

MONASH REPORTER

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• Ian Rossiter follows the Aboriginal tradition of burning off bulrushes to encourage new growth. This pond is located in the System Garden behind the Botany building. Below: The Aboriginal Plants garden is easy to identify. Photos — Richard Crompton.



Women set new course

Monash is set to become one of Australia's premier universities for research into issues which have affected women since antiquity.

Dr Jan van Bommel, the co-ordinator of the new Centre for Women's Studies, which will be officially opened in October, said Monash was strong in the area of the antiquities.

The centre will draw on the expertise of women from various Arts disciplines.

Dr van Bommel said women's studies in recent decades had become one of the richest areas of scholarship and intellectual activity.

The centre will aim to develop a full range of undergraduate courses leading to a major in women's studies, and will eventually incorporate a coursework Masters in the field.

A minor has already been developed and the first undergraduate course, *Representation of women and gender*, will begin next year as a second year subject.

Dr Anne Edwards, appointed to head a working party to develop the course, said the decision to make it a second year subject was made so that students could draw on material from other disciplines.

"Women's studies is very much an interdisciplinary area," she said.

The course will include a critical analysis of women's positions in art, literature, history and contemporary society from the antiquities to the present day.

Representations of women and gender was in the making for four years and finally gained support last year after increased requests from students and staff.

Students who complete next year's course will need to take an existing course in 1989 from the English, German, Anthropology and Sociology or the Classical Studies departments to complete their minor.

Dr Edwards said this structure was similar to other centres in the university which offered courses which could also be taken by students in specific departments.

People with postgraduate qualifications in this area will find increasing employment opportunities with schools and policy-making sections of governments.

"It's an expanding employment field and the subject is creeping into the school curriculum," she said.

Aboriginal food plants provide a lesson in survival

For Burke and Wills, a little knowledge was a dangerous thing.

The two starved to death eating the Aboriginal plant food, Nardoo, which they believed was nutritionally adequate.

"Nardoo was actually a food of last choice for the Aborigines," says Dr Beth Gott, of Botany.

"They ate it along with other more important foods like fish and witchetty grubs. Burke and Wills knew nardoo was edible but they didn't know its limitations."

Nardoo (a little water-fern with leaves like a four-leaf clover) is one of more than 100 specimens gathered so far for the Botany department's unique collection of plants traditionally used by Victorian Aborigines.

Most are growing in the Aboriginal Plants garden, a special section in front of the south-west corner of the Botany building. Others are in the System Garden at the back and in isolated places around the campus. They can be recognised by their distinctive yellow or white labels.

Firesticks

The collection attracts the interest of Aboriginal community groups who ask Dr Gott for guided tours and for cuttings, seeds or roots of plants they have not been able to otherwise obtain.

It is also used in ethno-botany courses which are now part of the curriculum for second and third year students.

"We are looking at how the Aborigines managed their vegetation all around Australia," says Dr Gott.

"But in the practical classes we concentrate on the plants which were important to Victorian Aborigines."

"We've made fire in the laboratory, using a couple of sticks from the grass-tree."

"The aim is to broaden botanical education, and the work is also useful from the viewpoint of such disciplines as anthropology, archaeology and palynology (the study of pollen)."

A small guide booklet prepared by Dr Gott and available from a box inside the foyer of the Botany building describes the collection in detail.

"Victorian Aborigines were more settled than those who lived in the low-rainfall areas of the continent," she says.

Storehouse

"They used plants for all the daily necessities of life — for food, medicine, fibre, canoes, houses and for all sorts of implements."

"Their most important foods were roots of many sorts; these had the advantage of being available all year round as the earth is a natural storage cupboard."

Among the collection are: Bunya Pine, a Queensland tree with prickly leaves and very large cones, the nuts of which provided great feasts; Bulrushes, which were cooked, chewed, or beaten to obtain edible starch and fibre for string; Blackwood, a wattle whose bark was used to make coarse string and as a medicine for rheumatism, while the

wood became spear-throwers and shields; Coast Banksia, whose nectar-rich cones were soaked in water to make a sweet drink; Flax-lily, the leaves of which were split and rolled together to make a strong tie; Milkmaids, a common lily with starchy swollen roots which were eaten; Native Flax, with oily edible seeds similar to those of the European Linseed, and stems suitable for making string; Oyster Bay Pine, whose resin was used to cement stone axes, and Pig-face, whose red fruit and leaves were eaten.

The Aboriginal Plants section adjoins a Banksia Garden to the north, and further on is the re-vitalised Grampians Garden. For the past few years, all three have been tended by Dr Gott and two other members of the Botany department's staff, Rob McClure and Ian Rossiter.

More than 100 of the 800 known species of seeded plants from the Grampians are established in the garden, where even the rocks have been imported (courtesy of the State Forests Commission).



"The Grampians are the source of many common native plants now growing in Melbourne," says Mr Rossiter.

"Because of their location at the end of the Great Divide, they are an 'ecological island' of diverse and unique vegetation."

He has made several trips to the region to collect plants and seeds, and expects to return soon with a group of third year students on a field trip.

"The garden helps them become familiar with species; it's also good for the public as it shows what can be cultivated in Melbourne," he says.

Plants in the Grampians Garden are signposted in pale brown. A detailed leaflet about them is also available from the box inside the foyer of the Botany building.

Mr McClure, who takes the main responsibility for the Banksia collection, says this garden was set up to provide material for artist Celia Rosser's banksia series.

Special soil conditions were created for the Western Australian banksias which form the largest part of the collection.

The Victorian banksias can mostly be found in the Aboriginal Plants section.

White signposts have been used to indicate the banksias, and more details will be provided in a guide booklet soon to be issued.

Host Scheme needs a helping hand



University can be an unfamiliar, even intimidating environment for new students — both young ones coming straight from HSC and "mature-age" students returning to education.

No doubt, many of you will remember your enrolment into first year when you were shunted from building to building amongst thousands of unknown faces and piles of confusing paper work, or your first day of university when you walked into an immunology lecture hoping to hear about Shakespeare.

The Host Scheme was started in the mid-seventies to help make these first experiences at Monash a little more bearable.

This scheme brings together small groups of first years and gives them

the opportunity to make their first friends at University.

The success of the scheme relies on later year students to act as hosts to these groups.

Hosts are required to contact their group of first years and organise a social gathering such as a video night, pool party, barbecue or pub night.

They will also be required to meet their group on Host Scheme Day (the Monday of 0-Week) and take them on a tour of the campus before enjoying the free bands and light entertainment provided.

The benefits of Host Scheme are for the hosts as well as the first years. Hosts will be given a chance to meet each other and develop new friends during the holidays when social ac-

tivities will be organised for them.

They also have a chance to make new friends amongst the first years and have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped make the transition from high school to university that little bit better.

To become a host, just fill in a form available from a table in the Union foyer every lunchtime, or from the Contact Office.

Hosts are needed from all faculties whether part-time, full-time or mature-age.

Please join in and help make 1988 Host Scheme a great success.

Maree O'Toole
Orwin de Kretser
Host Scheme Co-Ordinators
(Ext. 4136)

'Lawyers, media, fail to present issues'

The media and the legal profession in Australia are helping to create a racist society, says Professor Brad Morse, a Canadian land rights expert and Professor of Law at Ottawa University.

