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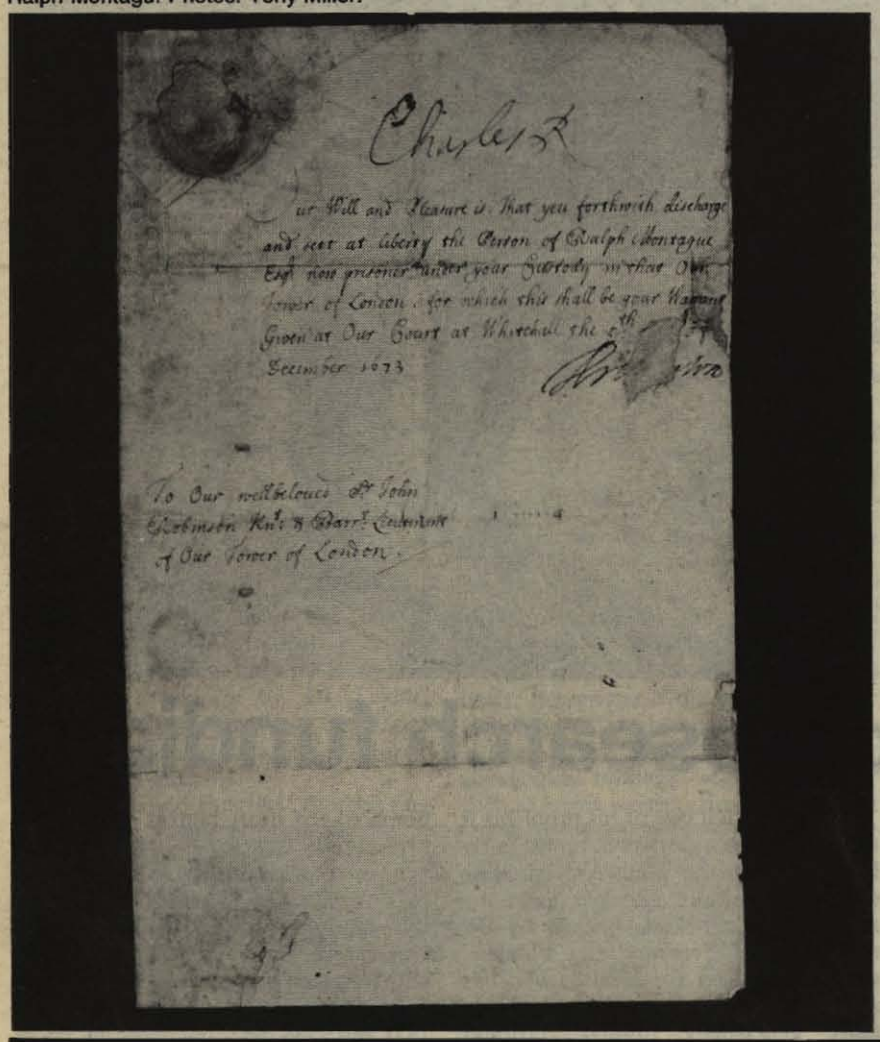


● Portrait from Journal of the King's Last Week on the Continent. Below: The release of Ralph Montagu. Photos: Tony Miller.

'Cheerfully hanged, drawn and quartered'

A 312-year-old document bearing the signature of Charles II of England is on display in the Monash Main Library.

The document directs the release of Ralph Montagu, who was sent to the Tower of London in 1673 for challenging the Duke of Buckingham in the King's Drawing Room.

It is among more than 60 exhibits from the Restoration period on show in the library until June 24 courtesy of an anonymous Melbourne private collector.

Nearly all of them were printed or written during the reign of Charles II, who entered London as king on May 29, 1660, though in Royalist eyes he had been king since the execution of his father on January 30, 1649.

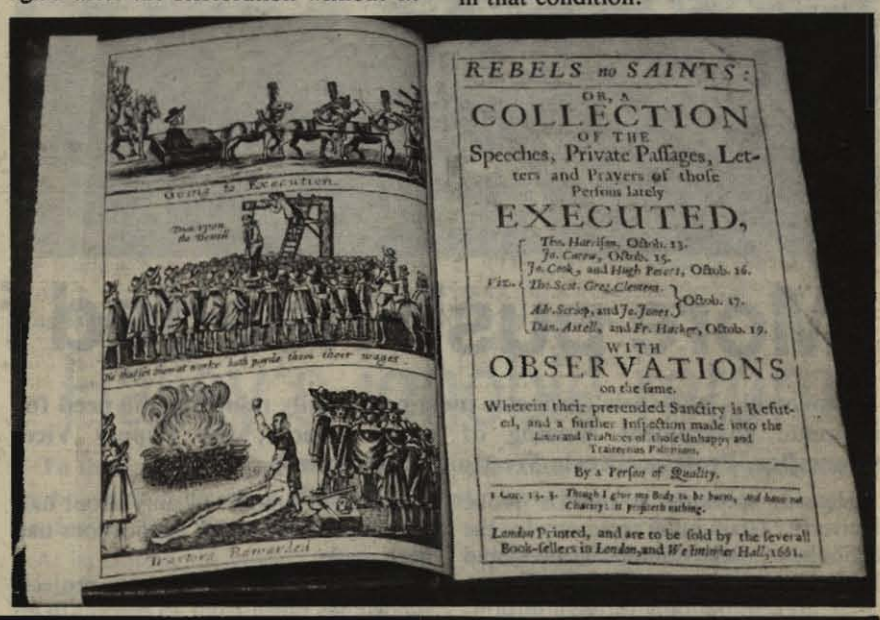
The exhibition is arranged in sequence, beginning with Prince Charles attempts to raise money to free his father, the Act prohibiting his proclamation as King.

Although his policy was to begin again after the Restoration without exacting revenge on republican sympathisers, the people actually responsible for the murder of his father could not be forgiven.

The Regicides in the days of their power (exhibit No. 22) was an authorisation for payment of money made in early 1649 and signed by men present at the trial of Charles I.

The Act of Oblivion 1660 (23) contains a proviso that nothing in it shall extend to pardon discharge or given any other benefit whatsoever to certain named people, including those who had signed the authorisation.

The Trial of the Regicides 1660 (27) is one of the best contemporary accounts of this event which led to Samuel Pepys' famous diary entry of October 13, 1660: "I went out to Charing Cross, to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition."



ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

Researchers state their case

Special feature begins page 5

Going down, down, down . . . on to the Monash rugby field

Every jump counts for Bill Kenny from POPS (Parachutists Over Phorty) who is climbing towards his 4000th sky-dive. With members of the Eagles stunt team he was happy to help out in a Monash Sky-diving Club spectacular one lunchtime last month. Although the original session had to be cancelled because of bad weather, the clouds parted just long enough on the second try to let the divers get through. Photos: Richard Crompton.

More push needed for research funding

Universities and their graduates must continually reinforce the need for adequate government funding of basic research, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold, said recently.

He was speaking at the La Trobe University Graduation ceremony for the Schools of Behavioural Sciences and Education on May 10.

He argued that only through informed lobbying by the scientific community could governments be kept aware of the long-term benefits of research.

Professor Westfold recounted lobbying efforts in 1975 when funding for the Australian Research Grants Scheme was cut from $9 million in 1975, to $3 million in 1976.

"Hard lessons were learned at that time, and because of recent events these same lessons need to be brought to attention again," he said.

For 1985 the ARGS had received a "mere" $23.88 million from the Commonwealth, he said.

As a result the grants committee could give limited support to only about half the projects for which applications had been made.

"The proportion of new projects funded has fallen from 46 percent to an all-time low of 26 percent.

"All this when for the first time in living memory Australia has had a Minister in the Science portfolio) Mr Barry Jones) who has good claims to understand what research is about and its value to the nation."

Following the outcry about the recent cuts, Mr. Jones blamed scientists and academics for their "wimpish lobbying".

"What the Minister was saying is that it was not entirely his fault," Professor Westfold said.

"He was signalling that he needed more help.

"I suspect that one of his problems is that the Science portfolio ranks fairly low down in the ministerial pecking order, much more knocked down by more senior ministers, backed by the mandarins of Treasury and Finance, than the Minister for Health, who has responsibility for the now consistently more generously funded National Health and Medical Research Council."

Professor Westfold said the reaction of academics and scientists to the 1975 cuts had been the opposite of "wimpish".

He described the behind-the-scenes lobbying which had gone on — including the hiccups, when it was discovered two days before a major protest meeting that only the Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader, not all MPs intended, had received invitations.

Professor Westfold said the importance of getting the research message through to the Public Servants who prepared the draft budget submissions became very clear.

"We resolved then that steps would have to be taken to remedy the almost total ignorance within the Ministry and Government bureaucracy as to what basic research is all about."

Professor Westfold said that between 1975 and 1984, with research funding at viable levels, complacency and "the feeling that research was now better understood" had set in.

But the 1984 cuts had dashed expectations of full recognition and support for research under Mr. Jones.

