

Adelaidean

Vol 5 No 22

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

DECEMBER 2, 1996



L to R: Simon Maddocks (Animal Science), and Bill Breed and Eleanor Peirce from Anatomy. Their work on sperm production in native rodents could hold a key to understanding infertility in human beings. Freelance science writer David Mussared reports on page 4. Photo: Brenton Edwards

National nursing research institute opens

A new national centre for nursing research will be launched at a major conference being held this week by the University of Adelaide and the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Called the Joanna Briggs Institute for Evidence Based Nursing, the centre has been established in recognition of the need for a collaborative approach to research and its integration into clinical practice.

The institute will form a network of six research centres nation wide, linking expert nursing researchers, clinicians and managers from South Australia with those in New South

INSIDE

Guest Commentary:
A Matter of Money, p.2

Research: The Poisons
Within, p.5

Results of Climate
Survey, p.10

Collective Society

I write in appreciation of the conference "Are we to be a Collective Society?", arranged by the Centre for Australian Studies within the University on 28 October, 1996.

It reminded those who attended of our mutual responsibility for the poorly housed, the young unemployed, our reduced health

and legal services and the needs of the first Australians.

This free conference, organised by members of the Politics Department and other colleagues, enabled an enthusiastic audience to discuss their responsibilities as citizens without the barrier of high enrolment fees which so often apply in the continuing education agencies of this State.

Colin Lawton
Lower Mitcham



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation and success in higher education will be given a boost by a unique housing initiative affiliated with the University of Adelaide.

From February 1997, the Mattanya Housing Association will provide affordable and secure hous-

A group of obscure native Australian mammals, sometimes forgotten in conservation debates, could prove a key to understanding why human sperm counts in many parts of the world are falling.

Three University of Adelaide researchers are joining forces to try and unlock some of the mysteries of male fertility, and infertility, in Australia's native rodents and other placental mammals.

Placental mammals — particularly native mice and rats — have tended to be overshadowed in conservation research by Australia's better-known native marsupials and monotremes.

But in a project which has implications for everything from the search for the male pill to rescuing endangered wildlife, researchers Bill Breed, Simon Maddocks and Eleanor Peirce

aim to explore the surprising diversity in male reproductive organs among native placentals.

Australia's placental mammals are relative newcomers. They migrated south into Australia only in the past five million years, as slow tectonic movement pushed the southern continent to within striking distance of Asia. Marsupials and monotremes, by contrast, have been in Australia since it began separating from the Gondwanan supercontinent some 60 million years ago.

But Australia's rodents are amaz-

Scientists should worry less about cancer-causing chemicals used by farmers and industry, and more about the carcinogens made inside people's bodies.

That's according to University of Adelaide toxicologist Philip Burcham, who is breaking new ground for his discipline by studying endogenous poi-

3D program sows seeds of better design



A house design generated by the new SEED program

A new computer program that generates complex 3D building designs has been developed by a collaborative research team involving the University of Adelaide and Carnegie Mellon University in the United States.

The program, called SEED (Software Environment for the Early phases of building De-

sign), assists designers by partially automating many design tasks. The designer controls which aspects are automated and how they are automated. One example task is the design of a detailed two-storey house, which can be generated and appear on the computer screen within minutes.

Following a series of 'rules', the computer program starts

Advertisement

with a hallway, then generates rooms around the hallway, followed by a flight of stairs, the second floor, and a roof. It then wraps a wall around, puts in doors and windows, chimneys and porches, until a complete house has been created — all at the touch of a keystroke.

"In essence, the process 'grows' a building, and with one set of rules we estimate there could be anything up to six trillion different house designs," said Dr Rob Woodbury, leader of the project in the University's Department of Architecture.

He said the idea behind the computer program, the first of its kind in the world, was to produce a tool that could help building designers do a better, more creative job.

"Designers are really interested in finding alternatives, but our current manual techniques of finding alternatives are very bad at that, because humans are really not very smart when it comes to systematic exploration of ideas," Dr Woodbury said.

"So if we had a system that was able to give us many different alternative solutions, we'd have a very useful tool

that, as designers, would allow us to improve what we do."

Research into the automatic generation of spatial designs has spanned the past 20 years and has involved various researchers around the world.