He said that by ignoring Koorie (Aboriginal) issues, lawyers and the media had not fulfilled their obligation to educate the public.

Professor Morse was speaking last month at Monash about land rights claims in Canada.

"I have not detected that Australians believe that Aboriginal issues are 'real' issues," he said.

"It's very hard to quantify racism, but it appears that Australians are less tolerant of cultural diversity than Canadians."

Professor Morse believed Australians' lack of interest in Koorie issues stemmed partly from the fact that they had never been challenged by a non-British rival group.

"On the other hand, Canada has always been divided into English and French sections, and no one group regarded Canada as theirs and theirs only," he said.

One way to promote Koorie issues such as health, land rights, policing and legal rights, while educating the community, would be to train Koories as lawyers and journalists.

Mr Gary Martin, a Koorie law student who recently attended the Indigenous People's World Conference in Canada, said the education system in Australia did not cater for the needs of Koories.

"The system fails us and we can't operate because our needs are different from the broader community," he said.

The conference, attended by more than 1500 indigenous people from many countries, discussed the impact of systems designed to educate indigenous groups.

Mr Martin, the only Koorie law student to attend, believes there will be no attempts made in Australia to alter the system.

He accused the Australian government of preventing Koories from gaining the knowledge essential for economic strength.

This was one way colonial powers could divide and control indigenous populations.

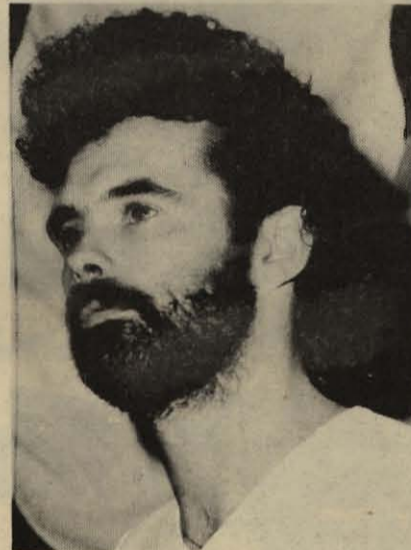
"Another example, which sickens me, is the distinction Canadian law makes between status and non-status Indians.

"Only status Indians (full-blooded Indians who have remained on their ancestral land and who hold special rights and privileges by treaty) can have access to reserves for residency.

"They give up this right if they marry a person without status, for example.

"I find it hard to accept that some gub (government) can say 'Sorry, but you're not a native'.

"It's a sad state of affairs when colonial powers the world over can tell people who they are, regardless of their ancestry."



• Gary Martin

Library consortium an Australian 'first'

Librarians have been having nightmares over the past few years as they try to stretch the shrinking dollar.

Despite their best efforts, collections throughout the country have had to drop many important publications from their lists.

For example, the Hargrave Library, which houses the university's collections in the physical sciences and engineering, has been forced to cancel almost half of its journal subscriptions because the average price has risen from about \$66 a year in 1977 to about \$390 a year in 1986.

But relief is in sight in the form of Australia's first resource-sharing consortium of specialist libraries.

The groups involved — the Hargrave, four local divisional libraries of the CSIRO, and the library of Broken Hill Proprietary Limited's Melbourne Research Laboratory — have signed a formal agreement to establish the consortium. All are in Clayton and share research interests.

The CSIRO divisions are Chemical and Wood Technology, Applied Organic Chemistry, Mineral Engineering and Materials Science and Technology. It is expected that the Telecom Headquarters library will also join.

The libraries plan to develop their collections jointly, provide their users with reciprocal access and borrowing privileges, share co-operative storage and solve mutual problems.

But each will retain complete autonomy over selection and service to meet the special needs of its own institution.

Hargrave librarian, Ms Marta Chiba, said the consortium had received a lot of support from all sides, particularly from the university's chief librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, and the director of the CSIRO's Information Resources Unit, Mr Peter Dawe.

"The effects of steep price rises have been significantly greater in the science and technology area," she said.

This year, the asking price for two of the standard reference books for chemists, the Gmelin Handbuch and the Beilstein Handbuch, came to \$56,400.

"It's difficult for a single library to justify buying these at such prices, but a resource-sharing consortium might."

Ms Chiba first began exploring the advantages of such a consortium in 1980, as a Fulbright senior scholar in the United States. She became convinced that this was the way for specialist libraries in Australia to go.

Ms Chiba believes the establishment of the consortium will also be good for the humanities at Monash.

"I am very aware of the dependence of the humanities on books," she said.

"In setting up the consortium, we are doing what we can to contain our costs, and thereby helping to take some pressure off the other university libraries."

Careers day for women

Making It, A Careers Day for Women, will be held on Wednesday 9 September as part of the university's affirmative action program for 1987.

The program, organised by Monash Association of Graduate Students, will be held in the Arts and Crafts Centre, and will emphasise issues affecting women aiming for an academic career.

It is designed to especially cater for honors students, postgraduates, tutors and research assistants, although all women are invited to attend.

Talks will be given from 9.30am to noon and topics will include: the changing workforce; planning a career; scholarships — applying and winning; speaking up; attitudinal barriers and combining a career and a family.

A panel discussion and workshops on work application skills, sexual harassment and careers in medical research will be held in the afternoon from 2.15 to 4pm.

Further information is available from the MAGS office, Union Building, Patra Antonis on ext. 3196 or Marge Sloan on ext. 3198.

VC launches OHS branch

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Logan, has announced the official formation of the university's Occupational Health and Safety Branch.

The manager of the branch is Dr Cheryl Tillman, and the other branch members are Mr Teng Tan, Radiation Protection Officer; Mr Alan Wilson, Safety Officer; and Sister Kathy Hill, Occupational Health Nurse.

A consultant Occupational Health physician, Dr David Barton (replacing Dr Tony Ryan who has resigned) will be in attendance for two sessions a week.

Among its duties the Occupational Health Branch will arrange training in health and safety matters, liaise with government departments, draft university policies, raise health and safety awareness of staff and students and co-ordinate or assist in the rehabilitation of staff with occupational injuries or disease.

Further details can be obtained from Dr Tillman, Room GO9, University Offices, ext. 4049. Appointments with Dr Barton can be arranged by contacting Sister Hill on ext. 4048.

Conference highlights Monash strengths

Dental fillings, high temperature superconductors, gold extraction, ancient pottery and welding fumes have at least one thing in common — they have been investigated using Mossbauer spectroscopy.

Molecules absorb gamma rays only at certain precise energies, which are determined, among other things, by the types of atoms and how they are bonded. So, by measuring the precise frequencies of gamma rays which are absorbed, information about bonding in molecules can be built up.

In China, for instance, Mossbauer spectroscopy has been used to determine how hot the fires were that baked the famous terracotta warriors. And at Monash, the technique has been used to investigate the way dental amalgams set into fillings.

One of the more interesting and lively sessions at the conference was on the molecular structure of the new high temperature superconductors. It was chaired by Professor Fred Smith of Physics.

"Although it cast very little light on the problem of how these superconductors work, it did highlight the fact that iron can substitute for copper in these (ceramic) structures."