"The lesson for us is the need to apply continual reinforcement by the most effective means that can be brought to bear."

Professor Westfold urged the graduates to support the newly-established Federation of Australian Scientists and Technological Societies in its role as an educative and lobbying group for research.

Keeping spaghetti in suspense

Italy may have its spaghetti trees, but Monash can lay claim to some rare and extraordinary examples of the spaghetti bridge, a species previously unknown (or at least unrecorded) in the Southern Hemisphere.

Developed by **Professor Noel Murray** of Civil Engineering with the help and guidance of **Dr Donald Dalton** from Leeds University who made a brief visit to Monash late last year — the spaghetti bridge can be seen in a wide variety of its forms this week at the Bassett Theatre (E1) where prizes are being awarded to the best of the species.

The Great Spaghetti Bridge Competition of 1985 has been designed in all seriousness so that first-year engineering students can put their newly-learned theories into practice. It presents problems similar to those faced by an engineer in a remote area who had to build a bridge from untested local materials.

The bridges must be constructed only from wheat-based pasta and glue, and must carry a 900-gram trolley a half-metre across an articulated roadway with the total weight of the load upon the bridge being around 1600 grams.

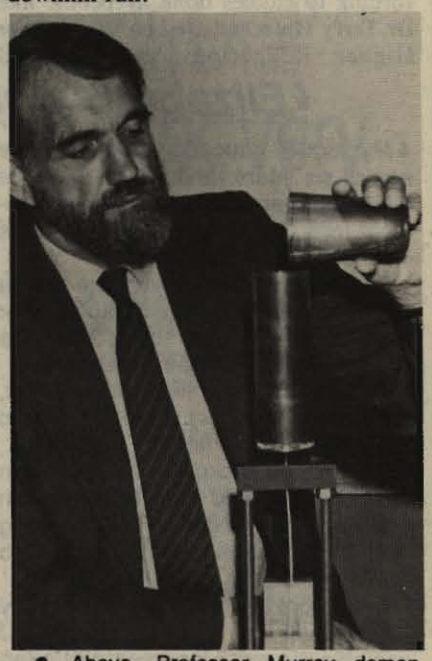
The lightest of the successful bridges will win, and a separate prize is being awarded to the most ingenious design which will be chosen with the assistance of consulting engineer, **Mr Milton Johnson.**

The students were told about the project in March and they have had to work in groups of three without outside assistance.

They have been advised to make sure their designs are symmetrical and the spaghetti fresh because there are no second chances — collapse means disqualification.

During the testing, which begins today, they must hand their bridges in for weighing and recording by staff members, and place them on the testing track.

Staff then release the trolley for its downhill run.



● Above, Professor Murray demonstrates the compression test in which struts of pasta are placed on a stepped wooden block and a metal can resting on top is gradually filled with lead shot to determine how the length affects the strength of struts. Any kind of pasta can be used for the bridges and each group of contestants must do their own testing for compression and tension. In the tension test, a piece of the chosen pasta is clipped into a hanger and a tin suspended from it filled with lead shot until the pasta fails. If it remains intact when the tin is full, it is likely to carry the forces of the bridge design.

● This simple bridge designed by Professor Murray and built from spaghetti, easily withstands the pressures of the articulated roadway and the weighted trolley.

Pursuit of knowledge is just a game

A new board game being developed by Monash staff may not be about to outsell *Trivial Pursuit*, but it involves a far more vital pursuit.

Called *Circulation*, it recreates the journey of a red blood cell around the body.

One of the game's inventors, senior lecturer in Physiology, **Dr Grahame Taylor**, said the game was designed to teach senior school students about the circulatory system.

It was developed by Dr Taylor, another Physiology lecturer, **Dr Caroline McMillen**, and Education lecturer, **Dr Margaret Brumby**.

Players have counters representing red blood cells which they move around the body from the heart.

Along the way they gain "oxygen points" for good behavior and encounter "brain wave" squares — sets of question cards which can be varied to suit the age of students using the game.

Having completed the trip back to the heart, the winner is the player who has gained most "oxygen points".

The game also has a strong sociological message — good behavior such as losing weight gains an extra turn but smoking means a lost turn," Dr Taylor says.

"The idea is to provide something to help teachers and education students."

Dr Taylor said the game had been tried out on HSC biology teachers at a conference at Monash in December, and many of their suggestions had been incorporated.

It still requires some redrafting and the team is hoping for support for the project from the National Heart Foundation.

Circulation is an example of the innovative work being done through a very small Monash program — Teaching Improvement Projects.

TIPs is administered by the Higher Education and Advisory Research Unit from a special annual grant of $6,000 from the Vice-Chancellor.

The maximum grant available is $750 and last year 15 projects were financed.

TIPs paid $350 towards the initial artwork on *Circulation* to get the project off the ground.

● Inventors Caroline McMillen, Grahame Taylor and Margaret Brumby test their new board-game, *Circulation*, for cameraman Tony Miller.

Halley's ignoble return

To the average person the 1985-86 appearance of Halley's Comet is likely to be something of a disappointment, according to Monash chemistry professor, Ron Brown.

At its closest, the comet, which only appears every 76 years, will pass further from Earth than at any other time in the past 2000 years.

So the spectacular cosmic event which has inspired everything from great works of art to mass panic might scarcely be visible, even at its brightest, to the unaided eye of the city dweller, Professor Brown said recently at Melbourne University.

But there was great excitement in the scientific community at its coming and preparations were being made worldwide for close scrutiny in the hope not only of improving our knowledge of comets but also of the origin of the solar system.

Professor Brown said that the most widely accepted idea of the nature of comets was the "dirty snowball" model — a nucleus composed of the same cosmic dust as that from which the solar system was formed, parts of which vaporise to form the visible coma and tail as the comet approaches the sun.

Four space probes, two already launched by the USSR and one each to be launched by the European and Japanese space agencies in July and August, are to pass as close as 1000km to the comet.

There will be vastly more observations on the comet made using earth-based instruments. The International Astronomical Union has set up a body, known as International Halley Watch (IHW), to co-ordinate these observations.

Education for late starters . . .

Some need to upgrade their qualifications, others to break out of established moulds.

But all so-called mature age students are confronted by some special pressures when they enter the brave new tertiary world.

Age itself is not a great problem, according to studies done by people like **Dr Terry Hore** and **Dr Leo West** of the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit at Monash but motivation is a different matter.

Often it must be strong enough to withstand criticism and complaints at home and on the work front from spouses, children and colleagues who are not only demanding their share of attention but reacting with hostility to what they perceive as a threat to themselves.

Nevertheless, mature students have proved a worthy addition to the tertiary sector and it seems they are here to stay.

Since they began appearing in significant numbers more than a decade ago, the system has adapted to their special needs.

But easier access to higher education does not mean easier acceptance of changing status.

In this letter to Hore and West, in response to their book, *Back to School: A guide for adults returning to study*, the author finds herself alienated from her former life, yet separate from the new world she is now educationally qualified to enter.

'Elizabeth's grandfather was at Oxford, mine worked in a salt mine.'

"My formal education began at the age of six years, and ended in grade eight at the age of 14. I found employment in a factory putting crown seals on sauce bottles.

The year of 1982 found me with a retired husband (considerably older than myself) five children, the youngest 13, and a job as a cleaner.

What led me to college is important, but a very long story and irrelevant to the subject of this letter.

My age and background didn't seem to matter. I passed the entrance exam and began my course the following year. It was like jumping blindfold into an alien universe.

Apart from being the oldest by many years (I still am, in all three levels) I was also the most ignorant, and often totally inexperienced at things the HSC students took for granted.

I could understand the essay questions, but what exactly was an essay like? There were so many skills I missed out on at school because of the war.

We didn't have luxuries like water paint, and I had never mixed the stuff in my life! The library overawed me totally, and I am only now beginning to be able to use the wonderful "Aladdins cave" of knowledge it contains.

By the middle of 1983, I had had enough.

I was tired and dispirited by the huge amount of criticism I was receiving from people who made sure they told me I was neglecting my family. As I was already having trouble with one of my daughters, this criticism fed my own guilt feelings.

As well as that, we were in financial trouble, which was really my fault. As my husband's superannuation was so low, I easily qualified for a TEAS allowance, but this didn't compensate for the loss of my wages.

My elderly parents didn't understand and were hoping I would "come to my senses", and I was getting so much thrust upon me at college that I couldn't cope.

It was all too much too quickly. I lost a lot of weight, and was hopelessly failing two subjects, one of which was music, which I didn't have the slightest knowledge of (except that C was the note nearest the lock on a piano!).

Then came a very wet morning, and as I rode my bike to college I was picked up by another student in her car. We put the bike in the boot and left it there on our arrival. Later when I returned to retrieve my bike, both it and the student's car were gone.

This was the last straw. I went to one of the lecturers to find the student's address, and ended up telling her I had had enough and was quitting.

I must have raved on for ages like an idiot. The lecturer was very kind and understanding, and it was because of her encouragement that I finished the year.

