Now there is an anthology made for Australians

If you are teaching courses on poetry in the English language to Australian and New Zealand students, what textbook do you use?

Why, an American or British one, of course.

At least that was the case until this year, when John Leonard's Seven Centuries of Poetry in English was published.

Dr. Leonard, senior tutor in English, was thoroughly dissatisfied with the text books available for first year courses.

There was a choice of two: the Norton Anthology of Poetry from America and the New Golden Treasury of English Verse.

The Norton is "fast and with tiny print; the students freak out and refuse to buy it," he says. "It's very American in content, spelling and presentation. Only one Australian poet, A.D. Hope, was included, and then only in the most recent edition."

When the Norton was given up, the all-British Treasury was prescribed.

"Not even American poets were included but it seemed to be the best available."

Two years ago, with the advice and encouragement of Associate Professor Elaine Barry, Dr. Leonard began work on the massive project of creating a textbook more suitable for Antipodean perspectives with — I hope — a sense of our proper proportion," says Dr. Leonard.

"I had two aims: to provide a decent survey anthology with good material to teach from, and to create something students would want to browse in — a book put together for readers."

Dr. Leonard did not follow established paths.

The book proceeds backwards to the 13th century and includes recent poets as much as possible and I had to become some sort of expert on the untold problems of 120 poets.

"The book was published in January of this year, and is already the required text for first year English at Monash and the universities of Adelaide and Tasmania."

The book was published in January and is already the required text for first year English at Monash and the universities of Adelaide and Tasmania.

It is being used for some first year courses at the universities of Melbourne and NSW, and for college courses and adult education poetry classes.

Dr. Leonard is particularly pleased that the book has been set down for 1988 as the text for Victorian Certificate of Education students.

"I had in mind that it should be useful for year 12," he said.

The project started with a questionnaire to every university and college in Australia and all the universities in New Zealand.

"We really got a sense of what was needed," Dr. Leonard said.

Many responses were enthusiastic, though the head of one college replied feverishly that "anthologies should not be used at all because students should have to make up their own".

Oxford University Press had been persuaded to publish the book, it was a real rush to get the material ready.

"We started the proper work towards the end of 1985," says Dr Leonard.

"Our assistant, Dianne Heriot, helped me to get versions of each text together.

"I didn't just take someone else's edition, "I was editing from original sources as much as possible and I had to become some sort of expert on the untold problems of 120 poets."

"Oxford guaranteed to get the book out for this year — and they did."

"They also kept the price ($19.95) as low as possible so students could afford it."

The book, which was published with the assistance of the Monash University Publications Committee, is in a hard-wearing, stitch-bound form.

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Making career choices independent of gender

Australia's first woman Vice-Chancellor (and former Monash staff member), Professor Di Verbury of Macquarie University, gave the occasional address at a Science graduation ceremony last month in Robert Blackwood Hall. Among other things, she spoke about the participation of women in science.

The issue of how science is constructed and how to make science a more egalitarian and shared activity, has featured strongly in the recent surge of interest in Australia and overseas in the position of women in science.

One of the first expressions of this interest was the search for women who are significant but 'invisible' contributors in science.

In their paper Science: A Masculine Disorder? to the 1985 ANZAAS Festival of Science at Monash, Jill Bowling and Brian Martin referred to the scientist Rosalind Franklin, who made a significant contribution to unravelling the structure of DNA, in the face of exclusion and denigration from her male colleagues.

In the same paper, Bowling and Martin explore the ways in which science is constructed, and the implications of this for women.

Perspective

Among other things, they point out that "men largely control the decision-making process" both inside and outside the scientific community — "and hence are able to decide what constitutes science".

It is asserted, though, that in approaching inquiry and problem-solving, women tend more than men to put things in a larger perspective and to see individual parts in their whole context.

Perhaps if there were many more women in positions of influence in science, its whole structure might be radically different.

For the last few years I've been a member of a committee that Senator Susan Ryan set up to look at the education of women and girls; so I've become aware of various publications, governmental initiatives, special admission schemes and research activities that have emerged on this topic.

Thanks to the research already undertaken, it's now fairly well established that, in general, girls lack confidence about studying maths, science and technical work, and that, compared to boys, they lack direction in their course choices.

Boys show that boys are far more likely to choose courses for career reasons, while girls choose much more for interest, which is a major reason for them dropping out of science and maths at year 11 stage.

This raises the question whether boys find maths and science more interesting or whether they continue with them for other reasons.

It seems to me that the answer might be 'yes' to both of these, and that girls not only need greater confidence and encouragement to think in career terms, but that science and maths curricula and teaching methods need examination.

I understand that these issues have been the subject of much discussion in Victorian educational circles, particularly among women science teachers, and including here at Monash.

The Schools Commission has funded the development of an approach to science teacher education to reduce sex-stereotyping.

The issue of women's access to and participation in science and technology is, like any major social issue, lodged in a complex network of history, legislation, institutions and behavior.

Significant improvements cannot occur overnight.

Professor Eileen Byrne, one of the two research directors of a major Women in Engineering project has a saying that "women engineers in Australia are as rare as albino koalas!".

Let's hope that, by the end of this century, that colorful quote no longer describes the place of women in any branch of science and technology.

There are advantages in coming from behind

In coming so late to the development of a program of equal opportunity, Monash may reap 'the advantages of historical backwardness'. (The concept is attributed to Trotzky.)

One of the advantages is that there are numerous examples of equal opportunity policies and programs to follow. Many institutions have had policies in place for several years; we can emulate the best and possibly avoid some of the mistakes.

The other advantage is the existence of legislation, both State and Commonwealth.

