Ancient mummies unearthed

Eleven mummies, entombed in Egypt's Sahara desert for 1700 years, have been unearthed by a Monash University archaeologist.

Dr Colin Hope of the Department of Greek, Roman and Egyptian Studies said the mummies, which include adults, children and infants, may be of a noble Roman family.

The discovery was made in February at the end of Dr Hope's seventh annual season as leader of excavation at an ancient Roman period town site in Egypt.

The site is part of a huge international project at Dakhleh Oasis, which is located 800 kilometres south-west of Cairo and covers a 50 x 40 kilometre area.

"One of the Egyptian supervisors employed on my site, Abdul Ghani, came to me and suggested I look at one of the areas I had directed him to work on," Dr Hope said.

"Without knowing what I was to see, I was lowered down a dark narrow shaft that was about two metres deep. When my eyes finally adjusted I could see a whole array of bodies. If I had gone any further I would have been on top of them."

"The first sight was a shock, it really set my heart pounding. Once you get a whiff of the mummified bodies, it stays with you."

One of the two unearthed tombs had been looted and the other had been disturbed, but not really vandalised.

Dr Hope said the entombed people must have been important because the tombs were probably two centuries old when the bodies were placed there. They appear to have been built in the second century, and the mummies probably date to the late third or early fourth century.

The bodies, which Dr Hope suspects are from the one family, were wrapped in linen. DNA studies of the mummies may throw light on their relationship to one another and even on how they died. As yet, however, they have not been unwrapped for detailed study.

"Some of the bandages had already been ripped off, probably by robbers looking for objects of value. One body was still wrapped, but its upper torso and head were exposed, with its jaw gaping. Others had been turned over and were lying face down," Dr Hope said.

But in the dark, four gold rings (three of which were from one female mummy) had escaped the looters. "One of the rings are of special interest. One has a cornelian stone featuring a carving of a Roman matron's head with an elaborate bouffant hairstyle. We should be able to date it precisely from the hairstyle," he said.

The other has a one centimetre green stone with an incised male figure holding what may be a cross. This implies the woman was a Christian, but we have to be wary of jumping to conclusions."

Dr Hope said that there were some other interesting objects around the mummies - a basket, several pottery vessels, glass objects, two pillows, and floral bouquets around the perimeter. The location of the mummies was entirely unexpected. They were found in the centre of the town, near a church. "There was a large area of bare stone, which turned out to be the superstructure of two stone tombs hidden in vaulted burial chambers underneath," Dr Hope said.

"Not only was it unexpected, but the discovery came at the wrong time. "We had been working for two months when we found them last February, right at the end of the season. There is still more work to be done," he said."

Dr Hope has applied for a grant to continue the work from December.

City takes youthful counsel

Cr Bob Flavell, the recently elected mayor of Moorabbin, said the council had a "great balance of experience and new ideas. Joanne is an articulate young woman who should make a big contribution to the council."

"I think it's healthy for local government when young people take an interest."

Cr Flavell said several people had commented on Cr Beilby's age "as though it were an impediment."

"But in my view, a council with a mixture of youth, middle age and maturity functions much better than a council of people the same age," he said.

Cr Beilby was inspired to enter local politics at the age of eight when she met the mayor of Moorabbin. She said the meeting "left a lasting impression" because she saw that he was looking after people around her.

After several years of public service for various community groups, Cr Beilby said her decision to run for council was a "natural progression."

Within a fortnight of winning the 7 August election, Cr Beilby had been sworn into council and joined eight specialist committees. She also made it clear to fellow councillors that she was "definitely not a pushover."

"Joanne will be coming from a totally different perspective, so it will be great for the council," Cr Beilby said.

Cr Beilby's youngest municipal councillor, Joanne Beilby, was inspired to enter local politics at the age of eight.
25 YEARS AGO

University heads visit campus

More than 140 executive heads of Commonwealth universities visited the university on Tuesday 13 August. Many were accompanied by their wives. About half of them arrived at Monash during the morning and stayed for lunch at Farrer Hall. The others arrived in the afternoon and had dinner at the faculty club in the Union...

Mr Turner says that the traditional attitude that bringing sport into the law courts isn't "the done thing" is changing.

Players are no open to prosecution for acts committed in a sports arena as those without. If they deliberately infringe the rules of the game they are playing, and recklessly injure others, then they may find themselves facing criminal charges and their clubs facing compensation claims," he says.

Creating a university town

Wild blackberries are all that divide Monash University's Gippsland campus from its wide community.

That's the work from university and civic leaders joining forces to turn picturesque Churchill into a "university town.

New student housing and landscaped gardens are gradually linking the campus with Churchill's emerging commercial centre. However, leaders from both sides of Waterhole Creek agree--those prickly berries are the toughest barriers to tackle.

Bringing the university and its surrounding communities gradually forming a strong bond. "The university and the community have a great working relationship and it's getting better," Professor Dunstan said.

Civic leaders from Morwell City Council have reserved six hectares of land for future university development. Municipal plans also include replacing the blackberry-infested creek with ornamental lakes surrounded by native gardens.

Recreation study launched

An extensive recreation study was launched recently, funded by a joint committee that is sharing resources to plan sporting facilities for the community and the university.

"Ten years ago, it was a them-and-us exercise between the university and the community," said Morwell City Council's chief executive officer, Mr Ron Waters. "That's changed now because the townspeople have accepted Monash as an important community asset with international standing.

The State Government developed Churchill in 1970 to offer an alternative growth area to Morwell, which had been earmarked as a proposed open cut mine site. Since Morwell was never mined, Churchill failed to grow to its expected 20,000 residents and today houses only 6500 people. But several hundred university employees and hundreds more students live in the town.

Professor Dunstan said Monash spends about $35 million a year in the Latrobe Valley. Though most Monash staff are male, or else, makes an assumption about the dozen.

Population to double

Mr Waters expected Churchill's population to more than double in years to come, thanks to the university. He praised Monash as one of the City of Morwell's biggest success stories: "Monash is a quantum leap from the old Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education. It has international prominence, which is great for the valley.

"The university and the council are working together to achieve common goals that will lead to benefits for the entire community. The recent Open Day as the campus proves my point because it was an outstanding success. Locals were commenting on how great the facility really is."

MONTAGE SEPTEMBER 1993
History repeats for returning veterans

Monash University student Mr Erton Palmer has marched into history behind Australia's surviving World War I veterans.

The 21-year-old army reservist has helped a sturdy band of original diggers relive history in a commemorative mission grave. Those wounded 4 September. the 75th anniversary of outstanding Aus-

University History repeats from several student members

- rich cadet program.

- Palmer's voyage as a tribute to its famous

- Palmer is a third-year science student, was chosen from several student members of the cadet program. He met many of Victoria's veterans and se war widows before taking the trip to Melbourne's 96-year-old veteran repre

- Palmer's interest in the issue of diggers affected war veterans was sparked at a young age by his father, Max, who was a veteran about 10 years ago, and his grand-

- Palmer said. "I don't think the diggers get enough recognition for the sacrifices they made back then."

- "It's a shame Australia cannot send all its diggers. We will lead the ex-servicemen and women involved in the event."

- "Many of them were not fit enough for the trip, but all of the people interested in taking part were assessed. Obviously, it's a very big exercise to organise," he said.

- Mr Palmer said. "I don't think the trip, but all of the people interested in taking part were assessed. Obviously, it's a very big exercise to organise," he said.

"It's” going to be a very strenuous and emotional trip for the veterans," he said prior to their departure.

Last year's veterans and widows were asked if they were interested in taking part. Dr Killer said that more than 200 people expressed an interest, but those chosen were more able to handle the long flight and busy schedule.

"It's a shame Australia cannot send all its diggers. We will lead the ex-servicemen and women involved in the event."

These people are ambassadors for Australia. They really are survivors. But even though their spirits are still very strong, their bodies are not as strong as they used to be."

Of the 324 Australian soldiers who fought in World War I, 1,600 died on the Western Front. About 18,000 had no known grave. Those wounded numbered 152,771, with many wounded more than once.

Trip organisers were inured with requests to attend at commemoration ceremonies.

The trip was planned to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the end of all Australian efforts at Mont St Quentin and Peronne in August and September of 1918. Under the command of Sir John Monash, Australian forces weakened the German defences and hastened the end of the war.