Dr Woodbury and his students began research eight years ago; this particular project was started at Carnegie Mellon four years ago. About five Adelaide researchers are involved, with some 20 from Carnegie Mellon.

One of the advantages of the program is that it can take into account local building codes and design standards, making sure the end product meets specific needs.

Dr Woodbury said the US Army Corps of Engineers had already sponsored the United States arm of the project for the possible design of town-house-style barracks for soldiers. Australia's large home building companies were also a potential market for the SEED program, he said.

"The large home builders spend a lot of time developing housing that can be built very inexpensively, and to do that they systemise their construction methods. Trouble is, the design variation isn't all that

great, so everybody ends up with virtually the same house.

"Some of the companies give prospective clients the ability to alter the floor plan, but they don't allow people to fundamentally change the spatial organisation of the house. Such alterations are important in Australia, and crucial when Australian companies export to other countries, with different cultures and expectations," he said.

"A system like this, using a housing firm's construction systems, could provide a much greater range of alternatives to potential clients and still keep the price down."

Dr Woodbury said the development of such a tool also had benefits for students.

"When you spend a lot of time exploring alternatives in this way, it starts to influence the way you think about designing, and therefore it starts to affect the way you teach.

"Some of my colleagues and I are finding that our students are now producing much stronger, more disciplined architecture, because they're really responding to this new way of looking at design," he said.

—David Ellis

Woomera telescope shines again

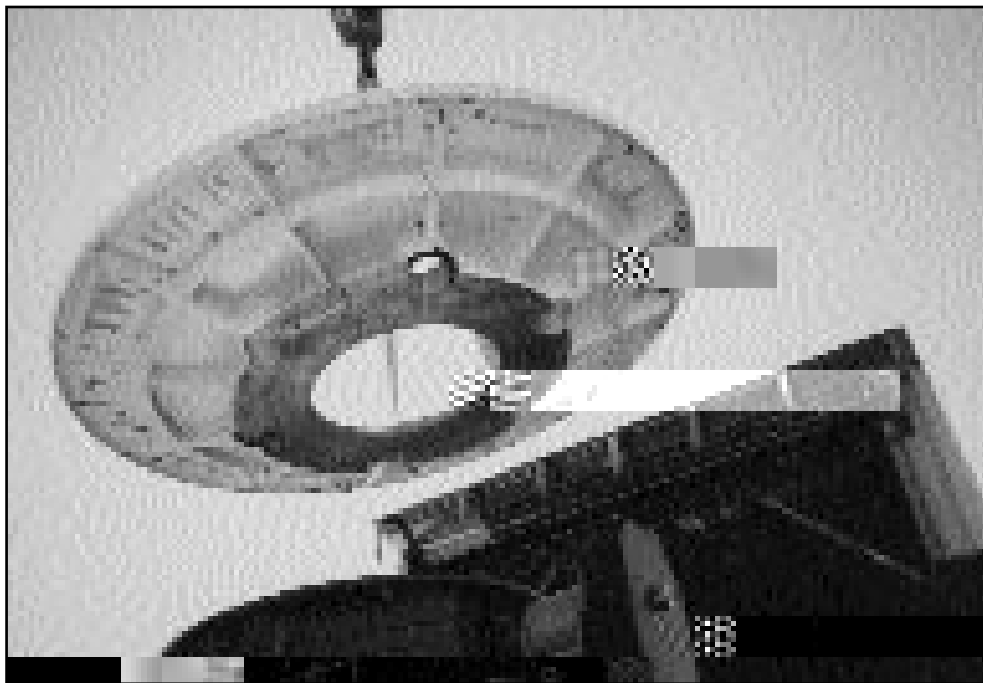


Photo courtesy of Dr John Patterson

The CANGAROO gamma ray telescope at Woomera has been given a new lease on life — thanks to a fresh coat of aluminium.

The 3.8-metre telescope was dismantled in October and the dish (pictured above being lifted by a crane) transported to the Anglo-Australian Observatory in Coonabarabran, New South Wales, where it received a new aluminium mirror coating.

For the past five years the telescope has been used by researchers from the universities of Adelaide and Tokyo to study energy sources in space as part of the CANGAROO (Collaboration of Australia and Nippon for a GAMMA Ray Observatory in the Outback) project.

