Wood and Dr Trounson mentioned that research was going on in collaboration with Professor David de Kretser of the Anatomy department to assess the extent to which IVF could be improved and expanded to overcome various types of male infertility.

The pre-culturing of the fertilised embryo before transplantation was performed in a "conditioned" medium. Dr Trounson felt that this medium might lack some vital substances normally present in the fallopian tube.

Cocktail

Experiments with more embryos were underway to examine if "conditioned" medium obtained from fallopian tube culture could improve the efficiency of the IVF technique.

The other area of difficulty was in implantation of the embryo. The national implantation rate of fertilised human embryos was said both by Dr Trounson and Professor Wood to be less than 50 per cent.

In the IVF situation, the future mother is prepared to receive the embryo by treatment with a cocktail of hormones to mimic the changes that would be occurring in the normal processes of conception.

Therefore it might be possible to gain improvements in implantation by improving the preparation of the uterus. Dr Trounson said that new information Monash was gaining in another important area, that of inhibition, a new reproductive hormone discovered by Professor de Kretser and his team, showed great promise as an aid to the timing of implantation and are important to the IVF technique.
Honorary Doctor of Laws for Butchart

The former Registrar, Jim Butchart, recently became the first Australian university administrator to receive the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws. He was presented to the Chancellor by Professor Ross Day, chairman of the department of Psychology.

Since the 1950s and the heady, optimistic days of the Murray Report, the map of tertiary education in Australia has undergone an enormous change. Then there were six universities with the power to award degrees. Now there are 19 or 20 and many colleges of advanced education which do so.

The expansion — perhaps 'explosion' — is a more expressive term — has been dramatic and rapid.

What we tend to overlook in all of this is that universities are not like mush-rooms which suddenly and unexpectedly appear in the fields.

Their establishment and development is extraordinary complex procedure involving governments, councils, staff, students, committees and boards.

The Registrar is closely associated with all of these.

Passion

He or she is the academic secretary of the university with responsibility for overseeing the smooth operation of the academic activities of the institution.

The legislative and administrative tasks encompass enrolments, examinations, academic records, the conduct of academic boards and committees, the setting up of regulations, the interpretation and sometimes the enforcement of those regulations, and many more responsibilities than I have time to list.

During these Monash years, Jim Butchart was active in other community services.

He had a long involvement with scouting and rose to the highest rank in Victoria — that of Chief Commissioner from 1968 to 1976.

For this he was honored with the Officership of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

His private passion, is not entirely irrelevant to his job, is flying riddles at targets.

A psychologist would not find it difficult. He would say that this might be in compensation for not being allowed to engage in the same activity at meetings of Monash House.

Mr Chancellor, the task of a Registrar does not lend itself to flamboyance, self-advertisement, or a place at the centre of academic stage.

The registrar's place is traditionally in the wings, making sure that the play goes smoothly and according to the script; and, of course, serving as a prompt — mainly to professors who have either forgotten their lines or who have never learned them.

The better the Registrar's task is done the less is heard of him, and the more of those he helps.

Accordingly, public recognition is rare. It is unfortunate that this is so.

Today we seek to reverse that state of affairs in the way which only universities are equipped to do, by the conferment of one of our highest honors, a Doctorate of Laws.

That all of these things have gone on smoothly for a quarter of a century at Monash is due in considerable part to James Douglas Butchart, appointed as Assistant Registrar in 1960, as Deputy Registrar in 1963, and as Academic Registrar in 1965, a title changed to Registrar in 1980.

A little restraint goes a long way

While other newspapers may have tried to sensationalise a heading: "Greenies give God the thumbs down", Monash Reporter (1 April) gave the item restrained coverage:

Beneath the heading the article reproduces the first page of my book where it is apparent that:

- the "Greenies" are government officials implementing government procedures;
- rather than giving "the thumbs down", the officials were attempting to articulate the implications of the proposed action.

This is a bit of a tongue-in-cheek way of introducing the subject of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), a subject which governments in Australia, Asia, North America and Europe consider serious enough to have proclaimed legislation.

Varied

Probably you would have heard about the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) which are prepared under this legislation.

EIA has been around for almost two decades and plenty of books and articles have been written about it, so why publish another book?

The simple answer is that there is something else available which brings together the many and varied aspects of EIA under one cover, provides guidance for those involved, or takes an Australian outlook.

Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice provides a background to EIA; why we need to consider environmental effects and provides advice which decision makers are at liberty to ignore;

- EIA is a 'good ploy' and can provide government with a scapegoat for decisions;
- EIA is not an impediment to development nor need it be expensive (it can save money);
- EIA is open to manipulation, like all other procedures where value judgements and interpretation are involved.