There are two kinds of legislation — one is the anti-discrimination legislation which prohibits discrimination on various defined grounds such as sex, marital status, race, political beliefs etc. The Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act 1984 and the Equal Opportunity Act 1984 are the main examples.

But it provides redress for individuals who have suffered discrimination, but do not in themselves bring about social change.

Social change is, however, the aim of the other kind of legislation.

The act which most directly affects Monash at the moment is the Affirmative Action (Equal Employment Opportunity for Women) Act, passed by Federal Parliament in 1986.

This obliges all institutions to undertake an affirmative action program for women and to make an annual report to government on progress.

The affirmative action program has eight steps:

The proportion of women studying at postgraduate level (in any field, but especially in science), is still tiny, and consequently there's still a long way to go before we see the numbers of women in academic teaching and research work reach what is sometimes referred to as the level of the 'critical mass' where they can, in a sense, breed their successors and be viewed as substantial role models by female students.

Equal opportunity and affirmative action legislation is, of course, playing an influential role in removing educational and employment barriers.

We have, I trust, made considerable strides since the 1880s, when women were allowed to study science at the University of Sydney only. I'm told, as long as they confined themselves to the subjects of botany and geology.

Legislation is only part of the story, however, and it can't by itself change behavior or attitudes.

Through social institutions, particularly the media, and at the level of the family and child-bearing, we need to encourage women to perceive, and identify with, science as a mainstream choice for them.

It is vital too, that men identify with and promote women's scientific education, otherwise it will become a marginal issue.

We will have succeeded in those goals only when all women and probably, by implication, all men — make education and career choices independently of their gender.

When love goes wrong

'From time to time patients allege that doctors do not show the correct conduct or behavior or attitudes.

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When love goes wrong

'Doctor later requested the return of this letter which he realised had come from his wife.'
The element of chance in the "genetic lottery" should be respected, the French government was told in a recent report on the ethics of artificial pro-creation.

"It is important for our culture to maintain that a person cannot be programmed. "The element of chance should be respected as constituting the biological basis of individual singularity and liberty," the report said.

It was the result of an intense investigation of community attitudes in France towards artificial pro-creation, says Dr Genevieve de Parseval, who has been visiting the Monash Centre for Human Bioethics.

But methods of controlling new birth techniques had yet to be determined.

While France had pioneered sperm banks (by 1986, about 20,000 French people had been born through artificial insemination — AID), there were still no legal or ethical guidelines.

"More than 300 IVF children have been born between 1982 and 1985 and this number is increasing steadily. "But there have been no enactments from the government or parliament, either to impose a systematic ethical review of research protocols or to reform the law," Dr de Parseval, a psychoanalyst with degrees in anthropology from the Sorbonne and the University of California, Berkeley, has been visiting Melbourne "on a mission" for AVIS, the French National Consultative Ethics Committee created in 1983. She has obtained copies of various reports which are difficult to get in France.

"My mission is to look at the ways in which ethical and psychological issues of artificial pro-creation are being handled in this country," she says.

She has previously visited the Hastings and Kennedy centres in the United States, but says the Australian visit is most important because "Melbourne leads the world!" with IVF and the new reproduction techniques.

"The Melbourne population comes from many different ethnic origins and that has made everyone think of differences," Dr de Parseval said.

"Peter Singer has interesting and original philosophical ideas; he is very well known in Europe.

"It was a Monash Moomba this year — the King and Queen were past and present Monash students. Queen Marita Jones, 19, of Mulgrave, is a second year Arts/Law student who works part-time in a fashion shop at Brandon Park. King Paul McNamee, Science graduate, has long held sway in a different court. As one half of the tennis Super-Macs, he shared with Peter MacNamara two Wimbledon doubles victories (1980 and 1982), numerous Davis Cup titles and the Australian Open doubles title (1979). Photo courtesy The Sun."
study leave 'an essential expense'

Australian academics on overseas study leave are being forced into a mendicant role, says Reader in Politics, Dr Alastair Davidson. In this report to the University Council, he calls for an urgent review of the situation.

This report will avoid literary flourishes to concentrate on what appears important to convey to other intending leave takers in Europe.

Its premise is that study leave overseas is essential if Australian universities are to keep abreast of the latest advances in research and teaching in the international scholarly community and at the academic and intellectual level required in any advanced society today.

The costs of failure to keep competitive in ideas as well as economics are, I suggest, already drastically evident in this society.

On this premise, I make frequent visits overseas both at my own expense as well as when funded by Monash or other grant-giving bodies like the ARGS.

This study leave was spent mainly as a visiting professor at the Centre d’Histoire des Sciences et des Doctrines of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris.

While there I also accepted a Visiting Professorship at Turin University in May and attended and delivered papers at conferences in Germany and at various places in France, including the EHESS. During the leave of 10 months I also wrote a 400 page book and several articles, all of which will appear overseas this coming year.

The reason for the choice of Paris as a base, apart from its centrality, is that in my field of research — the development of the European State, of which Australia is an example — is at its most advanced in France and in Europe generally.

This takes me to what is important for other scholars. I was forced for financial reasons to return to Australia after 10 months of a 12 month leave.

This was despite the fact that during this period I doubled my net income both through savings and through earnings in addition to my Monash salary and grants.

It was also despite the fact that I and my family made do in an environment, which after many years residence there, we know extremely well down to the point where we can save and cut costs systematically.

Even before the drastic fall in the value of the dollar in the middle of last year, Australian salaries were not comparable with those in most advanced countries. For example, they average half those of staff in French universities.

Abandoned

Staff cannot hope to survive on their Monash salaries when faced with the costs in the great centres of European culture.

How should we cope with this problem? It is simply not feasible to reduce periods of study leave overseas where prolonged research in libraries overseas is essential. It is also not appropriate that staff should have to hunt up supplementary income from teaching overseas, unless the notion of study leave is itself abandoned. It is simply impossible to catch up with what is happening in a field if preparation for teaching occupies all the waking hours.