My marks wern't all that good, and I failed two subjects (out of 13) but I had qualified for Year 2.

The next year, 1984, was a total disaster. We were evicted from our home among other calamities, and I was forced to defer.

I am now back at college, doing year 2 of the primary teaching course plus the two subjects I failed from year one.

It is a heavy load and I am feeling the pressure already, I'm not sure I can handle it, but this is not my main problem.

The whole point of this letter is that I have alienated myself from everyone. I no longer belong anywhere; I am in limbo.

I thought my husband and children had changed because I had spent so much time away from them, but it is not they who have changed, it is me.

I feel I have moved away from my husband mentally. We have been married reasonably happily for nearly 25 years but now I find him narrow-minded and boring and he says the college has corrupted me and put a lot of stupid ideas in my head.

Things are very shaky, and it is my fault. I do think differently because I see things differently now. I didn't want this to happen, it just did.

Recently I met the old gang from the factory where I was a cleaner. They were friendly, but guarded, and I found I no longer had much to talk to them about.

My other friends are suffering from the same restraint as though I have contracted some weird disease from the college. They are no longer natural with me. Yet I don't belong to the other lot either.

Elizabeth's grandfather was at Oxford, mine was working in a salt works at the age of 11.

My age sets me aside to some extent, as I am nearly 30 years older than most of the students, but this is not the problem.

It is a social type of thing which I can't put into words. I am constantly aware of the huge gap in my education, and have to think before I speak because I am very aware that if I don't think, I don't talk "proper".

If I could speak as I write I would be more comfortable, but putting something on paper is easier than trying to talk to those above me.

I get tongue-tied and end up saying something really stupid and irrelevant. I will never belong to "them", they are too far above me, yet I cannot go backward, for how can I unlearn? I am gaining ground education-wise; in the beginning I couldn't understand a lot of some lectures because of unfamiliar words. I used to write them down and learn the meanings, then when confronted with that word again I would mentally translate it into its meaning.

During a lecture at the beginning of this year, I made a most sensational discovery. I was no longer translating, I was simply hearing and understanding!!!

I wanted to rush out and tell someone, but who in the world would understand?

I am trying to be a real person, but I still feel like a cleaning woman, no matter how many new words I learn.

Yet my old friends, relatives and workmates have closed ranks and shut me out.

Lately I have been suffering terrible bouts of depression, wishing I had never even heard of the college and had never set foot in it.

Yet I love the college. It has given me what I think I have been starving for — knowledge."

★ ★ ★

Dr Hore, the director of HEARU, says many mature-age students, especially women, feel the turmoils expressed in this letter.

"The problem is to identify the people concerned; they feel very much alone and think they're going crazy, but their feelings are quite normal," he says.

"One way to cope is to gather people around you who are in the same boat, or to consult student counsellors.

"The important thing is to come into the open about your feelings and find someone to talk to."

The Part Time and Mature Students Association at Monash can be contacted through the Union letterbox or through Clubs and Societies, ext. 3144 or 3241.

. . . and beginners

• Scotsman, Tom Gourdie, who devised the writing style now being introduced into Victorian schools, demonstrates the correct hand movements to prep pupils at the Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children. Mr Gourdie, who gave the demonstrations at the invitation of the centre's director, Professor Marie Neale, spent several weeks in Australia last month. Photo: Richard Crompton.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

Are we maltreating possums?

An unannounced visit to Monash early this month by RSPCA inspectors threw the University into a public controversy over animal experimentation.

During the visit on May 1, the inspectors asked to be shown around the animal house in the department of Physiology. In the absence of a staff member to guide them, they were introduced to **Dr Jim Adams**, director of Animal Services, who took them through the Central Animal House.

He later offered to show them the Physiology animal house but they declined because they said they had another appointment.

Six days later, the president of the Victorian branch of the RSPCA, **Dr Hugh Wirth**, said on a radio talkback program that possums held in the department were being mistreated, and that the inspectors had been denied access to the Physiology animal house.

He invited the public to join in a protest against animal experimentation, to be held outside the University on May 10 and 11.

Professor Roger Short from Physiology, who was acting as spokesman on animal experimentation for the University at the time, responded to Dr Wirth's allegations in two television interviews, heavily-edited excerpts of which were shown on May 9, 10 and 11.

At the same time, the poorly-attended demonstration against animal experimentation drew media attention unfavorable to the University.

Council has since lodged an official complaint with the media organisations expressing its "grave disquiet at the false claims and distortion of facts that had occurred on television and in the press" concerning experiments involving the use of possums.

On Friday, May 17, Dr Wirth, accompanied by the Victorian director of the RSPCA, **Mr Peter Barber**, and two inspectors, visited the department of Physiology, where Dr Wirth declined an opportunity to inspect the Animal House.

He was subsequently reported in the press as having said that he was denied admission, but that the inspectors had been conducted over the facility and would be reporting on the conditions they had found.

In this and the following pages, *Monash Reporter* presents some views about animal experimentation from people involved.

● Dr Jim Adams, director of Animal Services, disturbs a sleepy possum in the department of Physiology's animal house. During daylight hours the possums sleep in plastic rubbish bins suspended from the ceiling of their wire enclosure. They can enter or leave the bins at will. Photos: Tony Miller.

'Trivial' work very relevant

Melbourne University's Professor Graeme Clark, the developer of the bionic ear, has come out strongly in support of research into the hearing of possums carried out by Dr Lindsay Aitken in the Monash Department of Physiology.

Far from this work being "trivial", as it was termed by the Victorian president of the RSPCA, **Dr Hugh Wirth**, it had relevance to the treatment of human hearing problems and involved research of a high calibre, Professor Clark said.

In an open letter to critics of research involving possums, Dr Aitkin and **Dr Magda Weiss***, both senior lecturers in the Department of Physiology, said two principal research projects had been carried out using brushtail possums.

"One study, completed more than two years ago, concerns the brain mechanisms involved in the processing of sounds by possums.

"In the eight years of research on this subject (1975-1983), approximately 60 possums in toto have been used.

"All have been anaesthetised deeply for the entire duration of the experiments, and killed at the conclusion with an overdose of anaesthetic.

"Research of this type is vital for our understanding of the basic brain processes involved in normal hearing and deafness in all animals, including man.

"Another project, which is still continuing, examines the hormones being produced by the various glands of possums.

"These animals are also deeply anaesthetised and various hormone-producing organs are removed before the animals are killed with an overdose of anaesthetic.

"This research provides us with information about marsupial evolution and their adaptation to the environment, in addition to furthering our knowledge about the functions of hormones.

"Approximately 20-25 animals are being used per year in this study.

"These research projects are important, both for the immediate acquisition of fundamental knowledge of the various ways in which the living body functions and also because their findings may have ultimate clinical significance.

"The possum has been used as a representative marsupial species because it is very common in the Melbourne area (indeed, it reaches pest proportions in some areas), and it is relatively easy to house comfortably in animal houses."

**Dr Weiss is involved in the hormonal study.*

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION -

Professor Roger Short

Professor Roger Short, Department of Physiology, was acting as spokesman on animal experimentation for the University when the controversy over the possums broke out.

Professor Short says allegations made by Dr Wirth during a talk-back program on Radio 3LO on May 6 were as follows:

- that the issue before the RSPCA was the use of native animals, possums, koalas, echidnas, wombats, kangaroos and wallabies in research.
- the Department of Physiology was mis-treating possums held in captivity.
- his inspectors had been to Monash the previous week, and the first department they had called on was the Medical School, where they were welcomed with open arms, and found the facilities excellent. They then went to the Department of Physiology, where they had to disguise themselves as students to get in. Ultimately they were "sprung", but they had seen the wire cages, buckets and garbage bins in which it is alleged the possums are kept.
- the main research was related to the ability of possums to hear, and the research had established that possums could hear very well, surprise, surprise.

This was 10 years' work, costing something like 100 possums per annum, and did not abide by the code of ethics on animal experimentation.

These allegations are all without foundation, Professor Short says.

"The story about the initial visit is completely incorrect. The possums (13) are kept in a large room, which has plastic buckets suspended from the ceiling which serve as nest boxes during the daytime.

"These have proved to be an ideal and hygienic way of raising possums in the laboratory, simulating their natural arboreal environment, and at no time are the animals ever confined to these buckets against their will.

"The **total** number of possums used for "hearing research" between the years 1975-1983 has been only 60.

No further research in this area has been conducted since mid 1983.

"The work is performed on fully anaesthetised animals, which are killed under the anaesthetic at the termination of the experiment.

"Thus no cruelty, pain or suffering can possibly be involved in the experimental procedures. The experiments conform in every respect to the CSIRO / NH & MRC guidelines for ethics in animal experimentation, and without Ethical Committee approval, no research grant would have been awarded.

"As to the charge that this work is "trivial", it has been well funded by outside research grants from the Australian Research Grants Committee which are highly competitive and subject to peer review of the scientific objectives.