Finally, so that the reader does not become hopelessly confused and bogged-down in the complexity of EIA, there is a short chapter ("Steps to EIA") to keep you on the road. There are also over 100 references generally available in the Monash libraries.

As with all procedures, unless you have a 'map' to guide you through, you may well reach the point of saying "the h... with it".

Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice provides both a map, and an understanding of how the detours and culs-de-sac have come about. It is available from the Graduate School of Environmental Science, ext. 4620.

Ian Thomas

*We think God — or Ian Thomas — meant Heil by this device. — Ed.

Page 9
Gallipoli was prelude to a much more agonising battle

Dr Marilyn Lake’s Ph.D. thesis, The Limits of Hope: Soldier Settlement in Victoria 1915-1938 has been published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne. The book was launched by Professor Graeme Davison of the department of history, who was one of Dr Lake’s supervisors.

Seventy years after the Anzacs waded ashore at Gallipoli, the gunfire of the Great War still reverberates in the Australian national consciousness. The tragic heroism of the young Anzacs is a perennial source of inspiration for novelists, artists and film-makers; the more compelling, it sometimes seems, the further we are removed from the events themselves.

There is a dramatic intensity in scenes of battle that transcends the struggles of everyday life.

Yet as Marilyn Lake has shown, for many Anzacs the hardships of battle were but a prelude to an even more agonising and drawn-out battle, which they waged as soldier settlers against poor soil, drought, debt and bureaucratic incompetence.

Even while the battles were raging on the Western front, some Australians had turned their minds to the future that Australia’s heroes would inherit.

The more intense the hardships of war the more glowing, perhaps, were their dreams of social betterment.

‘Homes fit for heroes’ was the slogan of the hour.

In one of his ‘Digger Smith’ verses, C.J. Dennis pictures a war-wary Anzac sitting on a fence somewhere out west, ruminating on the experience of war and his vision of the future.

“I’ve seen so much sw dirt an’ grime
I’m mad to ‘ave things clean.
I’ve seen so much uv death,” ‘e said —
“So many cobbyys lyin’ dead —
You won’t know what I mean; —
But, lad, I’ve ad so much uv strife
I want things straightened in my life.”

“I’ve seen so much uv uv ‘ate,” ‘e said —
“Mud ‘at’s ‘at’ silly rage —
I’m yearnin’ for clear thoughts,” ‘e said —

“Kindness an’ love seem good to me.
I want a new, white page
To start all over, clean an’ good.
An’ live me life as real men should.”

(‘The Sentimental Bloke’)

In the period between 1915 and 1938, 40,000 ex-soldiers (about 11,000 in Victoria) and their families attempted to write a new clear white page as soldier-settlers throughout Australia.

In From the first pages of The Limits of Hope, there is a sense of tragic inevitability about their prospects for, as Dr Lake makes clear, soldier settlement was but the last of a long line of failures in small-scale rural settlement in Australia.

From the first, those who had witnessed the failure of free selection and closer settlement had prophesied the failure of soldier settlement.

Yet, like the generals of the Western front, politicians were slow to concede the futility of the struggle and the settlers themselves loath to surrender.

The Limits of Hope is the first book to tell their story. It is surprising, but also significant, that it has remained so long untold.

Part of Dr Lake’s achievement is that she has been able to view the settlers’ story not from the vantage point of the bureaucrats who created the scheme but through the eyes of the men and women who suffered it.

To do so she has had to penetrate the detailed record of transactions between the soldier settlers and the government contained in the hundreds of soldier-settler files in the Victorian Public Records Office.

Like all bureaucratic records, these contained their share of routine transactions, but at their richest, they are as moving as the war diaries and letters which Patsy Adam Smith and Bill Gammage have used to illustrate the inner experiences of Anzacs at war.

Here, for example, is Fred Gardam, a soldier-settler dairy farmer, explaining his failure to meet his monthly repayments:

I don’t know what to do. I’m a trier and don’t waste money, I very seldom drink I don’t suppose I spend 5s a year on drink and we never go to an entertainment and my wife is a good housekeeper and we live very plainly and if the C.R.S would make those payments a little easier by a revaluation I am confident I can pull through. I don’t want to leave the place, I have put in 10 of the best years of my life here and have done more than a man can’t do more. . .

The stoic simplicity of Gardam’s language echoes the similar down-to-earth realism of Lawson, Furphy and Bert Facer.