Mr Palmer said the army had changed considerably over the years, but many traditions remained. "The army has developed a unique identity over the course of conflicts in the past century," he said.

"We must all be conscious of the part the diggers played in building the great ANZAC tradition."

Like many young Australians, Mr Palmer was worried about his job prospects "with the economy in the state it's in". He was considering a career with Australia's defence forces, perhaps in psychology. Officer cadet training with Monash Regiment would improve his chances of employment.

After serving as a cadet with Brighton Grammar, Mr Palmer was formally inducted to the Monash Regiment in October last year. The regiment is part of a group including Melbourne University Regiment, Deakin University Company and the Officer Cadet Training Unit.

BY WENDY BUSFIELD

Dinomania

If Jurassic Park had a ranger, it would have to be Monash University's international dinosaur expert, Dr Patricia Vickers-Rich.

Well known for unravelling prehistoric creatures from fossil soil, the energetic Dr Vickers-Rich has lured a horde of dinosaurs to Melbourne.

The Great Russian Dinosaurs exhibit shows the fascinating Asian-Pacific dinosaurs that inspired Steven Spielberg's latest blockbuster.

The exhibition was unveiled at the Museum of Victoria on 14 August, as local cinemas were showing themselves for the movie's September release. Dr Vickers-Rich, director of the Monash Science Centre, led the push to secure the exhibition for almost a year.

Together with husband Dr Tom Rich, curator of palaeontology at the Museum of Victoria, Dr Vickers-Rich has spent the past decade heading an excavation at Dinosaur Cove on Victoria's south-west coast.

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BY WENDY BUSFIELD
Pursuing land rights, Brazilian style

The issue of land and civil rights for native peoples is a hot topic of discussion in the Year of the Indigenous People. Visiting professor, Marcelo Dascal, spoke to Montage about his views on the Amazon Indians of Brazil.

Brazil's Amazon Indians must learn more about the country's politics and administration if they are to lead a self-determined life, according to Professor Marcelo Dascal, who is visiting Monash's Department of Philosophy.

Brazilian-born Professor Dascal, a professor of philosophy of language at the University of Tel Aviv, believes the Indians also need to learn about wider organizational structures such as the United Nations.

Professor Dascal has extensively researched intercultural communication in the Amazon region.

"The most valuable thing we can give them is knowledge about who we really are and how our society works so that they are able to deal with us on equal terms," he said.

"Unless they gain an understanding of (Brazil's) dominant society, they will continue to be exploited."

In the past, the Indians were deemed as "legally incapable" under Brazilian law, and their status was equal to that of minors. Professor Dascal said this month's constitutional deadlock for the demarcation of all Indian land in Brazil would not be met.

He said the Indians hoped to achieve self-determination but faced problems because they lacked the technical means and knowledge to produce legally valid demarcation.

"They have reached the stage where they want to protect their land and restore their heritage, but are unclear about how to do this in the face of the pressures of the dominant society," he said.

"This is why it is important that they be educated in the ways of the dominant world."

Professor Dascal was also concerned how the Indians would lead their lives once they achieve demarcation and self-determination.

"It may not be possible simply because there is an irresistible appeal for the ways of Western society," he said.

"They have been exposed to the dominant society for some time now. To expect that they can, or would want to, return exclusively to their traditional way of life is quixotic."

"Those are living people who do not want to be treated as museum pieces."

Although there was a long way to go before the Brazilian Indians achieved equality, Professor Dascal believed things had improved in recent years.

"We are doing more than our duty towards them, and if we really believe in self-determination, then we have to let them do what they believe is the best for them," he said.

Loging onto Monash

Two new on-line computer services are now available to the Monash community.

The Campus Wide Information System (CWIS) and the Electronic Document Imaging System for Past Examination Papers were launched last month by deputy vice-chancellor Professor Ian Chubb.

The information systems, which were developed jointly by the library and the Computer Centre for local use, have been introduced to Monash following their success in the US.

The information provided on the Monash system includes the telephone directory, faculty and staff handbooks, news, Computer Centre and Library information and information about short courses, scholarships and grants. All Monash publications will eventually be placed on the system.

User-friendly research and retrieval methods used by the systems to access the server. Those outside the Monash network can be connected through Australia's network.

Launching CWIS, from left, Professor Ian Chubb, Mr Edward Lim and Mr Peter Arndt, right, a view of the imaging system.

Launching CWIS. From left, Professor Ian Chubb, Mr Edward Lim and Mr Peter Arndt, right, a view of the imaging system.

Monash lawyer defends Nauru

It is not often that a lawyer argues a case for a country demanding compensation from its own homeland. But when working as counsel in international law, patriotic allegiances are not an issue.

Associate Professor Barry Connell can now relax after the 10-year struggle for compensation for the tiny island republic of Nauru.

The case has been passed and Australia now faces a $107 million payout over the next 20 years. The money will be used to rehabilitate the 21 square kilometre island, which was virtually destroyed by Australian phosphate mining during the early 1900s.

Associate Professor Connell's involvement in the case stemmed from his experience and knowledge of the republic. During the early 1970s, while still a Monash lecturer in international law, he was appointed to the position of chief secretary for Nauru for two years as secretary to the Cabinet and as head of the public service.

On his return to Monash, he retained an advisory position with the Nauru Government.

Associate Professor Connell joined a team of lawyers, mostly academics, to take action against Australia in the International Court of Justice to recover losses arising from the absence of rehabilitation during Australia's trusteeship.

The team went to The Hague in 1991 to argue against the preliminary objections raised by Australia. The court ruled strongly in favour of Nauru's case and the case was then heard on the merits. After the ruling, Australia showed interest in settlement.

The case of Nauru has been an interesting one for the associate professor in international law and civil procedure. The initial impetus was a letter, which Associate Professor Connell helped draft, to the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, in 1983, seeking compensation for rehabilitation.

Then followed a long Nauruan Committee of Inquiry, chaired by Monsignor Emeritus Professor Christie Weeramantry, now a judge on the International Court of Justice. Associate Professor Connell was counsel assisting the commission.

The results of the inquiry prompted Nauru to take action against Australia in the International Court of Justice. Rather than a colonial case, application was made to the court on account of a breach of trusteeship by the Australian Government during their administration of Nauru from 1920 to 1968.

Australia, under the mandate of the League of Nations and later under trusteeship of the United Nations, had a duty to preserve the island.

Widespread devastation

Although the Australian and New Zealand rural economies benefited from the cheap phosphate, the mining activities devastated the island. After relinquishing administration powers following the island's independence, Australia refused to contribute to its rehabilitation.

Mining activities have left the land barren - four-fifths of which is now considered useless.

With the help of the $107 million settlement, the Nauruans are determined to improve the island's environment. Nauru has now waited any further pre-eminence administration claims against Australia.

Associate Professor Connell has now been appointed by the Australian Government to the Refugee Review Tribunal. He is confident his new role will give him experience in a different aspect of international law.

International law is becoming extremely important now that Australia is developing closer links with the rest of the world.

"At Monash, we are in the process of developing a Pacific Law Resource Centre so that others may come here for specialist information. Professor Poles of the Law faculty is also developing a course in Pacific Comparative Law."

"Politically, Australia is also becoming more Pacific-oriented, especially with the recent appointment of Mr John Dibb as Minister for Pacific Affairs. I am sure that his new role will give him experience in the area of interest for Australia. Monash will be experts when the time arrives."
NEWS

Susan Wrennon, postgraduate student, Asia studies, Clayton

"I don't think that it's an important right of the child to chase up the physical donor. If I was conceived in such a way, I would consider it to be one of the smaller mysteries of my life."

Frank Burton, senior chemist lecturer, staff association president, University Council member, Clayton

"I can see both sides of this issue, but I would have a real fear of donating sperm if the child had the right to chase me up. It would be foolish for the Government to bring in that legislation because it would prevent people from donating."

Terence Kak, third-year banking student, Caulfield

"The child should have the right to decide, but the donors' rights should also be respected. Donors made the first move to donate to the bank, so their wishes should be respected."

Jan Kyberd, union employee, Clayton

"I think we're all starting to interfere with nature far too much. It's all very well to use somebody else's sperm, but in time, brothers will be marrying sisters, so children of donated sperm or eggs have a right to know who the donors are."