Highlights have included studies of the Crab Nebula and galactic pulsars.

The Australian spokesman for CANGAROO, Dr John Patterson from the University of Adelaide's Department of Physics & Mathematical Physics, and Professor Tadashi Kifune from the University of Tokyo, drove the two-tonne dish from Woomera to Coonabarabran and back again.

Dr Patterson said the refurbishment was a great success. The new aluminium mirror had doubled the telescope's sensitivity, improving its ability to search for energy emissions from space.

The 3.8-metre telescope will continue to be used for research until construction of a new 10-metre gamma ray telescope is completed at Woomera in 1998.

—David Ellis

ARC and NHMRC Successful 1997 Grants, Fellowships and Scholarships

*(Including total amounts awarded for 1997
and indicative amounts awarded for sub-
sequent years 1998 and 1999)*

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL LARGE GRANTS

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE SCIENCES

Department of Environmental Sciences & Management

Professor HP Possingham and Dr IR
Noble: *Animal population dynamics in a
dynamic landscape: model and test* -
\$40,000 (\$35,000 \$40,000)

Department of Plant Science

Professor GB Fincher: *Thaumatococcus-like
proteins and (1-3)-Beta-glucanases in
plant-pathogen interactions* - \$77,000
(\$68,000 \$71,000)

Professor RD Graham, Dr Z Rengel and
Dr CF Jenner: *Transport of iron, iodine
and copper to wheat grains, and its regu-
lation* - \$10,000 (\$10,000 \$10,000)

Professor RD Graham and Dr SJ Barker:
*Avoiding manganese stress in barley:
molecular genetics to probe manganese
efficiency* - \$60,000 (\$60,000 \$60,000)

Associate Professor P Langridge and Dr
D Hayman (Genetics): *Sexual reproduc-
tion in the grasses: molecular biology of
self-incompatibility in the grass Phalaris
coerulescens*

**DIVISION OF PERFORMING ARTS,
LAW, ARCHITECTURE AND UR-
BAN DESIGN, ECONOMICS AND
COMMERCE****Centre for International Economic
Studies**

Assoc Professor C Findlay and Professor P Drysdale: *Measuring Impediments to International Trade in Services and Their Impact on the Australian Economy* - \$100,000 (\$100,000 \$100,000)

DIVISION OF SCIENCE**Department of Geology & Geophysics**

Assoc Prof B McGowran: *Geological evolution of the Gambier Basin in the central southern Australian continental margin: A focus for petroleum, minerals and hydrogeology* - \$45,000 (\$45,000 \$40,000)

spaces and related finite and infinite incidence structures

**DIVISION OF HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES****Department of History**

Dr SMJ Holton (Aust Senior Research Fellowship): *Sisters and citizens: Kinship, religion and social action in the lives of nineteenth century Quaker women*

DIVISION OF SCIENCE**Department of Biochemistry**

Dr IB Dodd (Australian Postdoctoral Research Fellowship): *Stability in a transcriptional switch: repression despite passing transcription*

Department of Geology & Geophysics

Dr M Hand (Australian Research Fellowship): *Heat production and thermal regimes in Australian low-pressure high-temperature metamorphic terrains*

**Department of Physics and
Mathematical Physics****RESEARCH
INFRASTRUCTURE
(EQUIPMENT AND
FACILITIES) GRANTS****DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL AND
NATURAL RESOURCE SCIENCES****Department of Horticulture, Viticulture
and Oenology**

Professor M Sedgley, Dr P Gibson and Professor G Fincher (Plant Science): *Plant Tissue Culture and Transformation Facility* - \$300,000

DIVISION OF SCIENCE**Department of Biochemistry**

Assoc Prof JC Wallace, Prof GJ Barritt and Assoc Prof AH Bretag: *The South Australian Facility for Molecular Recognition* - \$300,000

Department of Chemistry

Professor JH Bowie, Professor RL Nathan and Professor RH Prager: *Adelaide Regional Mass Spectrometry Facility* - \$190,000

Department of Geology & Geophysics

Dr J Foden, Dr S Turner, Dr AJ Crawford, Prof R Vane and Assoc Prof J Jago: *Ultrahigh Abundance Sensitivity Thermal Ionisation Mass Spectrometer* - \$250,000