Was there something, one wonders, about the privations of war and the rural frontier that stripped their utterance of pretension and enabled them, as Bill Gammage remarks of the Anzacs, to ‘keep their minds squarely on the world around them’? There is a similar understated simplicity in snapshots which illustrate the book.

As historians it is often our fate to be the sheltered — but helpless — witnesses of other men’s and women’s sufferings.

One of Dr Lake’s achievements in this book is to tell the story of the soldier-settlers with the same qualities of simplicity and compassion that they themselves so valued.

As a feminist historian she brings a further dimension to the history of soldier-settlement. The myth of Gallipoli is a myth about manhood but the sufferings of war and the consequences were shared by both men and women.

In her chapter ‘the mobilisation of women’, Dr Lake describes the jarring conflict between feminine expectations and the realities of rural survival which soldier-settlement imposed on the wives and daughters of settlers.

I am sure that, like Double Time (see below) and her recent essays on masculinity, these chapters will become an important contribution to the developing argument about the relations between the sexes in Australian history.

Graeme Davison

Marilyn Lake was awarded a Ph.D at Monash in December, 1984. She co-authored the book, Double Time: Women in Victoria 150 years (Penguin, 1985) with another Monash graduate, Farley Kelly. Dr Lake is now a member of the Monash University Council.
Prize winning pursuit up the bushmen’s trail

The Australian Academy of the Humanities-Esso award for a substantial contribution to the understanding of the history of culture in Australia has been won by Monash art historian Leigh Astbury.

Announcing the award, the academy said Mr Astbury’s book City bushmen: The Heidelberg School and the rural mythology (Oxford University Press) “challenges a number of longstanding assumptions about the Heidelberg School and its contribution to the nationalism of the 1880s and 1890s”.

Mr Astbury said: “To some extent I was exploding myths but I hope I haven’t killed off the Heidelberg paintings conclusively.”

He said he was interested in whether these paintings erupted spontaneously out of the artists’ imagination “which I doubted”.

“I set out to find the visual language from which they drew.

“One of the theses in the book is the idea that these paintings pick up on a popular tradition of photography and illustration.”

The most enjoyable part of doing research for the book, he said, was being in the State Library and leafing through old illustrated magazines and illustrated newspapers on microfilm, and studying La Trobe Library pictures.

Mr Astbury paid a tribute to the help he received from Graeme Davison, now Monash professor of history. He said Professor Davison had most influence on the book’s historical line.

He said that in the last four or five years there had been a trend back into configuration and art schools were finding that students were beginning to enrol for drawing classes.

“The relevance of the Australian mythic tradition to the students of 1890 is that it is there at the back of their minds as an historical fact, and very few students would accept it uncritically.”

Mr Astbury’s next book will be about the 1890 artists’ perception of their own city environment.

The paintings presented an urban view of the bush. The trail of the bushmen was selective. The concentration on certain aspects of rural life to the exclusion of others lent them a “mythic quality”.

For instance the Wallaby Track people existed, but they were not a typical feature of the bush in a period when labor had become unionised and station owners had become increasingly meagre with their handouts.

Mr Astbury said that in high school and HSC he was interested in the practical side of painting “but I would not have been great shakes as an artist”.

He developed the book from his MA thesis, producing a chapter every Christmas for six years.

* Leigh Astbury.
Three delinquents were about to wreck my bike

A friend of mine, then a graduate student in mathematics, today an eminent mathematician, once involved himself in a community tutoring project on Chicago's South Side.

He approached the task with thoroughness and dedication, read Piaget, and arrived at his first lesson with a five-inch piece of string, a ruler and a pair of scissors.

He taught his pupils to cut off two inches from the piece of string, and then measuring the rest. To his great regret he was then called upon to teach them to perform the same trick, this time with a pair of scissors.

I hardly suppose that I can quite so easily succeed in my quest. For now, neither earnest undergraduates nor professional linguists, but nearly everybody realises that Tokpisin isn't English, even if a lot of its words once were.

So back to the chase. My next thought, indeed, was a regard for our English has an abhorrence of the infix, so, my great mind told me, it is true that even when it isn't really there. We may not, we are split, the infinitive.

I am wrong to say "Three delinquents were about to utterly wreck my bicycle". You see "to wreck" is the main verb, and you mustn't invert it.

Now you might argue that there is a verb in English "to utterly wreck", that's different from the more prosaic verb "to wreck", but your average, nor­

mal grammarian might be inclined to see the word "utterly" as an adverb modi­

fying the verb "to wreck" and so, quite definitely, splitting the infinitive.