And both the iron and the copper appear to carry a higher positive charge than one might expect, which means an electron is being swept off somewhere.

Professor Smith, whose area of expertise has little to do with Mossbauer spectroscopy, said that, as an outsider, he

was impressed by the coherence of the conference.

"They were a close-knit multi-disciplinary group of scientists united by a technique. This is very unusual, and led to very good cross-pollination of ideas, both scientifically and culturally."

Associate Professor Cashion said that one way this showed itself was in a special session on assistance to developing countries, jointly chaired by a Chinese and an Egyptian scientist.

And a world centre for such research is Monash University, which recently hosted the first International Conference on the Applications of the Mossbauer Effect to be held in the Southern Hemisphere.

The conference was attended by about 165 physicists, geologists, biochemists, metallurgists, engineers and inorganic chemists from 29 countries, including Poland, Hungary, China, Japan, West Germany, India, Egypt, Canada and the US. In fact, 90 per cent of those taking part were from overseas.

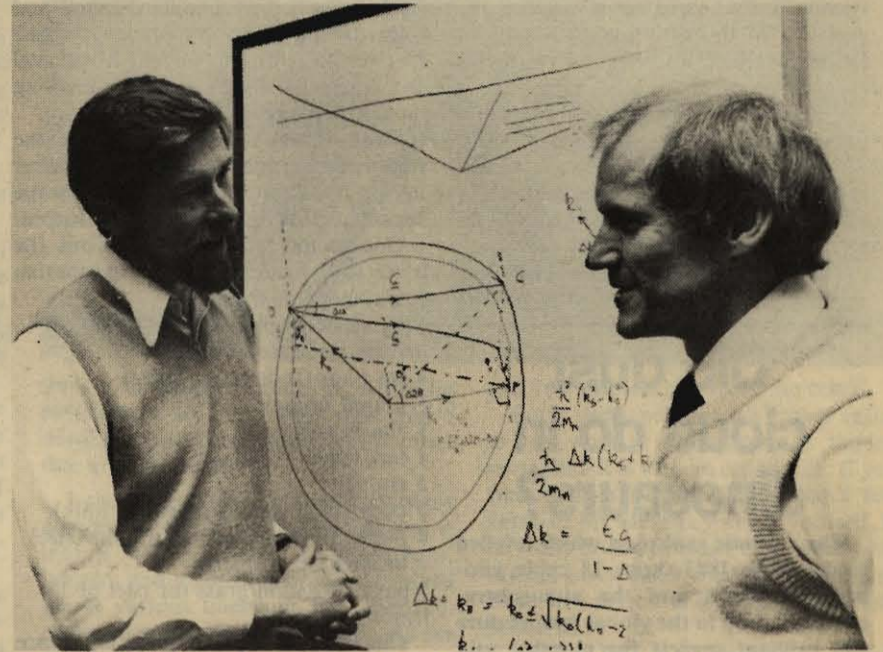
The organiser, Associate Professor John Cashion of Physics said many of the participants had been very impressed by the facilities available at Monash for holding such an international scientific meeting.

The Mossbauer technique provides information about the types of atoms and bonding patterns in molecules. It makes use of the well-known Doppler shift, that effect which explains the lowering in pitch of the siren as an ambulance rushes past.

As the ambulance moves towards you, the sound waves emitted are pushed together by the movement of the vehicle and reach the ear at higher fre-

quency, hence a higher pitch. As the ambulance recedes into the distance, the opposite happens.

The same thing happens with the gamma rays emitted in Mossbauer spectroscopy if the source is vibrated back and forth, and, depending on the frequency of vibration, a whole range of gamma rays with slightly varying frequencies or energies can be produced.



● Professor Fred Smith, left, and Associate Professor John Cashion.

AIDS WATCH

"Roommates won't be the only students who will be signing shared-responsibility contracts this fall. Now they've been developed for lovers, as well.

"Emory University's family-planning clinic is distributing one-page documents committing signatories to abstaining from sexual intercourse, to maintaining a monogamous relationship, or to using condoms.

"The last paragraph reads: 'In addition, if I do become involved in a new, intimate sexual relationship, I will have the courage to ask that person about his or her past sexual history and will disclose anything in my own history which may place him or her at risk.'

"Robert Hatcher, the clinic's director and a professor of gynaecology and obstetrics at the medical school, says he developed the contracts to 'encourage people to make a commitment to a pattern of sexual interaction that will not hurt them — which will not make them susceptible to AIDS and other infections'."

—The Chronicle of Higher Education (United States)

- Number of condoms used per minute in Australia in the 1986-87 financial year: 40.
- A man who raped a woman knowing he could transmit AIDS to her has been found guilty of attempted murder by a West German court which had previously treated such cases as "attempted assault".

A booklet put out by the National Advisory Committee on AIDS says you can't catch AIDS from casual contact.

The AIDS virus has to get directly into your bloodstream before you can become infected with it. The two ways this can happen is through sharing needles and unsafe sex.

You can't catch AIDS from: mosquito bites, toilet seats, hugs and kisses, money, shopping trolleys, saliva, plates or cutlery, coughs or sneezes, handshakes, swimming pools, French kissing, giving blood, working with someone with AIDS.

★ ★ ★

It seems that yesterday (10 August) all condom vending machines were removed from the Halls of Residence.

There was no warning, but only later was it claimed that they were not making any money.

It is curious that this event should coincide with a Catholic convention to be held at Halls. These conventions are a major source of income for the Halls of Residence.

Damien Ridge (Med III)
Roberts Hall

★ ★ ★

As you are aware, the Halls recently had condom vending machines installed in the male and female toilets located in the foyers of each of the five Halls.

Owing to insufficient usage to justify the costs involved with leaving the machines on site, all machines have been removed by the supplier from the Halls of Residence.

Vladimir Prpich,
Manager, Halls of Residence.

The AIDS tally

Cumulative analysis of AIDS cases in Australia as at July 30 1987

Age Years	Cases				Known deaths			
	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%
0-9	5	1	6	1	5	1	6	100
10-19	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	100
20-29	116	5	121	21	61	2	63	52
30-39	225	2	227	40	115	1	116	51
40-49	138	4	142	25	70	3	73	51
50-59	42	4	46	8	28	4	32	70
60+	10	6	16	4	8	6	14	88
Total	539	23	562	100	290	18	308	55

Transmission category	Cases	%	Known deaths	%
Homo/bisexual men	486	86	255	52
IV drug abusers	3	—	1	33
Homo/bisexual IV drug abuser	17	3	9	53
Blood transfusion recipient	38	7	34	89
Person with haemophilia	6	1	4	67
Heterosexual transmission	9	2	3	33
None of the above	3	1	2	66
Total	562	100	308	55

—National Health and Medical Research Council



● Professor Rogert Short believes that the threat of AIDS overrides many social sensibilities. He also believes it is essential that the medical profession be quickly de-sensitised so its members can get on with the business of advising and helping patients at risk. As part of his campaign, Professor Short last month introduced a group of third year medical students to the public discussion of condoms with a 'blowing-up' competition to find out which ones — Thai, Chinese or Australian — would withstand the greatest pressure. Photo — Tony Miller.