FELLOWSHIPS**DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL AND
NATURAL RESOURCE SCIENCES****Department of Plant Science**

Dr JN Pearson (Australian Postdoctoral Research Fellowship): *Transport of iron, copper and iodine to developing wheat grains*

**DIVISION OF ENGINEERING AND
MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES****Department of Pure Mathematics**

Dr N Joshi (Australian Senior Research Fellowship): *Asymptotics and the integrability of nonlinear differential and difference equations*

Dr BM Polster (Australian Postdoctoral Research Fellowship): *Towards a unifying theory of topological circle planes: classification, subgeometries, moduli*

View from behind the mask

In September, University of Adelaide Drama student Jodie Edwards fascinated her fellow students when she presented a lunchtime performance of the Indonesian masked dance style known as Tari Topeng Cirebon.

Ms Edwards has now just completed her Honours year, and the core of her thesis for Honours was an analysis of her experience in Indonesia as a student of this unique form of performance art. She wrote this account for the *Adelaidean*.

My first travel experience outside of Australia took place when I was fifteen years old. Bali was the destination of our family holiday where I soaked up the sun, sights and sounds of a culture completely different from my own. Days were filled with sightseeing and adventure while nights offered performances showcasing the artistic culture of these people.

As a dancer from a young age, I was immediately drawn to the dramatic and dynamic dance style of the Balinese people. I could watch these highly decorated artists perform the ancient rituals for hours, following every delicate hand movement, bird-like eye twitch and skyward arched toe. The dance choreography fascinated me and upon being asked to join the dancers one night at the end of a tourist performance, I could feel the beating rhythm from within just as blood is pulsed through veins by the heart. It was after this performance that I informed my parents of my intention to return to Indonesia and study traditional dance.

The twists and turns of what some people refer to as "fate" did in fact allow me to fulfil my dream. In 1993 I was selected by the Indonesian Government Department for Education and Culture to receive a scholarship enabling me to study traditional Indonesian dance, drama and music at the Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (ASTI) Bandung, West Java; an institute for performance art.

Initially this scholarship was for one year. However, impressed by the progress I made in my studies during the semesters, the Department for Education and Culture awarded me a further year-long scholarship that eventually extended to almost two years.

In total, I studied for almost three years in Indonesia at the Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (ASTI) Bandung, and the Sekolah Tinggi Seni Indonesia (STSI) Denpasar. Support from the Ian Potter Foundation and the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development in South Australia further assisted me to complete this rich learning experience.

During the early days at ASTI Bandung I found it difficult to decide which performance art style to specialise in; there were so many wonderful dance, music and drama styles from which to choose. To gain to the full I attended as many classes as possible. At last I was learning movements that were the foundations for the amazing dances I had seen in performance. I was beginning to decipher the codes of interlocking melodies that formed the songs of the Gamelan orchestra. Traditional stories dating back to the introduction of Hinduism to Indonesia at last began to make sense.

After a couple of months at ASTI I was informed that the examination performance by the final year students was going to take place that evening. In retrospect, it was this performance that changed completely my field of interest. I vividly remember trickles of sweat running down my back while I was sitting in the upstairs section of the auditorium. On rough wooden steps with thick smoke from clove cigarettes hanging over our heads and the unmistakable crack of peanut shells being nibbled by excited mouths, I was high above the orderly invited audience members seated below. The music began for a dance and seemed unlike any other I had heard before. Asking my friend which dance was to be performed, my limited language skills again let me down and I was no further enlightened to learn it was "Tari Topeng Cirebon".

The music seemed to reach a peak as the dancer, sitting along on the stage, back to the audience motionless with her head and arms resting against a large wooden crate on the floor, suddenly stood up. She strutted around eyeing the audience and flicking a waist scarf behind her, similar to a cat flicking its tail when guarding its territory. Dance movements began to form an intricate pattern. However, the dancer seemed strangely distant, as if it was her body moving without instruction from the brain. I stared, entranced by this unusual composition, wondering where the dance was leading. Ten minutes later I was quite startled.