Moreover the notion that short intensive active visits would be less costly is a mirage as costs increase in an alarming fashion when the visit is short due to the decreased time for orientation and settling in (no hunting for a cheaper hotel; no buying a cheap car to avoid astronomical train and plane costs).

Shorter visits also eliminate the intangible benefit which ensues from the fact of immersion in a culture, which sometimes pays off in a greater understanding of the implications of research, debates and so on.

Shorter visits being no solution, we are left with the problem that there can be no visits overseas unless an entire family is moved. The costs are enormous.

I conclude that it is imperative that Monash consider the real costs placed on staff on leave and attempt to compensate, perhaps by introducing a cost of living allowance which could vary depending on the zone in which the staff member is obliged to reside.

One staff member who was so poor in Paris that he preferred to sleep on my floor to paying for a hotel is now a rich man with a mansion and so on in an Asian country.

The readers of this somewhat blunt and materialistic report will, I hope, forgive me for writing that this is more important than a list of triumphal appearances by one Monash academic at conferences where he delivered papers with the luminaries of European scholarship.

We no doubt all agree that such activities put Monash on the map as well as improve our capacity to contribute some new insight on return here.

I suggest that these benefits will become a matter of past history if we are obliged to take on the roles of mendicant scholars in a society where that role cannot be sustained.

Outstanding results

Mrs Margaret Endersbee, below right, president of the Australian Federation of University Women — Victoria, presenting a $500 prize to Michelle Hill, the first female student in the Faculty of Science in 1986. Michelle was awarded the prize on the basis of her outstanding results in Mathematical Methods 101 and Computer Science 101. The award is made in memory of the late Mrs Margaret Grice, a former treasurer of the federation, who completed a Dis. Ed. at Monash and taught Computer Science and Mathematics at Prahran Technical College.

The Music Department gave a taste of its wares in an Orientation Day concert by western and non-western musicians. The department’s Gamelan (Javanese orchestra), pictured, was directed by senior tutor, Poedijono. Other performances included early music by Accorde on gothic harp, pedalari, tenor-rebec, sopranino-rebec, vielle and gemshorn, and Hindustani classical music on sarod and tabla.

ERIC means half the cost

The Faculty of Education has installed an ERIC literature-search system believed to be the first of its kind at an Australian university.

It combines a compact disc storage system with a micro-computer. ERIC is a computer file of research material in the educational field.

It dates back to 1966 and the entire system, consisting of about half a million journal citations and abstracts, has been stored on three 12cm compact discs.

Reader in Education, Dr Paul Gardner, says there are no running costs for the new system, and the annual subscription for up-dated discs is about half what the faculty presently pays for on-line searches through the Monash Library.

“It’s cheaper and gives unlimited time,” he says.

“A very high proportion of post-graduate students do literature searches — we had about 60 last year at an average cost of $70 each — and with this new system it’s likely the number will more than double.

“We should be able to produce a generation of higher degree students far more in tune with literature in the field; they will do their searches much more systematically.”

Foreign view a winner

Caroline Angoorly, who graduated B.Sc./LL.B. 9 months ago, is the Victorian winner of an inaugural Australian Institute of International Affairs prize for excellence in the study of international relations.

Miss Angoorly’s prize-winning thesis was on an international mining law, a topic which took her interest after she had majored in geology for her combined degree.

She will receive a $200 prize and an inscribed scroll.

The institute will award five prizes each year, allocated to the states on a rotational basis.

Candidates must be undergraduates enrolled in their final honors year at an Australian university, whose theses have been done in the areas of Australian foreign policy or international relations.

Victoria is included in the eligible states for the 1987 prize. For further information, contact the institute on 062 51 5500.

Dr Paul Gardner

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MONASH REPORTER
What a way to start the year...

California exchange student Shannon Peirce arrived at Monash on Sunday, 1 March to become the first occupant of the newly-organised suite for students with handicaps in Ferrer Hall.

Seventy-two hours later she was in the Austin Hospital, Heidelberg.

The unthinkable had happened. Taking a shower in the specially-adapted bathroom, Shannon slipped and fell, breaking a leg.

It had to be the worst bad luck story of the year, but Shannon has taken it philosophically — it could have happened anywhere, she says.

Now in the spinal unit at the Austin, she has not been forgotten. Fellow students pay regular visits, her lecturer in the department of linguistics has kept her well supplied with study materials, and has even given her a full, private tutorial.

Professor Sam McCallough, director in Australia of the University of California's Education Abroad Program, and his wife also have been frequent visitors.

Another regular caller is Administrative Services Officer Annie Mennell, seen here with Shannon and the latest delivery of textbooks.

Shannon will be in hospital for a few more weeks, but says that — given the circumstances — she's reasonably comfortable, and appreciative of the attention given her by the hospital staff who, she says, have looked after her tremendously well.

**Vegemite not students' flavor of the month**

The first impression of Australia for this year's Californian exchange students included, needless to say, their reactions to Vegemite.

Sean Benedict, Linda Lott and Marianne Filloux, three of the seven students at Monash as part of the Education Abroad Program, each had a different idea of what to expect from our national spread.

Sean, a student from the University of California's Davis Campus, had believed Vegemite was a relative of sauerkraut whilst Marianne, from the same campus, thought it was like felafel.

Linda, a Santa Barbara student, said she had been right about Vegemite's texture but not its taste.

Marianne was the only one who gave Vegemite a vote of approval — Sean and Linda will stick to peanut butter and jelly.

The students arrived in Australia in mid-February, and came to Melbourne after short visits to Sydney and Canberra.

