MOSA goes on the road outback

THE Monash Orientation Scheme for Aborigines (MOSA) is about to embark on its biggest recruitment drive since the program was established in 1984.

MOSA recruitment officer, Richard Jameson will leave Monash early next month to visit about 20 Aboriginal communities along the Cape York Peninsula and Torres Strait islands.

According to Mr Jameson, his mission is twofold: to speak to the community elders about the benefits of a tertiary education for their people; and to promote MOSA as the most unique education program for Aborigines in Australia.

MOSA aims to open up access to tertiary education for Aborigines by offering a full year of specific preparation for university study. Students who complete the orientation year achieve a standard at least equal to VCE, and can enrol in the faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Economics and Politics, and Engineering.

To launch the recruitment drive a series of posters has been designed depicting MOSA students with captions such as "I'm studying to be a lawyer...". (Other careers include journalism, doctor, economist and historian.)

Two other trips have also been planned for later this year. One to Darwin and Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory, and the other to central Australia taking in those Aboriginal communities around Alice Springs and Coober Pedy, and finally across to Broome.

Mr Jameson said it was important to get information about the program out to the more isolated Aboriginal and islander communities.

"We have mainly relied on word of mouth for publicity, but this year we are targeting specific areas and communities to let people know what we have to offer," he said.

"I believe what we have to say will be well received because there is already a movement there to accept tertiary education."

Mr Jameson said he was hoping to enrol about 60 to 70 people into the orientation program this year.

"Family ties in the communities are very strong, so we hope to encourage at least five people from the one community to sign up together," he said.

"Once they decide if they want to do the program MOSA becomes like a bigger family for them and offers a strong support network."

Mr Jameson is himself a Torres Strait Islander and well qualified to promote both tertiary education and MOSA for his people and Aborigines.

He was educated to Year 10 level before leaving school to take up an apprenticeship in painting and decorating, and later worked as a subcontractor for a number of years.

While living in Darwin he heard about MOSA from a student who had just completed the program. Mr Jameson enrolled in 1985 and went on to do a degree in social work, which he finished last year.

"It is essential for more Aborigines to enter the professional stream of society if we are to compete on an equal footing in Australia," he said.

"We need to have our own doctors, lawyers and social workers to bring an Aboriginal perspective to issues and decisions affecting our people and communities.

"Some of the community may think we are becoming 'white in our own backyard' and if anything it develops a stronger awareness and self-esteem.

"The people who take part in the program generally have a commitment to go back to their communities and work there with the skills they have learnt.

"What we try to do is equip people with skills so they can take control of their own future and the futures of their people and communities."

ONE of the world's leading organists, Harald Vogel (above), led several master classes in Robert Blackwood Hall recently as part of the Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord. The festival offered Mr Vogel his second opportunity to play the Louis Matheson pipe organ which adorns the hall's east wall.

Mr Vogel first played the organ in a factory at Leier, a northern Germany town near the Netherland border, where it was built by Jurgen Ahrend.

Mr Vogel is widely recognised as the world's leading authority on the Renaissance and Baroque keyboard literature of North Germany. He is director of the North German Organ Academy, which he founded in 1972 to encourage the study of early keyboard performance practices on historic, original instruments.

His teaching influence is widespread in Europe through events such as Haarlem Summer Academy in Holland and the Pistoia Academy in Italy, and since 1977 he has served as a visiting organ professor at Westminster Choir College in Princeton, USA.

MOSA recruitment officer.

"The establishment of this centre is a great step forward for the Chisholm Institute in the study and teaching of some of the most advanced aspects of modern finance," he said.

"I am confident the treasury dealing centre will make a major contribution to Victoria's role at the very forefront of the extremely competitive financial services industry for years to come."

Chisholm gets $1 million treasury dealing centre

A $1 million simulated treasury dealing centre was officially opened at Chisholm Institute of Technology recently by the Victorian Treasurer, Mr Tom Evans.

The David Syme Treasury Dealing Centre is a learning and training facility that mirrors dealing desks of major banks, finance houses and corporate treasuries.

Established by Chisholm's School of Banking and Finance, the centre provides the financial sector with the latest technology to train the next generation of dealers.

It is the only training dealer facility in Australia which has industry standard software packages, hardware and communication facilities. It can therefore also be used by the finance sector as an alternative unit in times of emergency.

The centre has been funded by major banks including the National Australia Bank, Westpac, the Commonwealth, ANZ, State Bank of Victoria and the Bank of America. Other sponsors are the Victorian Education Foundation and major software and hardware suppliers.

In opening the centre, Mr Roger said the facility provided an important link between the educational needs of students and those of the banking and finance world.

"The establishment of this centre is a great step forward for the Chisholm Institute in the study and teaching of some of the most advanced aspects of modern finance," he said.

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Second Indonesian uni pact

MONASH has signed a sister university agreement with a second Indonesian university, the University of Indonesia.

The agreement comes three months after the Monash set up links with the University of Gadjah Mada and builds on the first university agreement to establish such an accord with Indonesia.

The University of Indonesia is the country's largest and most influential tertiary institution. Based on two campuses in Jakarta and with an enrolment of more than 30,000, it numbers amongst its alumni some 14 high-ranking Indonesian ministers. The Monash link is its first with an Australian university.

Several Monash staff have been working with their Indonesian counterparts for some years now, and joint projects are being carried out in many faculties. A number of senior posts at the University of Indonesia are held by Monash graduates.

The agreement was initiated by Professor Margaret Kortoni, chairman of the Music Department and director of the Institute for Contemporary Asian Studies.

Overseas training for engineers

FOR the past three years, a private vocational training scheme has enabled a number of mechanical engineering students from Monash to work in places such as Switzerland and France.

Set up in 1986 by Associate Professor Jack Steinke to give students a taste of a foreign technical culture during the summer break, the scheme offers third-year students three months' accommodation and salary, as well as their own personal supervising engineers.

One of those taking part last year was Grant Ramm. With fellow student, Dariel de Sousa, he worked at Asea Brown Boveri, a large multinational company based in Baden, Switzerland, that specialises in power generation equipment, telecommunications and fibre optics. (Ms de Sousa is the second female student to take part in the scheme).

Like others before him, Mr Ramm paid his own airfare and the Swiss company took care of the rest.

Mr Ramm said: "I was very concerned to do something constructive while I was there, not simply just do my job and then go home. So when I got to Switzerland I was pleased to find that I was treated seriously as a young engineer, not as a third-year student."

He found that Australian engineering students have a lot to gain from working overseas. "Over there, we were given a lot more practical experience than we would get in Australia. They will give something a go in terms of development, whereas here we are a little more cautious."

The scheme also helped other

Monash makes Green stand

MONASH UNIVERSITY was represented for the first time at the Green Home Expo held at the Royal Exhibition Buildings late last month.

The expo was hosted by the Commission for the Future and supported by the Victorian State Government.

The Monash stand was put together by Frank Fisher, lecturer in the Graduate School of Environmental Sciences, with the help of some students and Monash.

"What we were trying to do was inform the public about the nature of environmental science and the sort of teaching we do in the graduate school," Mr Fisher said.

"We were trying to sell something very different from all the other stands. With minimal resources we were able to enlighten people about environmental science and how to study it, and provide a lot of information about the environment in general," he said.

"My students and I also learnt a lot about how to make a display and sell ideas as against selling products. It was an educational exercise for us as well as the public."
RESEARCHERS at Monash have discovered genetic material in plants related to retroviruses, the group which includes the virus which causes AIDS.

Retroviruses have been known for more than 70 years. They cause many diseases, but only in more advanced animals, such as mammals and birds.

So the discovery of retrovirus-like elements in several species of lily by a research group led by Dr David Smyth of the Department of Genetics and Developmental Biology was a surprise, although they had previously been detected in yeast.

The group thinks their presence in lilies (the Liliums) may be evidence for transfer of virus material between more widely differing species of organisms than was earlier thought possible. Elements like retroviruses have now been detected in three different biological kingdoms: animals, plants and fungi.

If true, this increases the potential pool from which infective viral diseases could arise in man. It seems likely, for instance, that man has been infected twice in recent times by related human immunodeficiency (AIDS) viruses from African monkeys.

The genetic material in the cell nucleus is a template used by cells to manufacture enzymes, the proteins which control the biochemical reactions through which the cell is constructed and operated.

This template is a double helix of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) made up of two cross-linked chains of four different but related compounds (bases) arranged in a very specific order.

Proteins are long chains of amino acids. The order of the four DNA bases read in groups of three directs the order of the amino acids necessary to make specific proteins. Viruses usually are thought to be bits of escaped genetic material which have the capacity to infect cells, take over the biochemical manufacturing machinery and instruct it to make copies of the virus instead of the proteins necessary to the cell’s operation.

Retroviruses do this in a particular way. The genetic material from which they are constructed is slightly different from DNA, but so closely related that upon infecting a host cell it can pair off or “reverse transcribe” DNA which can become integrated with the host’s genetic material.

This DNA then directs that many copies of the viral genetic material be made, some of which are then packaged into new viruses which can infect other cells. The viral DNA incorporated in the cell’s genetic material may sometimes be passed on to the next generation.

There are three genes in retroviruses: one codes for a protein associated with the viral genetic material, a second directs production of the enzymes which packages the virus and makes it infectious, and the third is for the protein packaging of the virus.

The research group found DNA clearly related to the first two of these retrovirus genes in lilies.