"The results of this work have been published in the most prestigious international scientific journals including *Brain Research 150*, 29-44 (1978), *Journal of Experimental Zoology 209*, 317-322 (1979), *Hearing Research 7*, 1-11 (1982), and *Brain, Behavior and Evolution 22*, 75-88 (1983).

Professor Short said although he had been at pains to point out to interviewers why the possums were given buckets for sleeping quarters, and that the experiments were all done under full anaesthesia at all times, the media chose not to present these facts but rather to inflame the controversy.

"The only way that public fears will be allayed, and research workers protected from harassment and provided with the intellectual freedom to pursue fundamental research, is to establish a Federal Inspectorate of suitably qualified individuals who have freedom of access to animal experimental areas at all times," he said.

Dr Jim Adams

Veterinarian Dr Jim Adams is the di years has been the production of anim as conflicting with his

"My full-time work for the past 10 years has been the production of animals for other people to conduct experiments on.

It is logical that at some point I must have sat down and worked out my position.

It would be immoral if I didn't stop to think: do I wish to participate in this activity?

I happen to be doing this job because I believe in it and, more than that, because I believe it should be done properly.

From my point of view and that of people I work with, it's not a question of animal experimentation yes-or-no.

We believe animal experimentation is justified if it is conducted scientifically.

Don't judge scientists on the basis of whether they do or do not use animals in their experiments, but judge them on the basis of how they use the animals.

When they set up an animal-based experiment, are they controlling all the relevant variables? If not, the animals are not being used properly.

In the design of their experiment, is every consideration given to the welfare of the animal?

Generally these two objectives are not exclusive, or there's no conflict.

For scientific reasons you must control the diet of the animal; you must know what is going on where the animal is concerned.

If it's not healthy and well- you in the experiment; you ob data and therefore the animal all.

Are the people involved in callous and insensiti of the a

The vast majority of scienti who live next door and they'v couple of kids.

They just happen to work their work is research and the

The idea of their becoming welfare of animals is nonsense

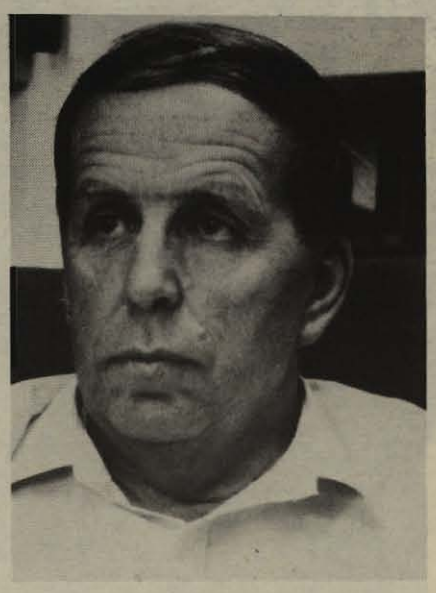
Age and living make you mc of the sanctity of life.

I'm a trained veterinarian. I older I find it personally more reactions are stronger.

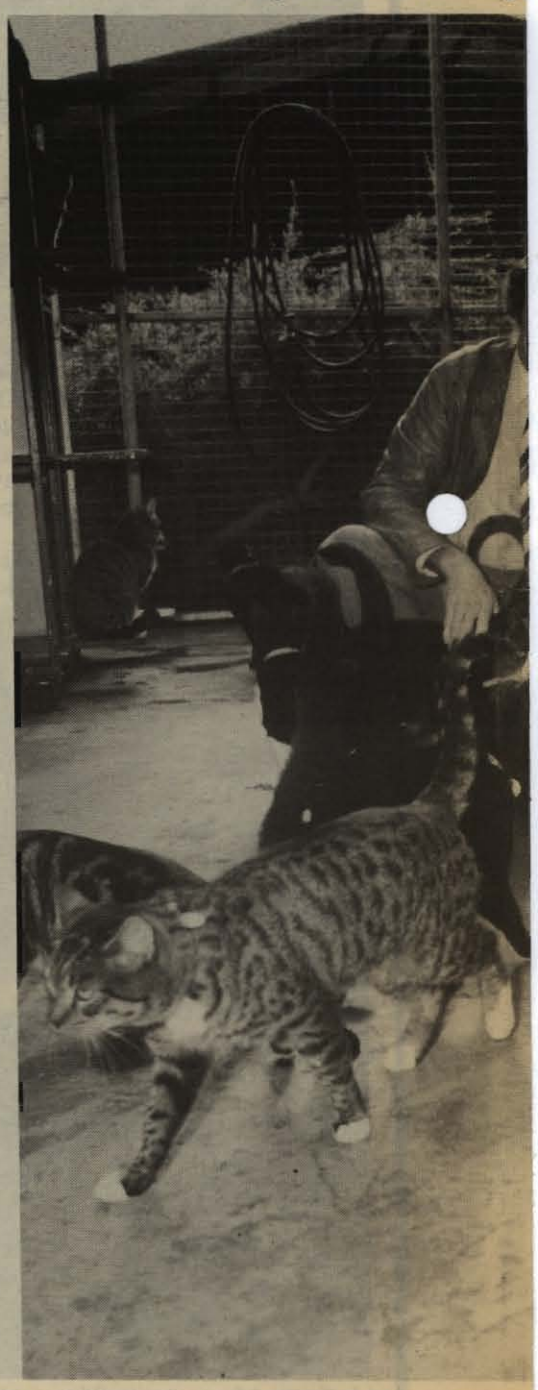
What I am saying is that as formance does not make one

For a lot of resear s ther flict. They don't like using ani it.

They care about animals ju



● Roger Short



● Tom cats — born and raised in the Central A animals are in perfect condition and very friendly

● These sheep live in large, comfortable yards in an airy shed in the Central Animal House..

— SOME PERSONAL VIEWS

lirector of Animal Services at Monash. His full-time work for the past 10 imals for other people to conduct experiments on. He does not see this task is concern for the health and welfare of animals in general.

ll-cared for then it's no use to bviously can't get unequivocal al should not have been used at

in animal experimentation tive to the sufferings animals?

ntists are just ordinary people 've got a cat and a dog and a

k in a university and part of ney happen to use animals. g callous and insensitive to the ise.
nore sensitive and appreciative

I grew up on a farm. As I get re difficult to kill animals; my

association and repetitive per- e callous or less sensitive. ere's es ially a moral con- nimals; they don't want to do

just as much as anybody else

but objectively and scientifically they know this is the best way to test a hypothesis.

What are the chances of a compromise between those who believe animal experimentation should be totally abolished and those who believe it is necessary?

The big problem has been that people totally opposed to animal experimentation declared war on it and the first casualty in all war is the truth.

By being extreme they were the main cause of the polarisation of the debate which is playing right into the hands of the scientific body in general.

The medical scientists were able to adopt an ivory tower approach and write their detractors off as irrational ratbags.

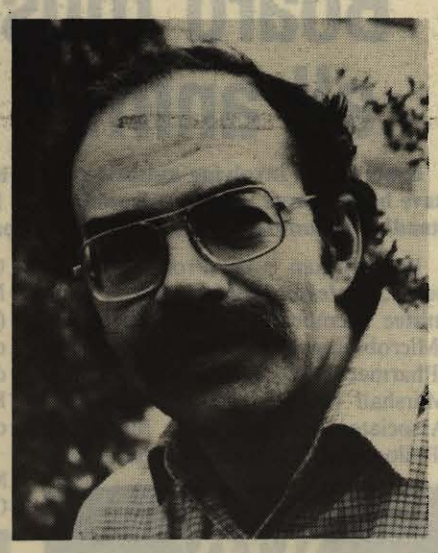
They did not have to do anything about the animals or the manner in which they were used; there was no moral shift at all.

In the meantime, hundreds and thousands — millions — of animals have been used and are being used each year.

Let the debate for-and-against go on, but in the meantime there should be another whole debate: that is, how are the animals being used?

Then you can put the scientists in a position where they are judged by their own standards.

al Animal House — cluster around Jim Adams. The dly to strangers.



● Peter Singer

Professor Peter Singer

Professor Peter Singer, director of the Centre for Human Bioethics at Monash and professor of Philosophy, is president of the Victorian branch of Animal Liberation, national patron of Animal Liberation in Australia, a member of the CSIRO's advisory committee on the ethics of animal experimentation and vice-president of the Australian Federation of Animal Societies, an umbrella organisation for about 50 animal welfare groups.

In response to the question: Do you think that all animal experimentation should cease? he said:

"I don't see it as realistic to hope for the total abolition of animal experimentation in the foreseeable future, so the question becomes: what experiments will be done and how will they be conducted?

There are probably some experiments being carried out which should not be carried out and others which could be carried out with greater concern for the animals.

When I say I expect it to continue, what I'm really making is a political assessment.

I'm saying that I think there will be a hard-core of research where the community is still going to believe animal experimentation is worthwhile because they are going to be told that their own chances of surviving cancer or a heart attack will be reduced by this research being carried out.