You're supposed to say either: "Three delinquents were about to utter­

ly wreck your bicycle!" (on second thoughts, no) or "Three delinquents were about to wreck your bicycle literally" (oh Gawd!)

The American, rightly regarded as a model of good precise style, accepts the split infinitive, and you can find a dozen, at least, in every issue.

So it's wrong to say "Tttrec delin­

quents were about to wreck my bicycle." I was told, "you would. Infixes don't exist in English."

Disapprove

What, no infixes in English? Does our rich language contain none? Now as the whole concept of infix was to me, I girded nonetheless my loins and set out in its quest.

My first rationalisation was that I had in fact seen one. In PNG Tokpiai they had a verb "break", which means "to spoil", "to break" or "to wreck" which has been taken over by a group of anti­smoking (and other things) cam­

paigners, who, regrettably, misspell it and also, in my view, get its meaning wrong but that is another story and I do: but rudely and in part, agree with their aims, but not, mind you, all their methods. One way to say it I don't have a sneaking admiration for some of those too), and I recognise that they can also be quite creative, as their best, as the advertising industry they set out to subvert, although one could with the give and take where credit is due and spell the name of their own organisation more correctly, though I hope it's not disloyal to say so.

Sorry, I just realised I got carried away there on a train of parenthetic thought and indulging in what took the style manuals call "ribbon writing". Ribbon writing is very naughty and the manuals dis­

Advise

The British Journal for the Philo­

sophy of Science by contrast has editors who note out split infinitives more expertly than trained pigs do trifles.

Common parlance, of course, allows it — indeed infinitives can be so split that bits disappear. "Johnny," calls the distracted mother to her 12-year-old, "have you cleaned up your room like I said to?" (Perhaps, if she weren't so dis­

tracted, she might say "as I asked" perhaps not.)

But the mother dealing with the 12-year-old wants to go further: "Have you cleaned up your room, like I said to clean up your room?" reminding the little bugger that she did say to him to clean up his room. But why need she repeat it?

She knows, and he knows that the meaning of which he was spoken to was the cleaning of his room.

So a repetition of the word "clean" is consigned to the abyss and an infinitive is split beyond hope of reconstruction.

Now if the words "to wreck" or "to clean" really are each seen as, in effect, two different verbs that juxtaposed together can't be written in two bits, this same logic can be applied to other such compounds.

"You don't need to go to the new­

agency to buy the Age. You can get it at the nearest milk bar."

Washers-up

Already one compound verb has been interrupted; "it's" comes (as an infiX) on the verb "do need". That's standard. So is another modification. "Can get. — OK, a very good compound verb, can usually get into the sentence, and only an ultra­

pedant would object.

And a man who moans and groans over split infinitives allow without any qualms "you can usually get it."

But I hardly suppose that I can quite so easily succeed in my quest. For now, neither earnest undergraduates nor professional linguists, but nearly every­

body realises that Tokpisin isn't English, even if a lot of its words once were. A

I had to think again. And it came to me that, at the time of the Korean armistice, the Laurencet Examiner, in an excess of grammatical rectitude, had realised that the true plural of Prisoner Of War was Prisoners Of War, not Prisoner Of War, and so one shouldn't write POWs, but PsoW, and similarly GsG, etc. They produced a delight of such heading.

What a lovely infix — very regional, insultingly specialised, and now, of course, dead. Pitiful.

About the time that the PsOW were coming from Seoul, the Ausralian brothers and sisters had to wash the dishes for my dad and mum. This was then, as now, called the "washing up", and my parents would organise this, but leave us kids to do the work with exhortations like "We need two washers-up and three driers!"

It never seems to have occurred to them that they should really have said "wasshers-up" and "dryers-up", so as to avoid possible infixes.

And later, when I went to youth camps, they were much less couth and ambi­

tious than the PsOW, and similarly of War was Prisoners Of War, not Prisoner Of War, and so one shouldn't write POWs, but PsoW, and similarly GsG, etc. They produced a delight of such headings.

What a lovely infix — very regional, insultingly specialised, and now, of course, dead. Pitiful.

For a time, I thought that the as that turns "youse five in the back" into "youse five in the back'll do". But the mother dealing with the 12-year-old wants to go further: "Have you cleaned up your room, like I said to clean up your room?" reminding the little bugger that she did say to him to clean up his room. But why need she repeat it?

She knows, and he knows that the meaning of which he was spoken to was the cleaning of his room.

So a repetition of the word "clean" is consigned to the abyss and an infinitive is split beyond hope of reconstruction.