The team began investigating lilies because they contain huge amounts of DNA in every cell, an amount more than in mammalian cells. The group wanted to find out what was there, as it was believed that only a tiny fraction was likely to be genes for the plants themselves.

In the excess DNA is composed of sequences which are repeated tens of thousands of times. Group members had already taken one such segment from Henry’s Lily and began to study its function.

P Fellows graduate student, Ms Joan Joseph traced the same segment in 13 other lily species, but she did not detect it in several other related plants, such as orchids, leeks or maize.

It was Dr Smyth and technician Mr Paul Katinis who discovered the link with retroviruses, when they unscrambled the sequence of DNA base pairs in the segment:

Dr Smyth said that while the relationship with the retroviruses was clear, the DNA sequence was much more closely related to similar DNA segments previously found in vintage flies and yeast. The most likely explanation is that these three widely diverse species were all infected together in recent evolutionary time, he said. Strange, he added, the genetic coat which is necessary to allow retroviruses to move around, has been found in none of these species. All of which leads Dr Smyth to believe they could have been packaged and transmitted inside the envelope of another infective virus.

Whatever the case, the research has demonstrated the incredible genetic mobility of viruses.

Research on Lily DNA at Monash University has been supported by the Australian Research Council and the Australian Liliaceae Society.

### New buildings ready by 1991

**WORK on the long awaited Engineering Building 7 and new Examinations Hall is expected to start by the end of this month or in early June.**

The buildings are to be constructed on the site of the old Engineering Lecture Theatres at a cost of S million.

The Engineering Building 7 will house the Civil Engineering Department and is expected to be completed by the start of the 1991 semester.

With the exception of technical staff, all members of the department will be located in the new building. The academic, administrative and secretarial staff, as well as most research students, will occupy the offices of the upper floor.

As an addition, the department will have a reception area adjacent to the general office and a large seminar room which could be used for a wide range of activities. The plans also include more specialist areas such as transport and hydrology laboratories and rooms set aside for drafting, photocopying and computer networking.

The ground floor will accommodate some research students and a large design studio for fourth-year students. A large proportion of the ground floor, however, will be occupied by a comprehensive computer laboratory that can be used by the whole faculty for a range of teaching and research purposes.

Chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, Professor Eric Laurensen said for the first time the department would have a clearly identifiable home with much improved facilities.

“Ever since Monash started the Civil Engineering staff have been scattered in different buildings. At present, all the staff and graduate students are housed in sub-divided laboratories and offices with temporary partitions,” he said.

“The new building will finally bring the department together under the one roof and make it easier for students and staff to interact with each other.”

The completion of this building will enable a rationalisation of space within the present engineering buildings which will be of benefit to all departments in the faculty.

The Examinations Hall, which will seat 500 students during exam time, will be used by the Engineering Faculty as teaching areas for the rest of the year. The floor space will be divided by movable partitions into four areas each with separate entries and exits. One of the areas will act as the new model structures laboratory and the others as drawing offices.

### Industrial relations seminar

**EARLY** in the life of the new Federal Parliament questions of industrial relations and the future of the wages system and of the trade unions are already significant issues.

These are the sorts of issues that will be tackled by those in the know at an all-day seminar entitled “Industrial Relations in the 1990s: The workplace, tribunals and the legislative framework,” to be held at the Melbourne Hilton, 193 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne on Monday, June 10, beginning at 9 a.m.

The seminar was organised by Monash University’s Key Centre in Industrial Relations and the Confederation of Australian Industry (CAI).

Speakers will include the Federal Minister for Industrial Relations, Senator Peter Cook, the shadow Minister for Industrial Relations, Employment and Training, Mr John Howard, the chief executive of the CAI, Mr Ian Spicer; assistant secretary of the ACTU, Mr Garry Weavers and deputy president of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission, Mr Colin Polites.

The seminar will be introduced by the director of the Key Centre, Professor Malcolm Rimmer and the session will cost $160. Organiser Mr Richard Mitchell of the Key Centre in Industrial Relations said: “This is one of the few opportunities to listen to the key parties in industrial relations in Australia all addressing a common theme.”

He said some of the issues he expected to be raised were the new wage system, workplace industrial relations and microeconomic reform, the possibility of legislative change in industrial relations and trade union membership and structure.

For further information, call Mr Reg Hamilton of the CAI on (03) 654 2788 or Mr Richard Mitchell on (03) 565 5111.
General staff strike over pay

GENERAL staff members belonging to the Victorian Colleges and Universities Staff Association (VCUSA) set up a picket line at the main entrance to the university on the morning of Wednesday 2 May.

The pickets displayed placards, handed out literature and slowed traffic entry into the university, causing a considerable back-up and delay in Wellington Road.

Few classes were disrupted and a university graduation went ahead as planned. Parking restrictions were not enforced.

The VCUSA members were striking over lack of progress in Federal award restructuring negotiations now taking place between the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and the universities' negotiating body, Australian Higher Education Industrial Association (AHEIA).

They said they were unhappy with the AHEIA stance on automatic incremental increases in salary over time.

The strikers were also opposed to the universities' proposal for a minimum rates award, where only a minimum rate of pay is defined, rather than a paid rates award, where actual rates of pay are defined.

In particular, they were concerned that the minimum salary in the AHEIA proposal was about $17,000, whereas the present minimum Monash salary was closer to $20,000.

Monash University's manager, industrial relations, Ms Adrienne Walton stressed that the strike was about a national salary issue over which Monash had little control. It had nothing to do with the present internal discussions on pay for general staff, she said.

The university had made a commitment that whatever the outcome of the federal negotiations, no present general staff member's salary would be reduced, she said.

Federal award restructuring negotiations are continuing.

Planning deans take charge of new faculties

THE University Council has agreed to the appointment of three Planning Deans to assist students in choosing courses and in the planning of new faculties to be created after the merger with the Chisholm Institute of Technology in July.

They are Mr Peter Chandler, Planning Dean of the David Syme Faculty of Business; Dr Cliff Bellamy, Planning Dean of the Faculty of Computing and Information Technology; and Mr Richard Snedden, Planning Dean of the Faculty of Professional Studies.

Their appointments as Planning Deans run until 30 June 1990.

Monash awards first earned LLD

After the law graduation from left: The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan; Reader in Law, Dr Richard Fox; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Wung; the Chancellor of Monash, Sir George Lush; and the Dean of Law, Professor Bob Williams. Picture: SCOTT FITZPATRICK.

THE Monash Faculty of Law awarded its first earned, as opposed to an honorary, degree of Doctor of Laws to Reader in Law, Mr Richard Fox at a graduation ceremony held earlier this month.

The Doctor of Laws degree is the highest degree that can be awarded by the university in the field of law.

The Dean of Law, Professor Bob Williams said Dr Fox would be a worthy holder of the unique distinction.

Dr Fox has been a member of the Faculty of Law since 1972 and since that time has published four books, several government reports and more than 40 major articles.

His work covers the fields of criminal law, criminal procedure, criminology, sentencing and a variety of related subjects.

But it is sentencing, which is Dr Fox's major area of interest. His Sentencing: State and Federal Law in Australia, written with Mr Arne Freiberg, also of the Faculty of Law, was the first comprehensive text on the law relating to the sentencing of offenders in Victoria.

The book is more than 600 pages in length and refers to some 150 Commonwealth Statutes, 250 Victorian Statutes and in excess of 1600 cases. It is constantly referred to by the courts both in Victoria and federally, as the definitive text on its subject.

Professor Williams said: "His publication firmly established Dr Fox as one of a handful of leading Australian scholars in the field and enhanced an already established reputation held both nationally and internationally."
Computers create the right image

A NEW national organisation to cater for computer image processing and analysis was launched with a $1000 grant from the Department of Computer Science at Monash recently.

The Australian Pattern Recognition Society (APRS) aims to promote the interests of researchers and practitioners and to stimulate interest in all aspects of computer vision, image processing and pattern recognition.

The move was prompted by two recent national meetings, the Conference on Image Processing and the Image and Vision Computing Conference in Canberra from 18 to 20 December, 1989, and a Special Interest Group on Image Processing and Analysis held on 6 February 1990 at Monash.

The former attracted about 70 speakers and more than 100 delegates and the latter about 150 people.

Now is an opportune time to be promoting such a scheme, Mr Black said. "There's a feeling that society is becoming more environmentally sensitive. People are beginning to care about the environment, and feel good about taking action to preserve it."

The response so far from staff and students has been excellent, he said. "The real leaders we have at Monash are those prepared to set a personal example. We have senior lecturers cycling, administrators using public transport and other members of staff offering to share their cars."

"These people have cast off any worries about their image in order to take the first step. In a way they feel it is responsible. In fact, most of them are enjoying the challenge."

SCIENCE at Monash is getting a facelift as it enters the '90s. The Faculty, under new dean Professor Ian Rae, plans to expand into the new decade with new people, resources and course offerings from the merger with Chisholm and Gippsland. As well a new assistant registrar, Ms Elizabeth Anderson, has been appointed.

"As assistant registrar, my main responsibility is to provide the administrative services to students and academics to ensure that the faculty runs smoothly. But I will also be devoting time to promoting the science faculty, its services and courses. I hope to increase interest in and demonstrate the value of science at Monash," Ms Anderson said.

Mr Black admitted SCIENCE at Monash is gaining a foothold as a national institution involved in a wide range of digital image theory and applications.

"President of the new APRS, Mr Anthony Maeder, a lecturer in Computer Science at Monash, said considerable enthusiasm was generated amongst those who attended the meeting.