Cooking up some real Aussie grub

Brave souls at last month's Botany cooking afternoon will tell you that while a shrimp thrown on the barbie might be all very well, it does not rate with that genuine Australian tucker — the witchetty grub.

More than 30 students, staff and friends were treated to a taste of the grubs after the afternoon's organiser, Dr Neil Hallam, discovered them on his Flinders property.

"We cooked them on a hot plate and the more adventurous ate them.

"If we can get some next year we will probably have them again, but it's a matter of supply and demand," Dr Hallam said.

The Herbs and Spices cooking afternoons have been held annually for the

past 12 years to show third-year students how plants are used as flavorings.

Dr Hallam said cooks at last year's event were fed native tubers, a highly nutritious water plant which "tastes like chestnuts" and was favored by the Aborigines.

This year's participants crushed and roasted eight herbs and spices to make 15 Oriental, Ancient Greek, Mediaeval and vegetarian dishes, as well as cooking the witchetty grubs.

Most of the recipes came from the Botany Department's *Herbs and Spices Recipe Book*, on sale for \$7.50 from the department or the university bookstore.

One recipe which wasn't from the book was Pandang, a dry Indonesian curry, made as follows:

- 2 kg steak (rump or equivalent)
- 4-8 tsp powdered chillies
- 4 tsp Laos (Indonesian spice)
- 5 grated onions
- 5 cloves garlic
- 4 bay leaves
- 2 tsp salt
- 3 cups thick santan (coconut milk)
- 4 pieces of green ginger (thumb size)
- 1 heaped tsp turmeric
- 1 piece of lemon grass (or peel of 1 lemon)

Cut meat into 2-3cm cubes and place in wok. Crush the ginger and add with garlic, onion and spices. Add the santan and bring to the boil, then add the crushed lemon grass (or lemon peel). Cook until meat is tender and the liquid much reduced.



• It was 'bottoms up' for these brave boy scouts who were guests at the Botany cooking class. Below: Mrs Josephine Finch, wife of Professor Peter Finch of the Mathematics department, and Mrs Judith Taylor, secretary in the Faculty of Law, also gave up their Saturday morning to learn more about herbs and spices.



Did dust cloud do in dinosaurs?

The volcanic explosion which levelled Krakatoa in 1883 threw 18 cubic kilometres of dust into the atmosphere, causing a drop in the global temperature and brilliant sunsets for months, said Ms Helen Pongracic, a PhD student in Applied Mathematics.

This served to show that even relatively minor events could produce significant climatic changes.

It added weight to the 'asteroid impact theory' which suggested that dinosaurs died out after an asteroid crashed to earth and created a dust cloud, blocking the sunlight, she said.

Ms Pongracic will speak on *Asteroid Impacts: The Causes of Dinosaur Extinction*, at the next meeting of the Space Association of Australia, Inc, on 3 September.

The association is a non-profit group which holds meetings monthly on Thursdays in R3 (Rotunda) starting at 7.30pm. They are free and open to the public.

The speaker for the following month (1 October) will be Mr Charles Taylor, NASA senior scientific representative in Australia, whose topic will be *The NASA tracking and data acquisition networks, their history and their future*.

Maths competition favors the boys

Boys' greater success in advanced problem-solving mathematics partially stems from their competitive nature, says Professor Elizabeth Fennema from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

"Girls achieve more in a co-operative environment.

"These gender-related differences exist because girls, much more than boys, don't learn to become autonomous thinkers," she said last month at a seminar in the Faculty of Education.

Professor Fennema emphasised the need to concentrate on gender differences in performance at higher level mathematics.

There is very little difference in performance at the lower levels where success in mathematics largely depends on rote learning ability, she said.

Monash's workforce includes a higher percentage of women than the workforce as a whole, said Dr Margaret James, the university's Equal Opportunities Co-ordinator, in a paper introducing the new Equal Opportunity Policy Statement.

But women still hold less than 20 per cent of full-time academic posts.

Those women who do hold academic positions are clustered at the bottom of the hierarchy, while a very high proportion of the female general staff hold secretarial positions, she said.

Under the Equal Opportunity Policy

"It's the harder problem-solving activities which either encourage or discourage students from continuing to.

Professor Fennema said a strong mathematics background was one of the most important components for a successful life.

"Our everyday life is dominated by maths, regardless of what career path we choose.

"If girls don't study advanced secondary-school maths, then their post-school options are dramatically reduced.

"I'm not interested in making mathematicians out of girls, only in increasing their options," she said.

Research at Monash is also looking into gender-related differences in mathematics, as well as science achievements, using Australian data.

Room for more women at the top

Statement adopted by the university council in June, Monash is committed to eliminating discrimination in education and employment.

Dr James stressed in the paper that students had as much to gain as employees from the policy's introduction.

She said discrimination against students by universities was unlawful, especially in the areas of admission and exclusion or access to benefits and also where it involved activities which could be detrimental to a student.

Dr James said if a student's access to library, laboratory, tuition or counselling services was hampered on the ground of sex, race or disability, for example, the student could claim he or she had been discriminated against.

"In New South Wales, it was held that a Ph.D student who was isolated by a racially hostile environment and whose work suffered as a consequence, was unlawfully discriminated against."

Another example would be where a lecturer who believed women should not study engineering created a hostile environment which resulted in a female

student gaining lower marks.

Dr James said setting age limits for prizes or awards was one of the most common forms of indirect discrimination in education.

"Setting an age limit of, say, 35 for a prize for the best thesis ignores the fact that women frequently undertake post-graduate work much later in life than men."



• Margaret James

Reading of 'Quixotian' work

The mysterious Arnhem Land writer, B. Wongar, who has just completed a term as Writer-in-Residence at the Aboriginal Research Centre, will present a reading from his latest book, *Gabo Djaru*, at the University Club on Thursday, 10 September.

This work is the final volume of Wongar's nuclear trilogy. It was recent-

ly released in the United States and Europe, and acclaimed by critics as a work of "Quixotian quality".

The Literary Soiree has been organised by the Aboriginal Research Centre. It will begin with refreshments at 5.30pm, followed by the reading at 6.30pm.

Anyone wishing to attend should notify Crystal Chatterton on ext 3247 by Wednesday 9 September.

Moral thinking must operate at higher level

Oxford philosopher, Richard M. Hare, is visiting the Monash Centre for Human Bioethics until the end of October. Professor Hare is working with a number of people in the centre on the ethical problems of the new reproductive technologies. He is Professor Emeritus of Moral Philosophy at Oxford and Graduate Research Professor at the University of Florida. He has written many books and among the hundred or so papers he has produced are a number intended for a popular audience. In this interview, Professor Hare demonstrates the value of philosophy in everyday life.

I really do think philosophers might help in the education of our children.

You see, what we study as moral philosophers is the best way of thinking rationally about moral questions, and one of the biggest moral questions is about moral education — how should I bring up my children?

So if philosophy were more widely studied then I think parents would be better able to make these decisions in a rational way. The alternative is for them just to carry on with the ideas they were brought up in, but that might not work very well.

Look at the generation gaps we have when children don't accept the moral ideas which the parents take for granted. The children stop listening to the parents.

If both the parents and the children were better acquainted with the philosophical moves I think they might be able to communicate with each other better and decide between them what are the best principles.