David Harvey, head of the Centre for Health Education and Social Science, Gippsland

"It's the right of every child to know who their biological parents are. I believe that legislation should stay as it is. The only time it would be OK is if the child is adopted or the donor numbers are unknown."

Mary Trounson, second-year business student, Gippsland

"Children do have the right to know, but it has to be up to each individual family. The legislation should stay as it is."

Mollie Butler, research associate, Centre for Health Education and Social Science, Gippsland

"I believe the child has the right to know. I believe it's like adoption and the child has the right to seek the parent. However, the donor parent should have the right to limit the amount of access."

Heather Kelly, research associate, Centre for Health Education and Social Science, Gippsland

"Legislation should not change. If either party doesn't want to know, it should be respected."

Spitroast professionals offer a prize to Montage readers

The Australian Spitroast Professionals and Montage have "cooked up" a special competition for Monash University staff and students.

We are offering the chance to win a fully cooked spit-roast for up to 60 people, valued at more than $500. Ideal for a student club or department Christmas party, the prize can be claimed any time, whatever details are required by that child."

Stephen Kwong, record-year commerce student, Clayton

"I don't think the children have a right to find the donors. There could be serious ramifications for IVF parents and a donor's life could be turned upside down. Besides, it's an altruistic gesture by the donors. They don't deserve any problems."

Mollie Butler, research associate, Centre for Health Education and Social Science, Gippsland

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"Legislation should not change. If either party doesn't want to know, it should be respected."
University is not just for teenagers ready to tackle new challenges, but also 3600 mature-aged and part-time students, ranging from 23 to 92 years of age, are enrolled in Monash courses.

The Association of the Mature Age and Part-time Students (MAPS) Association at Monash, Ms Juanita Fernando, says mature-age students are attracted to university study for a host of reasons.

"Most mature-age students are studying to obtain career goals and to enhance their job opportunities," Ms Fernando said. "There is also a much smaller number of students who choose to study for interest and self-fulfilment."

"These students have spent several years in the workforce. They already have a considerable range of experience, skills and an established work ethic, which they apply to their studies," she said.

Ms Fernando said mature-age students often have to juggle their study commitments with work and family responsibilities.

"This type of situation is very common and highlights the importance of the support services provided by MAPS," she said. "There has been a steady increase in mature-age students over the past few years, and our support services have grown to accommodate this demand."

MAPS provides a wide range of services, including a specialist orientation program, study skills workshops, student liaison services, child-care facilities, social functions, and a study and lounge area.

Mature-age students are defined by the university as 23 years and above. Of the 5646 mature-age students currently enrolled, 2434 are in undergraduate courses, 647 are completing courses through distance education, and 300 are taking part in non-award courses. Nearly 500 students under the age of 23 are undertaking part-time study.

"Mature-age students are younger than people perceive, with the 23 to 35 year age group making up more than half the mature-age student numbers at Clayton campus, and the 35 to 45 year olds forming the next largest group," Ms Fernando said.

She said there is a balanced ratio of males to females studying at Monash. "Mature-age students at Monash have a balanced gender mix, which reflects the broader demographics of the community." The MAPS association grew from a club within Clubs and Societies in the 1970s. "The students at the time believed they needed a separate body that would represent their needs," Ms Fernando said.

"Monash is now seen as the leader in providing services for mature-age and part-time students, and other universities are modelling their associations on Monash. The MAPS office is on the first floor, Union Building, ext 73 3199."

**NEWS**

**It's never too late to study**

John Cramp (33) (when John Cramp turned 36, he said) had missed the boat after leaving school with nothing more than a certificateto swim across the pool.

"Now, as a third-year arts/law student, he has a driving ambition to succeed.

"I don't know that I work any harder than the 18-year-olds in my class, but I do find that my motivation is higher, and perhaps I am more committed to my studies."

"I think it's vital to know why you are studying," Mr Cramp said. "I want to become a QC or a High Court judge. Realistically, I've probably left it too late to reach this goal, but ambition is important now in a way it never was before."

Mr Cramp, who lived in the UK for five years and has travelled extensively, works for a court company on Thursdays and Fridays to support his studies.

"Between work and class, I have very little time to become involved in university activities, but I've made some good friends and study has certainly changed my life for the better."  

**Rallying around the runaways**

Victoria Police have welcomed Monash University's innovative approach to dealing with potential teenage runaways.

Police are using the university's criminology-style education kit in special secondary school classroom programs across the state.

"Runaway to? - Running from" was developed by the Centre for Continuing Education at Franklin and the National YMCA of Australia.

The education kit was unveiled in August of this year at a missing persons' forum, a public-cue program to help curb the number of people reported missing each year.

Monash project officer Ms Chris- tine Moss, who was the brain-child behind the kit, designed it to help Australia's biggest group of missing people, those aged from 12 to 20, to recognize and understand the reasons teenagers consider to be options and also discuss issues important to them, such as parental bonds and loss of licence, she said.

Ms Vincent researched and wrote the material, while freelance artist Mr Tony Smullen has created the artwork for the kit.

The comic is an Australian first, suggesting safe alternatives to running away from home using problem-solving and decision-making skills. It uses four main teenage characters to represent varied backgrounds and values.

"The comic is an Australian first, suggesting safe alternatives to running away from home using problem-solving and decision-making skills. It uses four main teenage characters to represent varied backgrounds and values."

Ms Vincent said the story line throws each character into situations that young people could encounter.

"Also, any young reader is experiencing similar situations as depicted in the comic, it is important that the negative effects of adults in their lives be counterbalanced with the optimistic view that not all adults act in a similar manner."

Ms Vincent worked with local police to research and write an information booklet for parents of teenage runaways. Strong demand for the book led to the assistance from the YMCA, which secured trust funds to boost their distribution.

"There are clear connections between 'misconduct' and aggression that must be further examined and challenged," she said.

 challenges, one of the main causes of youth crime, according to Ms Moss, is that the runaways were likely to have a variety of different and stressful life circumstances, such as family responsibilities.

"Given the problems associated with teenagers being involved in crime, court processes and court attitudes toward their rehabilitation, it is ironic that the offenders were unlikely to involve personal violence."

"Young men, by far the largest group, engaged in rebellious and aggressive public behaviour - speeding, drunk driving, abusive language - and property offences such as burglary and theft," Ms Naylor said.

"There are clear connections between 'misconduct' and aggression that must be further examined and challenged," she said.

"On the other hand, women's offences centred around debt and prostitution point to the growing economic difficulties facing women."
Evolution – the view from the south

At the forefront of this year’s dinosaur hype is Monash University’s Dr Pat Vickers-Rich. Now, at the peak of Australian interest in these extinct creatures, Dr Vickers-Rich and her husband have released a new book, Wildlife of Gondwana. Science writer Graeme O’Neill reviews the book for Montage.

The northern hemisphere may hog the news headlines and television airwaves, but some of the most important milestones along life’s 3.8 billion year journey, from genesis to present, are made of southern hemisphere rock.

The earliest evidence of the earth, multicellular, soft-bodied life forms in the oceans, and even four-legged life, come from the south. Gondwana, the great southernland, has a history worth telling.

Monash palaeontologist Dr Patricia Vickers-Rich and her husband Dr Tom Rich, curator of palaeontology at the Museum of Victoria, have now told it in their new book Wildlife of Gondwana (Reed Books, Sydney, $49.95) released on 3 September.

Previous articles in Montage have recorded the significant fossil discoveries made by Dr Vickers-Rich and Dr Rich at Dinosaur Cove in Victoria’s Otway Ranges and the Strzelecki Ranges, east of Melbourne. Their own discoveries feature prominently in Wildlife of Gondwana, but their new book ranges much further afield, both in time and space. It summarises 1800 million years of evolution from a southern hemisphere perspective.

The new book is a companion to Reed Books’ earlier comprehensive history of plant evolution in the southern continents, Mary White’s The greening of Gondwana.

The authors in Wildlife of Gondwana recount the scene by telling the history of the Gondwana concept. Gondwana is named after the Gond kingdoms of India’s Narbada Valley south of the Himalayas, a rich province with fossil-bearing strata spanning most of the period between the Carboniferous and the early Cretaceous.

Long before geologists and biologists came to accept the theory of continental drift, the similarity of fossil remains in this province to those in other southern continents – Africa, Australia, Antarctica and South America – hinted that these land masses had formed a single supercontinent in prehistoric times.