"It seemed that this was an opportune time to form a national society to cater for all aspects of image processing and analysis; computer vision, signal processing, remote sensing, microscopy, stereology, tomography and many other such topics."

"The interests of all individuals working in this field are represented including research and practice, general and specialist, theory and applications and hardware and software.

"So much activity and expertise in the field crosses the boundaries of these topics and of a variety of disciplines, that a broadly aimed society offers a better chance for those with similar interests but working in different areas to coordinate than would the formation of specialist small societies."

After much discussion, a constitution was drafted and a founding executive committee of the APRS was formed in February 1990. The officers are Anthony Maeder (president, Monash University), Barry Jenkins (vice-president, CSIRO), Mike McDonnell (treasurer, BHP), Bob Pham (secretary, Monash University), Terry Caeli (editor, Melbourne University), Don Fraser (ADFA), Ray Jarvis (Monash University) and Phil Robertson (CSIRO).

A sponsoring grant of $1000 provided by the Monash Computer Science Department will fund the operations of the society over the first few months.

According to Mr Maeder, the APRS is committed to generating contact between interested individuals and providing joint activities for broad or specialist groups.

"Conference and workshop style meetings held on a regular national basis and on an occasional regional basis will be the primary way to focus the participation of the people and organisations concerned."

"Plans for the first national workshop meeting, to be held in Melbourne in December 1990, are already underway. A newsletter will be distributed to all APRS members to inform them of national activities and developments of relevance, and an electronic news group and mailing list will be set up in the next few months."

"The APRS will also act as an important and influential lobby force for the digital image processing community. The overseas profile of Australian digital image work will be improved by participation in appropriate national and international forums such as the International Association for Pattern Recognition."

APRS membership is open to all individuals at $30 a year. Corporate membership and reduced student membership is also available. Enquiries should be sent to the Australian Pattern Recognition Society, c/o Department of Computer Science, Monash University, Clayton Vic., 3168.

Hollywood service

Six memorial candles cast an eerie glow at the recent Holocaust Commemoration Service. THE United States Ambassador to Australia, Mr Melvin Sembler, told a recent memorial service at Robert Blackwood Hall that "memory is our duty to the past and it is our duty to the future.

Mr Sembler was speaking at a Holocaust Commemoration Service, organised by the Monash Jewish Students Society in memory of the six million Jews killed in Europe 45 years ago.

He told an audience of about 500, which included several State and Federal politicians, that memorials around the world erected to the victims are "designed to touch our hearts, souls and minds... with each we are challenged to remember.

Mr Sembler described the recent holocaust service as "a fitting reminder to a generation grown up in comfort and security".

Among the speakers at the service were Professor Louis Waller of the Law Faculty and the president of the Monash Jewish Students' Society, Mr David Gold.
Monash after dark

IT'S midnight on campus. In Zoology a couple of insomniac rats are practising tomorrow's Pavlovian response. On library shelves a million books are reading themselves quietly to sleep.

Outside a university guard breathes the glared silent night air and dreams wide-eyed of a Texas prairie he will never see.

He cuts out a herd of imaginary cattle on his Honda, rounds up the beasts in the southern car park, sings softly as he caresses them into an invisible pen.

Ten hours earlier he was writing parking tickets. Now he is a cowboy.

An experiment in Chemistry is becoming dangerously hot. Then a little switch goes "tock" — so soft you can barely hear it — and the temperature begins to fall. It will go "tock" a hundred times before the night is over.

Across campus, a bank of computers swap stories, chattering and humming through the day's events. By dawns they will have caught up with each other.

A wallaby in the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve is awaken suddenly from an oat sleep by the padding of a dog-like creature around the fence perimeter. The animal has a bottletail tassel and a sharp nose. Nearby a sleepless student has set the computer pricks up its ears. The wallaby forms the mob into a circle. It's chattering time in the southern car park.

Something in Engineering goes "ker-chunk!". The department has forgotten to order a new tock switch.

In the English Department the typewriters are punning. One produces "Travels with my Angel!". Its neighbor counters with "It's my chariot and I'll try it in the sun!"

A machine alone in the corner, saddened by its lack of erudition, has a name: "goudy" and tries unsuccessfully to do itself in with its ribbon.

The empty stage in Robert Blackwood Hall surrenders the day's sound. They echo off the walls: "Is this mine on? Give me a C, No, C. The one after B and before D. Try it again in six-eight and we'll catch up with you.

A spotlight pierces the blackness. Suddenly the noises are thunned. There is a movement scurrying as they fade back into the parqueted floor. From the swimming pool in Sports and Recreation comes the sound of furious splashing, as beneath the pale moonlight a pool. She has never gone this distance before. For the first time in her life she experiences a sense of evaluation.

She celebrates by ripping the goggles from her head and throwing them high into the air, where they describe a perfect arc before landing on a rafter. Her joyous laughter ridicules them and they fall back into the water.

Over in the car park the cow has completed her branding. He sets aside his iron and rolls a cigarette. His walkie-talkie snaps, crackles and pops: "You'll, could please loan go to Biology. A couple there have been doing some prac after hours and they've gone and locked themselves in the plant room."

Frank was young once. He continues rolling.

It is 2 am. A bus pulls up at the Wellington Road gatehouse and after some negotiation between driver and security guard is allowed to enter the university grounds.

It is brimming of overseas tourists two hours into a Clayton-after-dark excursion. A dimly-lit Monash is their first sign of life in this dark and empty suburb. The sporadic burst of camera flashes lights up the buildings.

The tourists are entranced by the sight of a man in uniform crossing a lullaby to his motorcycle. They form a circle as his soft singing floats out across the car park.

At the end of his song they applaud and throw coins of a foreign currency. Frank tips his helmet and waves as they board the bus.

From a distance their farewell echoes back to him: "Goddy..."

SOME of the ingenious inventions created by the late Carl Moppert, senior lecturer in mathematics at Monash, have become a familiar sight to staff and students on campus.

It is hard to miss the numerous "Take Your Time" sundial built on to the north most wall of the Union Building which this creative "pure" mathematician designed and his friend Ben Laycock constructed. On the same grandiloquent scale is Carl's version of a driven Foucault pendulum which he built together with Professor Bonwick from Engineering. The pendulum occupies almost the entire stair well of the Monash mathematics building.

However, perhaps less well known to Carl's admirers is his unusual M-pump. The pump was designed specifically to solve a ridic — that has plagued botanists for centuries — "How does sap run up trees?"

Carl arrived at an answer to the problem during a short spell in hospital, where ill in bed, he was forced to examine nearby blood transfusion apparatus. Upon discovering the principle of delicate one-way transfusion valves, it took Carl some time to convert the water pump that required no external sources of power to operate.

While the celebrated M-pump, as it is now referred to, is driven solely from fluctuations in ambient temperature, it is in day and age we are in no way as unwise as to what drove Carl's fertile, creative mind. Nevertheless, the M-pump is clear evidence that this extraordinary thinker and creative mind were highly evolved and could operate at their best even under distressing illness and unusual conditions.

By a strange quirk of events the M-pump has become a hot subject of research at the Yigal Alon Centre for Environmental Sciences at Griffith University around the world. Because of Carl's passing, the M-pump is now referred to, is driven solely from fluctuations in ambient temperature, that in the right (pipe) the air in the tin wants to run in for water running up, that in the left-hand pipe because of the valve.

The water cannot escape through the left-hand pipe because of the valve. If now the temperature decreases, the air in the tin wants to contract. The pressure decreases and water is sucked in through the left-hand pipe. It cannot be sucked in through the right-hand pipe because of the valve there.

Wherever the temperature increases, water will come out of the right-hand pipe and whenever the temperature decreases, water will be sucked in through the left-hand pipe.

We shall assume that the barometric pressure remains constant and that the temperature fluctuations. It is true, of course, that our pump also acts if the temperature remains constant and the barometric pressure fluctuates. The pump is "driven" by changes of temperature. The best pumping action is observed on a summer day with some clouds in the sky: the changes of temperature have a very marked effect.

THE theory of the M-pump was set out by Dr Carl Moppert in the Monash journal of school mathematics, Function, Volume 8, Part 4, just before his death of leukaemia in 1984. The following is an edited version of the theory of the pump as narrated by its inventor.

The M-pump is of course one of the greatest inventions of this century. It solves all the problems of irrigation. It is an inexhaustible source of energy and absolutely non-polluting.

How it works: A tin is partly filled with water. Two pipes are glued in the top of the tin, both reaching down to the water inside. One of the pipes (the left one in Figure 1) reaches into a reservoir of water.

The other pipe bends over: out of the water. In each pipe is a valve. The valve in the left pipe opens up for water running down, that in the right pipe for water running up. Either valve closes as the water wants to run in the opposite direction.

The working agent of the pump is the air above the water in the tin. If the temperature increases, this air wants to expand and the pressure in the tin increases. Some of the water in the tin is driven out through the right-hand pipe (like coffee in a percolator).

The late Dr Carl Moppert beneath his sundial on the wall of the Union Building.
Mixing sociology, politics and food

SEVERAL years have passed since Stephen Mennell learned that his father was unable to read his son’s first book, a text on sociological theory, without the aid of a dictionary.

Like many academicians before him, the novice author thought he had avoided using specialised language. But unlike many, today the new professor of Sociology at Monash eschews jargon.

“There is no reason whatsoever why sociology should not be written in a turpitud way. If something is worth saying, it is worth saying in plain English,” said Professor Mennell, who is also chairman of the department of Anthropology and Sociology.