The dancer moved towards a box and removed an object from within. She continued to grasp the object in her hand while pacing about the stage seeming to ensure the audience knew the importance of this object. From my lofty seat it was difficult to recognise what it was she was holding. It seemed to be a piece of cloth. As the music became softer she stood, feet planted in a wide stance, and brought the cloth up obscuring her face from the audience. There was a pause and in that instant the cloth was yanked away to reveal a pale face staring out at the audience.

Slowly the face peered from left to right and then, giggling shyly, began to move around the stage as a child would if suddenly caught in the spotlight. I was transfixed. The dancer was wearing a mask and the character being presented was "Pamindo", the young child. It was not until the next day that I discovered the meaning of "Tari Topeng Cirebon". Translated it meant the Mask Dances of Cirebon, a district located on the northern coast of West Java.

After negotiations with the head of the dance faculty at ASTI Bandung it was decided that I would be able to specialise in Tari Topeng Cirebon. However, as classes to study the dances of this style were not offered during the current semester, and due to my limited time, private classes were arranged with the teachers who specialised in the Tari Topeng Cirebon dances. I was fortunate enough also to have a teacher who was interested in passing on knowledge and facts on the theory and historical background of these dances, so beginning my research on Tari Topeng Cirebon.

I became a regular member of the research teams consisting of lecturers from ASTI Bandung who went on surveys and study tours to the outlying villages of Cirebon to record as much information as possible on the indigenous art form of Tari Topeng Cirebon, a government-based initiative to preserve indigenous performance art. I often assisted by videotaping live performances held in the village by elderly "dalangs" (dancers of this performance style).

These trips provided me with unique opportunities to gain insight from practitioners of this masked dance style, created originally as a tool to assist in the spreading of Islam in Indonesia. I was able to attend ceremonies and rituals where performance of Tari Topeng Cirebon played an important role in the beliefs of a community.

The atmosphere of a Topeng performance is always exciting and unique regardless of whether the performance is in the village for a traditional ceremony, or in a theatre purely for entertainment. The performance may



Jodie Edwards performs the dance of Klana. "Klana is old and short tempered, arrogant and wrathful while full of anger and lust. His emotions are uncontrollable, swinging from one extreme to the other as he paces around the stage watched, often fearfully, by the audience. This dance takes much spiritual preparation, physical strength and stamina. It is considered to be the dramatic climax in the sequence of dances." Photo: David Hart, Drama.

occur indoor or outdoor depending on the circumstance of the event. A performance in a village adheres to a traditional format which has great religious and spiritual value when performed. Dances that are performed in the theatre, or for entertainment purposes, are often condensed versions.

Often Southeast Asian performance art seems to Western society nothing more than an "oriental" oddity, presented out of context with little introduction for audiences to grasp the essence. Tari Topeng Cirebon is unique to Indonesia and possesses a great deal of symbolism, with an emphasis on the "types" of characters presented rather than the overall story. The dances are considered to be cyclic, and represent the life cycle of humans.

The learning process of Tari Topeng Cirebon has been the

focus of my Honours Drama thesis. I have examined the way in which this art form is transmitted from one generation to the next via the "handed down" (oral) tradition of teaching. To gain a thorough understanding of Tari Topeng Cirebon it was essential I experienced both traditional (village) and formalised (institution) learning programs.

During the three years I lived in Indonesia I was given the opportunity to join a performance troupe and regularly presented various mask dances of the Tari Topeng Cirebon dance sequence for audiences throughout Java and Bali. Since my return to Australia I have performed at schools and universities throughout Adelaide, unveiling the mask and further revealing the unique aspects of Indonesian artistic culture.

— Jodie Edwards

NEWS

- Like many areas of the University, 5UV has been asked to operate on a reduction in University support from next year. In our case, the reduction is to be 33%, and follows a three year period where our allocation was reduced by a factor of three.

In that time, despite the cuts, the station has been able to maintain the quality of its programming, winning a number of national and international awards. We have also developed our training structure, maintained the quest for conversion to FM, used new tech-

nologies in innovative ways and been a significant contributor to the University's community service objectives. It will be very difficult to maintain these services.

- 5UV's summer Program Guide will be available next week. Call the station on 8303 5000 for a complimentary copy.

- The recent speech given at the University by Minister for Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, Amanda Vanstone, can be heard on "On Campus" on Friday 6 December at 6pm (repeat 7 December at 2pm).