Now if the words "to wreck" or "to clean" really are each seen as, in effect, two different verbs that juxtaposed together can't be written in two bits, this same logic can be applied to other such compounds.

"You don't need to go to the new­

agency to buy the Age. You can get it at the nearest milk bar."

Washers-up

Already one compound verb has been interrupted; "it's" comes (as an infiX) on the verb "do need". That's standard. So is another modification. "Can get. — OK, a very good compound verb, can usually get into the sentence, and only an ultra­

pedant would object.

And a man who moans and groans over split infinitives allow without any qualms "you can usually get it."

But I hardly suppose that I can quite so easily succeed in my quest. For now, neither earnest undergraduates nor professional linguists, but nearly every­

body realises that Tokpisin isn't English, even if a lot of its words once were. A

I had to think again. And it came to me that, at the time of the Korean armistice, the Laurencet Examiner, in an excess of grammatical rectitude, had realised that the true plural of Prisoner Of War was Prisoners Of War, not Prisoner Of War, and so one shouldn't write POWs, but PsoW, and similarly GsG, etc. They produced a delight of such headings.

What a lovely infix — very regional, insultingly specialised, and now, of course, dead. Pitiful.

About the time that the PsOW were coming from Seoul, the Ausralian brothers and sisters had to wash the dishes for my dad and mum. This was then, as now, called the "washing up", and my parents would organise this, but leave us kids to do the work with exhortations like "We need two washers-up and three driers!"

It never seems to have occurred to them that they should really have said "wasshers-up" and "dryers-up", so as to avoid possible infixes.

And later, when I went to youth camps, they were much less couth and ambi­

tious than the PsOW, and similarly
'Pompous swollen-headed ass to blame for present difficulties'

The office of Dr Alan Gregory, a senior lecturer in Education, has all the earmarks of the work area of a busy academic.

But it is even more cluttered today because of the presence of carton upon carton of letters, some already transcribed and others waiting to be.

And these cartons are the reason why Alan, whose main department interests are economics, commercial and curriculum — and the history of education — has had to update his writing plans.

Alan has had an active association with the youth organisation, Somers Camp and Power House, which asked him to write its history.

Along the way (at Eastnor Castle, in England) he chanced upon, in the family archives, some personal (and unpublished) letters of the camp's founder Arthur, Lord Somers, governor of Victoria from 1906 to 1931.

Lord Somers' sister Verena kept every letter that her brother had written to her — from the very first line when he first learned to write, to letters written just before his death in July, 1944. They used to be kept in a box of letters of Wag (Verena) and Worm (Arthur).

Alan Gregory says that while a lot of the material is chilish the rest of it provides an extraordinarily interesting commentary on the social, economic and political life in Victoria in the late 1920s, as seen by a vice-regal person.

Here are some extracts from the un inhibited correspondence:

- On a new Labor government: "I am strongly of the opinion that the advent of a Labor administration here is all to the good. The other parties completely failed to pull together . . ."

- On the Depression: "Unemployment is still bad here and processions of men parade the streets. So far they have been quite orderly. . . Our unemployment here will probably rise to 30 per cent, compared with 14 per cent in England . . ."

- On the appointment of a governor-general (Lord Somers, as senior State governor, filled in as governor-general after Lord Stonehaven returned to England): "It (the appointment of an Australian) will be a great mistake from every point of view and not popular with the bulk of the people. Whoever they appoint must be absolutely untainted by domestic disputes and policies and they can't find an Australian who fits that. If he has taken any part in public life out here he must have trodden on someone's toes . . ."

- "The proposal is recognised as being put forward at the instigation of a section of the Southern Irish Catholic Party headed by that tiresome Dr Mannix . . ."

- "What they really want is a real live Duke with many quarterings and a long family history. There is much veneration here for the old English nobility."

- On Mr Bruce (the former prime minister and later Lord Bruce): "Many people are blaming him for our present difficulties and all (are) beginning to realise what I said when I first saw him -- that he is a pompous swollen-headed ass . . ."

- On federal and state governments: "We are extremely top-heavy and overloaded in governments so administrative expenses are out of all proportion to our means . . ."

- On Mr Bryce (the former prime minister and later Lord Bryce): "Many people are blaming him for our present difficulties and all (are) beginning to realise what I said when I first saw him -- that he is a pompous swollen-headed ass . . ."

Alan Gregory says that Lord Somers had "a tremendous sense of duty", and the foundation of the boys' camp was an interesting and imaginative experiment. Originally such camps were designed to heal divisions in society between industrial working class boys and public school boys.