The book explains how geologists deduced the movements of the various land masses from the apparent wandering path of the magnetic South Pole (detected as faint remnant magnetic signatures preserved in rocks) and worked out their original configuration from geological continuities.

Diagrams show the mechanisms that drive plate tectonics – continental drift – while maps show how Gondwana separated from its sister supercontinent, Laurasia, in the late Jurassic, 150 million years ago, then fragmented to form the modern land masses of the southern hemisphere, plus India.

The outstanding photography in the book is the work of Frank Coffa, of the Museum of Victoria, and Monash University’s own Steve Morton, whose invention of a 360-degree camera was inspired by the Dinosaur Cove project. One of his panoramic photographs features in the book.

Frank Coffa’s and Steve Morton’s photographs of fossils – so easy subjects to capture on film – are outstanding. With Dr Vickers-Rich and Dr Rich, Coffa travelled overseas to shoot significant fossils. A dramatic image of the fossilised remains of a bony, horned dinosaur, Aliosaurus, became extinct at the end of the Jurassic in the southern hemisphere, 155 million years ago, but bones from closely related species have turned up in the Strzelecki and in the Otway ranges, up to 20 million years later.

Conversely, two groups of dinosaurs that diversified in the northern hemisphere in the late Cretaceous around 80 million years ago – horned ceratopians and ostrich-like ornithomimosaurs – have turned up much earlier in the rocks of Dinosaur Cove and Cape Patterson, and in more primitive guise. The inference is that at least some dinosaur groups may have originated in Gondwana and spread over land to reach the Laurasian land masses.

The same seems true for some of the non-dinosaur- the big meat-eating theropod dinosaur, Allosaurus, became extinct at the end of the Jurassic in the northern hemisphere, 155 million years ago, but bones from closely related species have turned up in the Strzelecki and in the Otway ranges, up to 20 million years later.

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Life has almost always been different in the south.

In Wildlife of Gondwana, the authors have produced a history of life – a palaeontological adventure seems a more appropriate description – that will be easily read by any high school student.

At the same time, they have succeeded in summarising a huge volume of information without compromising its scientific integrity.

In this year of Jurassic Park and dinosaur hype, they have produced a book that never succumbs to the temptation to over-dramatise or over-popularise. It is likely to prove just as durable as the Spielberg film, and with other fossil sites still awaiting discovery in Australia and the southern continents, the story may grow in future editions.
The mummies, which include adults, children and infants, were found in a mausoleum buried west of Cairo and between the settlement patterns and human impacts on the Oasis, at Dakhleh. "It's an ideal environment because the soil, incised with the male figure holding what may be a cross. It would imply the woman was a Christian, but we have to be wary about jumping to conclusions," Dr Hope said.

The excavation promises to reveal the geomorphological evolution of the oasis and the relationship between the settlement patterns and human impacts on the environment. "It's an ideal environment because the oasis is self-contained in the semi-arid zone on the edge of the Sahara, with a good water supply and fertile soil," he said. "Between 1978 and 1982 we surveyed everything we could see on the surface. In 1986 I was asked to lead excavations at a particular large Roman period town site that had been occupied between the first and fourth centuries of the common period, although we have had tantalising glimpses of occupation a century earlier."

Dr Hope, who has visited the site every year since 1986, said that they didn't expect to find the mummies where they did. The discovery was made in the centre of the town, near a church. There was a large area of bare stone, which turned out to be the superstructure of a large area of mummies - a basket, several pottery vessels, glass objects, two pillows, and floral bouquets around the perimeter, Dr Hope said. "What appeared to be a remarkably modern-looking wooden bedhead turned out to be the remains of part of a winding mechanism for lowering the bodies into the tomb."

Among the Egyptian workers employed on the dig was supervisor Abdul Ghani, who has had 40 years experience on archaeological digs. "He knows where to look, and how to excavate." Dr Hope said.

The mummies are extremely fragile and have not yet been unwrapped for detailed study, so there may be jewellery or amulets inside the coverings. Some of the bodies on the northern side of the tomb were in poor condition, after being attacked by salt leaching up through the rock floor - perhaps because of a rising water table after irrigation ceased. "There were some interesting objects around the mummies - a basket, several pottery vessels, glass objects, two pillows, and floral bouquets around the perimeter," Dr Hope said. What appeared to be a remarkably modern-looking wooden bedhead turned out to be the remains of part of a winding mechanism for lowering the bodies into the tomb."

A lack of elaborate ornamentation on the bodies in the tomb suggests to Dr Hope that they have a very high status, members of a local noble family. The mummies, which include adults, children and infants, were found in a mausoleum buried west of Cairo and between the settlement patterns and human impacts on the Oasis, at Dakhleh. "It's an ideal environment because the soil, incised with the male figure holding what may be a cross. It would imply the woman was a Christian, but we have to be wary about jumping to conclusions," Dr Hope said.

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sands of time

Dr Hope said that at the time shifting sand dunes constantly threatened to inundate the oasis. There was also a risk that the misuse of water for irrigating the fields could cause salination. There are signs that the artesian water supply began to dry out, perhaps because of a minor shift in climate. Wind patterns may have changed towards the end of the fourth century AD, and dunes finally overran the town.

"The citizens simply took what they needed and moved - we don't know where. The town was probably buried quite rapidly, so there was good preservation of the things left behind," Dr Hope said.

A well preserved site

"They took most of their possessions, particularly anything made of wood, because of its scarcity in the Sahara. But they left a remarkable amount behind - damaged furniture, shoes, beds, old books, clothing, jewellery and coins. We believe they came back several times to collect other possessions to take to their new homes, which may have been only 20 kilometres away. The material they left behind was probably superfluous. Some of the shoes had been heeled three or four times, and the pottery vessels could easily have been replaced," he said.

The site is important archaeologically, Dr Hope said, because it was not reoccupied after being abandoned, and most of it escaped vandalism and looting. Much of the site is still preserved to a depth of four to five metres. Apart from the temples, some walls of buildings still stand eight metres high. Most of the houses lack roofs, but this year the team found one with a roof still intact.

We can study the architecture of the period, get a good idea of town planning, daily life and domestic activities," he said. "We are excavating a huge administrative residence with 200 rooms, almost like a modern city office tower, which may have stored the city's archives. It was a very grand building with elaborate wall paintings and a huge colonnaded hall.

"The hall was between 8 and 10 metres wide, 10 metres long, and easily 8 metres high. The paintings were to give it a formal Roman appearance. We think it was probably one of the main assembly points in the building.

"Several small villas and two temples dedicated to Egyptian gods have been found at the site. Ours is the first known shrine dedicated to Tutu, the master of demons who could ward off evil and was revered in the Nile valley.

"Within the temple complex, a series of shrines were built around a central stone temple. One was 12 x 5 metres wide and 5 metres high, barrel vaulted, and painted from floor to ceiling with a mix of traditional ancient Egyptian temple scenes, depicting gods making offerings to the main god. Below them are classic Roman wall paintings, probably executed in the first to second century AD.

"Although fragmented, they're of major significance. They feature the geometric and floral motifs of the period, with heads and faces set within the abstract compositions."

Elsewhere in the town, bathhouses and warehouses were uncovered. The settlement seems to have been something like an English market town, perhaps a regional centre for distributing agricultural produce. It was one of three towns in the oasis, but not the capital, which lay towards the centre.

"The interesting thing is that when the town was founded in the first century, it had typical Egyptian and classic Roman elements, but by the time it was abandoned in the fourth century, it had been Christianised," Dr Hope said.

"There are three churches on the site that appear to have been important centres within the domestic quarter. The main Christian sect appears to have been the Manicheans, who originated in Iraq in the third century and developed religious beliefs that incorporated elements of Christianity and gnosticism.

"Gnostics believed in secret wisdom and hidden truths that were revealed only to certain people. They were a mystic cult. Manicheans became a missionary faith, who sent members far and wide to convert others to their beliefs. They spread right throughout the Roman Empire, even reaching China, where they survived until early this century.

"Our site is interesting in that we find a community of Manicheans, flourishing just 50 years after the death of their founder."