“It seems that a lot of sociological ideas and discoveries have to be expressed pompously. In fact, some sociologists won’t even try to write anything seriously unless it contains a high proportion of obtuse polysyllabic words.”

Professor Mennell opposes the mystification of sociology as much as he does the use of the campus gates. For instance, while a senior lecturer at the University of Exeter he wrote the well-received All Manners of Food. English cooking, its preparation, lore, France from the Middle Ages to the Present.

His new book, which won the Grand Prix International de Litterature Gastronomique, “pares the eating habits and attitudes people will want the kind of things they used to be. The study of dietary practices, emerging from an historical context means that sociologists write on subjects of interest to people. They shouldn’t just talk to themselves, he says.”

A self-described generalist, Professor Mennell’s own work suggests his interests stretch beyond the campus gates.

Three months after leaving his native Exeter in England, he expresses the need for sociologists to write for what he says used to be described as “the general educated public.”

“I really think it’s very important that sociologists write on subjects of interest to people. They shouldn’t just talk to themselves.”

Professor Mennell finds himself come across as a bunch of paternalists, “the real problem is that in a country that is like their attitude towards sex: it’s something well and necessary as long as you don’t enjoy it.”

At present Professor Mennell is saying with the possibility of writing a slightly more popular edition of the work. He also is considering a joint research project on how modern food technology has affected eating habits, and how the manufacturing of food has contributed to its internationalisation.

Understanding menopause

Professor David de Kretser, director of Reproductive Biology, which Professor Mennell is now researching, says that the study of menopause and osteoporosis, which Professor Mennell is now researching, says that the study of dietary practices, emerging from an historical context means that sociologists write on subjects of interest to people. They shouldn’t just talk to themselves.”

“Professor Mennell’s own work suggests his interests stretch beyond the campus gates. For instance, while a senior lecturer at the University of Exeter he wrote the well-received All Manners of Food. English cooking, its preparation, lore, France from the Middle Ages to the Present. The research for Cultural Policy of Towns involved Professor Mennell and a team of sociologists trying to measure the comparative cultural needs of 14 towns in 13 countries.

Although not a failure — the resultant study was published in 1986, “the problem is that in a country that is like their attitude towards sex: it’s something well and necessary as long as you don’t enjoy it.”

At present Professor Mennell is saying with the possibility of writing a slightly more popular edition of the work. He also is considering a joint research project on how modern food technology has affected eating habits, and how the manufacturing of food has contributed to its internationalisation.

The study of dietary practices, however, was “the work of Professor Mennell’s mind when in the 1970s he was commissioned by the Council of Europe to look at the provision of arts and leisure sociology of towns.”

The research for “Cultural Policy of Towns” involved Professor Mennell and a team of sociologists trying to measure the comparative cultural needs of 14 towns in 13 countries.

The real problem is that in a country that is like their attitude towards sex: it’s something well and necessary as long as you don’t enjoy it.”

So there’s this dilemma. By asking them what they want or enjoy, they’ll more or less tell you what they want, which is a way to expose them to other possibilities and you come across as a bunch of paternalistic middle-class intellectuals telling them what they need.

“At least it proved useful in telling town councils about what not to do.”

An unsuccessful Social Democratic candidate for Exeter in the 1983 election (“If the UK used the Australian preferential system of voting, I wouldn’t be a professor of sociology at Monash right now”), Professor Mennell is turning his political skills to the reorganisation of the department.

“Although he claims no credit for it, the output of the department’s research has increased since his arrival. Among the topics presently under investigation by its 25 full- and part-time staff are Australia’s population and immigration by Dr Bob Birrell, women’s studies by Dr Anne Edwards and Dr Jan Van der Horst, the study of dietary practices, emerging from an historical context means that sociologists write on subjects of interest to people. They shouldn’t just talk to themselves.”

Next year the department will add comparative sociology to its present majors of sociology and anthropology. “We hope the new majors, which will be linked to existing courses, will give students more of a world perspective by presenting a whole range of human societies from an historical perspective.”

As for his own study — away from food, that is — Professor Mennell hopes to develop some Australian research interests, in particular historical sociology.

“Having a lot to be written about Australian history, from the sociological point of view. For example, I am very interested in getting to grips with the notion of modernity.”

Professor Stephen Mennell: “If something is worth saying it is worth saying in plain English.”

Sociology of Modern Manners, by lecturer Dr Joanne Finkelstein. Like Professor Mennell’s favourite work, it looks at cuisine from a social scientist’s point of view, this time the restaurant life of Melbourne and other major cities.

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According to Ms Lodge, the need for women to be able to ask searching questions about possible menopause therapies and their side effects is so great that each time a public education seminar on the topic is held, those who cannot get in ask for their names to be put down for the next one.
Learning Japanese by the immersion method

The immersion method of teaching Japanese as a second language has been used at Monash since 1984. Language Instructors, MR SATOSHI MIYAZAKI and MR KOI NAMBA from the Department of Japanese, explain how it works:

In recent years a number of methods have been developed for teaching foreign languages. The immersion approach represents a significant experiment which combines foreign language study with the study of content.

It has a long history and is well known as an innovative and effective method of second language teaching. As a form of bilingual education, it enables children, who speak only one language, to enter a school where a second language is the medium of instruction for all pupils.

One of the most important outcomes is that immersion learners acquire their second language as a by-product of studying specific aspects of the societies where the language is spoken.

The approach has been developed for teaching English as a Second Language (ESL), and various programs aimed at preparing children with limited English proficiency (e.g., migrant children) for entry into mainstream courses in elementary and secondary schools.

In recent years, teachers of Japanese as a foreign language have begun to use the immersion technique, but the approach has not yet received full attention among language educators at the tertiary level. Many language educators still feel that this approach to teaching has not been developed to a stage where it is more effective than traditional teaching methods (e.g., grammar translation and audio-lingual methods).

One of the main features of the immersion approach distinguishes it from other approaches; the target language is not just linguistic competence but cultural understanding and interactive competence in the target society.

Aims of the Immersion Course at Monash

Immersion is today the leading Japanese Department at Monash as playing an important role in Japanese language education. It is seen as one way to integrate three kinds of competence: grammatical, communicative competence and interactive competence.

These three stages of competence are of relevance to language teaching and are inseparable. In this way, the final aim of language teaching is to give students the tools necessary for socio-cultural interaction. Communication does not occur in a vacuum; it occurs as part of a much broader set of processes known as socio-cultural interaction.

The Monash immersion program in Japanese was originally designed and prepared in the Department of Japanese Studies by Professor J. V. Neumuny and Dr Akiko Ozaki. It was introduced at Monash University in 1984 and its aims were:

1. To provide learners with knowledge of, and some interactive competence in, one area of Japanese social life.
2. To increase each student's communicative competence with regard to the area.
3. To introduce them to the elements of communicative competence which are needed in situations other than the usual classroom situation.
4. To give learners the opportunity to acquire the grammatical competence necessary for immersion in specific situations.

Course design of the program

Five levels of Japanese language (A-C) are offered at the Monash Department. The immersion program is offered at level B for the students who have completed Japanese level A, or have studied Japanese at secondary school in VCE standard, and level C (for the students whose competence in Japanese is equivalent to completion of level B). The program is a short (two weeks for level B and three weeks for level C) and intensive course which replaces all normal classes.

The aim of the level B immersion course is to provide students with an opportunity to use and extend their knowledge of Japanese while learning about Japanese cuisine and the role of food and eating in Japanese life.

In addition to lectures, television programs, slides and presentations, there is an opportunity to discuss various aspects of the topic with native speakers who are invited to Monash. Students also study written material and go out to Japanese restaurants to try Japanese food.

The level C immersion program is designed to provide students with an opportunity to use the knowledge of Japanese they have thus far acquired. Once they have obtained a basic knowledge of Japanese, they discuss education and other social issues with Japanese speakers.

The three-week program requires about 15 hours. Level C immersion programs at an early stage is important not only to facilitate retention but also to orient students to the notion of interactive competence. The full effect of an immersion program requires about 15 hours.

The project group was newly introduced this year to encourage students to develop research skills, analyze their experience, and gain the opportunity of making a presentation in Japanese. Individual interviews with Japanese speakers and the group program.

Each student is requested to arrange his or her own interviews with Japanese people.

Future Development

Although the Japanese immersion program at Monash has been very successful, there is still room for improvement. The full effect of an immersion program at an early stage is not felt until the students can apply the inter-cultural knowledge which they have acquired through immersion.

One task is to develop such programs at all levels. Especially in the level A and B, connection with the level immersion programs at an early stage, not only to facilitate retention but also to orient students to the notion of interactive competence. Early immersion enables students to benefit from the advantages which flow from immersion programs later in the student's language learning career.

Preliminary immersion requires the careful development of teaching materials. Early immersion programs need to be linked to later ones, but at the present time students do not have enough opportunities to apply the socio-cultural knowledge and interactive competence they acquired during immersion.

In order that immersion at Monash be linked to such opportunities, it is necessary for us to consider the various situations which Japanese encounter here in Melbourne. These situations are divided into different activities which will prepare students for involvement in those situations.

Developing immersion programs, we have tended to introduce the new topics at the different levels in a consecutive order, and students have been required to perform with the new language. However, previous immersion experience remains somewhat undeveloped, but where immersion programs are well-seqmented students can make an important role in developing a bridge between Japanese and English skills.

To do so, however, it will be necessary to look further for the threads which are common to interactive competence in a wide range of social settings.