Today Somers brings in people from ethnic backgrounds and from homes. And now there is a Lady Somers camp as well.

So Alan is continuing to write his history of Somers Camp and Power House, but as a spin-off he has produced a slim booklet on the 100th anniversary of Lord Somers' birth.

LORD SOMERS: Something of the life and letters of Arthur, 6th Baron Somers, containing some of the Worm to Wag letters.

The Somers letters themselves will be the subject of a third book.

MONASH FOOTNOTE: The camp records show that a boy called George Lush attended the first Somers camp. That boy is now the Chancellor — Sir George Lush.

- The family in the grounds of Eastnor Castle: Lord Somers, daughter Elizabeth and Lady Somers c.1934.

It was very pleasing to see published in Monash Reporter (April 1) part of the text of the occasional address given by Professor Di Yerbury, Vice-Chancellor of Macquarie University, at a science graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall.

Professor Yerbury spoke about the lower participation rate of women in science and technology and of some of the reasons why this might be so.

Examples were given of the kinds of obstacles which women face, including some from Professor Yerbury's own life.

The harsher negative points which needed to be made were delivered with humor and restraint.

I was present at the ceremony as the guest of a friend who was graduating with Honors.

We had originally met through our membership of a minority group — mature-age, female science students.

We belonged to that group precisely because earlier in our lives we had experienced the very barriers described by Professor Yerbury.

It was therefore with great disappointment and a feeling of disbelief that I read to the remarks made by the Chancellor before he closed the proceedings.

He described women as being like Don Quixote, always "tilting at windmills", suggesting that the obstacles to women's greater participation in science and technology are figments of their imagination.

It was particularly ironic that he should make these remarks given that Professor Yerbury is the first and only woman Vice-Chancellor of an Australian University and that there was only one woman among the gathering of science academics on the dais.

It was also a great pity that the Chancellor chose a public occasion to make his remarks.

For many of the family members and friends of the administration here and only time that they had visited Monash.

If views expressed by the Chancellor were construed as being those of the university, a great disservice will have been done to the very substantial efforts which are being made at Monash to establish equal opportunity principles and practices.

While participation rates for young women in science studies at undergraduate level have risen there is a progressive decline as the study level increases.

A recent report by Patra Antonis on behalf of the Monash Association of Graduate Students (published in Monash Reporter, March 4) highlighted this decline at the level of progression to postgraduate study.

At Monash a much smaller proportion of women than men apply for postgraduate scholarships. The report also showed however that the success rate for women who did apply was greater than that for men.

The obstacle appears to be at the point of making the decision to apply.

The nature of this obstacle has not yet been determined but it is nonetheless real, as are the other barriers described by Professor Yerbury.

Genuine attempts must be made to break down these barriers to full participation by women in all aspects of science rather than to shrug them off as illusory.

It was at the prompting of the 1986 Committee of the Monash Association of Graduate Students that I have written this letter.

That committee fully shares the views which I have expressed.

Margaret Sloan
Project Officer
Monash Association of Graduate Students

Page 13
Women still opt for traditional jobs

Changes to recruitment procedures and the apprentice system could see more women employed in technical areas.

Suzanne Dillon, a Monash graduate who has just completed a research study into non-traditional jobs for women, says she is confident more employers will welcome women training for technical professions. However it still seems women themselves are opting for traditional career choices.

Dr Dillon claims while feminist concepts are broadly accepted among the young, girls fail to recognise how those ideas can apply to their own lives.

More than 2000 secondary school students, teachers and employers were interviewed and their thoughts collated into Dr Dillon’s book, *Jobs for the Girls — Why not Technical?*

The study revealed girls continue to choose “women’s jobs” because they fear it would not be possible to combine a technical career with other perceived obligations placed on women by society. The fears were not all on the part of the girls.

The study found boys also were concerned about the disruption of family life if girls were to enter their traditional domain.

Dr Dillon says boys interviewed for the book were openly hostile to the idea of girls competing for jobs in the technical area.

### From sea-bed to Down Under

*The becak (three-wheeled bicycle) is being rejected as a mode of transport in its homeland, Indonesia, because it “exploits people”. This jettisoned becak was on display for many weeks in the ground floor foyer of the Menzies Building. It was salvaged from the Indonesian seafar and brought to Australia for its novelty value. A restored becak will soon be on permanent display in the department of Indonesian and Malay.*

**Photo — Tony Miller.**

### Books Received

**Bond and beyond: The political career of a popular hero**

By Tony Bennett (Professor in Social and Cultural Theory, Griffith University) and Janet Woolacott (freelance writer).