What counts as a virtue, what counts as a good person? All these things are moral questions and they all use words like good and ought and duty and right and wrong. They are all part of moral language.

You can't live peaceably together without moral language, and if you abolish it you end up re-inventing it. It's such a useful thing. One reason it's so useful is education.

Intuitive

If you're going to bring up people to behave as they best would behave, and we all try and do this to our children, then you've got, in the course of that, to teach them to think as they should think.

That means thinking morally. That's to say, thinking what they ought to do and having the right ideas about what they ought to do, and if you don't have a moral language to express these ideas then how do you do it?

My work has been in ethical theory and in the study of the logic of moral language, that which, of course, conditions the logic of moral reasoning.

And much to my surprise, because I didn't start off by being a utilitarian, I discovered that the logic really compels one to be a utilitarian and that no other ethical theory will stand up against it.

So, I am utilitarian, but of a rather sophisticated sort which I think avoids the objections which are very commonly made against utilitarianism.

Peter Singer (director of the Monash Centre for Human Bioethics) and I see very much eye to eye about this. He is concerned more with practical aspects, I'm more concerned with theoretical. I think we largely agree about the kind of utilitarianism we want to use and it's a kind which is very helpful.

It says that moral thinking operates at two levels: the ordinary level we use most of the time in our ordinary moral decisions I call the intuitive level. That's when we just use the intuitive principles we learned in our moral education and stick to them, feel bad if we break them, and don't question them. At that level

we act just as good intuitionists say we ought to.

However it would be a mistake, which is committed by the intuitionists, to think that that's the only level that we need. These excellent principles are rather general and simple, and therefore, the world being rather complex, they come into conflict in particular situations and we need to sort it out.

We can't do without the higher level of moral thinking which I call the critical level which sorts out conflicts between these intuitive principles, and, further, asks 'Are these the best intuitive principles to have?'

Some people are brought up to have intuitions which we would wish them not to have. For example the intuition that it is all right to shoot Aborigines. I mean, people used to think that was quite all right, that was their moral intuition — and now we think it isn't.

That shows, I think, you need to have a way of deciding what are the right intuitions to have, and that again requires a higher level of thought than the intuitive.

What I'm saying is the higher level of thinking that we need for this purpose is utilitarian in the sense that when we ask what moral intuitions, moral attitudes, moral dispositions and so on it is best to have, we answer by asking what moral attitudes, disposition or intuitions are such that if people have them, it will conduce to the good of them and other people, treated impartially.

If it is for the good of the people that their actions affect, treating everybody as of equal importance, then that's the intuitions they should have, those are the intuitions to have.

Roughly that's the scheme and I think it works extremely well. It enables you to question intuitions which people attach great importance to.

You can't take for granted that what somebody is deeply convinced of must be right. It's obvious that this isn't so, because people have deep convictions which conflict with each other and you've got to find some way of sorting it out.

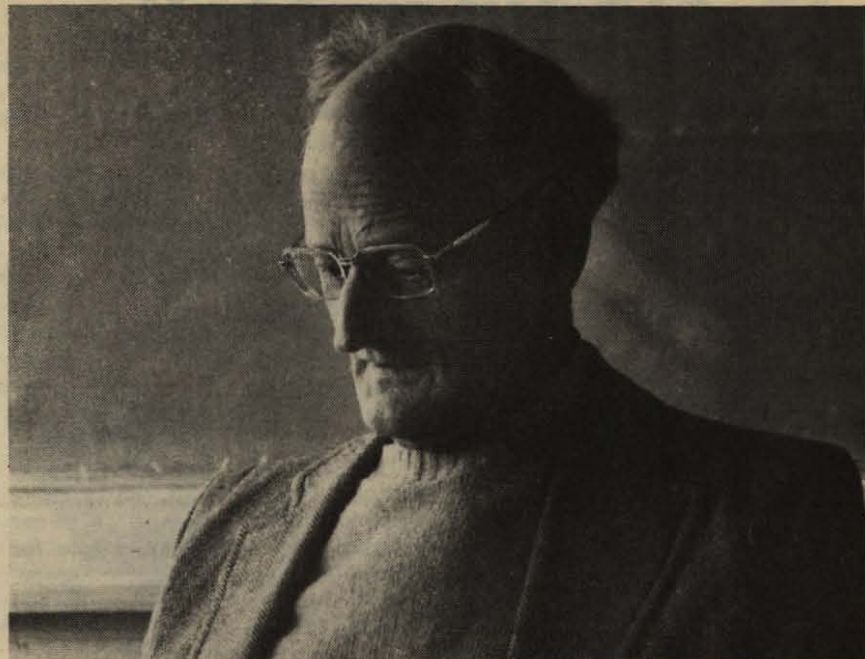
My answer is that you look and see the convictions they ought to have, and the ones they ought to have are the ones which it would be best for them to have. Best for society, best for them, best for everybody, treating everybody as one.

The trouble is there aren't enough good philosophers. There are a lot of bad ones, probably 90 per cent of them aren't any good, and the bad ones just throw dust in our eyes.

America is full of philosophers going around throwing dust in our eyes, and others too, besides the philosophers. So things are really in great confusion and people's moral thinking is really awfully muddled. I'm much happier about Australia.

The only trouble about Australia is that it's frightfully polarised. You get the theologians, most of them on one side, and atheists on the other, and there's absolutely nothing between them.

I think it would be a terribly good thing if they could talk to each other more. A better theology might emerge. I



think theological attitudes in Australia particularly are very, very rigid and I think perhaps some people on the other side are very rigid, too.

I sat on goodness knows how many committees of the Church of England in which theologians, philosophers, lawyers and medical people have talked about various questions like abortion, euthanasia and all those things, and the result has been a considerable convergence between the various parties so we were able to produce reports we could all sign, one of which led to the abortion law reform in Britain.

And so I think that's possible, but I don't think it happens in Australia so much because things are very polarised here.

Talking sense

Still, you've got a lot of very intelligent people here and I'm happier about Australia than I am about America. There you have such a vast country and so many people going around spreading confusion — it's going to take an awful long time for the dust to settle.

I expect that a philosopher is anybody who is prepared to learn the argumentative moves and how to use them. Anybody can do that who gives his mind to it as most people can.

I've no respect at all for people who use the name philosopher or philosophy and do something which is just an effusion of wind really, and unfortunately it happens.

I would wish, and it's not going to happen, that the word philosophy should be as strictly used as the word physics or the word economics to define a discipline which has its standards; there are good and bad ways of doing it

and you can tell one from the other.

But I think perhaps it's rather easier to tell when a philosopher is talking sense than it is with an economist. If you find some philosopher and read a few pages of his writings you ask yourself, is he really trying to make clear what he is saying, just exactly what he is saying, so I can ask myself is it right or not, and probe it?

Well, if he is I go on reading. But if he's not trying to make himself clear — he's trying to excite his readers, he's trying to cut a figure — if he's that sort of philosopher then I stop reading and I think the public is capable of doing as I do.

If he is not addressing himself to the practical issues and trying to sort them out so you can be clear about them, then to hell with him.