— Jeff Langdon

CLIMATE SURVEY RESULTS

As promised in a letter from the Vice-Chancellor on 7 June 1996, every staff member who was given the opportunity to participate in the Climate Survey is now being provided with a summary of results through personal mail-out, and information is also being made available through the *Adelaidean*. In addition to results summaries, I have included some information about the process to be adopted in disseminating the results, interpreting the data and making decisions about actions which will be taken in response to the key issues. There are two clusters of issues which stand out. The first is a marked absence of "customer focus" in the factors staff see as important; and the second is associated with internal communications and management processes.

The consultants, Rodski and Falls, have provided detailed reports, from which this summary data has been taken. As you may recall the survey consisted of 50 factors. For each factor we asked the following questions; and asked respondents to rate their views on a scale of 1-7.

- A. How important is this factor from your point of view?
- B. How well are we performing in relation to this factor?

WHAT DID YOU SAY?

The first table shows the 10 highest ranked **IMPORTANCE** factors for the University as a whole.

Rank	Factor
1	My job satisfaction
2	Having supervisors who listen to staff
3	My job security
4	Co-operation between staff
5	General work atmosphere
6	Involving me in the development of plans in my work area
7	Teamwork in my work area
8	Adequate opportunity to communicate with supervisor/manager/head
9	Trust in the workplace
10	Knowing how I am going at my job

These responses reflect an organisation in which its staff place a high priority on working in an environment which fosters open and honest channels of communication and cooperative work practices which enable the individual to attain an adequate level of job satisfaction. This is in contrast to high performing organisations in which staff perceive high quality services for its client groups as the most critical issues for the organisation's success.

The second table shows the 10 highest ranked **PERFORMANCE** factors for the University as a whole. These are the areas in which you said your area or the University is performing well.

Rank	Factor
1	Safe workplace
2*	Adequate opportunity to communicate with supervisor/manager/head
3	Productivity
4*	Teamwork in my area
5*	Having supervisors who listen to staff
6	Quality of the University's "products & services"
7	"Internal customer" satisfaction
8	Responding to "customers" needs
9	Pride in The University of Adelaide
10*	Involving me in the development of plans in my work area

Those marked with * indicate factors which are also listed within the top 10 **IMPORTANCE** factors. Although the perception by the staff is that the University performs well in some "people" issues, we may need to explore the perception of low performance in terms of "external customer satisfaction".

The third table shows the top 15 factors which staff believe need to be **IMPROVED** across the University as a whole. These factors have been derived by calculating the gap between the respective **IMPORTANCE** and **PERFORMANCE** scores for each factor.

Rank	Factor
1	Opportunity for advancement
2	Staff being listened to by the Senior Management Group
3	Confidence in the Senior Management Group
4	Communication within the organisation
5	Staff having clearly defined career paths
6**	Trust in the workplace
7	Recognition by local management of staff efforts
8	My pay
9**	My job security
10**	My job satisfaction
11**	General work atmosphere
12	Speed in decision making
13**	Co-operation between staff
14**	Knowing how I am going at my job
15	Quality of the University's systems and processes

Factors marked with ** are also included in the top 10 **IMPORTANCE** rankings. Given the factors which show the highest improvement gap, staff believe that issues concerning leadership, staff development, performance management, wellbeing and morale, and communication are areas requiring consideration.

BENCHMARKING DATA

You will recall that through our association with the Australian Quality Council we have used a survey instrument which measures staff perceptions in relation to core factors common to a wide range of organisations. We are able to provide comparisons with both the national network of 102 organisations and the South Australian network of 6 organisations.

To generate this comparative data, the University's performance, as assessed by the staff who responded, is ranked within the range of responses from other organisations. The quality criteria measured by the survey covered the following categories:- Senior Leadership, Local Leadership, Policy and Planning, Information and Analysis, Staff Development, Empowerment, Wellbeing and Morale, Communication, Performance Management, Customer Focus, Quality of processes, products and services, and Organisational Performance.

Compared to the performance of organisations in the national network, the University rated above "average" in only two areas - Policy and Planning and Empowerment. In the much smaller network in South Australia the University's performance was below the "average" against all 12 criteria.