Marianne said it was the unique bird sounds around Canberra which made her realise she was really in Australia.

**Sampling village life in deepest Java**

Students from the Monash department of Indonesian and Malay recently had a first-hand experience of the benefits of folk medicine when they visited traditional healer Sugeng Hanafl, in the remote village of Bujel, East Java.

Among other treatments, Mr Hanafl gave group member Paula Michelotti a "bitter medicine" for her bronchitis.

"It didn't cure me but it quickly soothed the cough and stopped my nose running," she said.

The 20 students, all members of the Malay and Indonesian Club, spent a month in Indonesia on a tour organised by Basoeki Koesasi, language instructor in the department.

A high point was a visit to a Central Javan village to meet 7-year-old Isman-to, a boy they have been sponsoring through the Foster Parents Plan.

They presented him with a pressure lantern, floor mats and second-hand clothing.

Mr Koesasi said the trip was also designed to increase the students' enthusiasm for studying Indonesian and to present another side of Monash to the Indonesian people.

**Vegemite not students' flavor of the month**

The three agreed that the hardest thing about living in Australia was not having their own cars.

Linda said that if they were lucky, however, because Australians were so trusting and friendly.

"Everybody is just much more open than in America, and people will ask you about places and look into your eyes when you're walking down the street," she said.

The three have not had the opportunity to "discover" the restaurants bordering the city but were excited at the prospect of trying new Asian and European foods.

However, the Australian custom of "scampering out of bed at 8am to have a chicken and champagne breakfast!" did not appeal, Linda said.

And yes, they have all tried the great Aussie meat pie.

"How could you avoid them? They're everywhere," said Sean.

**Under the exchange scheme, five Monash students have the opportunity each year to continue their studies in California. For further information contact Ms Annie Mennell on ext. 3011.**
Medicine a 'poor second' to trains

David Goddard graduated M.B.B.S. from the Monash Medical School in 1969 without much enthusiasm for his future career. Here he recounts the twists and turns that led to his present fulfilling post as senior medical officer (Occupational Health Services branch) in the Victorian Department of Labor. This article was written for the summer issue of the Association of Monash Medical School's Newsletter.

A year later, in 1973, I joined them for the reassuringly lesser responsibility of examining and assessing autopsies prior to employment or on return to work after sickness or injury.

In the railways, I observed wide variation of people's perception of themselves as sick. Some soldiered on with severe or threatening disability, whereas others, barely handicapped, would 'point the bone' at themselves — their heart, their back, their wrist or whatever.

A magnificent opportunity came to me in 1975. I accepted Australian Government sponsorship to join 17 others in a one year course leading to a Diploma in Occupational Health at the University of Sydney.

That year was the best learning experience in my life. Tutors were vigorous and varied and each week we visited different workplaces — a coalmine, an abattoir, a car manufacturer, etc.

Back at the Victorian Railways, my medical boss showed no great interest in my newly gained skills though I did some medicolegal work. After a year and with a heavy heart I left and joined what is now the Occupational Health Services Branch in the State Department of Labor.

David Goddard was chairman of the NSW Occupational Health and Safety Association from 1983 to 1986 and was a member of the Federal Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Council for five years. He is a director of the Occupational Health Research Foundation of Australia and is president of the Australian Society for Research in Occupational Health. The next lecture in the Ethics in Engineering series will be an Ethics in Research lecture by Fred Crisp of Monash University on April 22, 1987.

Engineers must guard the environment

Engineers should see themselves as guardians of the environment, said Pro-Fessor Crisp of Mechanical Engineering. They needed to be aware of the importance of the social impact of their work. "Humanities, economics and social science subjects have an essential role in the engineering curriculum of tomorrow," he said.

He praised that he was expressing his own opinions — and not necessarily those of his colleagues.

Professor Crisp was speaking during the second of two series of lectures on Ethics in Engineering. The building should be finished mid-year and it will house one of the largest wind tunnels built outside North America. The 50m by 10m tunnel will be used for research into getting rid of air pollutants from power stations.

Engineers must guard the environment...
Hauling furniture through first floor windows

It was a real trip down memory lane at the recent Deakin Hall reunion, says MARY-LOU RIDGDALE, one of the original tenants.

When Deakin opened in 1962, it was the first fully co-ed Hall of Residence in Australia. Bruce Hall at ANU had opened the previous year, but it had separate sleeping blocks for men and women.

There were 55 men and 25 women students in that first year, the discrepancy in numbers occurring only because there was not enough money to build the block in which it had been planned that the women should sleep; so the fully co-ed residence was an accident of finance!

When we arrived in the first week in March, the hall was not yet finished.

There was no electricity connected, there was no furniture in the rooms and there were no windows in the common room.

All the first Sunday afternoon the male students carried the furniture to the rooms, having first hauled it up through the "windows" in the first floor common room.

The female students scurried around with all the bed linen and made all the beds in the rooms.

The first dinner was buffet style around a table tennis table with candles for light.

It was quite an introduction to co-ed living.

Thirty-two of these original 80 students and another 21 students from 1963 and 1964 came to our reunion and enjoyed a barbecue in the quadrangle, together with their families.

The first Dinner was buffet style around a table tennis table with candles for light. It was quite an introduction to co-ed living.

Thirty-two of these original 80 students and another 21 students from 1963 and 1964 came to our reunion and enjoyed a barbecue in the quadrangle, together with their families. (There were 92 adults and 32 children.)

It is 25 years since Monash admitted its first residential student and it was really great to catch up with those we had shared so much with.

Also present was the warden, Dr Logan Francis, former warden Dr Jack McDonell and his wife, Witi, the first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson and Audrey Matheson, and a tutor from the early 1960s, Dr David Cuthbert.