The aim of the level B immersion course in a course on "Japanese Diet and Cuisine" is to provide students with an opportunity to use and extend their knowledge of Japanese while learning about Japanese cuisine and the role of food and eating in Japanese life.

The Monash immersion program includes a group project, which combines foreign languages, slides and presentations. Japanese language students show how it's done.

Several features of the immersion program are of relevance to language teaching methods other than the usual classroom situation. Communication does not occur in a vacuum; it occurs as part of a much broader set of processes known as socio-cultural interaction.

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Examining the Garnaut Report

RECENT upheaval in Eastern Europe and in China and Korea would not greatly affect the importance of Australia's relationship with Northeast Asia, the author of an influential report on the topic told a recent all-day seminar at Monash.

Professor Ross Garnaut of the Australian National University, a former Ambassador to China, played down fears that divergence of a large amount of money and resources from Asia to Eastern Europe would have a negative impact on Australia.

He said Japanese promises of large amounts of capital to rejuvenate Eastern Europe represented only a few per cent of the value of its overseas trade and was "a modest adjustment of specific context."

Turning to the internal affairs of the five dominant economies of Northeast Asia — Japan, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Korea — he argued that the outlook for China looked troubled for several years as it searched for a political base to cope with economic reform. Japan seemed to have settled back into controlled economic growth after political upheaval last year, he said.

Professor Garnaut submitted his report, Australia and the Northeast Asian Ascendancy, to the Australian Government in October 1989. It already had an important impact on Government, corporate, and educational thinking.

The seminar entitled, The Garnaut Debate — The Next Stage, was organised by the university's Institute of Contemporary Asian Studies in conjunction with the Commission for the Future. Its aim was to examine the longer-term economic and social implications of the Garnaut report, and have its conclusions affect Australia's relations with the burgeoning economies of Southeast Asia.

In his report Garnaut wrote: "Relations with Northeast Asia are of an order of magnitude more important to economic development in Australia than are relations with any other region."

He made a series of recommendations based around themes of Australia's structural and cultural strengths, negotiations with Asia emphasizing shared interests, liberalisation of trade, setting our own economic house in order, and development of the educational capacity to analyse and communicate with more investigation the new importance of Japan and China as partners in our region. Some of Garnaut's detailed recommendations, particularly in the area of education, had already been put into practice.

Other speakers at the seminar included the chief executive of Qantas and former Ambassador to Japan, Mr John Menadue; BHP's Group Corporate General Manager, Technology and Development, Mr Peter Laver; the Federal Secretary of the Cashing and Allied Trades Union, Ms Anna Iacob; and Professor Kaoru-Andr Mingarn, of the Department of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, a former Garnaut student.

The area of greatest concern centred around the liberalisation of trade, questions of trade barriers, Government regulation and investment.
Unravelling the mystery around cells

RESEARCH into the properties of the structural material between cells in multicellular animals has led to a new understanding of how the cell membrane can control the flow of water and its interrelation with chemical reactions. The study of the extracellular matrix, a complex network of biochemical substances, has revealed how these substances interact with the cell membrane to control water distribution.

In the study, Dr Wayne Comper, who has written 24 scientific papers in the field, explored the properties of the extracellular matrix. The research involved a new theory of osmosis, which is the movement of water across semipermeable membranes in response to concentration differences. The new theory argues that osmotically active substances can interact with the cell membrane to control water flow.

The extracellular matrix is significant because it is the interface between the cell and its environment. It is composed of complex sugars (polysaccharides), which are negatively charged and can interact with the cell membrane. The matrix is responsible for much of the body's structure and function, and its properties are critical for understanding cell communication and tissue development.

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In the study, the researchers measured the flow rates of water under varying physical and chemical conditions. They found that the matrix itself is composed of a particular polysaccharide, which they called the osmotically active polysaccharide. They concluded that the sulphate groups on the polysaccharides are responsible for controlling water distribution in tissues.

The results of the study were published in the Journal of Theoretical Biology. The article was entitled "An all-American affair: Fijian graduands." The study was conducted by Dr Srinivasiah Muralidhar, a senior lecturer in education at Monash University, and Mrs Sundari Muralidhar, a primary school teacher.

The study was conducted in Fiji, where the researchers investigated the effects of teaching methods on children's understanding of basic science concepts. The study involved a group of children aged 12 and 13 years old, who were taught using traditional methods and a computer-based program.

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Adapting universities to the competitive climate

THE change in the culture of universities to a more business and community-oriented organisation has been achieved without sacrificing the traditional values held by all universities, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mal Logan said recently.

These traditional values include a commitment to teaching, research and the pursuit of knowledge on the highest possible quality, he said.

Professor Logan was speaking on "Changing public perceptions of the role of higher education - a look into a more enterprising environment", at a Victorian Science and Industry Forum meeting held earlier this month.

According to Professor Logan the nature of that change has occurred at Australian universities in recent years has been best expressed in The Times Higher Education Supplement official on 13 April 1990.

In the article, the editor sets out to identify significant differences between the experience of British universities and their Australian counterparts in recent times. Professor Logan quoted five points he regarded as significant in understanding the nature of the change in our universities.

1. "The Hawke Government has set out to modernise Australia's economy and institutions to adjust both to the demands of a knowledge-based post-industrial world and to have placed the state at the centre of this process of modernisation. Nothing could be more different from the uneasy combination of politicised tinkering and crony capitalism which has got the Thatcher Government", he said.

2. "The (Australian) pattern of undergraduate and postgraduate education owes far more to America than Britain and Australian research priorities are increasingly influenced by a Pacific rim environment."

3. "The Dawkins reforms have taken place against a background of sustained expansion both of student numbers and of institutional budgets. They have not been designed to have the reforms in England with cuts and a wider sense of intellectual closure."

4. "There have been no attempts to present recent changes in Australia as anything but what they are: the establishment of a closer relationship between the university and government unmediated by out-of-date buffer bodies."

5. "The Dawkins revolution has not been so much a revolution in policy as a move that resulted in a much greater openness and a willingness to adapt university courses and research to the wider community."

"We have had much more emphasis on the applications of research results, rather than research for its own sake."

"There is also more strategic thinking and looking for competitive advantages, for example, the building of strategic alliances with other universities and with other institutions around the world. It has also meant closer links with business and the private sector, not just for funding purposes, but to gain understanding of the needs of employers."

"We have had to pay more attention to the outputs of the system and more consideration to teaching. It has led to a greater drive to collaborative work such as the establishment of research links with other universities and institutions like CSIRO, Telecom, BHP and CRA research bodies."

Professor Logan described the university as a catalyst of change opening the way to "one in the future, some 20 years out, and the other in the case of suburban universities periphery."

In his capacity as chairman of Education Committee of the Multi- Functional Centre, Professor Logan was asked to identify a role for higher education as a commercial proposition some 10 to 20 years in the future.

"Higher education, which we later described as a world university, emerged as probably the most important component of the proposed Multi-Functional Polis," he said.

"It was seen as an industry in its own right, one which produced high value added products - its graduates and and knowledge based activities - but more importantly as the industry which provided the structural underpinning of other proposed activities in the MFP."

"The included medical and agricultural biotechnology, international business and financial services, artificial intelligence, communications and transport, environmental and environmental management. Here the university was acting as a real catalyst for change."

"Education was seen as the engine of growth which could drive a number of knowledge based, high value added activities. We could draw on the best in the world. It was a concept of great excitement and it remains so."

From the concept of a world university some 20 years on, Professor Logan also examined the role of Monash University as a catalyst for change.

"Some years ago we set out to manage the university in a different kind of way: to break as far as possible the traditional loyalty of academics to their disciplines and to develop a corporate view of the future," he said.

"We identified a number of objectives for the organisation which included good teaching and research, understanding of the wider external environment and our place in it, and to centre more on outputs and the market we serve."

"We also aimed to at least understand the difference between skills and knowledge and the kinds of skills required by employers, to internationalise, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, to integrate our existing strengths, with Chisholm and Gippsland, and to develop collaborative links with other institutions, government and business."

"All of these necessitated quite major changes in the traditional management of the operations of universities. It represents a change of management frame."

"Other universities in Australia have reacted differently. Indeed there are now many universities which have moved in this direction. They have not been as far along the path."

"They will also be much more responsive to their environment and I am convinced that Australia will be well served by these changes."

Apple centre opens

THE first Victorian Apple Technology Centre was officially opened at Chisholm Institute of Technology on Friday 23 March by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Victorian Cabinet, Mr Mal Sandon.

The Apple Technology Centre is a joint venture between Apple Computer Australia Pty Ltd, as part of its technological efforts program, and the Pearcey Centre for Computing at Chisholm Institute.

The centre will be a national resource unit for information technology developers, consultants and system integrators.

It will provide support for the development of competitive products for local and overseas markets and is fully supported by the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources.

The acting executive director of the Pearcey Centre, Mrs Pauline Leather, said the centre was a tremendous opportunity to produce local expertise and products in what is now the second standard PC environment.

The centre is equipped with a number of Apple's sophisticated Macintosh IIE machines which will enable advanced software to be developed and used. It will also provide educational services to computing professionals, the community and business.

At the same time enhance the presence of Apple Computer Australia in the Victorian market by providing training in hardware and applications software.

The Apple Technology Centre is seen as a very important development for the Pearcey Centre as it is the first joint venture with a major computer vendor and the start of a continuing and lasting partnership.

The Pearcey Centre will run a number of topics such as desktop publishing, executive presentations, financial management, database development and Apple's version of Unix on the Mac. A/M version 2.0.