PROCESS

I have already been briefed by the consultants and my Reference Group on the interpretation of the data and possible response strategies. Before Christmas and again in the New Year the Senior Management Group will schedule sessions in which it will discuss the results and identify both the key issues and a range of actions which can be taken at various levels within the University. At this stage the detailed faculty, department, branch and unit data will be disseminated through Division Heads and portfolio managers.

I suspect that the Senior Management Group will need to seek further input from staff to assist in making the right decision about corrective action, and it is intended that future planning cycles will incorporate information from the survey. As previously explained to

Graduates form virtual company

It began as Indochina Architects, a joint venture between two busy Australian architects, which offered architectural, urban design and interior design services particularly in the historic area of Vietnam.

To help them, they built up an informal network of consultants in Australia — structural engineers, quantity surveyors, landscape architects and the like — connected by the Internet more than by face to face contact.

So when the architects “bit the bullet” and decided to open up offices in Vietnam, it made most sense to formalise this primarily Australian based network, in effect setting up a “virtual company” with an electronically connected regional workforce.

The company, Indochina Consultants, brings together professional design, engineering and surveying

skills. It has an office in Hanoi with a soon-to-be opened office in Ho Chi Minh City. The chairman is Ken Woolley, of Ancher Mortlock & Woolley, and the managing director is John Diekman (BE 67, BArch 70), of Diekman + Associates. Both are co-directors of Indochina Architects.

“Sophisticated computer-based technology allows the ‘sharp end’ of business to be on the ground in Asia, while the ‘back room’ work is done in Australia,” Diekman says. “Nowadays, clients are based around the world. Our project sites may be anywhere in Asia, and the project team could be in different parts of Australia and Vietnam.”

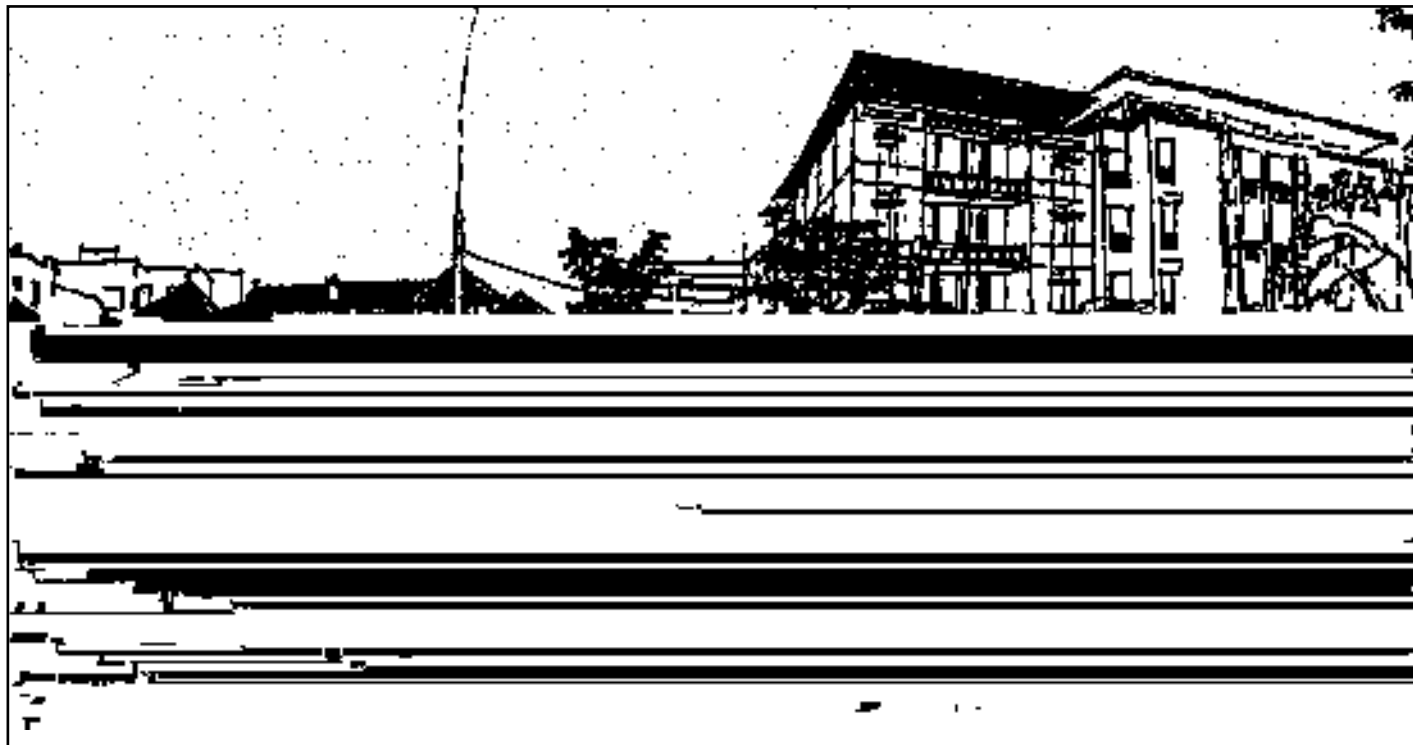
The company so far has received an AusIndustry Grant, which went toward developing a business marketing plan, and an AusHeritage Grant to write a report on ways to develop the French Quarter in Hanoi