Examines the image constructed in the Bond novels and films and as reflected in a wide range of other media forms. The Bond phenomenon is also used as a case study to explore key areas of current debate in cultural studies and literary theory.

Macmillan Australia, RRP $17.95

* * *

**Hazard or Pencey Deyton’s Crime: A sensational comic drama in three acts**

By Walter H. Cooper. Edited by Dennis Davison

Newly-found 19th century play, first produced at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, 15 July, 1872.

Monash Nineteenth-Century Drama Series No. 10

$3 from Dr Davison or the English department’s office.

### Adelaide appoints V-C

Professor Kevin Marjoribanks has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide.

He has been Acting Vice-Chancellor since the sudden death of Professor Don Stranks in August 1986.

Professor Marjoribanks was appointed to the Chair of Education at the University of Adelaide in 1975, from the University of Oxford.

Born in Sydney, he holds undergraduate degrees from the University of NSW (Mathematics) and the University of New England (Economics). He also has a Masters degree from Harvard University and a Doctorate from the University of Toronto.

His research interests are focused on the role of the family in education and the assessment of learning environments.

### New use for sports hall

During the Easter break the Sports and Recreation Centre’s hall was transformed into a roller skating rink for the 1987 Victorian championships.

Grandstand seating and barriers were installed and wired with an elaborate sound system to cater for artistic and speed skating events.

As well, the north-east car park was blocked off to provide an outdoor circuit for road-racing.

It was the first time the championships had been held outside a conventional rink, and the Victorian Chapter of the Australian Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters was delighted with the results.

Mr Harry Bracegirdle, laboratory manager in Physics, was special projects officer for the championships.

The “graswood” flooring surface was “not quite as grippy as some that the skaters were used to, but this did not greatly detract from the performances of some of Australia’s best skaters,” he said.

The only criticism raised was the short length of the skating surface (the rink was 36 x 24 metres). “However, there are plans to extend the hall to the north by another nine metres later this year, and this will provide an ideal area for future events.”

“With this in mind, the organisers hope that they will be invited to stage future championships at Monash and, perhaps, the national titles which are due to be held in Melbourne again in 1989,” Mr Bracegirdle said.
Air fares provided for US exchange

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Loga, has agreed to fund three return economy air fares to enable Monash students to take advantage of the Monash-University of California exchange scheme under which five Monash students may spend a year in California.

The existing scheme waives tuition fees, but fares and travel costs, totalled to about $11,000, are thought to be a deterrent to many students. The V-C is also offering three return air fares to enable staff members to take advantage of the exchange scheme.

The air fares offer will operate for a trial period of three years. Later it is hoped that the program will be sustained by funds from external donors. Anyone interested in taking up the offer or requiring further information should contact Annie Mennell on ext. 3011.

Two new overseas exchange schemes are expected to come into operation soon. Council has approved proposals for the establishment of links with the Universities of Illinois and Warsaw University.

The Indonesian scheme will be similar in most respects to the University of California program and will enable up to five Monash students to spend a year in the United States.

The Warsaw agreement will cater for three categories — undergraduate students nominated by the dean of the Faculty of the Social Sciences, who will spend up to a semester, or half a year in Warsaw; graduate students, who may be away for up to one academic year; and staff for shorter visits, with the possibility of visiting appointments.

Carroll Prize

Nominations have been called for the award of the Gernet H. Carroll Prize for musical productions staged between 1 October 1986 and 30 September 1987. Nominations close with the Assistant Registrar (Arts), Mr Alan Finch, on 30 September.

Science information bank

The Australian Academy of Science is planning to establish an Australian Science and Technology Information Service aimed at promoting public understanding of science and technology.

An announcing the project, the president of the Academy, Professor David Curtis, said that the service would encourage visible and closer links between scientists and technologists on the one hand and the general public, secondary schools, politicians and public servants on the other.

The service will start by gathering a databank, representative of working scientists and technologists in research institutions throughout Australia who are prepared to assist in communicating with the public, schools, politicians and public servants.

The Information Service has been planned by a working party convened by the Secretary (Physical Sciences) of the Academy, Professor Robert Crompton, and the executive director of the Academy, Professor David Street. The budget is $268,000 in the first year and it is proposed that the Academy will seek $100,000 from government sources.

"Seeding" commitment that would enable it to approach other potential supporters.

Further information about the service may be obtained from Dr Crompton (062) 49 2403, or Dr Peter Pockley, Public Affairs Adviser, University of New South Wales (02) 697 2886 or (02) 660 6363.