Welch awarded Goethe Prize

The 1990 Goethe Prize winner, Catherine Welch, accepts her award from the Vice Consul-General of the German Federal Republic, Mr Hans Mullers, at a recent ceremony in the department of German Studies.

Professor Mal Logan

Students strike gold in mining research

TWO Monash PhD students have won international recognition for their work in mining and related fields.

The students are winners of the 1990 Pacific Rim Congress (PACRIM) student competition, which is an integral part of the international congress on mining, petroleum and economics to be held in Queensland this month.

Ms Jean Hill was first prize with a paper on "Extensional deformation in the Erienceastern Islands of eastern Papua New Guinea".

Mr David Cooke took second prize with a paper titled; "The development of lithophile gold and porphyry copper-style mineralisation within an intracratonic regime,".

Third prize was won by Mr Lu Anshui, a doctoral student of geosciences, in China's University of Geosciences, Beijing.

The congress, sponsored by The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy is being held on the Gold Coast from 6 to 12 May and is expected to attract up to 800 delegates from Australia and overseas.
Back in the USSR

IN the West, Mikhail Gorbachev is hailed by most as the great reformer, and the man personally responsible for the winds of change which have swept through the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Since assuming power in 1985, Gorbachev has sought to revitalise the Soviet Union's cultural and intellectual life and rebuild its failing economy.

Yet how successful have the policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (economic reconstruction) been?

Dr Ian Cummins, a senior lecturer in the History Department, has recently returned from a two month sojourn to the Soviet Union as part of the Australia/USSR Academic Exchange Program. He won a scholarship for the program in 1979, but his trip was called off following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1980.

While researching the history of nationalism at the Moscow State Historical Archives Institute from December 1989 to early 1990, Dr Cummins was able to observe first-hand the effects of glasnost and perestroika on the ordinary Soviet citizen.

Despite having to bear a bitter Soviet winter (temperatures got as low as -30°C), Dr Cummins witnessed a period of great upheaval which included the death of Andrei Sakharov, the overthrow of Ceausescu, the outbreak of civil war in Azerbaijan and the beginnings of the secession movement in Lithuania.

He recently gave a public seminar for the Centre For European Studies, about some of his impressions of Gorbachev's Russia. And although reasonably sympathetic to Gorbachev, Dr Cummins does not share the rosy view of him that's on offer from the three republics, Dr Cummins believes the national question will continue to plague him.

"Gorbachev is trying to introduce changes gradually but, from his point of view, Lithuania has jumped the gun and gone much too far, too fast. Of course, you can employ all sorts of delaying tactics in these situations and I think the Lithuanians are aware they have to be cautious and on their guard," he said.

"Then, apart from the three Baltic states that want to secede, you have Georgia, Moldavia and Azerbaijan and there are others to watch as well.

"The Ukraine is another matter. Large numbers of Ukrainians are certainly very nationalistic. The fact is the republic is complicated by the fact that there is much more of an ethnic mix and a lot more Russians settling there. Moreover the economic resources of the Ukraine would not be surrendered lightly."

Dr Ian Cummins in front of the Zagorsk Monastery just outside Moscow.

Dr Cummins said while he was in Moscow, people were beginning to speculate on the possibility of a coup against Gorbachev by the KGB and the Red Army.

"Gorbachev has a lot of opposition to contend with and not just from radicals or nationalists, but from people in the bureaucracy, particularly middle level bureaucrats and party functionaries who find their positions are threatened," he said.

"It's a difficult situation for an open society in the future."

"The whole situation is a bit like that of someone stricken with cancer. If you neglect it, it will get worse and, while surgery may be painful, it is advisable if the patient is to live."

Liberties at risk warn judge

SIGNIFICANT changes are taking place in our governmental structures and institutions which can profoundly affect our lives and could even destroy our liberties, the Chief Justice of Victoria, Sir John Young said recently.

Sir John was giving the occasional address at the Education/Law/Medicine graduation ceremony held in Robert Blackwood Hall earlier this month.

According to Sir John, the power of the Parliament has been steadily declining for many years and becoming more and more under the control of the Executive.

"The independence of the judiciary is being eroded. The judicial arm of government is being more and more influenced by the Executive," he said.

"By this I do not mean to say that actual judicial decisions are directly influenced by the Executive, but there are many ways in which judicial independence can be eroded without the appearance of interference with the actual decisions in any given case.

"Freedom of speech seems to be declining also. Once the only restraint upon freedom of speech was that which the law provided. Now the public demolition of what are thought by the media to be unpopular views is apt to be so strongly expressed and so steadily maintained as to deter all but the stoutest hearts from expressing them."

"Comfort and affluence are apt to sap the energy of society and we in Australia are apt to think, even if we do not say, that we are immune from what is happening elsewhere, but it is clear enough that we are not."

"I do not, however, think that we should allow the apparent surge of demand for democratic systems of government in Eastern Europe to blind us from a realisation that the institutions and practices of our democracy are delicate instruments which we allow to be altered at our peril."

Sir John stressed the need in the community for education and informed discussion about matters which would profoundly affect our society in the future.
Student revolt remembered 25 years on

THE deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lae in Papua New Guinea, Dr Beno Bartholomew Tohon Boeha, received his PhD in the field of science education at a recent Monash graduation ceremony.

Dr Boeha graduated in the full native dress of his people in Papua New Guinea. His magnificent appearance embodied in the academic black and scarlet gown, native dress of his people in Papua New Guinea and taught at the Monash graduation ceremony.

According to the Dean of Education, Professor David Aspin, both Dr Boeha’s postgraduate qualifications were completed with considerable distinction.

"His doctoral thesis is regarded as an outstanding piece of work, which contributes to our understanding of the application of concepts of research in teaching practice," he said.

"Dr Boeha is a remarkable person, whose double dressing at the graduation ceremony exemplified the movement of Papua New Guinea society towards its technical future and its integration into the Asia-Pacific development area.

"His appearance saw embodied in him the pride in his own people’s cultural identity and yet at the same time sense of the key importance of the scientific and educational achievements he was able to complete at Monash University."

Following the graduation ceremony, Dr Boeha presented a native mask as a permanent reminder of the mutual interdependence of Papua New Guinea and Australia.

Bike plan for Monash

BICYCLE riders and those with an interest in bicycle use on campus are invited to submit comments and suggestions relating to cycling conditions, facilities and safety to a joint working group.

The group has been asked to prepare a draft for a Monash University Bicycle Plan, which will be based on assessments of the requirements of cyclists and their integration into the university’s overall traffic plan.

Comments, preferably in writing, should be sent to Mr Alan Wilson, Safety Adviser, University Offices, or to Mr Kate Creighton, Monash Association of Students, Union Building.

New business head

FORMER Monash student, Dr John Miller has been appointed Head of the School of Management in Chisholm’s David Syme Faculty of Business.

Dr Miller was the foundation dean of the David Syme Business School from 1974 until 1981, when he left to take up an appointment as director of Consumer Affairs.

During his absence from Chisholm, he obtained his PhD at Monash and wrote three research-based books on business and management — two of which were sponsored by the Australian Institute of Management.

He also chaired the State Recreation Council, was appointed by the Federal Government to the Management and Investment Companies Licensing Board, and was chairman of the international management, consultancy and chartered accounting firm, Pannell Kerr Forster.

In 1982-83 Dr Miller was president of the Australian Society of Accountants, and in 1985 he became the first Australian to head the Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants.

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Following the graduation ceremony, Dr Boeha presented a native mask as a permanent reminder of the mutual interdependence of Papua New Guinea and Australia.

Color copy

A FULL color photocopying service is now available on campus. Educational Technology Services (ETS) is offering full color A4 and A3 photocopies (and overhead projector transparencies) from books, magazines, photographs, 35mm transparencies and negatives, as well as reduction and enlargement (50%-400%), and image editing facilities, including framing, blanking, image segmentation, and mirror image.

Basic charges range from $3.20 to $5.50 a copy. Rates for more complex tasks will be made available on application. For further information, contact Mr Alan McKenzie on ext 3281.

Architecture

A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present (Angus & Robertson), RRP $39.95.

By Richard Appley Eichman of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of NSW, Robert Irving (chairman of the National Trust’s NSW Historic Buildings Committee) and Peter Reynolds (teaches Building Conservation at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of NSW).

Deals with six significant periods — Old Colonial, Victorians, Federation, Inter-War, Post-War and Late 20th century. Ideal for students and practitioners of architecture and design.

Maths puzzles


By Geoffrey M. Ransell (educated at the universities of Melbourne and Oxford and holds a doctorate in moral philosophy).

Contains 50 crossnumber puzzles which can be attempted by anyone who has a simple knowledge of arithmetic, a bit of logic and a liking for challenges. Included in Number Chains are a useful glossary of terms, mathematical tables, a set of rules and, of course, solutions to each puzzle.

Bike plan for Monash

BICYCLE riders and those with an interest in bicycle use on campus are invited to submit comments and suggestions relating to cycling conditions, facilities and safety to a joint working group.

The group has been asked to prepare a draft for a Monash University Bicycle Plan, which will be based on assessments of the requirements of cyclists and their integration into the university’s overall traffic plan.

Comments, preferably in writing, should be sent to Mr Alan Wilson, Safety Adviser, University Offices, or to Dr Kate Creighton, Monash Association of Students, Union Building.
Exploring the Pacific’s brittle rim


By Michael Webber

This interesting, informative and beautifully written book attempts to describe the development of and to assess the future of Pacific-Asia — the set of countries located on the western edge of the Pacific Rim.