Reconstructing a picture of town life

"Because of the amazing preservation conditions at the site, we have found thousands of fragments of papyrus, inscribed mainly in Greek, but sometimes in Coptic, the last stage of Ancient Egyptian. A few are in Latin. They enable us to determine the religious beliefs of a time when paganism was dying out."

Dr Hope says the site provides a rare opportunity to study the interaction between "orthodox Christians" and the Manicheans, who regarded themselves as Christians, but who were persecuted and ultimately driven out of the Christian community. "In the fourth century, it would have been very difficult to determine what 'orthodox' Christianity was, but clearly the concept of orthodoxy was emerging," he said.

"To our surprise, whenever we found religious texts, they were Manichean. This aspect of our work is winning international acclaim, because we are producing new documents for the study of Manichean beliefs that are near-contemporary with Mani, the founder of this faith. We have even found extracts of Mani's letters to his believers.

Excavation site leader Dr Colin Hope of the Department of Greek, Roman and Egyptian Studies.
Cave yields ancient bones

An unnamed cave in Victoria’s south-west has revealed the bones of many extinct marsupials.

A hidden limestone cave in south-western Victoria has yielded the fossil bones and teeth of several marsupials that became extinct more than 15,000 years ago.

In the course of excavating the cave last summer, masters student Mr Andrew Kos, of the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, found bone casts of an extinct giant short-faced kangaroo, an extinct giant wallaby, and the skull of a Tasmanian devil that no longer exists on Australia’s mainland.

Mr Kos believes the cave may also hold a record of changes in the fauna of Victoria near Nelson to Naracoorte, more than 100 kilometres to the north-west, over the south Australian border.

In the early 1960s, local pastoralist Mr Keith McEachern discovered several limestone caves on his property. One of these, McEachern’s Cave, has proved to be a rich source of bones from extinct fauna, including the Tasmanian tiger or Thylacinus cynocephalus, and Thylacoleo carnifex.

Mr Kos says the unnamed cave is about 120 metres long and averages about 1.5 metres wide, reaching a maximum width of about three metres. It runs north-west to south-east. There are two entrances – one at the south-eastern end, and a second, smaller entrance about two-thirds of the way towards its north-western end.

The almost hidden main entrance conceals a 15-metre drop to the cave floor. When Mr Kos began excavations late last year, he found a conical deposit of debris on the cave floor immediately below. On the cone itself, and downhill on the cave floor, lay numerous bones of unwary animals that had blundered across the hidden entrance and been killed by the fall.

Sometimes water washes in and the bones works its way downhill. In the process it gets sorted so you get concentrations of different types of bone – femurs, humeri, phalangeal bones, long, solid bones, and occasionally skulls,” Mr Kos said. “The long bones are usually aligned in the same direction, which shows that they may have been carried by water.”

Mr Kos says the problem with analysing material from within and around sediment cones is that gravity and water can cause bones of different ages to be mixed, especially where water erodes away older sediment, exposing earlier material.

Much of the cave has a false floor – a crust created during a period when the groundwater table was much higher. Mr Kos says that while there were abundant bones of species that still occur in the area – echidnas, small dasyurid insectivores and swamp wallabies – he was puzzled that he was unable to find any bones from the Pleistocene (the geological period that ended with the Holocene or Recent, which began 12,000 years ago).

The Pleistocene began two million years ago, and the late Pleistocene is of great interest because it saw the arrival of hominid beings in Australia’s landscapes and the extinction of giant marsupials like browsing, short-fanged kangaroos, rhino-sized diprotodon and the puma-sized marsupial “lion”, Thylacoleo carnifex.

When Mr Kos cracked through the false floor, he found the tooth of a short-faced thylacine, indicating the stratum was of Pleistocene age. He then found an incisor tooth of a Tasmanian devil, Thylacinus, and then, at a depth of 15 centimetres, the skull of a predator. Initially, he thought it might be a Thylacinus, but closer analysis in the laboratory confirmed it was from a Thylacinus laniger.

Mr Kos says there are problems with obtaining reliable carbon-dates for the bones. He can be sure the Tasmanian devil skull is at least 15,000 years old because of its association with the tooth from the thylacine, which was extirpated by this time. He has also found a tooth from a giant wallaby, Potamomys.

Interesting bone patterns

The bones recovered so far show an interesting pattern. Most are from young or old animals, which is consistent with the idea that mainly inexperienced or aged animals fell into natural traps.

Mr Kos says there is still another 2.5 metres of sediment to be excavated from the first pit that his team sank in the cave floor. He expects to yield mainly small bone fragments and teeth from the large amount of material yet to be explored.

“Once all the material is sieved and I have identified all the species that I can, I would like to compare the fauna from different stratigraphic levels to determine their palaeoecological history,” Mr Kos said. “Currently, I am looking for sponsors to finance a radio-carbon dating program to provide a more accurate time reference.”

TQM takes to the farmyard

Total quality management seems to have taken over – even in the farmyard.

Thanks to a new mechanism developed by the Digital Imaging Application Centre (DIAC) at Monash University, the production levels of cows will be closely monitored.

The Gippsland-based centre has developed automatic information identification implants for cows that not only allows farmers to measure the production of an individual animal but also calculates the combined output of up to 200 cows at a time.

The matchstick-sized radio transmitter device, which is tuned to the FM frequency band, is inserted in a cow’s udder. When the milking cups are placed on the udder, the transmitter resonates an identification message, something like “Hello, I am Daisy”, which is tuned to the FM frequency band. Then the udder is scanned using a radio receiver.

The director of DIAC, Professor Ken Spriggs, and the principal researcher, Mr Warren Nageswarren, say the implants are beneficial for reproducing top performance cows.

“Dairy farmers cull according to production levels,” Professor Spriggs said. “Because breeding is usually conducted using artificial insemination, those cows that produce large quantities can be bred with top-quality bulls. This gives farmers some assurance that their future milking cows will be good producers.

“Farming, like manufacturing and service industries, has become increasingly technical over the past few years,” he said.

“TQM is continuous pressure for more effective methods and procedures. These implants are a first in ensuring quality control in the dairy industry,” Mr Spriggs said.

And what do the cows think of these new TQM measures? Udder nonsense.
Counting the cost of child-abuse

Women exposed to childhood sexual abuse are more prone to depressive disorders, difficulty with relationships, and sexual problems as adults, according to a Monash professor of forensic psychiatry.

Professor Paul Mullen, whose study was carried out among 2500 women in New Zealand, emphasised that most victims of child sexual abuse, though distressed at the time, do not develop long-term problems.

The study found that the most severely sexually abused children were six times more likely than those not abused to have an eating disorder, three times more likely to have an anxiety disorder, five times more likely to have a depressive disorder, and four times more likely to be isolated or self-destructive.

They were also seven times more likely to have personal difficulties with their own sexuality, 12 times more likely to be unhappy with their sex life, five times more likely to have marital problems (eight times more likely before 19 years), and four times more likely to be separated or divorced.

In their relationships with others, especially males, those women in later life were three times more likely to have a low-care or high-control partner, four times more likely to drop in socioeconomic status and five times more likely to have low self-esteem.

"The lowering socioeconomic status was an interesting observation," Professor Mullen said. "We found that social effectiveness in women was not related to their educational background. Those abused might have similar educational qualifications but still end up at a lower socioeconomic level than their parents, due to their failure to realise their potential.

"Abused women get caught in a cycle in which they negatively evaluate intimate relationships and tend to find themselves in unrating relationships with abusive males. We found that child sexual abuse can disrupt development as a person."

"There was not, in most cases, a post-traumatic stress disorder syndrome. Women did not suffer a continuity of psychological difficulties but were more prone and more vulnerable to events around them in later life.

"Many of those abused were less interested in punitive measures for offenders than in educational and social initiatives."

The model we developed from the study indicates that the child's sexual development, self-esteem, agency, security, and socialisation could in some cases be disrupted by sexual abuse. This increases the vulnerability of the victim to later developmental difficulties and can lead to sexual problems, damaged self-esteem, hopelessness and restricted roles, suspicion and insecurity, and difficulties in intimacy.

"The problems were found to be less obvious if the victim had positive experiences in later life such as success at sport or in school, living with a partner, full-time employment, or having a confident environment."

But the symptoms became worse if the woman had an uncaretaking parent, financial problems, further sexual victimisation, teenage pregnancy, divorce or separation.