Footnote: Dr McDonell well remembers Mary-Lou Ridgdale (nee Leake) — she was the first student he interviewed for admission to Deakin Hall.

Impressive tally

The university's most prolific amateur drama group, Studio Players, has chalked up an impressive tally of 69 full productions, acted readings, musical evenings and book launchings in its first 10 years (1976-1986).

Organiser Denis Davison says productions have been staged at the State Library of Victoria, Deakin University, Ballarat College of Advanced Education, Toorak Uniting Church and St Roch's Church Hall as well as in private homes and in the English department's Drama Studio at Monash.

Dr Davison has written many items himself including Happy Easter, Antigone, One Russian Summer, Overnight Loan Only and Return of the Master Builder. He has also adapted such works as The Sentimental Bloke, The Promise of Mary, Lady Audley's Secret, Wayward Women and Miss Dresden's Revenge.

Poems go to the Ukraine

Noted Monash poets, Jennifer Strauss and Philip Martin, have had work published in foreign language journals recently thanks to the efforts of two other staff members.

Mrs Strauss, a senior lecturer in English, wrote an article on Australian poetry for an international Ukrainian cultural and current affairs journal, Contemporary Times.

The article included poems by 20 contemporary Australian poets and it was translated by Dr Marko Pavlyshyn of Slavic Languages.

Dr Pavlyshyn, a contributor to the Journal, had had the idea to introduce modern Australian literature to the western Ukrainian speaking world with a series of articles.

One of these, a review of contemporary Australian prose, has also been published; the remaining article is being written by Dr Pavlyshyn for publication in June.

It will deal with Ukrainian authors writing and living in Australia.

Mrs Strauss also had a poem published in Spanish in El Espaol, a Melbourne-based newspaper.

She wrote the poem on the dominance and beauty of the Argentinian waterways, after visiting Argentina with Dr Alba Romano of Classical Studies.

Dr Romano, a native Argentinian, did the translation.

In the Ukrainian article, Mrs Strauss discusses how the face of Australian poetry has changed with an increasing interest in the arts.

She says: "The masochistically cherished stereotype of our culture is relentlessly macho, physical and philistine about the arts."

"Accordingly, it is in a tone poised curiously between outrage and approbation that news services in Sydney and Melbourne have recently announced that weekend attendances at football matches are being outstripped by those at art galleries."

She says poetry still has a reputation for selling badly in Australia and the situation will remain unchanged until print-runs of 350 are no longer accepted as average, and distribution improves.

The greening of Mars

The Space Association of Australia will present a talk tomorrow (Thursday 2 April) by Mr Robert Parke on Terraforming Mars.

Mr Parke is working on a documentary, The Greening of Mars. The association's speaker next month, (Thursday 7 May), will be Dr Peter Godfrey, on Results of the International Halley Watch, and Radio astronomy in the Southern Hemisphere.

Both talks will begin at 7.30pm in R3 (Rotunda).

The Space Association of Australia is a non-profit public organisation.

The Alexander Theatre's long-running Saturday Club for children continues its 1987 program this month with The Inside Story (11.30am and 2.30pm, 4 April) and One Thousand Cranes (2.30pm, 11 April).

The Inside Story is an entertaining play written to involve children in taking responsibility for their own health and well-being. It has been sponsored by the Campaign Against Drug Abuse.

One Thousand Cranes is an amusing and true story about a Japanese boy and girl in Australia, and the way their lives have been affected by the nuclear age.

Saturday Club members (adults and children) pay an average of $4.50 for each of six varied presentations in a series. Inquiries and bookings should be directed to the theatre on 3992.

For further information including registration details contact Terra Australis to Australia, ACTS, GPO Box 1929, Canberra ACT, 2601.
Mayan temple or heli-pad?

Congratulations on the Multi-Discipline Centre Building, to architect Daryl Jackson and the university's Buildings Committee.

Jackson has captured the Australian university of the 1980s:
- The financial stringencies, reminiscent of post-World War rationing have been vividly recalled by his 1948 hospital-style facade.
- The collapse of triennial funding and with it all hope of logical planning are reflected in the brilliant facade — at first straight and then curving off, to where?
- The popular contempt for book learning is joyously celebrated by ignoring the teachings of engineering and placing the concrete columns as far as possible from the load they are to support.
- The Multi-Discipline theme (what the hell does that mean?) is cleverly brought out by the mingling of square, circular and rectangular columns in concrete, brick and galvanised iron. It has been suggested that the rear stairs form part of a Mayan temple, while others have suggested a heli-pad and still others a physical fitness course. To bring the humanities, technology and Australian religion together in such a simple and visually appealing way must make all those who thought that Multi-Discipline meant bullshit subject cringe in their hobnailed boots. Finally the building's suspended brick wing walls remind us of the nature of research, with its open-ended inquiry, lack of constricting planning, and the grant cuts which prevent completion.

Graffiti or ivy — quickly!

Jon Hinwood, Mechanical Engineering.

In reference to George Silberbauer's letter (Monash Reporter, 4 March 1987) regarding the Multi Discipline Building.

May a member of the general staff aspire to respond to the invitation to academics to submit names for the building?

If so:
- The South face has to be 'The Emily Lou' — it is so evocative of the Murray or Mississippi paddle steamer only needing Bat Masterton, card sharp, standing on one of the decks.
- The North face — an Aztec sacrificial altar (The Sun Stone) — although whether you could find sufficient virgins for the sacrifice — Alternatively with its similarity to a half completed pyramid it could be 'a promotional extravaganza for a novelty funeral company'.

Caroline Plesse, Assistant to the Warden of the Union.

APRIL 1987
The new Monash University Gallery was of national significance, said the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan.