I am actually a Christian of a sort. Not an expert theologian, but I do have some views you could call theological. But on the whole I think that theology doesn't help very much with these questions because whatever findings we make through our ordinary investigations about education, for example, can always be put in theological terms, but I don't know whether the theological terms help us to make the discoveries.

I think it's really a matter of ordinary empirical investigation to see what goes on. After you've done that you can put it in a theological way, no doubt — the workings of grace and all that. But I don't know whether approaching it from the theological end would help you very much in the investigation.

Perhaps if the theologians would pay more attention to the commands to love our neighbor and to do to others as we wish them to do to us, they would end up as utilitarians like me; and then they really would help.

Embryo tests 'ethical'

Embryo experimentation does not contravene the laws of ethical theory, says Professor Hare.

"I don't agree with the conclusions of the Tate committee to ban experimentation from fertilisation onwards.

"They say the important thing is the potentiality of an embryo for turning into a human being, and that the embryo is deserving of moral respect just like a human being from the moment of fertilisation.

"I believe the contrary; while potentiality is very important, what deserves

respect is not the embryo itself but the human being that the embryo would turn into if it developed.

"If the legislators were to ban experimentation altogether, the effect would be that there wouldn't be those embryos because nobody's going to produce embryos except for implantation if they are going to be taken to court if the embryos perish.

"If it's not the case that there would be those human beings, then there would be nothing to be objects of respect."

Generation gap is closing: Heller

What we know as the generation gap will soon be a thing of the past, says distinguished social theorist Agnes Heller.

"The transition from traditional class cultures to modern culture was destined to give birth to the most violent generation conflict modern men and women have ever known.

"The distinct patterns of action, aspiration and imagination amongst post second world war youth have been sharply dissimilar to those of former generations.

"However, once fathers and mothers themselves have been shaped by a modern movement, generation conflict between them and their children will be relatively mild, even if they disapprove of each other's values and ways of life."

Professor Heller was speaking at Monash about existentialism, alienation and postmodernism, the three cultural movements which she believes have brought social revolution over the past 40 years.

The distinguished Hungarian-born philosopher, who migrated to Australia in 1977 after coming into conflict with the Hungarian authorities, now holds a chair of philosophy at the New School for Social Research in New York.

With her husband, Ferenc Feher, who also holds a professorial appointment at the New School, she visited Monash last month to give a number of lectures and seminars in the departments of Anthropology and Sociology, German, and in the Centre for General and Comparative Literature.

Professor Heller has a worldwide reputation as a disciple and assistant of the late George Lukacs, and has written many books on philosophy, social theory, anthropology and cultural history.

What follows is an edited extract from her lecture *Existentialism, alienation, postmodernism: Cultural movements as vehicles of change in the patterns of everyday life*.

★ ★ ★

Three consecutive generations have appeared since the second world war. The first wave began its career immediately after the war and reached its

zenith in the early fifties. The second was launched by the events of the mid-sixties and reached its peak in 1968, but continued to expand until the mid-seventies. The third movement arose in the eighties and has not yet reached its zenith. The second movement grew out of the first, and the third from the second, both in the sense of continuation but also in the sense of reversing the signs of the previous movement.

The existentialist generation was the first and the narrowest. The rapidity with which Sartre's message, though not necessarily his philosophy, caught the minds of the young in Western Europe, and to some extent in Central and Southern Europe, was in itself not completely unprecedented.

The Romantic movement had spread just as swiftly, over a century ago. What was unprecedented, however, was the character of the movement, namely the circumstance, realized only in retrospect, that the existentialist wave was the first in a series of the most striking phenomena of Western history in the second half of our century.

Freedom

What mattered now was doing things in our own way, practising our own freedom. Young men and women, intoxicated by the atmosphere of unlimited possibilities, began to dance existentially, love existentially, talk existentially. In other words, they were intent on breaking free.

The alienation generation, which reached its peak in 1968, was both a continuation and a reversal of the first wave. Their experience was not the dawn but the dusk of subjectivity and freedom. Precisely because this generation took seriously the ideology of plenty, it rebelled against the complacency of industrial progress and affluence, as well as claiming for itself the sense and the meaning of life. Freedom remained the main value, however, and unlike the existentialist generation the alienation generation has remained committed to collectivism.

History meets public demand

The history business is booming in Australia and not just because of the Bicentenary.

Aboriginal land claims, museums, building conservation and tourism are all demanding a new type of historian who can do more than pore over old diaries in libraries.

There is work for practical historians — and the beginnings of an entirely new sub-discipline known as public history.

Last year Monash introduced an innovative course for undergraduate honors students called History in the Field, which demonstrated the uses of history in the community and taught some research techniques.

The course has been such a success that the university next year will introduce Australia's first MA in Public History.

This will focus on the problems of 'applied' history, and include a series of workshops in practical skills such as site analysis, archival research techniques, report-writing, professional ethics and financial issues.

Central to the program will be an 'internship' with a public or private employer which will be written up as a research project," says History lecturer Dr Chris McConville.

"Historians are already working in a range of positions outside universities and colleges.

"At the same time, many professionals without historical training are having to deal with historical issues."

The course is designed both for history graduates who intend to work in a public history area, and for other graduates whose work involves historical analysis.

"Conservation architects, local history librarians, history teachers, museum curators and other professionals would be welcomed," says Dr McConville.

Graduates from areas other than history may need to do some preliminary subjects, but credits may be granted for professional experience.



As a social theory, postmodernism was born in 1968. In a manner of speaking, postmodernism was the creation of the alienation generation disillusioned with its own perception of the world.

Postmodernism as a cultural movement (not as an ideology, theory or program) has a simple enough message: anything goes.

It is neither conservative nor revolutionary nor progressive. It is neither a wave of rising hope nor a tide of deep despair. It is a cultural movement which makes distinctions of this kind irrelevant. Post-modernism is a wave within which all kinds of movements, artistic, political and cultural, are possible.

We have already had several brand-new movements. There have been movements with a focus on health, anti-smoking, body building, alternative medicine, marathon-running and jogging. A movement of sexual counter-revolution has been developing. We have had and still have peace or anti-nuclear movements. Ecological movements are in full bloom. We witness the expansion of feminist movements, the movement for educational reform and much else.

We no longer have 'good taste' or 'bad taste'. (Of course, one still might refer to having taste not in the sense of being able to distinguish between the better and the worse within the same genre.)

If postmodernism, then, is going to be absorbed by our culture as a whole, we will finally reach the end of the transformation which began with the existentialist generation after the second world war. This is not a prophecy about the end of movements, rather the opposite. What this statement does forecast is a situation in which concrete cultural transformations will take place in so far as such transformations are carried by one or another movement; however, the movements themselves will not occur in generational waves. These movements, finally, will not be the 'movements of the young'; they will not only be cross-class, but also cross-generational movements.

What the three waves of cultural movements have achieved thus far and what can be expected to happen in the near future, will be discussed in the same breath. The transformation is uneven, for the present of one country is the future of another. Yet even where the transformations are most spectacular, they are far from being close to comple-

tion. All three waves of movements were carried by the younger generation. However, the term 'young' requires clarification. In a functional society, 'the young' are those men and women (and not just those boys and girls) who do not perform a 'function' that locks them into one stratum or another within the social division of labor. Thus students are young even when they are 30 years of age, which meant 'middle age' in the generation of our grandparents.