Animal experimentation has become part of our way of carrying out science and research and it's a very large institution. No doubt there are certain things which we could not find out or certainly would not find out so soon if we were not to use animals.

For these reasons I can't see any government in the foreseeable future prohibiting animal experimentation in toto; the most that I think it might do is regulate and control animal experimentation so that only the most essential experiments are carried out and that they are done in the most humane manner possible.

Were you involved in the controversy over the possum experiments?

I had nothing to do with the controversy over the possums; I knew nothing about these particular experiments and I still know nothing about them.

But on the general issue of animal experimentation I have urged the public to consider the ethical issues involved in the way we treat animals, and I think this has had a very salutary effect.

People are starting to change. A few years ago they didn't think much about the ethics of what they were doing with animals.

The changes haven't gone nearly far enough in my view, but there's much greater awareness in many organisations like the CSIRO, for instance, which now has animal experimentation ethics committees with people from outside the organisation represented on them.

Until people started seeing animals as really mattering there was no hope of making any kind of change.

What restrictions in animal experimentation interfere with the pursuit of knowledge?

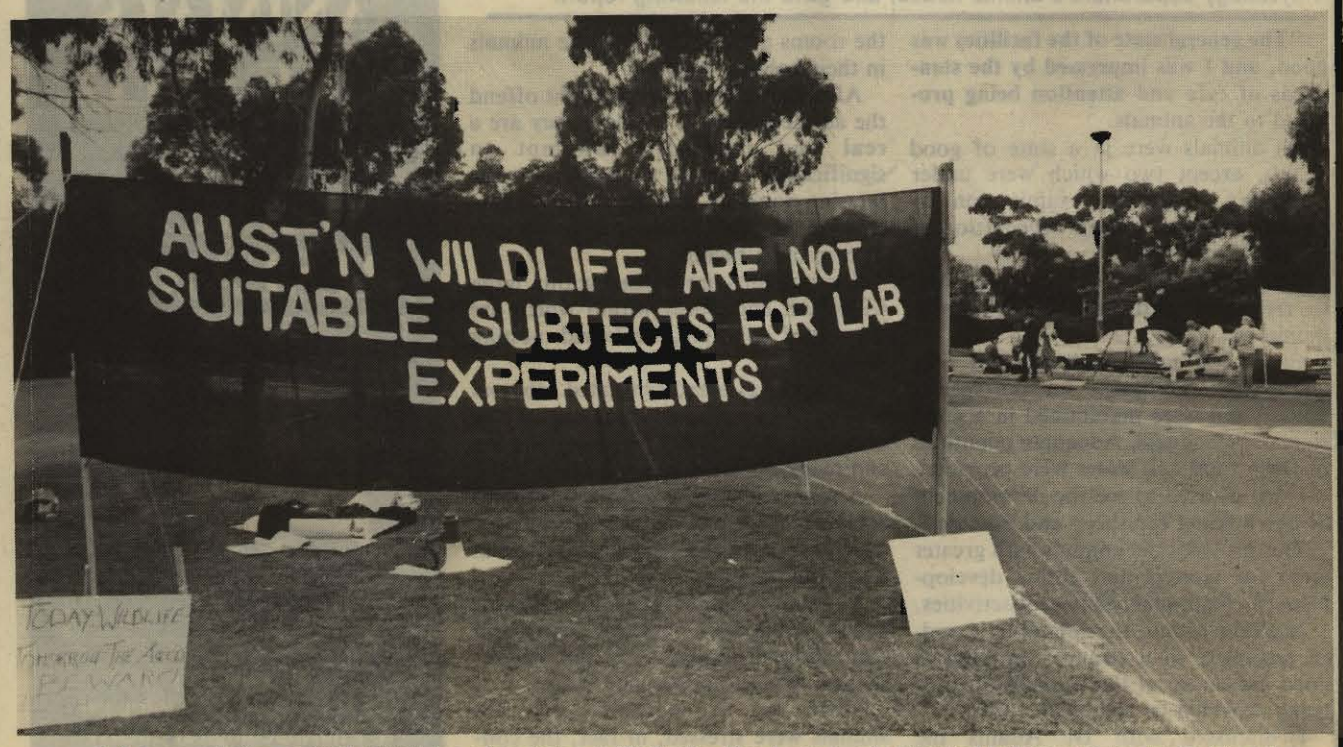
It's easy to talk about the importance of pursuing science and knowledge and that as a university we are in the business of pursuing knowledge.

I accept that but I think we all also accept that there are certain constraints on how we pursue knowledge.

Our ethical restraints have to include the suffering of animals just as they already include the sufferings of humans.

It's not a question of whether we pursue knowledge or not.

The question is where do we draw the line and how do we regulate it?



● A demonstration against animal experimentation in Wellington Road was poorly attended but drew some media interest.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

Medical science tots up its gains

The following short list of significant medical and veterinary advances which have been made possible through the application of animal experimentation has been drawn up by *Professor Athol Lykke*, head of the University of New South Wales' School of Pathology:

1. Local anaesthetics.
2. Modern inhalant anaesthetics which are not inflammable, e.g. Trilene and Halothane.
3. Modern injectable anaesthetics, e.g. Pentothal and the muscle relaxant Scoline which have made major operations simpler and safer.
4. Discovery of insulin and the synthesis of insulins for the control of diabetes.
5. Vaccination for distemper, canine hepatitis and herpes.
6. Discovery of the sex hormones for replacement therapy and for use in the contraceptive pill.
7. Diphtheria vaccine — the disease is potentially eradicable.
8. Tetanus, cholera and typhoid vaccination.
9. Antibiotics and infection-control agents: Sulphonamide, Penicillins, Tetracyclines, Anti-tuberculous agents and antimalerials. Polio vaccines as well as smallpox vaccines which have virtually eradicated these two diseases.
10. Discovery and use of Vitamins A, B_1, B_2, E, D and K as well as Vitamin B_{12} and Folic Acid.
11. Thyroid hormone discovery and use of hormone for treatment of myxoedema and use of thyroid antagonists for treatment of thyrotoxicosis.
12. Development of Antihistamine.
13. Control of hypertension with diuretics and hypotensive agents such as beta blockers.
14. Cephalosporins — antibiotic drugs.
15. Prostaglandins and antagonists plus anticoagulants in control of clot formation.
16. Antischistosomes — drugs for treating bilharzia, an endemic disease in Africa.
17. Anti-depressants and tranquillizers for use in psychiatric illness.
18. Leukaemia and cancer control by drug therapy.
19. Development of monoclonal technology applied to diagnostic technology for a vast array of diseases.
20. Biotechnology in general sewage control, alcohol for fuel.
21. Development of kidney grafting: saving of public expense of an estimated $1,000,000 annually in NSW alone.
22. Open heart surgery and the recent development of coronary artery grafting and boring out of obstructed arteries in heart.
23. Cardiac transplantation and liver transplantation made possible only by advances in understanding and control of tissue rejection, e.g. by Cyclosporin A.
24. Development of metal, plastic and ceramic implants for more rapid healing of fractures and replacement of heart valves.
25. Development of contact lenses, removal of lens for cataract and artificial lens replacement.

— Courtesy of UNIKEN

Impressed by standards

In the wake of the recent controversy over the use and handling of possums at Monash, Dr Margaret Rose, a veterinarian and project scientist at the University of New South Wales (and a member of CSIRO's advisory committee on the ethics of animal experimentation) was invited to inspect the Physiology department's animal house, and gave the following report:

"The general state of the facilities was good, and I was impressed by the standards of care and attention being provided to the animals.

All animals were in a state of good health, except two which were under veterinary treatment; examination of records indicated prompt recognition of the problem by staff.

They were obviously responding well to treatment and were being closely monitored.

Cages and compounds were of adequate size and design for the species housed and were maintained in a good state of cleanliness. Adequate quantities of fresh food and water were provided.

I was pleased to see the development of pen holding for sheep and possums.

This provides the animals with greater areas for exercise and allows development of communal behavioral activities.

In all the rooms, the animals responded positively to a stranger entering, a good indication of the standard of care being provided by technical staff.

I discussed with Dr Adams the possum holding facility and I entered the rooms and observed all the animals in their holding boxes.

Although these facilities might offend the aesthetic purist, I believe they are a real and innovative attempt to significantly improve the conditions for housing possums, and are infinitely better than the restrictive caging conditions used in most facilities.

The possums are housed within large wire-mesh enclosures within which are suspended multiple, darkened nesting boxes.

Thus, exercise and simulated arboreal nesting area are provided, whilst the design of this facility permits cleaning and ready observation of animals.

A very real attempt has been made to achieve simulated natural conditions which can be realistically maintained in a research facility.

All the possums were in excellent health, some were suckling young and they showed neither fear nor apprehension when I approached them.

There was no indication that the animals were stressed, in fact, the contrary was true."

● Playful rabbits at the Central Animal House. Dr Jim Adams, pictured, says the mesh stands in the rabbit pens are used to hold food but the animals crawl inside them because they like to feel confined as they would do in burrows in the wild.