"It can house temporary exhibitions of sufficient standard that they can be taken around the country.

"It demonstrates the university's commitment to art; we have followed a consistent policy right through of purchasing works of art by well-known and promising Australian artists."

In referring to the Monash University collection, Professor Logan paid tribute to the foundation Vice-Chancellor, Sir Louis Matheson, the first professor of Visual Arts, Patrick McCaughey, and former curator, Grazia Gunn.

He praised the efforts of present Visual Arts staff members, Professor Margaret Plant and curator Jenepher Duncan, in bringing the Drysdale exhibition together.

He said the gallery was a magnificent addition to the externally-oriented facilities of the university, and that it owed much to the former Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin.

The section of the gallery which will house the permanent collection has been named after Drysdale.

Construction of the long-awaited gallery was set in motion with a fund-raising effort by the Friends of Russell Drysdale, a group formed soon after the artist's death in 1981.

The former Dean of Medicine, Professor Rod Andrew, a school friend of Drysdale's, says the Monash project was chosen because of the artist's "long continued interest in the university and his many friends who worked here".

Maisie, Lady Drysdale, also gave her "enthusiastic approval", and an auction of paintings in October 1983 provided around $150,000 of "seed money" for the gallery.

Photos by Tony Miller and Richard Crompton.
Economists kept in check

The Prices Commissioner for Victoria, Allan Fels, is a pro-

fessor in the Monash Faculty of Economics and Politics and

the Director of the University's Graduate School of Manage-

ment. In a recent paper on The Social Scientist as a Member of

Statutory Bodies, presented to the Academy of Social

Science, he challenges George Stigler's claim that

"economists exert a minor and scarcely detectable in-

fluence on the societies in which they live". In this essay, Professor Fels writes of his own experiences as an

economist and a part-time member of statutory bodies.

The independent character of such bodies has implications for the social

scientist appointee who, as an academic, is viewed as both a specialist and inde-

pended of sectional interests. He or she may be required to make final deci-

sions rather than offer advice.

Depending on the nature and com-

position of the body, the views of the social scientist may either dominate or

be seen as alien to the majority.

The pricing area is a somewhat inter-

mediate case and it has changed over
time.

The Prices Justification Tribunal

was initially a legally dominated body which arbitrated on prices in a manner similar
to the Arbitration Commission.

The fact that I had a law degree was

apparently a positive factor in my appointment, and attempts to bring "too much economics" into delibera-
tions were resisted with tactics of vary-
ing subtlety (a strict case-by-case ap-

proach, opposition to any general policy
discussions and opposition to written contributions to policy discussions,
asignment to time-consuming tasks

where no economics input was needed, encouragement to companies to use

lawyers as advocates, and appointment of a barrister as counsel assisting the

tribunal at public inquiries which had the effect of diluting the economic con-
tent of submissions, and impeding direct communication with witnesses, etc.).

Later, it was decided that it was im-

portant to have practical businessmen

on the tribunal and, although their way

of thinking is closer to that of the

economist, their viewpoint and ap-

proach was still quite different.

Eventually the Government appointed

an economist-trained and oriented public servant as chairman, and the

chairman of the Prices Surveillance

Authority also has a strong economic

background.

My role has changed — to pro-

vide more specialised and less basic economic advice; to emphasise more

often the limitations and problems of

applying economics rather than making strong claims for it; and, drawing on ex-

perience, to counsel on some non-

economic matters.

In Victoria I am the Prices Commiss-

ioner and I am able to appoint

economists to my staff but over time I

have dealt with Ministers who have

ranged from a former fitter and turner to an

accountant.

They have had to do their best to

match my economic and their political

log i c in considering my

recommendations.


Greenies give God the thumbs-down

Who says environmentalists haven't got a sense of humor? The following is

included in the introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice by Ian Thomas. According to Mr Thomas, lecturer in the Graduate School of Environmental Science, it comes from an uniden-
tifiable source.

God created Heaven and Earth.

Quickly he was faced with a class ac-

ction suit for failure to file an en-

vironmental impact statement.

He was granted a temporary permit

for the Heavenly part of the project, but was stymied with a Cease and Desist

Order for the earthly part.

Applying at the hearing, God was

asked why He began His earthly project in the first place. He replied that He just

liked to be creative.

Then God said, "Let there be light," and

immediately the officials demanded to

know how the light would be made.

Would there be strip mining? What

about terminal pollution?

God explained that light would come

from a huge ball of fire.

God was granted provisional permis-

sion to make light, assuming that no

smoke would result from the ball of fire.

He would obtain a building permit, and to conserve energy, would have the light

out half the time.

God agreed and said He would call the

light DAY and the darkness NIGHT.

Officials replied that they were not in-

terested in semantics.

God said, "Let the Earth bring forth

green herb and such as may seed." The

Ministry for Planning and Environment agreed so long as native seed was used.

Then God said, "Let the waters bring forth the creeping creatures having life and

the fowl that may fly over the Earth."

Officials pointed out that this would

require approval of Fisheries and

Wildlife co-ordinated with the Heavenly

Wildlife Federation and Audubon Society.

Everything was okay until God said

"Let the fowls of the air fill the days."

Officials said it would take at least

100 days to review the application and

impact statement.

After that there would be public hear-

ings. Then there would be 10 or 12 mon-

ths before . . .

And God said, "The H . . . with it!"

*Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice, has been published by the Graduate School of Environmental Science. In-

quiries should be directed to the centre on ext. 4619.

Overcoming self-doubt

The following document landed on the editor's desk. It purportedly came from the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, but Monash Reporter makes no claims as to its authenticity.