To do this, Daly and Logan survey the changes in the global economy since the early 1970s and place the growth of Pacific-Asia within that context.

In a sense, the book is an admission that development is not the result of a single story, but of many. Daly and Logan note that their view of the Pacific Rim is comprehensive.

The Brittle Rim has 10 chapters. The first sets out the issues and presents the framework of the study — namely that the economic history of the last 20 years has been dominated by the formation and characteristics of a global financial system.

Daly and Logan also make the curious claim that their history is free of theory; of course, this cannot be true — their history is certainly free of the ideological and normative use of mainstream economic theory that so pervades official views of Australia’s place in the global economy.

The next eight chapters describe the changes that have occurred in the global economy since the early 1970s.

Daly and Logan are true to their claim that these changes have been dominated by the growth of global money markets: they devote five of the eight chapters to this issue.

Other chapters examine trade, international restructuring and the place of developing countries in the global economy.

The final chapter uses all this information as background to examine the future of Pacific-Asia. What are the problems faced by the region and its components? What are future prospects for Australia and its neighbours?

Daly and Logan divide the economic history of the post-war years into two phases. Until the end of the 1960s, growth proceeded at a pace sustained by strong growth in the world economy and a strong demand for Australian goods and services. Daly and Logan explain that this situation continued throughout the 1970s.

A second feature of Daly and Logan’s is their emphasis on the way in which the central banks of the world have taken this story to the world. They describe how central banks have been able to influence the world economy through their policies and the way in which they have used their power to influence the global financial system.

A third feature of Daly and Logan’s is their emphasis on the way in which the global financial system has been used to influence the world economy.

The banks decided that they had never done before, on a scale that had never before been visualised. Capital has become highly mobile internationally, rates of interest and exchange have become volatile and flows huge. This enormous, unstable system poses tremendous problems for the real economy of production and for those who would try to manage that economy.

Thirdly, Daly and Logan talk about the way that the global financial system has been used to influence the world economy. The system was organised by Keynesian policies of stabilisation. It was also more closely integrated than in the past, by instantaneous communication and the development of financial institutions that operate on a global scale to invest the sea of surplus capital. Many of the economic changes of the last 20 years are a direct consequence of the manner in which the global financial system has changed.

Daly and Logan have pieced together a fascinating story of trade, finance and industrial development that draws on an enormous variety of sources and on detailed research in east Asia. This is a history, rich in cases and wide in scope.

We walk away from The Brittle Rim with a complex understanding of the changes that have taken place in the global economy, particularly — in the global financial system since the 1960s.

In which actual historical circumstance, government policy and real economic actors seem to play little part.

Alongside The Brittle Rim, Garnaut’s report seems central. Garnaut offers a far more sanguine view of the prospects for continued prosperity in north-east Asia than does Daly and Logan. One hopes that the government and its advisers — as well as the Australian people — pay serious heed to the message of The Brittle Rim.

Finally, it is a pleasure to read The Brittle Rim. Even though it is about a subject potentially as dry as economic history, it is highly readable.

This is partly because it is rich in fact and in people and institutions: it conveys a sense of what actually happened. But it is also because the authors have spent effort choosing the right words and images. And despite the dual authorship, there are no evident changes in style from one part to another.

The authors deserve congratulations for this book, for it is well-written, interesting and informative. I have some complaints about the broad outlines of the story they tell: the causes of the world-wide slowdown in growth since the early 1970s seem to me to be far from clear.

I also had some difficulties with the organisation of the book: the division of the chapters on global financial markets, finance and the banks was not entirely clear. But I learnt a lot from it; I enjoyed reading it; and I recommend it to you.

Professor Michael Webber is Chairman of the Department of Geography at Melbourne University.

Chisholm opens new dealing centre

Continued from Page 1

LATEST CPI and balance of payments figures, and then let loose to play the market. After 45 minutes there had been a $1.3 billion turnover. The team from Westpac Bank won the competition making a profit of $2.8 million.

Head of the School of Banking and Finance, Ms Denise Wheller said: “Facilities installed in the Westpac Bank have been a $2.8 million. But it also provides a warning that Australians should not regard the continued growth of Pacific-Asia as unproblematic.

The Brittle Rim casts serious doubt on the idea that Pacific-Asia is a ‘region’, mainly because its members are all dependent on the USA or Japan, of both: its members share few other characteristics.

The future prospects of the region are not clear either. For the countries of Pacific-Asia are especially vulnerable to energy price fluctuations, protectionism in North America and Europe, world debt, unstable capital markets and their limited development of global financial institutions. We should be wary, it seems, of tying our cost to this giant yet.

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At the same time that I read The Brittle Rim I was also reading Garnaut’s report to the Prime Minister on The Global Financial Archi­

The contrast between the two books could hardly be more startling.

Garnaut offers a highly theorised interpretation of the growth of North-east Asia and Australia, one
Clayton’s a stage for Shakespeare

THE first national Shakespeare Association in Australia will be launched next month with a conference at Monash University. An executive committee will be elected at the conference, which will then be responsible for keeping members informed of other conferences, seminars, and amateur and professional productions of Shakespeare's plays.

The association will also consider founding and publishing a journal of Shakespeare studies and hosting an international conference in Australia.

The inaugural conference of The Australian and New Zealand Shakespeare Association (ANZSA) has been timed to coincide with the English Department's production of one of Shakespeare's major tragedies, Antony and Cleopatra.

The ANZSA conference will be held at Normany House from 1 to 3 June, and is open to anyone interested in the study of Shakespeare.

The main focus of the conference will be Shakespeare's Roman Plays but a few papers on other plays have been accepted too.

Eminent Shakespearians will be presenting papers at the conference. They include Professor Howard Felﺀer (Macquarie University), Professor Fred Langman (ANU), Professor Alan Brough (Adelaide University), Dr Alan Dilnot (Monash University) and others.

Professor Tim Maris (Adelaide University) will give a paper on Antony and Cleopatra and delegates are invited to attend the production of the play on the Saturday evening. Others also plan to present papers on the conventions of the conference.

Dr Dennis Bartholomew, a reader in English at Monash (the other conference director is Professor Derek Marsh, La Trobe University), said the association would be the first of its kind in Australia and New Zealand.

"The object of the association is to further the study and understanding of Shakespeare's life and work, and the work of his contemporaries, and to encourage the production of his plays," he said.

"Other Shakespeare societies are restricted to their state or city of origin, but we believe that our association is unrestricted. There is also an opportunity for other societies to affiliate with us."

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The production of Antony and Cleopatra is being directed by Dr Bartholomew, an acknowledged world authority on Shakespeare in performance.

He said timing the play to coincide with the conference would enable the English Department to display its art work to Shakespearean enthusiasts from interstate and overseas.

The play also has wide appeal somewhat closer to home. Antony and Cleopatra is a text for VCE students this year and is presently being studied by all Monash undergraduate English students at various levels.

Secondary schools from as far away as Lang Lang, as well as other schools in the immediate vicinity of Monash, have already reserved their places at one of the eight performances.

According to Dr Bartholomew, the play is a great and complex work of art, which is difficult to perform because of its density.

"We are trying not to simplify the play but touch its complexities in as many places as possible," he said.

The cast, consisting of mainly undergraduate students and staff from the English Department, have been rehearsing since March.

Antony is played by Richard Pannell, a senior lecturer in the department, who played Shylock in last year's production of The Merchant of Venice. He also played a brilliant King Lear in 1988. Debra Nielsens, a graduate of the Victorian College of Drama who is now a second-year English student doing a Shakespeare course at Monash, is playing Cleopatra.

All the sets for the performance have been designed by Neville Weeraratne, and the musical director is a masters student in Australian Studies, Gerry Almond. The lighting director is Matthew Peckham and Barbara Caius has choreographed the dance and movement in the play.

Antony and Cleopatra will be staged at the Alexander Theatre from 25 to 30 May and on 1 and 2 June at 8.15 p.m. A matinee will also be performed on 30 May at 2.15 p.m.

Tickets cost $12 for adults, $6 for students and group concessions (20 and over) is $5 a seat. For bookings phone 565 3992. For further information about the conference or the play phone Mrs Barbara Caius on 565 2156.

WINTER in Melbourne is not traditionally the funniest time of their year. For show stopping songs and tap shoes - "Nunsense" is born!

Starring in "Nunsense" is audience favorite June Bronhill, whose many talents lead her from opera to straight acting, to musicals.

Sharing the stage with Ms Bronhill are Pat Piner (Sister Amnesia), Patricia Vivian-Hall (Sister Hubert), Sarah Hertley (Sister Robert Anne) and Karen Walsh (Sister Leo). Directing the star struck sisters is well known singer and actress, Betty Bobbitt, who wooed Melbourne audiences some years ago when she played Reverend Mother, Sister Mary Regina in "Nunsense".

Raised and confirmed a Catholic in her native Philadelphia, Ms Bobbitt feels she has a special insight into the world of "Nunsense".

However, Ms Bobbitt's early career was hardly appropriate for a good convent girl.

"My first stage role was playing a whore — my father was most concerned and told me at every opportunity 'Don't have your skirt so tight!'" she quipped.

Ms Bobbitt is quick to point out that her father would have approved wholeheartedly of the character she once played in "Nunsense".

In 1962 Ms Bobbitt came to Australia on a six-month contract and decided to make it her home.

Among her many credits are leading roles for the Melbourne Theatre Company, and her membership of the original "Glitter Sisters" vocal group.