The study also looked at a model for secondary intervention. "While primary intervention might sound easy, saying that sexual abuse should not happen, through entirely correct, does not of itself either reduce the risks to children or assist those already abused," Professor Mullen said.

"While attempting to change the attitudes that lead to abuse, we also need to try to reduce the impact on those who do fall victim. Secondary prevention looks at modifications to the environment that might help recipients of the abuse later on."

The reason the study was successful was due to the cooperation of the women involved, Professor Mullen said. "They gave interesting suggestions on how to intervene and how to provide possible preventive measures such as education and treatment.

"It was interesting to see that many of those abused were less interested in punitive measures for offenders than in educational and social initiatives and the treatment of paraphilias."

Professor Mullen has recently been appointed head of the forensic psychiatry unit at Monash. His work involves developing academic forensic psychiatry and services to the mentally abused offender.

Professor Mullen trained at the Mansfield and Bethel hospitals in London and Shortlands Hospital in Oxford. He spent six years as a consultant at Mansfield before taking up the Chair of psychological medicine in Otago, New Zealand.

Enviro encore

"There is more to do than time allows. It is very annoying to see the level of recycling efforts. "People are immediately rewarded for making the effort to place their bottle or can into an Envirobin because they can see the result at the disposal of the sorted cans and bottles."

Ms Hogan also recognises the importance of public initiatives if recycling is to be successful. She says: "The Envirobin is a simple and inexpensive way to establish a recycling program, possibly in conjunction with a community group that is responsible for collecting the product."

According to Ms Hogan, the Envirobin also has a positive impact on public attitudes towards recycling. "It is very motivating to be able to take part in a recycling project that obviously works."

"People are immediately rewarded for making the effort to place their bottle or can into an Envirobin because they can see that the product is sorted," she said.

"Kids find it fascinating and will collect empty cans and bottles to roll down the chute and see the mechanism operate."

"Every time a family crisis is at some time," she says. "Employers need to be able to cope and have policies in place that will assist staff by relieving stress levels at critical times."

Such policies would include job sharing, leave provisions and flexible working hours.

Then there is the issue of improving the representation of disadvantage groups within the student population. These include people from rural and isolated areas, those with disabilities, others from disadvantaged socio-economic groups, and students from non-English speaking backgrounds. It is not surprising that Dr James says there is more to do than time allows.

Her average day is divided between one-to-one counselling sessions, attending committee meetings and preparing policy documents. She also manages the staff - three covering equal opportunity and three dealing with disability liaison.

Their offices are in the administration block on Clayton campus.

The Equal Opportunity Committee, chaired by Professor John Clitheroe, is a standing committee of the Academic Council.
The State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) and Monash University officially joined forces last month with the launch of the Centre for Electrical Power Engineering. The joint project, which has been part of the university's Department of Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering for two years, is designed to improve the education and research resources available to electrical engineering students.

Speaking at the launch, SECV chairman Mr George Bates said it was important for the power industry to encourage the recruitment and education of talented engineers who would ensure the future of this essential industry. "Without proper education in this area for young engineering students, there could be serious consequences for the future," he said.

"There is a need for innovative research to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the electricity supply industry," he said. The SECV provides substantial support for the centre, including funding for several teaching and research positions.

### Medal winner named

Monash science student Mr Miles Smith has won accolades for excellence in physics.

The 27-year-old Mr Smith (pictured below at right) was recently awarded the inaugural Laby Medal, sharing the honour with Melbourne University student Mr Yurt Levin. Judges could not choose between the high-achieving students, who both finished bachelor of science degrees with honours in physics.

The Melbourne Institute for Secondary Education and Training, Mr F. J. Laby, presented the awards at a special function last month.

The medal was named for Professor Thomas Laby, a member of Melbourne University's Physics department from 1915 until his retirement in 1944. Professor Laby was well known for his world-class research projects in physics and their application to new industries and medicine.

In winning the award, Mr Smith won recognition for his thesis, "An analysis of Norton and Thevenin's unified field theory and a search for a solution of motion."

Since enrolling at Monash in 1989, Mr Smith has won several awards, including the Science Faculty Scholar and the T. F. McNeil Prize for being the top physics honours student at Monash.

He was recently accepted by Cambridge University's Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, where he will start postgraduate study in October.

Mr Smith told Montage that his ultimate dream was to work as an astronaut at NASA.

### Aussie expertise in China

One of China's leading universities has appointed a Monash University academic to advise its new International Relations College of Chinese Culture.

East China Normal University has selected Professor Bruce Jacobs, head of Monash University's Asian Languages and Studies department, to provide expertise in Chinese studies.

The university will also seek advice from Dr Anne McClearen, of La Trobe University's Asian Languages Division, and four academic advisers from Canada, Germany, South Korea and the US.

### Festival opens eyes to the wider world

Monash University's largest cultural festival was held on Caulfield campus last month.

Organised by Overseas Student Services in conjunction with universities, consulates and overseas tourism authorities, the World in Our Eyes festival included cultural dances, musical performances, a food fair, and a forum honouring Sir Edward (Weary) Dunlop's contribution to multicultural friendship.

The five-day festival culminated with an international dinner dance in South Yarra, where guests were treated to a feast of international dishes and an array of multicultural performers. The festival received recognition and wishes from Malaysia's Prime Minister, the President of France and the Governor of Victoria.

### Australia scores a lucky 13

A Monash academic picked a winning combination when he chose Australia's best secondary mathematics students recently.

Mathematics reader Associate Professor Hans Lausch selected a team that finished ahead of all other Commonwealth countries at this year's International Mathematical Olympiad in Istanbul.

The young scholars tabled Australia's highest-ever medal count at the event: one gold, two silver and three bronze medals.

Dr Lausch, who was the team's selection chairman, said he was extremely happy with the team's performance.

He said the team competed against 412 students from 72 countries, finishing thirteenth overall.

Students from across the nation were competing in the team. Victoria's representative, Mr Frank Calgary of Melbourne's Church of England Grammar School, won a silver medal.

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**PEOPLE**

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**Vive les livres de France**

French books dating back as far as 1610 are on show at Monash University's Main Library on Clayton campus.

About 90 historic books are on display, including works by a wide variety of French writers and several English translations.

Translated works include a controversial group of books from the 1880s that resulted in a jail term for obscenity by English publisher Henry Vizetelly.

The exhibition will be on the first floor of the library every day until 11 October; Entrance is free and a detailed catalogue is available at no charge.

Pictured at the exhibition's launch last month are (from left) Associate Professor Wallace Kilroy, Department of Romance Languages (French); Madame Isabelle Costa de Bezergard, Victorian Consul General; Professor Brian Nelson, head of the French Section, Romance Languages department; and Rare Books librarian, Mr Richard Overell.

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**Winning ways with wood**

Playing around has led to international acclaim for a senior lecturer at Monash University's Frankston campus.

Mr Bob Greaves' expertise in children's play material has been recognised by the International Association for the Child's Right to Play.

His Working With Wood exhibit—which has entertained thousands of children at the Royal Melbourne Show for the past eight years—won a certificate for meeting United Nations' standards on child rights.

Mr Greaves works at the Arts Education department and describes himself as a "compulsive teacher", with experience at primary and tertiary levels. He has also worked as a hospital play therapist and is an experienced potter, painter, printmaker and sculptor.

His Melbourne Show exhibit was acclaimed for meeting the requirements of the United Nations' Article 31, which "recognises the rights of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child."

Mr Greaves' play activity will be presented at the International Play Conference in Edinburgh next year and looks set to return to this year's Melbourne Show.

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Children take part in Mr Bob Greaves' Working With Wood exhibit at the Royal Melbourne Show.

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Festival organiser Mr Terence Koh said the event had been extremely successful and its magnitude reflected the changing face of Australia. "Ever since its foundation in 1960, Monash has welcomed students from all corners of the globe. The university now has 3855 international students from more than 60 countries," he said.
Love poetry, the Australian way

Love is not the first word that springs to mind when we think of Australian poetry. The somewhat laconic attitude to love, intimacy and romance in the Australian culture has led to an underestimation of the thousands of Australian love poems from the early 19th century to the present.

Associate Professor Jenny Strauss of the Department of English at the University of Sydney has led a search for hundreds of these poems in a collection entitled Love poems, published recently by Oxford University Press.