The present changes in the relationship of prefunctional and functional generations are so obvious that one can read them from quite external signs. In class-related cultures young men tried hard to look older than their age. After the second world war, however, the pattern gradually transformed to the point where it was, finally, totally reversed. Those who are mentally and physically fully grown up now make sometimes desperate efforts to look like youngsters and behave accordingly. 'Looks' have different social meanings.

Looking older than one's age expresses the aspiration to be treated as a responsible adult, as someone who has been settled or at least who is ready for being settled. Looking younger than one's age expresses the aspiration to be treated as someone who is still open to every option, who is not yet a 'bureaucrat', who is not yet fossilised by his or her function.

Newman lecture

Sir Edward ("Weary") Dunlop, distinguished surgeon and World War II hero, will give the seventh John Henry Newman Lecture at Mannix College on Thursday, 10 September.

It will begin at 8.15 pm in the college's Main Hall, in the Administration Building on Wellington Road. The lecture is free and visitors are very welcome. Supper will be served.

House swap

A University of Auckland academic is seeking to exchange a three-bedroom house five kilometres from Auckland's city centre for a similar house in Melbourne, for 3-4 weeks in December 1987 and January 1988. Car exchange is also possible. Contact Associate Professor K. Inkston, Graduate School of Business, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.

Language skills would boost world trade

Australia will lose out on overseas markets unless our linguistic competence is improved, Mr Joe Lo Bianco of the Commonwealth Schools Commission told a seminar group at Monash

during National Languages Week (9-16 August).

"Tertiary institutions could put a persuasive case to the government for the establishment of a range of key centres

of teaching and research in language," he said.

We needed to follow the example of countries like Sweden who were pursuing "niche marketing".

"The best way to understand that is to look at the way Volvo is marketed overseas," he said.

"They can tolerate an elasticity in the price of Volvos, which are relatively expensive cars, because they are able to target and niche the economies of their markets and build up the Volvo's reputation as a well-engineered and very safe car.

"Australia's economic prosperity over the next decade and a half depends on that sort of sophisticated understanding of the market — but for that you need trained people who are linguistically competent.

"Sweden has recently reduced the amount of teaching that it does in English and increased substantially the amount of teaching it does in Spanish.

"What they are effectively trying to do is carve out initials in Spanish-speaking countries — Spanish being by far the fastest growing language in the world — for their products which they now feel they do well enough with in English-speaking countries.

"The United States recently used the evidence of their major, most important business people to advocate precisely the same thing.

"If English is not enough for the United States and the United Kingdom, which is moving the same way, it ought not to be enough for Australia."

Only one-third of Australian government representatives overseas who occupied "language-essential" positions were linguistically proficient, Mr Lo Bianco said.

"This means two-thirds of our trade officials and public servants cannot meet one of the most essential requirements of their jobs."

He criticised the government for its failure to meet the "enormous demand for English as a foreign language in the region, both for reasons of aid and technology transfer, and also for fee-paying students.

"The almost complete neglect of this has meant that many Asian students who would prefer to study in Australia have gone instead to the United States or England," he said.

Within Australia the problems were compounded.

"The economic and social prospects of well over 300,000 Australians of immigrant, non-English speaking background are severely constrained by poor English," Mr Lo Bianco said.

No help

"As well, almost half the students of migrant background who need extra help and instruction in English at school do not get it."

Nearly four per cent of Australians from English-speaking backgrounds were considered functionally illiterate in English.

"A much higher percentage has only rudimentary reading ability and when you add in written skills, that proportion increases dramatically," he said.

The government was also failing to deal with "the potentially enormous impact which communications and information technologies will have on the skills and uses of literacy in the future.

"There has been almost no serious attention paid to what this means for public education and particularly for teaching."

The National Languages Week seminar was organised by the department of Romance Languages.

Other participants were Dr David Garrioch, Associate Professor Michael Clyne, Dr Alastair Davidson, Dr Jack Burstin and Professor Jiri Neustupny.



The Indonesian Embassy in Canberra has presented the department of Indonesian and Malay with more than 100 books produced by the Indonesian government as part of a program to keep alive the country's 200 languages. Each book is written in one of the languages and tells the legends of its region. Here, Professor Mahmud Zaki (left), Cultural and Education Attache for the Indonesian Embassy, who handed over the books, discusses their content with Mr Basoeki Koesasi (centre), Indonesian tutor, and Mr Paul Tickell, acting chairman of the department.

WHAT'S ON

Lunch music

The Religious Centre's lunchtime recital series will continue this term with the following program:



Coach needed

The Monash University Cricket Club wishes to appoint a practice captain to assist the coach at training sessions.

Ideally this person would be a retired cricketer from within the university community, although we would like to hear from any interested persons, male or female. A remuneration is negotiable for the successful applicant.

Last season the club showed itself to be the most successful turf club in the Eastern Suburbs Cricket Association with three sides out of six playing in finals matches.

Details regarding the practice captain may be obtained from either John Hill, 342 7703 (B), 870 4138 (H) or Adrian Jackson 606 6976 (H), 898 6276 (H).

John Hill
Honorary Secretary

- 3 Sept — Monash University Orchestra, directed by Gerald Gentry.
- 10 Sept — Paul Thom "Premiere Ordre" (complete) for Harpsichord (Francois Couperin).
- 17 Sept — Telemann Ensemble. Baroque wind ensemble.
- 24 Sept — *Concordia*. Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra.

All recitals will take place between 1.10pm and 2pm on Thursdays in the Religious Centre. They are free and open to the public. Inquiries should be directed to the Chaplains' Office, ext. 3160.

Job ethics

Chemistry, animal experimentation, psychology and politics will be examined this month in a second series of seminars on *Current ethical issues in the professions and occupations*.

The series, organised jointly by the Careers and Appointments Service and the Chaplains' Office, is held at 1.10pm on Tuesdays in R3 (Rotunda).

Inquiries should be directed to Ms Jenny Baldwin, ext. 3150, or Reverend Philip Huggins, ext. 3162.

Light classical

Enjoy a light-hearted look at the Classics tomorrow night (Thursday 3 September) in Tea and Fun with CLIO, to be presented at 6pm in the Guy Manton Rooms, ground floor, Menzies Building.

The CLIO club is part of Classical Studies, and inquiries can be directed to

the department's office on ext. 3263. (Clio is the muse of history.)

Paddy's market

A second-hand book, a plant, a cake, a piece of sewing — all these and more make up the annual Paddy's Market which will be held on Thursday 17 September in the Union Building between 9am and 2pm.

The organisers are the 'Friends of Monash University Incorporated'. Never heard of them you say! Who are they?

Well, they are the updated Monash Parents' Group with a new name, a new constitution and a new mandate which goes beyond parents and includes all friends, well-wishers, and supporters of the university.

IMPORTANT DATES

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

- 7 Third Term begins for Medicine IV
- 11 Third teaching round ends, Dip.Ed.
- 14 Third Term begins for Med. III
- 18 Third Term ends, Dip.Ed.
- 21 Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the second half year for it to be classified as discontinued (excluding Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., and M.Ed.St.)*
- 25 Last date for lodgement of applications for the Caltex Woman Graduate Scholarship
- 28 Last day for discontinuance of a sub-

Courses for all

Overcome stress through effective management planning, reinforce the notion with a relaxing massage, and then to make doubly sure — talk to your plants.