while also protecting its colonial heritage. A plan is on the table for a site that includes a French villa, though nothing has been commissioned yet, Diekman says.

Anticipating much up-front investment before the work flows in, Diekman admits that it sometimes seems as if you are only earning “virtual money”. Nevertheless, he remains optimistic. “We’re starting to get work from the expatriate Vietnamese community in Australia too. There’s a snowball effect.”

Reproduced with permission from an article by Deborah Singerman in SPEC News, July 1996. Tel: 02 9923 1499.

The sketch below by Ken Woolley is of Tran Hung Dao, a long avenue running to the railway station in the French Colonial area of Hanoi. It was provided by John Diekman.



Florey Chapter reports successful year

The Annual General Meeting of the Florey Medical Chapter took place during the “Medical Vignerons Luncheon” at Lirra Lirra Cafe (Waite Campus) on Sunday 27 October 1996.

Chapter Chair Dr David Game reported on the Chapter’s activities in the past year. These included The Florey Exhibition in the SA Museum from October 1995 until May 1996 (during which time

approximately 350,000 people visited the museum) after which it went to the Museum of Victoria in Melbourne for two months (where some 40,000 people saw it). Dr Richard Brock was warmly thanked for his tireless efforts in staging the Exhibition.

The “Music & Madness” luncheon held in conjunction with the Cornell (Arts/Performing Arts) Chapter had also proved an outstanding success thanks to the painstaking work by

Elizabeth Silsbury and the combined committee.

Secretary/Treasurer Dr Richard Brock presented the financial report.

Drs Hunter and Brock retired from the Committee but Dr Brock is continuing on work associated with the Florey Exhibition. Drs Alan Gale, Don Handley, Des Dineen and Alex Burrige agreed to join the Chapter Committee.

Professor Jim Watts

was guest speaker and described the ways in which he and his family had become involved in wine making.

He spoke also of several early Australian vigneroners who were medical practitioners, referring to two South Australians in particular, Dr Penfold and Dr Angove — both of whom were of the opinion that wine had some medicinal value.

Professor Watts quoted from the recent research article in the BMJ about the health-giving properties of wine in moderation.

Wines tasted pre-lunch and served during the luncheon included a selection of Fox Creek Wines (Professor Jim Watts), Hillstowe Wines (Dr Chris Laurie) and Barratt Wines (Dr Lindsay Barratt).

After the lunch and meeting members and their guests were able to visit the Urrbrae exhibition of Botanical Art and the rose garden.

New Chair for Cornell Chapter

The Cornell Chapter elected Mr Tim Mares as its new Chairman at the Annual General Meeting held at St Mark’s College on 14 November last.

Founding Chairman Professor Brian Coghlan stepped down from the position after heading the Chapter since 1992.

In his Chairman’s Report, Professor Coghlan remarked, “I think there should be a fresh set of ideas every few M

ALDINGA BEACH: Holiday house for rental, near esplanade. 2br, balcony, sea views. Ph Jo 8431 2147.

BRIGHTON: Excellent opportunities exist for enthusiastic students from a variety of depts to live in a small