Dr Strauss has just finished a book on the poetry of Australian Gwen Harwood. When she was approached with the proposal of publishing an anthology of love poems, "I was interested from the start, mostly from my own personal and professional interest in poetry," she said. "I was seduced by the fact that I wanted to see what kind of love poetry there was around in Australia, how it had developed over the years, and the sentiments expressed about love through poetry."

"The poems I found surprised me. There were a lot more than I had imagined - almost 3000 books to pore through - and they were direct, open, sometimes explicit, and emotionally stimulating."

"The early works by settlers described Australian girls as country lovers, wild-flowers - nothing like the English rose. Later poems also displayed a franker expression of love of the new society. They moved away from the conventions and class-ridden styles of their European counterparts."

Dr Strauss says the topic changed over time. "Nineteenth century works talked about fallen women, jilted girls and the English damsels went home to marry. Poets of the 20th century explored explicit physical love, marriage, love of the new society. They moved away from the conventions and class-ridden styles of their European counterparts."

Dr Strauss says love poems are a literary form of expressing direct feelings through sound and sense. She questions whether the link is between the feeling and the text, or whether the text generates the emotion.

She says that although everyone is interested in love, this is the first Australian anthology of love poetry aimed at people who like reading poetry. The collection includes tribal poetry by Aboriginal people and poetry translated from their original languages.

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"The research was funded by an Australian Research Council grant. Dr Strauss worked with an assistant who searched through journals, periodicals, old books and little-known collections.

"Dr Strauss has been teaching medieval literature and poetry at Monash since 1984."

She is also interested in women's studies, women's writing and all kinds of Australian literature.

"I can certainly say that one need not quote Shakespeare's 'Thou art more temperate, than a summer's day to round summer,' " she said. "In fact, it would not even suit the culture or environment here in Australia. There are many 'home grown' examples that equal the best of overseas. This collection provides a love poem for everyone."

Camera clique on show

A dozen Monash University photographers have produced an exhibition of their favourite after-work shots. About 150 people attended last month's launch of It Ain't Art But It Ain't Wrong in the Monash University Club on Clayton campus.

The exhibition, which continues until mid-November, highlights the artistic and technical abilities of Monash photographers outside their normal university work.

It was organised by Mr Brian Carr and Ms Rhonda Joyce, of the Department of Geography and Environmental Science, with assistance from the University Club.

Mr Carr and Ms Joyce are featured in the exhibition alongside Mr David Hamfrey (Anatomy), Ms Jennifer McKervey (Alfred Hospital), Ms Michelle Maleboland (Physiology), Mr Mervin Wall (Anatomy), Mr Michael Ward (Anatomy), Mr Steve Morton (Science), Mr Richard Crompton (Teaching Services), Mr Adrian Dyer (Science), Mr Simon Olding (Alfred Hospital) and Mr David Fardon (Anatomy).

Most of the photographs on exhibit are for sale.

Monash is taking a leading role in the development of innovative educational programs to meet the changing needs of Australians in the 20th century.

Last year, a Monash-led consortium, with the financial support of the Federal Government, launched the TV Open Learning Pilot Project to test the effectiveness of television as a tool in Australian higher education.

This year the number of units offered by Open Learning has more than tripled. It now includes disciplines such as humanities, social science, business, professional studies, science and technology.

In addition, Monash has introduced two new degrees: the Bachelor of General Studies and the Bachelor of Business Studies. Students can accumulate credits for these courses using a variety of sources, including Open Learning, distance education and TAFE subjects.

Flexible study programs

Executive officer for Academic Projects Ms Jill McLachlan says many secondary schools would like to provide educational pathways for students who are unable to move into university study because of the dramatic rise in retention rates and cut-off scores. "The recent introduction of the VCE has made repeating Year 12—always a soul-destroying enterprise—even more difficult given the nature of the VCE assessment and study design," she said.

Ms McLachlan says the program is popular, as both school leavers and mature-age students. Enrolments in the pilot program are evenly divided between these two groups.

Monash is providing information and advice to school teachers on the application of Open Learning materials in a classroom environment. The government has provided funding for one-off grants to schools requiring specialist equipment such as video players, CD-ROMs and library resources.

"There has also been a view in some schools that certain students, having completed Year 12, are not really equipped to move immediately into the independent mode of study usually associated with university. Some students could benefit from a year which gives a more reasonable transition from the school context to a university one."

The solution was Open Learning studies combined with tutorial support provided by secondary schools. In Queensland, two South Australian and more than 24 Victorian schools are participating in the pilot program, which attracted 330 students in the first study period.

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"I wanted to stimulate my brain again, but there is no way I could attend regular university working the hours I do."

John Burke, state manager, Kwik Airfreight, Melbourne, Victoria

"As a mother with two small children, the flexibility of Open Learning was the only way I could have returned to tertiary study."

Janine Allen, artist and writer, Wundinna, South Australia

"I find Open Learning is more flexible and less formal than undertaking a degree course to improve my qualifications."

Paul Spencer, student, Droptana, Victoria

"After being transferred to the country, Open Learning was the ideal way for me to undertake tertiary studies."

Kathleen Kerwin, Nunn, Murgon, Queensland

The making of an Open Learning unit

How does one convert a lecture series into a television series? Monash course leader Ms Sally Joy, who recently produced a 13-week television series, offers some tips for academics interested in lecturing to the masses via the latest teaching methods.

Creating an Open Learning unit is not just a matter of photocopying your class overheads and rewriting your lecture notes, says Ms Joy.

Ms Joy, who has produced a 13-week television series for the popular Marketing Practices and Theory Open Learning unit, says that Open Learning students often have not completed any prerequisite subjects and have limited access to text books, libraries and databases.

"It is important to be detailed and specific in the presentation of any information," she explained. "You have to write material that is accessible to a range of target markets. For example, one of my Open Learning students must be the owner of a milk bar, another a Year 12 student with an interest in marketing, and another a product manager requiring a greater understanding of marketing."

"In addition, the material must reflect common accepted theory. There is no point paving a person's viewpoint, because your Open Learning student may use credits from this unit to go on to another participating university. If your material wanders from accepted standards, it will not meet the first requirement of an Open Learning unit, which is flexibility."

Ms Joy is quick to point out that much of the work in preparing an Open Learning unit involves preparing written material.

"You don't go anywhere near the ABC television studio until you have established your learning objectives, written your material, and determined which visual images represent the core concepts you wish to convey," she said.

"The television programs must be interesting and informative without the print material, while at the same time enhancing the information conveyed in the study notes."

Ms Joy used a combination of overseas material and new Australian footage to produce the first 13-week marketing series.

"In the first year we concentrated on material from North America, supported by four Australian discussion panels and television presenter Ms Jill Delahunty as the front person. Now that we have more experience, we are going to create four new Australian programs using both archival and location footage."

Ms Joy also points out that the hard work is not over once the film is "in the can." Presenting an Open Learning unit also involves providing telephone tutorial support to students, marking assignments and examination papers, and briefing tutors for the Year 13 program.

Ms Joy estimates that preparing the original tender document for consideration by the Open Learning Agency of Australia (OLAA) can take up to 100 hours.

"If a tender is accepted, the OLAA and the Federal Government will provide funding to develop a proposal unit. Income from student enrolments is distributed between the OLAA, the faculty or school providing the unit, and the Distance Education Centre on the Glen Waverley campus, which prints study notes and provides administrative and student support."

Participating faculties or schools usually receive about $125 per student. The money is used to provide additional student support and services.

Despite the long hours involved in preparing an Open Learning unit, Ms Joy believes that there are rewards for academics—and for Australia. "Preparing an Open Learning unit improves your on-campus teaching, because you have to be very focused, polished and prepared in your presentation," she said.

"Unlike on-campus students, who will sit through a boring lecture, Open Learning students can switch you off. You have to make the important points in an interesting way. I believe an Open Learning unit has to be better than your best lecture."

Ms Joy believes Open Learning is important for Australia. "If this nation is to play a significant role in the global market, universities must play a role in making sure Australians are better educated. To do that, universities need to take into account changing lifestyles," she said.

"More and more people are taking on greater work and family commitments. Working hours are changing and many people just cannot attend on-campus classes. Either we run classes during different hours or we create a learning system independent of attending classes."
Battling for the university's commercial success

Developing commercial activities for the university is often a battle, but the Monash University Commercial Development Office, led by Mr Peter Cunliffe, is good at his job.