The In-Service Committee has ap-

proved the following programs. Please indicate next to each I.S.E. program those teachers who you would feel would benefit from such a program.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT

Guilt Without Sex

Creative Suffering

Overcoming Peace of Mind

You and Your Birthmark

The Primal Shrug

Ego-Gratification Through Violence

Holding Your Child's Attention

Through Guilt and Fear

Dealing with Post Self-Realization Depression

White Your Way to Alienation

How To Overcome Self-Doubt Through Pretence and Orientation

BUSINESS/CAREER WORKSHOPS

Money Can Make You Rich

Talking Good: How You Can Improve Speech and Get a Better Job

1 Made $100 in Real Estate Packaging and Selling Your Child: A Parent's Guide to the Porn Market

Career Opportunities in Iran

How To Profit From Your Own Body

Under-Achiever's Guide to Very Small Business Opportunities

Tax Shelters for the Indigent

Filler Phrases for Thesis Writers

Looter's Guide to American Cities

HOME ECONOMICS

How To Convert Your Living Room Into a Garage

How To Cultivate Viruses In Your Refrigerator

Concrete

Basic Kitchen Taxidermy

Sinus-Draining At Home

101 Uses For Your Vacuum Cleaner

The Repair and Maintenance of Your Virginity

How To Convert a Wheel-Chair Into a Dune Buggy

What To Do With Your Conversation Piece

HEALTH AND FITNESS

Tape-Dance Your Way To Social Ridicule

Creative Tooth Decay

Exorcism and Acne

Bio-Feedback and How To Stop Hypochondria

Self-Actualisation Through Maps
Solidarity spirit is strong and widespread

For many years Polish scholars have been critical of their criminal justice system, but little of their criticism has been made public because of strict media censorship.

In 1980 a memorandum signed by over 100 criminal law and criminology professors was presented to the Minister of Justice calling for reform.

In response to it, a Codification Committee was set up to review criminal law and procedure.

At the same time, an independent group of scholars was formed under the Solidarity movement also to look at the future of Polish criminal law.

The introduction of martial law at the end of 1981 led to the termination of the work of both these groups.

Nonetheless, efforts are made to continue the re-examination of the law in the universities.

An article I had written on reforms to the Chinese Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Codes was noticed by Polish scholars who had been pressing for changes to the 1969 Polish Criminal Code.

They wrote to me at Monash and suggested that part of my time on study leave be spent with them.

My previous leaves had taken me to North American universities and I welcomed this novel opportunity to visit eastern European universities (particularly as both my parents had been born in Poland).

Despite great political pressure on Polish universities to avoid activities that promote dissent, and the enormous frustrations faced by academic staff who wish to gain access to research resources, the Polish intellectual tradition has not been suppressed.

I found the Solidarity spirit was still strong and widespread and Polish academics seemed far less inhibited in pointing out the defects in their criminal justice system than were those I met in China.

There was great interest in criminal law and sentencing reform even though opportunities for bringing about change were conceded to be remote for the time being.

The continuing government practice of censoring manuscripts submitted for publication still makes it difficult to have critical articles published in Poland, and many were appearing in foreign journals.

The participants in the seminars were well informed about major developments in sentencing elsewhere, but had difficulty getting hold of original reference material. (If was happy to leave behind as gifts all the specialist books I brought with me.)

The seminar papers will be published in Polish criminological journals.

Included in the material I took into Poland were the booklets containing photographs of Monash and its environs, prepared for last year's Jubilee celebrations.

I wanted to show my hosts what Monash looked like but when I told them at Jagellonian University that we were celebrating our 25th anniversary, they were not impressed.

Instead, I was taken to the University Museum to see a display in honor of one of their former academic staff members, Professor Nicolas Czeck.

The Jagiellonian University was established in 1564 and claims to be the second oldest university in Europe.

While I was in Poland my hosts arranged for me to visit the concentration camp at Majdanek near Lublin and the complex of camps which comprise Auschwitz-Birkenau near Cracow.

No amount of reading about Nazism can adequately prepare you to face the awesome record of human suffering and death which the Poles maintain as a memorial and warning.

— Richard Fox

BOOKS RECEIVED

- From page 10

The Trumpet of Truth: An analysis of Benedetto Dei's Cronica
By Louise M. Courtney
Department of History, Monash University.

A short study probing aspects of the personality, writings and activities of Benedetto Dei, one of the more colorful characters of Medicean Florence.

Blood from a Stone: William Cooper and the Australian Aborigines' League
By Andrew Markus
Lecturer in History, Monash University.

A collection of letters written by Cooper from the 1930s onwards, and other documentary material from Commonwealth and state archives.

Cooper was born about 1861 and was, throughout his life, a fighter for the rights of his people.

These two books are the first in the Monash Publications in History Series, published with the assistance of the Monash University Publications Committee.

They can be obtained at $4 a copy from the department of History.

Far from Equilibrium: Thermodynamics and Environmental Economics
Environmental Paper No. 6
By Martin O'Connor
Monash Graduate School of Environmental Science.

A methodological essay on the physical foundations for an open systems methodology within resource and environmental economics.

Environmental Impact Assessment: Australian Perspectives and Practice
By Ian Thomas
Lecturer, Graduate School of Environmental Science.

Elements of theory, practice, values and politics in the context of the way Environmental Impact Assessment is handled in Australia.

Both of the above have been published by the Graduate School of Environmental Science. Inquiries to the director, GSES, Monash University, Clayton, ext. 4619.

RICHARD FOX, Reader in the Faculty of Law, spent part of his outside studies program last year in Poland as the guest of the University of Warsaw. He had been invited by the University's Institute of Criminology to conduct seminars on international developments in sentencing law and practice for staff and graduate students at the university, the Institute of Law and State of the Polish Academy of Science, the Institute of Criminal Law at Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin and at the Faculty of Law at the Jagiellonian University of Cracow. Mr Fox is author of a book on Victorian criminal procedure and a joint author (with Arle Freiberg also of Monash Law School) of a major work on Australian sentencing law.