Greenpeace seeks volunteers

The Greenpeace Antarctic Base on Ross Island is seeking volunteers for its over-wintering team for 1988.

Commitment will extend from September 1987 to March 1989. There are vacancies for people qualified in the following areas:

- Medical doctor, experienced in emergency procedures. The successful candidate will be encouraged to extend his or her research with the aim of later publication.
- Radio, television, technician familiar with maintenance and repair of HF and VHIF communications systems. Satellite equipment and operating training will be provided.
- Diesel electric generator mechanic to service the fuel cells and Perkins diesel-powered vehicle and Perkins diesel generators.
- Biological scientist, preferably with knowledge of terrestrial biology and limnology. The successful candidate will be encouraged to research Antarctic coastal fish populations and the base's environmental impact.
- The above positions are open to men and women, and special consideration will be given to those who have previous Antarctic experience. Greenpeace will pay all expenses incurred in the name of the expedition.

Applications should be made in writing to Mr Trevor Daly, Greenpeace Australia, 1/787 George Street, Sydney, 2000.

Travel discounts

Student Travel Australia is offering discounts to staff and students.

It specialises in "unusual, flexible and interesting travel".

The STA office is located on the south side of the Union Building next to the Ladies' Hairdresser.

MAY DIARY

C.A.E. Music Dept. Adults $7, conc. $4.60.

EVENING CONCERT — "Waverley Music 87" — 7th Annual Secondary Schools Music Festival, sponsored by City of Waverley. 7.30pm. Admission free.

15: TRADITIONAL MUSIC CONCERT — Piano solo by Sally Mays. Works by Helen Cameron, Thart Stryy, Moya Henderson and Mauro Ravel. 1.15pm. Admission free.

18: EVENING CONCERT — Melb. Youth Choir with the Margaret Sutherland Strings and the John Antill Trust Band. Adults $7, conc. $4. Inquiries 614 2469.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, EXHIBITIONS

4: MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR — "A Coping With Multiculturalism"?, by the Archbishop of Melb., the Most Rev. Dr Peter Cope. Inquiries ext. 4254. Admission free.


Monash Reporter

The next issue will be published in the first week of June, 1987. Deadline for copy is Friday, May 22 and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos, etc.) should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly, Information Office, University Offices, or ring ext. 2085.
Bizarre ABC show spawns Monash offshoot

Theatre Sports, a successful new program on the ABC, may soon have a Monash cousin.

The Student Theatre group and Playbox (which holds the rights to the Theatre Sports name in Victoria) organised two workshops on campus last month for aspiring participants.

They learned how Theatre Sports games, including some rather bizarre ones not seen on television, were organised and run.

Participants in teams of four have no more than five minutes to construct and act out a play based on an introduction or a caption.

More than 120 students (and oodles of onlookers) participated in the two hour workshops.

Student Theatre's Ross Mollison said the group hoped to extend last month's activities and run the game on a competitive, weekly basis.

"Our ultimate aim is for a contest run in a similar fashion to the way Playbox does it, and with their support and approval," he said.

Interested students and staff should contact the Student Theatre, Union Building, ext. 3108.

Parents must push for children's theatre in community halls

Parents must lean on shire governments to make town halls and theatres available for productions designed for children, says Phil A'Vard, manager of the Alexander Theatre.

Mr A'Vard, who is also organiser of the highly successful children's theatre series, Saturday Club, said such halls were ideal places to introduce children to the theatre.

He believes children learn much more from theatre than is generally recognised.

Mr A'Vard returned recently from 10 weeks overseas on a Churchill Scholarship, during which he investigated theatre for children in Europe.

At a children's theatre seminar for teachers at the Alexander Theatre last month, he said children's theatre in Europe was highly organised and very well attended.

He emphasised the role teachers and the education departments play in these countries in nourishing the students' enthusiasm.

"In the eastern bloc countries, for example, it is mandatory for children to participate in theatre productions," he said.

More than 200 teachers, theatre administrators and drama students raised questions on how the links between schools and theatres can be forged and how teachers can promote drama.

Included in the day-long seminar was a special performance of The Inside Story, a Skylark Puppet and Mask Theatre production for children on the dangers of drug abuse.

The theatre group was given a $150,000 grant from the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse to mount the production.

It was one of the plays presented in the Alexander Theatre's 1987 season of performances for schools.

In addition to these, the Saturday Club, an annual series of six varying performances for children, runs from March to October.

Last year the club had more than 2400 members.