Mr Cunliffe, who heads the university’s Commercial Development Office, said it was good to have a broader role associated with higher education ever since his tour of duty. He began as a mature-age student and later filled the position of planning officer in the TAFE and Technical College Institute of Technology.

After four years as the inaugural business manager for Holmesglen TAFE, he returned as development director at Chamh Tower. This was a first in Australia as it involved a mix of education and commercial users.

"One of our most difficult but rewarding projects was the development, letting and management of the Chisholm Tower. This was a first in Australia as it involved a mix of education and commercial users," he said.

The Chisholm—Monash merger also brought a name change. The new Business Development Office became responsible for commercial property, the Frank Plaza, and property within the Financial Services Division. The acting manager is Mr Wayne Brandell.

The second operation, the Commercial Development Office within the Financial Services Division, will now be headed by Mr Cunliffe, who will move from Caulfield to Clayton.

"My role within the university will now largely be one of an internal consultative role, undertaking project-based commercial activities," he said. "I will also be responsible for the day-to-day operations of MUFY and MMC.

"Mr Cunliffe said MAC had great opportunities to expand. With specialist shops now operating at Clayton Caulfield and Frankston, and Gippsland campuses serviced through the bookshops, merchandising will generate more than $500,000 worth of campus retail sales this year.

"The time is right to look both beyond the university and outside sales through Myer to even wider retailing and exporting opportunities," he said.

MUFY, a joint venture between Monash and Taylor’s Institute of Advanced Studies, provides a one-year academic bridging course for international students before they begin undergraduate studies at Monash.

"One major advantage of the new software is that it provides students with a greater ability to practice in vastly different circumstances to those they are used to," Dr Parson said.

"The students learned many valuable lessons by being able to put theory into practice in vastly different circumstances to those they are used to," Dr Parson said.

"The central Australian teaching practice is the second time Monash has offered students an opportunity to gain interactive teaching experience. Last year a group of students travelled to Alice Springs and worked in urban schools. The program has extended this year to provide experience in remote Aboriginal communities.

"Students will also take part in a series of work shops, field trips and cross-cultural exchanges during the visit, which was designed to broaden teaching experience and develop an understanding of Aboriginal culture.

"And if their stay in central Australia, the students also attended a two-day orientation program before leaving for their assigned schools.

"The orientation program looked at Aboriginal culture and provided an introduction to some cross-cultural factors related to the local schools," Dr Parson said.

"The students experienced a totally different teaching environment. In many cases, the students were in very remote, innovative teaching situations and they really enjoyed the challenge.

"The teaching practice program, which will continue next year, is a Monash initiative in co-operation with the Northern Territory (NT) Department of Education.

"We have had good support from the NT Department of Education and we are keen to maintain the working relationship," Dr Parson said. "I also expect that officers from the NT Department of Education and the Institute for Aboriginal Studies will continue to support the Monash students on the Frankston campus prior to the 1994 teaching rounds."
Feminism, equality and difference

"Difference" is a term that has dominated a good deal of feminist theory since the early 1980s. Contrasts are common between the earlier egalitarian breed of feminist and a new group who accepts and even celebrates the differences between the sexes.

Equality has been suspect because it implies that women should have the goal to become the same as men. In particular, the liberal tradition has been criticised for assuming the existence of an abstract universal human being who turns out to be a thinly disguised male.

There are a number of different strands in current feminism thinking about "difference". Some of them are associated with the contemporary French philosopher, Jacques Derrida, who introduced the philosophical method of deconstruction and something he calls "differance". Others are grounded in empirical observation, and the recognition that often standards of humanity used in psychology or anthropology are implicitly masculine.

An influential example of the second strand is American psychologist Carol Gilligan, who recognised that the scale measuring the development of moral maturity, developed by her colleague Lawrence Kohlberg, was subtly biased against women.

Kohlberg described progress towards maturity in thinking about justice, fairness and competition over claims. But he left out an important perspective on ethical issues - matters of care. In other words, women were being ranked as less morally mature than men, when a more accurate description was that they were focused in their moral deliberation on issues of care rather than on issues of justice.

**Different voices**

Gilligan suggested that the neglected perspectives can be thought of as two different voices, one masculine and one feminine. The first is concerned with formulating abstract principles of justice, the second with care and responsibilities for individuals. So what started off looking like inferiority, when women were measured against a masculine standard, came to be perceived as "difference".

Like a number of other writers, Gilligan summarises that this difference between masculine and feminine voices can be explained in terms of psychoanalysis and the differing psychosexual development characteristic of males and females.

It has been more generally suggested that the Western philosophical tradition a grounded in a structure of ways of thinking about the relationship of self to the world, and to others, which is the result of male psychosexuality.

This is particularly the case so far as that tradition has involved the acceptance of a rigidified dichotomy, such as those between reason and emotion, form and matter, mind and body, culture and nature. These dichotomies are associated with the masculine/feminine distinction. Characteristically, the first of each pair is valorised, the second devalued.

This corresponds with the boy's need to repress the maternal feminine in order to take up the status of man. Women undergo a different psychosexual development, leading them to adopt a conception of their relationship to the world and to others that is less likely to be structured by these hierarchised dichotomies.

The rational masculine voice which values reason and universal principles of justice is grounded in male psychosexual development. The emotional feminine voice, which involves a sense of self that is connected with the environment and concerned with the particularities of concrete moral situations, is grounded in a different psychosexual development.

But if we explain the differences in masculine and feminine voices by resorting to psychoanalysis, it looks as though the critique levelled against earlier liberal feminists may have been too hasty. The claim that such feminists have taken over philosophies grounded in the masculine standpoint becomes somewhat paradoxical.

If there are in fact different ways of relating to the world, which arise out of the different psychosexual development of men and women, we might expect to discover them reflected, in one way or another, in the writings of liberal women thinkers. In so far as women thinkers have not adopted standpoints distinctively different from their male counterparts, the hypothesis that there are distinctive masculine and feminine ways of relating to the world, which are grounded in psychosexual development, should be underemphasised.

What makes a text masculine or feminine? Certain features of the content of texts have been identified as masculine, such as faith in reason and objectivity, concern with justice, fairness and equal rights. It has then been hypothesised that this content is masculine because it is generated by a certain social context and experience, common to men and mothered by women under patriarchy. When these assumptions are found in the texts of women writers they are taken to be evidence of women adopting a masculine standpoint. But this is at least problematic, for given that the psychosexuality of men is presumed to have remained constant for a number of centuries there is every reason to think that female psychosexuality might have been equally constant.

One could respond to this dilemma in a number of ways. One, in which I have been particularly insistent, is to examine the texts of historical feminists to see whether they do take over the masculine conception of what it is to be a human, of whether there is, in fact, a different conception of the humanist ideal implicit in the writings of women. An examination of the texts of historical feminists does support the conclusion that there is, in some sense, a feminine standpoint and that it is already implicit in the tradition of feminist humanism.

**Liberal feminism vs masculine tradition**

Wollstonecraft's writing provides an interesting example. Although she is the archetypal liberal feminist, her conception of what it is to be a human, and the place of passion in our life, is quite different from that to be found in Hobbes or Kant, who are paradigms of the masculine tradition. Within the feminine humanist tradition, elements that can be identified as distinctively feminine are a particular interest in moral motivation, a fairly widespread distrust of male sexuality and a general emphasis on the importance of love and sympathy. The elements are rarely thought of as essentially opposed to reason and justice.

The recognition that many male philosophers have used men as the standard of humanity has given humanism a bad name among feminists. This has suggested that feminism should ally itself with other forms of anti-humanism associated with postmodernism and deconstruction. But, if the foregoing is right, this conclusion may be too hasty. Liberal feminists seem not to have fallen for the dichotomies that are ubiquitous in masculine texts. Feminism may do better to see itself as a humanism, which is grounded in women's experience. As its justification, it has not merely the pedigree of feminine psychosexuality, but a reasonable and justifiable conception of human excellence and well-being that has been articulated by women and can provide the basis for a conception of a sustainable and satisfying political and social life. Feminist humanism need not be identified with masculine humanism.

Dr Karen Green is a lecturer in the Department of Philosophy, University of Melbourne.