The Arts and Crafts Centre is the place to go for such *Creative Leisure Courses* as stress management, massage for couples and caring for fuchsias.

There are more than 40 courses for all tastes, including leadlighting for the nostalgic, French polishing for the practical, harmonica playing for the Blues enthusiast, life drawing for the game and chocolate-making for the sweet tooth.

Brochures for the spring program are available from the centre, ext. 3180.

ject or unit taught and assessed in the second half year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., and M.Ed.St. for it to be classified as discontinued.*

30 Closing date for applications for Commonwealth Postgraduate Course Awards and Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Awards.

*If a subject or unit is not discontinued by 31 August, 21 or 28 September as the case may be, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as FAILED. In exceptional circumstances the Dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between the appropriate date above and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

Bargains galore

Monash's first "garage sale" was such a tremendous success that the equipment officer, Mr Earl Headland, would like to see another organised "while the public is still in the buying mood".

More than \$34,800 passed through the cash registers over the two days of the sale last month, and only 80 of the nearly 1000 items were left unsold.

"We've already received dozens of inquiries about when the next sale will be," Mr Headland said.

Alex sets new record

The Alexander Theatre's audience increased by an estimated 10,000 last year, mainly due to the growth in popularity of children's theatre.

Mr Phil A'Vard, theatre manager, said the attendances for the Saturday Club, a series of productions designed specifically for children, had risen dramatically.

"We had such a remarkably good run that we had to put on additional programs."

Mr A'Vard said children's productions had a spin-off in that they made parents aware of the theatre's existence.

Plays and stage productions attracted more than 114,000 people, while an estimated 5500 attended conferences and seminars. The total audience in 1985 was 108,500.

The increase was despite a regular hirer's flagging use of the theatre and the late cancellation of a large booking by combined student groups.

Mr A'Vard said this year had seen an even greater increase in children's theatre, although he predicted adult theatre.

Monash Reporter

The next issue will be published in the first week of October, 1987.

Copy deadline is Friday, September 25, and early copy is much appreciated.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor, Lisa Kelly, Information Office, University Offices, or ring ext. 2085.

"On the results of this one, we could hold them half-yearly with the next one before Christmas."

Most people bought office equipment or small electronic gadgets for home use.

Mr Headland expressed surprise at the numbers who braved the queues and Saturday morning frosts to get the best buys at the start of the sale.

"By 9 o'clock the queue had grown to about 200 metres and was two or three people deep," he said.

"I thought a few would be interested, but I never dreamed we would get such numbers."

"We sold far more equipment this way than we have in the past through the tender system."



● Equipment officer, Earl Headland, right, and Central Services' Tim McNair move sale goods into place. Below: The view from inside as earlybirds queued before the doors opened. Photos — Tony Miller.



SEPTEMBER DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public:

ALEXANDER THEATRE

- 23: **SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION** — "Tales of Christopher Robin". Children's Ballet pres. by Young Dancers' Theatre at 10am, 2pm daily. Adults \$11.90, child \$9.90.
- 24: **SCHOOL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION** — "The Three Pigs", a puppet presentation for pre-schools, pres. by Old Marionette Theatre. 6pm daily. Adults \$8.90, child \$6.90. Inquiries and bookings: 565 3991, 565 3992.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD HALL

- 12: **EVENING CONCERT** — Victorian Boys' Choir with Victorian Welsh Singers, Junior Strings pres. works from "Folk to Sacred" and "Art Music to Madrigal". 8pm. Ticket Inquiries: 873 2185
- 13: **BODY BUILDING CHAMPIONSHIPS** — IFBB Eastern Aust. Body Building Championships for men and women. 12-3pm. \$7, 5.30pm - 8.30pm \$15. Ticket inquiries:

428 7255

- 19: **EVENING CONCERT** — ABC Perspectives Concert No. 5 Melb. Symphony Orchestra cond. by Gerard Schwarz: Holberg Suite (Grieg), Horn Concerto No. 1 (Strauss), The Firebird: Ballet (Stravinsky) 8pm. Tickets available from BASS outlets or 10 Queen Street.
- 20: **AFTERNOON CONCERT** — 16th Annual Concert Series. Trio — Frederick Shade (flute), Arturs Ezergailis (cello), Len Vorster (piano). Music by Haydn, Weber, Easton and Martinu. 2.30pm. Admission free.
- 27: **AFTERNOON CONCERT** — 16th Annual Concert Series pres. by ABC Young Performers — James Braun (piano), Karen Robertson (mezzo soprano), Alfred Hornung (cello). 2.30pm. Admission free. Inquiries and bookings: 565 3099, 565 3091

LECTURES, SEMINARS, EXHIBITIONS

- 3: **SPACE ASSOCIATION MEETING** — "Asteroid Impacts, the Cause of Dinosaur Extinctions?" by Helen Pongracic. 7.30pm R3. Admission

free. Inquiries: 772 5804.

RELIGIOUS CENTRE RECITAL SERIES — Monash University Orchestra dir. Gerald Gentry. Large Chapel 1.10pm. Admission free, Inquiries ext. 3160.

ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Koorie Experiences of Racism", by Koorie panel, 1pm. R6. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.

8: **ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE PROFESSIONS** — Animal Experimentation, by Dr W.P. Anderson. 1.10pm. R3. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3150, 3162.

10: **JOHN HENRY NEWMAN LECTURE** — "The Asian-Pacific Scene: A Surgeon's Perspective", by Sir Edward Dunlop. 8.15pm. Main Hall, Mannix College. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3583

RELIGIOUS CENTRE RECITAL SERIES — Telemann Ensemble, Baroque Wind Ensemble. Large Chapel 1.10pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3160

ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE "Koorie Literature", by Mr Borzic Wongar. 1pm. R6. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.

15: **MIGRANT STUDIES SEMINAR** "Migrants / Writing / Nostalgia" by Dr Sneja Gunew. 1pm. R6. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 2958, 2428.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE PRO-

FESSIONS Psychology by Dr R.A. Cummins. 1.10pm. R3. Admission free. Inquiries ext 3150, 3162.

17: **RELIGIOUS CENTRE RECITAL SERIES** — Paul Thom "Premiere Ordre" (complete) for harpsichord. (Francois Couperin). Large Chapel. 1.10pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3160.

ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Koorie Languages", by Ms Eve Fesl. 1pm. R6. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.

22: **ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE PROFESSIONS** — Politics by Dr Herb Feith. 1.10pm. R3. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3150, 3162

24: **RELIGIOUS CENTRE RECITAL SERIES** — Concordia — Mandolin and Guitar orchestra. Large Chapel. 1.10pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3160.

ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE — "Anthropology and Anthropologists" by Dr G. B. Silberbauer. 1pm R6. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.

MONASH UNIVERSITY GALLERY

- 11: **EXHIBITION** — Micky Allen — Perspective 1975-1987, Monash University Gallery. Tues-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 1-5pm until Oct 17. Inquiries ext. 4217