Board must approve all animal research

Experiments involving animals cannot be performed at Monash unless they have been cleared with the Committee on Ethics in Animal Experimentation, a standing committee of the Professorial Board.

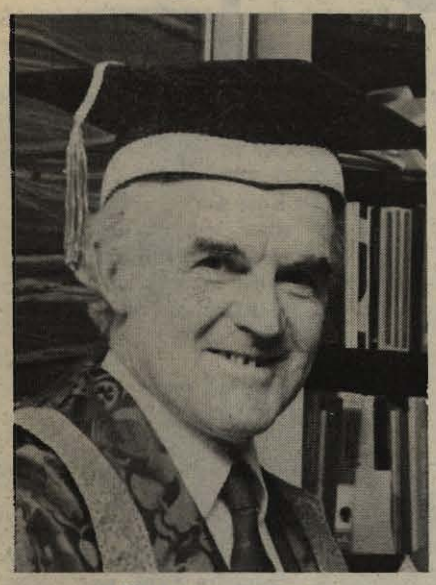
Its chairman is the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan, and committee members are Dr Ben Adler (Microbiology), Professor Alan Boura (Pharmacology), Professor Vernon Marshall (Prince Henry's Hospital), Associate Professor John McGechie (Philosophy), Emeritus Professor Hector Monro (Council member), Dr John Nelson (Zoology), Mr Tony Pagone (Law), Professor Roger Short (Physiology) and the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Animal Services, Professor David de Kretser (Anatomy).

The secretary of the committee is Mrs Joan Dawson, Academic Services Officer, Registrar's Office.

Brochures available to public

The Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society has prepared this pamphlet, left, and a detailed booklet, to provide information for the public about animal experimentation. They include comments on benefits, future needs, alternative possibilities and safeguards. Copies of these publications can be obtained by writing to the society at PO Box 1807Q, Melbourne, 3001.

More talk, please, on nuclear war



• Mr Justice McGarvie

Graduates had a special responsibility to tackle community issues, said the Chancellor of La Trobe University, Mr Justice McGarvie.

The community needed its university-educated people to involve themselves actively, particularly on such fundamental questions as the best ways of reducing the risk of nuclear war.

"There is an immense need for educated people throughout the world to take this subject off the list that is never mentioned in polite company," he said during an Education, Law and Medicine graduation ceremony at Monash last month.

"It is important for it to be discussed and considered and to have solutions sought by intellictual leaders in an atmosphere as free as possible from emotion and partisan bias."

Mr Justice McGarvie said the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a group formed in 1981 in Virginia, USA, through the efforts of two academics, was an outstanding example of the practical steps professionals could take to bring their energies to bear on the problem.

But while graduates had responsibilities to the community, they could not expect that the shouldering of such responsibilities would bring them popularity.

"Teachers tend to be resented because they do not turn students into more perfect beings than their families produced.

"In a community based on the rule of law, almost every community activity involves reliance on lawyers. People resent that dependence.

"It has recently been said that doctors are unpopular because people resent dependence on them for health and life," he said.

"No doubt there are other reasons for community resentment of those of the university education professions and disciplines.

"In my own profession, law, I do not doubt that obscurity of language does the profession much harm. I must confess that whenever I hear lawyers explaining a concept in stilted obscure language, particularly if they crowd in technical terms and Latin phrases, I usually suspect that they are aware that they do not understand the topic and are most desirous of concealing that fact.

"If understood, our law can be well explained in clear basic English. Lawyers should look more to the skills of journalists and less to the incantations of conveyancers."

GRADUATE NEWSMAKERS

Mooters move on

The fledgling Monash mooting team grew to its full strength through the efforts of Jonathan Slonim and his fellows, but it will be up to a new group of law students to continue the tradition.

The team's near-victory in the finals of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in New York a short time ago was the swan-song for Jonathan and for several other team members who graduated last month as Bachelor of Laws.

Though technically eligible to compete for another year, Jonathan has had enough.

"After seven days a week for six months doing nothing but this, it's time for someone else to take over," he says.

It's been hard work, but well worthwhile.

"There are lots of benefits for those going to the Bar and mooting undoubtedly improves your job prospects."

After winning the Australian finals in Canberra — when Jonathan was adjudged best oralist — the team, coached by senior lecturer, **Mr Harry Reicher,** competed in a field of 63 nations in New York and was defeated in the final by Singapore.

Other team members who graduated at the May 8 ceremony were **Alan Swanwick,** LL.B (Hons.), and **Andrew Hamlyn-Harris,** co-winners of the Sir Charles Lowe Prize, and **Jennifer Lalor.**

The remaining team members are **John Jarrett, Kate Schneeburger** and **Carmel Bianchi.**

• From left: Jennifer Lalor, Mrs Sadie Slonim (who accompanied the mooters to New York as a "Jessup mother"), Andrew Hamlyn-Harris, Jonathan Slonim and Alan Swanwick.

First Special Ed specialists

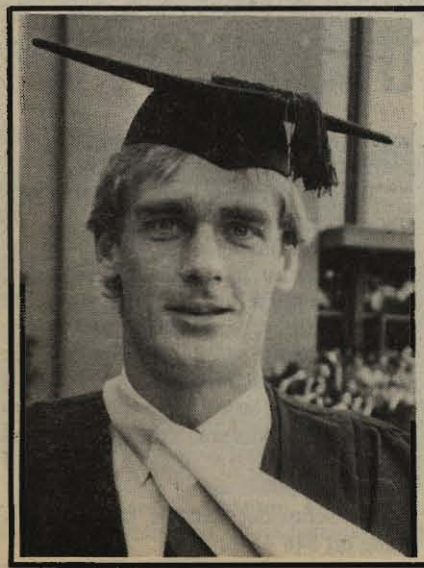
The first two graduates in Australia to be awarded Bachelors, Masters and Doctoral degrees specifically in the Special Education field received their Ph.Ds at the Education, Law and Medicine graduation last month.

Dr Peter Heggart and **Dr Frank Sofo** were supervised during their candidatures by **Dr Peter Edwards,** senior lecturer in Education. They were part of the initial Monash intake for the degree of Bachelor of Special Education in 1976.

Both have done extensive work with special children — the gifted disabled and retarded — and have helped to establish highly specialised learning centres for children who are handicapped or whose education is at risk.

They are now lecturers in Special Education: Dr Sofo at Signadou College in Camberra, and Dr Heggart at the Western Australian College of Advanced Education.

• Dr Peter Heggart, second from left, and Dr Frank Sofo, with their Ph.D supervisor, Dr Peter Edwards, left, and the Dean of Education, Professor Peter Fensham.



League footballers make news in Melbourne even when their achievements are at the opposite end of the brawn-brain spectrum.

So when dual Brownlow medallist and Melbourne ruckman, Peter Moore, was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree last month, he must have been one of the few Monash graduates to have the occasion marked with a front-page picture in The Sun.

He was also interviewed on television and radio, where it was suggested he might eventually use his knowledge of the law to work in the football area, helping players and clubs arrange suitable contracts.

Moore, 29, has been studying at Monash for six years and is now working for a legal firm in the city.

• Artist Roger Kemp, second from left, with the Dean of Arts, Professor Legge, the Chancellor, Sir George Lush, the director of the National Gallery, Mr Patrick McCaughey and the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, pictured after the Arts Graduation last month. Mr McCaughey gave the occasional address and Roger Kemp was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Engineering software is Australian first

Monash has become the first University outside the US to be given a sophisticated computer assisted engineering design package developed for the General Electric Corporation.

The $100,000 software package, Integrated Design Engineering Analysis Software (I-DEAS), allows structures to be designed from scratch on a computer terminal and then tested to see how they react to loads and vibration.

The gift of the software was negotiated by **Dr Len Koss** of Mechanical Engineering while he was on study leave at the company which developed the package, Structural Dynamics Research Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In order to gain access to the software the university had to sign an agreement which stated among other things that the software was to be used only for teaching, research and interaction with industry and was subject to US export controls.

A number of American universities, including Michigan Technological University and The Ohio State University have been given the package under a similar agreement.

Dr Koss said he expected I-DEAS to be introduced into the classroom later this year, but first a staff team of four or five would have to be formed to become expert in the various routines of what was an extremely complex package.