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— Richard Fox

IMPORTANT DATES

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

1: Graduation Ceremony — Economics & Politics

2: Confirmation of enrolment forms sent to all students

10: First teaching round ends Dip.Ed.

11: First Term ends for Medicine VI (PHH students)


15: Graduation Ceremony — Engineering and Science. Students who have not received a Confirmation of Enrolment form through the post should call at the Student Records Office to complete and lodge a replacement form.

16: First Term ends Dip.Ed.

First Term begins for Medicine VI (A.H. students)

Last day for lodging Confirmation of Enrolment forms at the Student Records Office before late fees are imposed.

Students who lodge their forms at Student Records after 16 April will incur a late fee calculated at the rate of $10 for up to one week late; $15 for between one and two weeks late; $50 for more than two weeks late.

Last date for discontinuation of all studies by not-for-degree, diploma, bachelor degree, masters' degree, by coursework and masters' preliminary candidates to qualify for 75 per cent refund of the 1987 Amenities fee (not applicable to candidates taking Summer Term subjects).

17: Good Friday holiday

20: Easter Monday holiday

21: Easter Tuesday holiday

22: Second Term begins for Medicine VI (PHH students)

23: Last date for applications to reach the Registrar from undergraduates and graduate students wishing to undertake academic work in 1988 in the University of California which would qualify for a Monash University degree.

25: First Term ends for Medicine IV

27: Second Term begins Dip.Ed.

Second Term begins for Medicine VI (A.H students)


Monash Reporter

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

Copy deadline is Friday, April 16 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. 2065.

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APRIL 1987
Can you pick the real cricketers?

Or are you stumped?
If you chose the photograph bottom left, you were right.

It shows Leigh Barning playing an elegant stroke through mid-wicket for the university in the A-grade district grand finals, but that was not enough to save the day and Deependra won by 25 runs.

However, that's not the end of the story. In an exceptional year when both A and B grade Monash teams made the grand final, the Bs marked up a reounding victory against Croydon.

The photographs left and right are a different matter. They are from the Professional Board cricket match which traditionally takes place when there is not enough business to justify convening the first Prof Board meeting for the year.

There is little to report except that Professor Alan Henry's team beat that of the organiser, Professor Owen Potter, who said decisively: "The score is long since gone but I can tell you my team lost."

Meanwhile, below right, the former Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kevin Westfold presents the Westfold trophy to the Comptroller, Mr Peter Wade, whose team won the Comptroller's-versus-Registrar's Westfold memorial cricket match late last year.

The perpetual trophy, which now hangs on the Comptroller's office wall, was designed by Professor Westfold and made by Arts and Crafts Centre tinker, Villiam Grakalic. It has "three folios on the left to symbolise the registrars's department, like graduation testamens", and "three stumps with a dollar sign through them" to symbolise the comptroller's department. It also carries the Monash motto, "I am still learning", with the addition, "to play the game".

APRIL DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public:

ROBERT BLACKWOOD HALL

4: EVENING CONCERT — Organ Concerto in F (Handel), Symphony No. 9 (Mahler) by Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Soloist: Andrew Blackburn.

6: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — "From Findarus to Zorbus". 1.15pm. Admission free.

9: Asia Evangelistic Fellowship and District Churches Evangelistic Crusade. 7.30pm until 11 April. Admission free.

12: AFTERNOON CONCERT — Melbourne Youth Music Council pres. Melbourne Youth Symphonic Band, Percy Grainger Youth Orchestra and South West Metropolitan Band from New South Wales. 1.15pm.

13: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — "Papar Fido". 1.15pm. Admission free.

27: LUNCHTIME CONCERT — "Ad zhoubu". 1.15pm. Admission free.

Inquiries — RBH booking office, 544 5449.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, EXHIBITIONS

1: SEMINAR — "Let's Keep the Curtain Up On Children's Theatre". Pres. by speakers from UK, Sweden and Victoria. 9am. Inquiries ext. 3992.

2: SEMINAR — "Modern European Societies as Heirs to the High Middle Ages", by Bernd Thurn. Room 310, Menzies Building. 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 2979.

3: LECTURE — "Legislating for Active Voluntary Euthanasia" by Mr Derek Humphrey, Director, Hemlock Society. R6, 1.05pm. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4279.


6: SEMINAR — "State of Environment Reporting". At also carries the Monash motto, "I am still learning", with the addition, "to play the game".

7: SEMINAR — "Italy and Points East: Some Very Curious Connections", by Saul Bostromsky. Room 310 Menzies Building. 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 2179.


9: SEMINAR — "Comparative Literature and Intercultural Literary Criticism" by Walter Veit, Room 310, Menzies Building, 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4993.

15: SEMINAR — "Massacres to Mining" by Jan Roberts, Author. GSFS Seminar Room. 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4620.

22: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE — "Mastetect to Mining" by Jan Roberts. Author. GSFS Seminar Room. 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 4620.


27: LECTURE — "Bush Foods" by Or B. Gott, 1pm, R6, Admission free. Inquiries ext. 3244.

29: SEMINAR — "Whaling", by Mr C. Lamb, Australian Ambassador to Burma. 11.15am, Room 515 Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries ext. 4993.

46: LECTURE — "Let's Keep the Curtain Up On Children's Theatre". Pres. by speakers from UK, Sweden and Victoria. 9am. Inquiries ext. 3992.

47: SEMINAR — "Italy and Points East: Some Very Curious Connections", by Saul Bostromsky. Room 310 Menzies Building. 3.15pm. Inquiries ext. 2179.