Many television fans will remember her five-year stint in the serial "Prisoner" as inmate Judy Bryant.

Directing "Nunsense" seems a long way from the inside of a prison cell!

Bad habits at The Alex

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Ms Betty Bobbitt

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S

ANTONY & CLEOPATRA

An English Department Production

ALEXANDER THEATRE

MONASH UNIVERSITY

25-30 MAY, 1-2 JUNE, 1990

2.15 pm. MATINEE 2.15 pm. 30 MAY

Lighting: Matthew Peckham
Choreography: Barbara Caius

Musician Wang Zheng Ting plays the sheng (Chinese mouth organ) at a concert of Japanese contemporary music, presented earlier this month by the Japanese Music Archive in the Music Department. The sheng was recently purchased by the department for use in its new Chinese orchestra.
Entertainment and The Arts

Sculptures mark time for Wollmering

The recent sculpture of Dan Wollmering has been created in three vastly different environments as he travels from art studios in the heart of the city, suburbia and the country. Some of my work has recently been painted. Australian Sculpture Triennials.

"It's hard to say exactly what they mean because when you do it's like putting a full-stop on them, but they should have some reference to meaning on various levels to individuals."

"I don't like having a fixed notion because it is the creative process that is interesting. I start by adding pieces, taking them off again and adding different pieces. It is the process of development and I find I have to follow along with that and knock it together."

Once together, a metal sculpture is not finished until the pieces have been painted.

"By putting color on you can change the piece immensely. It's like seeing to identify forms and give presence to forms with color and then working and reworking it until you're satisfied," he said.

Mr Wollmering originally started working with timber but took to metal and bronze about three years ago when he began teaching at the Gippsland Institute. The decision to work with metal primarily came about because of the availability of the raw material from the SBC scrap yards in the Latrobe Valley.

Mr Wollmering was born in Minnesota and migrated to Australia in 1975. He taught in the secondary school system before leaving to take up a senior tutorship in Art Education at Phillip Institute. In 1982 he was appointed assistant co-ordinator of art education at Richmond Technical and Further Education college and since has lectured in sculpture at Chiswick and Gippsland institutes.

Some of Mr Wollmering's recent individual exhibitions have included "A Beckett on Swan", at the LaTrobe Valley Arts Centre, Morwell and one at the Caulfield Arts Complex in 1988. He has also participated in a number of group shows including the 1981 and 1987 Australian Sculpture Triennials.

Mr Wollmering's forthcoming exhibition at the Swishback Gallery is the first one where he deals exclusively with the medium of metal.

"Some people don't like metal because it is very easy to make mistakes. Even given its rather rigid and hard nature though, it has a certain plasticity which one can take advantage of."

Of the exhibition Mr Wollmering said: "One is never completely pleased and there are things one would always change, but at the same time they are not important. You don't learn if you are always satisfied but I am pleased with the results.

And what of the future?"Mr Wollmering says he has no idea. Mr Wollmering says he has no idea. "I find it very hard to say exactly what I feel optimistic about looking at the concerns in the art world and questioning its own foundations, however, I want to avoid the cynicism that has occurred in some of the recent chapters of post-modernism," he said.

"It's all about doing more with a particular element of the visual arts. There are some examples of that thinking in this exhibition but it is more my future direction."

Winter brochure now available

THE winter brochure of the Arts and Crafts Centre is being distributed now. The courses start in early June and continue until the end of August.

Many of the traditional courses such as pottery and painting have already been planned. However, seasonal programs such as Knitting for Beginners and Colorful Picture Keeping will be held during lunchtime and just after work to suit staff.

Pamela paints the wild side of life

HIGHLY acclaimed wildlife artist, Pamela Conder will present three exciting courses at the Monash Arts and Crafts Centre in late June, July and August.

Ms Conder has been the recipient of numerous awards, including several first prizes from the Wildlife Society of Australia, and she has participated in many major exhibitions.

The incredible demand for her work has Ms Conder painting and drawing wildlife in places as far flung as Botswana and China. She has also illustrated children's books and writes a monthly column for the Wareemhely Diary.

In the Wildlife Art Weekend course on 30 June and 1 July, Ms. Conder will demonstrate how to draw imaginative representations of animals and plants. Participants can choose the drawing or painting style that they consider most effective, for example, traditional, semi-abstract or experimental.

For the Autumn course in mid-October, students may paint postcard copies. Wildlife art is a fascinating look at the natural world, birds in flight, plants in their natural habitat and a great diversity of living organisms. The course is for both beginners and the more experienced.

The final course, Scientific Drawing on 11 and 12 August, will be of particular interest to students and staff of anatomy, zoology, physiology and botany. Acute observers of the natural world may already be aware how a drawing can often highlight the relevant aspects of an object far more effectively than a photograph.

Ms Conder will demonstrate how to work from specimens, microscopes and electron micrograph photographs. This form of illustration cannot only result in a clear presentation of information but it can also be aesthetic and attractive. For further details about the courses contact the Arts and Crafts Centre on 565 3180.  

Knitting at present is experiencing a boom with the explosion of colorful fibres and simple bobbin knitting. The classes are taught by experienced tutor, Jean Pretty.

Another new course that has been included in the winter program is etchings, which starts on 25 July. Even beginners can come and learn about ancient art, which was the favourite medium of Rembrandt and Goya. Students will be teaching this course as well as classes in screenprinting and paper making.

Anyone who would like more information about the winter program can call at the Arts and Crafts Centre and collect a brochure or phone ext 3180.
Entertainment and The Arts

Portraying Australian society

THERE will be two exhibitions running concurrently during June in the Monash University Gallery. The first to open is "Defective Models": Australian Portraiture, 19th and 20th centuries, from Regional and University Collections.

The show originated as a complementary activity for the international conference of the Australasian and Pacific Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies being held at Monash from 25 to 29 June, although the exhibition will be opened on Monday 4 June by Professor Max Charlesworth of Deakin University.

The more recent work in the show, selected by Jennifer Dunton, includes a number of self-portraits by contemporary artists, few of whom now engage in the portrait mode. Artists include Tom Roberts, Charles Blackman, Albert Tucker, Mike Parr, William Dobell, Donald Friend, Hugh Ramsay, Violet Teague and Jenny Watson and others. The accompanying catalogue will include two essays by art historians and past teachers in Visual Arts at Monash University, Vivienne Thomas Flintoff and Helen Topliffe. Conducted tours are available by appointment.

The show will be open from Tuesday to Friday 10am to 5pm and Saturday from 1 to 5pm. For further information phone 565 4217.

A heavy smoker can damage their lungs, reducing their respiratory function by 75 per cent. With this decreased lung function exercising becomes difficult. Smokers tend to breathe harder, overly sexual or delicately stylish. However, as much as their health can improve if they quit or reduce their smoking. "Within days accumulated phlegm will loosen in your lungs and you'll cough it up over the next few days," it said.

"Cilia, the body's natural cleaning mechanism will be working normally. Gradually blood components and cells lining your lungs return to normal. This can take 12 months or more. "Within five years the risk of lung cancer is halved and the risk of sudden death from heart attack is the same as for a non-smoker." Even reducing the number of cigarettes you have a day could help to reduce the chances of emphysema, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

Exercise can help to alleviate many of these problems and possibly speed up recovery. Decide you are going to improve your well-being, fitness and health and then throw the cigs away.

Leigh Brampton
Recreation Officer
Sports & Recreation Association

Sport and Recreation

Getting fit helps you quit

WITH a great awareness of the effects of smoking and the strong evidence of the harmful effects of passive smoking, it is no wonder the oxygen the Monash University Gallery. The first to open is "Defective Models": Australian Portraiture, 19th and 20th centuries, from Regional and University Collections.

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Mixing fine art and academics

OVER the past year Monash University has been negotiating mergers with other institutions. In the discipline of the Visual Arts these amalgamations will join what has been essentially an academic community with ones that are engaged in the practice of art.

Both the campuses of Chisholm and Gippsland institutes of technology have large and reputable fine art departments teaching painting, printmaking, sculpture and ceramics. Monash University Gallery, with the support of the Art Committee, thought that it would be appropriate to mark the amalgamations with an exhibition of work by graduate diploma students from both of these institutions.

It will be an opportunity for Monash campus staff to see the high quality of work nurtured by their colleagues at Chisholm and Gippsland; and for Monash students to become acquainted with the achievements of aspiring young artists.

Affiliations is an exhibition of graduate diploma work by 1989 students from both art schools selected by Monash University Gallery curator, Merryn Gates.

A continuation of study in this stage is usually the prelude to a career as a professional exhibition artist. Indeed, the final evaluation of work at Gippsland Institute is undertaken in an exhibition format (in 1989 the Graduate Exhibition was held at Latrobe Valley Arts Centre, Morwell).

At Chisholm, the diploma is not awarded until the student has exhibited their work in a solo show of some kind. Some of the Chisholm students seek exhibition at commercial galleries in Melbourne and Sydney, others show in more informal spaces.

At both art schools the teaching staff are themselves artists of some standing in the art world. The Monash University Collection includes works by staff members Clive Murray-White, who teaches sculpture at Gippsland, and painters Chris Pyett and Craig Gough of Chisholm.

The students represented in Affiliations are Annette Douglass, Deborah Halpern, Anderson Hunt, Robert Lee, Arthur Lyezba, Catherine MacCue, Jim Peinikan, Geoff Riccardo, Jean Sheridan and Rosalie Sierra.

The exhibition will be on view in the Russell Drysdale Gallery throughout June.