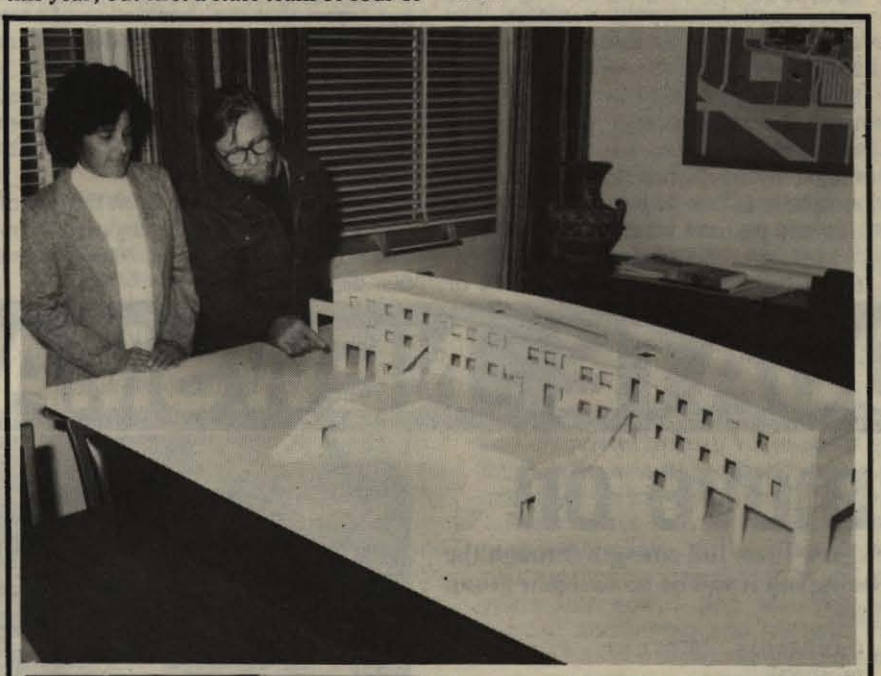
"Twenty-five years ago an engineering student graduated with a slide rule, a T-square and some handbooks, but tools have changed completely since then.

"To do design now you don't need those things. Students have to be taught to use the modern tools properly," he said.

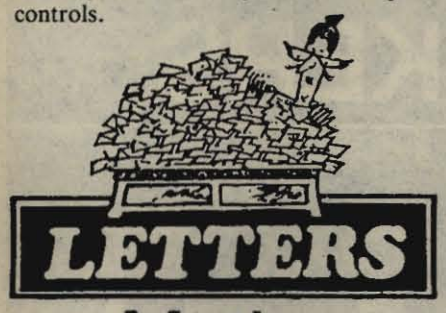
Research areas in which the I-DEAS package is likely to be useful are the design of offshore structures for wave interaction and the design of machinery for noise reduction.

"It's cheaper to test these things on the computer than carry out experiments," Dr Koss said.

He said some local industries had already expressed interest in the I-DEAS package and that he was scheduled to talk to the CSIRO about what it could do.



● Mrs Rena Martin, left, wife of the Vice-Chancellor, is patron of the Monash Book Fair which will be held in October to raise funds for the new Art Gallery. The gallery will be housed in the multi-disciplinary centre, to be built on the site between the Law School and the Alexander Theatre. Two other tenants will be the Aboriginal Research Centre and the Graduate School of Environmental Science. Ms Glenda Noone from the centre and Dr Tim Ealey, director of the graduate school, are pictured, above, in the Vice-Chancellor's office inspecting a model of the new building. Photos: Tony Miller.



Maths tutors not on staff

With regard to the article entitled "Women prove their worth in the 'male' maths field" which appeared in last month's *Monash Reporter*, we, the undersigned, being the six second-year tutors referred to, wish to point out some errors in emphasis which make the article a little misleading.

First of all, while we do in fact tutor second year students as was mentioned (as well as first and third years) we are not "talented young female staff" members or any other variety of staff member (except Rosemary Mardling).

We are "talented young female" post-graduate research students who also happen to tutor undergraduate students for a few hours per week in order to supplement our research scholarship allowances.

We recognise the good intentions of the writer of the article in question in attempting to highlight the admirable attitude of the Applied Maths section towards the encouragement of its female students.

However, to depict us as full-time tutors, as was implied, rather than graduate students, defeats that purpose somewhat.

Finally, in the interests of balance and equality, we would like to point out that the Applied Maths section also boasts many "talented young **male**" post-graduate students — namely, Craig Bishop, Leigh Brookshaw, Paul Cleary, Allan DeVille, Gary Dietachmayer, Peter Fox, Mark Hickman, John Lopez, Sanjay Ramedevan, Michael Reeder, Stewart Robinson, Greg Roff, Imre Szeredi, Paul Thomas, Saulius Varnas and Nick Yannios.

Anne Becker
Sabine Haase
Kathy McInnes
Rosemary Mardling
Julie Noonan
Helen Pongracic

Langlands winner

Final Year Mechanical Engineering student Mee Sing Chu, winner of the Ian Langlands Medal for 1984, was "considered to be the most outstanding from all Engineering Departments", a judgement made an academic record, personal qualities, and interest and involvement in professional and other activities.

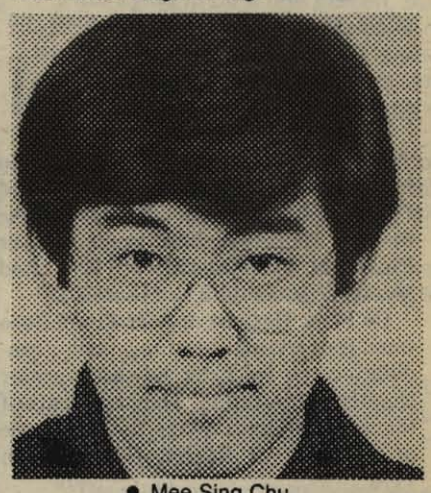
Mr Chu completed his degree units at University of California Berkeley.

He topped the Mechanical Engineering Honors award.

In the last issue of *Monash Reporter* it was inaccurately reported that the 1984 winners of the J.W. Dodds Memorial Prize, **Andrew Dyer** and **David Reid**, were "the top final year students" in Mechanical Engineering.

They gained the award as the most outstanding final year student or students, who were judged on the basis of academic excellence throughout the course, who gave at an interview a demonstration of understanding of the place of Mechanical Engineering in Australia, and who are then judged to have outstanding professional promise.

The Faculty of Engineering Handbook incorrectly states that the Dodds Prize is awarded to the top student in Mechanical Engineering.



● Mee Sing Chu

Planning pregnancy? Dial this number

A Monash PhD student in the Education Faculty wants to hear from women who intend becoming pregnant before October.

In a year-long project **Mrs Zevia Schneider** hopes to test the truth — or otherwise — of the popular conception of pregnant women as woolly-minded.

The women will be interviewed weekly about 8 times before they become pregnant and then once a fortnight during their pregnancy.

Mrs Schneider said the interviews would test areas such as concentration, short-term memory, discrimination, decision-making, motivation and mood.

About 50 women have already agreed to take part but Mrs Schneider and research assistant, **Robin Mullins**, a Masters student in Education, are hoping to involve at least 100 women.

"The ones who agreed to take part are terribly excited about the project," she says.

"A lot have said that they felt they were vague in previous pregnancies and they're dying to see if the results bear this out."

She realises the results of her project could be controversial if they show lessened concentration during pregnancy.

"But it's important to know if there is any difference in how women assimilate information during pregnancy."

A former nurse and teacher who now lectures to nurses at the Phillip Institute of Technology, she is attracted to the project because of its implications for parenthood education.

"In the long term I am looking at how educational courses for parenthood could best be designed and implemented."

Mrs Schneider can be contacted at home on 848 4546.

Convention of DAAD scholars

German academics and administrators hosting a two-day convention at Normanby House for former scholarship holders from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) were invited to a luncheon in the University Club's private diningroom by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

They are pictured, left, with some Monash academics.

The convention was opened by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, **Mr Wilhelm Fabricius.**

Footnote: Applications for DAAD scholarships for 1986/7 will close on June 28. Inquiries to Clive Vernon, Graduate Scholarships Officer.

BRIEFS

The Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit (HEARU) has moved to new offices on the first floor of First Year Physics (building number 26).

Phone numbers have remained the same.

Educational Technology Services, a section of HEARU, will remain in their present building to the west of the Medical School.

Helen Topliss, a former staff member from the Department of Visual Arts and the author of *Tom Roberts. A Catalogue Raisonne*, will give the inaugural Tom Roberts Lecture this month at Roberts Hall.

The lecture, on the beginnings of an Australian school, will be presented at 8.15 p.m. in the diningroom followed by supper in the Common Room where a mural executed by 1984 students will be opened by Professor Margaret Plant.

'Mail' service matches people with jobs

A major problem confronting the graduate job hunter and the careers adviser with whom he or she consults, is to establish which of the many thousands of potential employers is actively wanting to receive job applications right now.

In this regard, such readily available publications as newspapers, or *Graduate Outlook* provide only half the story.

The Careers and Appointments Service has therefore set up what is called a Recruiters' Letterbox. It will work like this:

Graduate job hunters calling at the Careers and Appointments Service may consult the company reference material and any job specification details held there.

Copies of personal particulars may be left in the Recruiters' Letterbox for each employer in whom they are interested.

These details will be forwarded to the nominated employers on a weekly basis.

Employers wishing to participate in the scheme have simply to provide a detailed description of their activities and a job description for the vacancies they wish to fill.

A small administrative change of $10 will be made for each month the service is provided.

From an employer's point of view, the Recruiters' Letterbox offers an opportunity to establish contact with potential professional staff, possessing varied skills, at very little cost to either party.

Many employers have expressed interest in the Recruiters' Letterbox and the ANZ Bank together with ASIO are the first to participate in the scheme. Further information may be obtained from the Careers and Appointments Service.

Rental firm seeks recruits

The managing director of Budget Rent A Car System, Mr Bob Ansett, will hold a careers information session at Monash on Friday, June 21. All students interested in getting information about career opportunities within the company are welcome to attend. The session will be of particular interest to Economics students in final or earlier years. It will be held between 1 and 2 p.m. in R5. Campus interviews will be conducted on Wednesday, July 17, and further information can be obtained from the Careers and Appointments Service.

IMPORTANT DATES

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

5 Graduation Ceremony — Arts

10 Queen's Birthday Holiday

14 First half year ends for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.

21 Lectures in subjects taught in the first half-year by the Faculty of Economics and Politics end.

24 Applications open for entry to Bachelor of Social Work course (year III level) in 1986.

28 Lectures in subjects taught in the first half-year by the Faculty of Arts end. First half-year topics in Mathematics end.

29 First half-year ends for Medicine V and LL.M. by coursework.

Representatives from national and international organisations attended a recent seminar in the Main Library on Hargrave Information Technology Services (HITS). This is a new program being developed at Monash which offers on-line access to more than 100 computerised information services in the field of science and technology. It is based at the Hargrave Library, the engineering and physical sciences branch of the University's library system. The seminar was organised by the Centre for Continuing Education and chaired by its director, Dr Jack McDonnell, right.

JUNE DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public. "RBH" throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a BASS ticketing outlet on campus at the Alexander Theatre.

5: **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE FORUMS** — "Concerning Environmental Despair", by Frank Fisher, Graduate School of Environmental Science, Monash. **JUNE 12:** "Demystifying Social Research", by Yolande Wadsworth, Dept, of Sociology, Monash University. **JUNE 19:** "Marvellous Melbourne: A Socialists Alternative", by Julius Roe, Victorian Tramways Union. **Environmental Science Seminar Room.** All forums at 5 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3839.

5-8: **MUSICAL** — Melbourne Music Theatre pres. "The Mikado", Alex. Theatre, starring June Bronhill & Norman Yemm. Admission: adults $17.60, students/pensioners $12.60, children $9.60. Nightly 8 p.m. Matinees 1 & 8 at 2 p.m. Bookings 543 2255.

5-24: **EXHIBITION** — Private collection of rare books, prints, documents marking the 325th anniversary of the Restoration of Charles II. 1st floor, Main Library.

5: **JAPANESE STUDIES CENTRE** — "Music Education in Japan", by Prof. Shinobu Oku. Nara University of Education, Kyoto. All seminars will be conducted in English in the centres library. 7.30 p.m. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 2260.

6: **SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SEMINARS** — "Women in the Philippines", by Sister Charito Ungson, Asian Bureau Australia. **JUNE 13:** "Aspects of latah and amok", by Prof Robert Winzeler, Anthropology Dept., University of Nevada. **JUNE 27:** "Aspects of Bereavement among Khmer Refugee Children in Australia and the United States", by Dr Maurice Eisenbruch, Consultant, Royal Children's Hospital, Parkville. 11 a.m. **Room 515, Menzies Building.** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2197.

6: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURES** — "Role of government departments", by Mr David Kidney. **JUNE 13:** "Aboriginal Organisations", by Ms Penny Bamblett. **JUNE 20:** "Aborigines and the Law", by Ms Pat O'Shane. **JUNE 27:** "Introduction to Customary Law", by Marcia Langton. All lectures 1 p.m. — 2 p.m., **Lecture Theatre R6:** Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3348.

6: **RELIGIOUS CENTRE** — Chamber Ensemble, Victoria College of the Arts. dir. Marco Van Pagee. Program includes Prokofiev Quintet, and Folk Songs, Berio. **JUNE 13:** Harpsichord Recital, by Harold Fabrikant. Ten Sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti. **JUNE 20:** Organ Recital, by Geoffrey Cox. Program includes works of J.S. Bach. **JUNE 27:** Acord, early music ensemble, dir. Carol Williams Music Dept. Monash University.

11: **SPECIAL LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Adelaide Cello Ensemble. Program of works by J.S. Bach, P. Casals, J. Klengel, H. Villa-Lobos, Rachmaninov and Beatles. RBH. Admission free. 1.15 p.m.

12: **BIOETHICS LUNCHTIME LECTURE** — "AIDS", by Dr I.D. Gust, Director Virus Laboratory, Fairfield Hospital. 1.05 p.m. **Lecture Theatre R6.** Admission free.

14, 15, 18-22 **MUSICAL** — Monash University Musical Company pres. "Anyone Can Whistle", Australian Premiere, Saturday 22nd matinee. Alex Theatre. Admission: adults $8, students/pensioners/children $4.50 Bookings: 543 2828.

15: **SATURDAY CLUB** — for 5-8 yr olds. "Star Magic Show", from Terry Dansic Mime/Magician. Alex Theatre. For further inquiries Bookings: 543 2255.

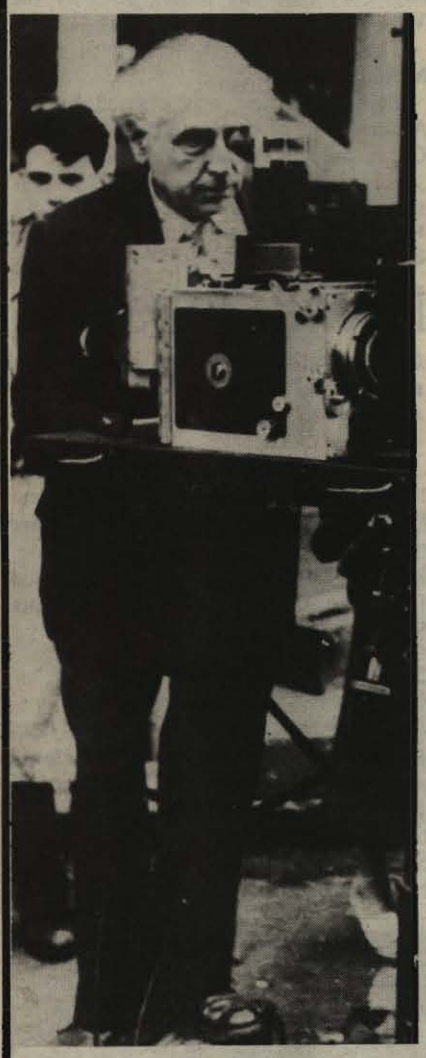
17: **LUNCHTIME CONCERT** — Two Piano Recital. Helen Krizos and Peter Noke. Program of works by Frank Martin and Saint-Saens. RBH. Admission free. 1.15 p.m.

18: **MONASH UNIVERSITY PARENTS GROUP** — Luncheon. Patons Knitting Yarns Demonstration and Parade. RBH. 10.30 a.m.

24: **CENTRE FOR MIGRANT AND INTERCULTURAL STUDIES** — "The future of ethnic languages: The role of the school", by Professor Joshua Fishman, Yeshira University, New York. 7.30 p.m. R6. Admission free. All welcome. Inquiries: ext. 2245.

29: **SATURDAY CLUB** — for 5-8 yr olds. "The Princess with the Echo". The Terrapin Puppet Theatre. Alex Theatre. For further inquiries Bookings: 543 2255.

ABEL GANCE'S
NAPOLEON



● Abel Gance

The Alexander Theatre will present Abel Gance's epic silent film, *Napoleon*, for a two-week season from July 29.

The film, first shown in Paris 54 years ago and reconstituted in the 1980s from butchered prints from around the world, is doing its second round of screenings in Australia.

Full four-speaker Dolby sound will be installed at the Alex for the soundtrack version which features Carmine Coppola's original score.

Napoleon was one of the great lost masterworks of film history and Gance, who lived long enough to know it had been recovered, was one of the forgotten geniuses of the cinema.

After years of detective work by English filmmaker and historian, **Kevin Brownlow** and others, and with the financial backing of **Francis Ford Coppola**, *Napoleon* was restored to a version lasting more than four hours, and made its debut in America.

Gance, who died in Paris in October, 1981 at the age of 92, directed the film and played the part of the elegant revolutionary, Saint-Just.

★ ★ ★

***"Napoleon** is an awesome achievement, a recovered masterpiece of and milestone in film history.*

"But such praise ought not to conceal the fact that Napoleon *is also a hooting, hollering, funny, thrilling, dazing and dazzling enjoyment.*

"Its four-hours-plus pass faster than many a two-hour gem I've watched, and while sacroiliac fatigue produces a slight slump along in the second half, it is temporary.

"Napoleon *mounts to such a rousing, astounding, three-screen, cast of thousands, eagle-has-landed tricolor patriotic finish that if ushers passed out membership cards for the French army I suspect that half the audience would sign up on the spot".*

CHARLES CHAMPLIN,
Times Arts Editor

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