Three academics from Newcastle University's Employment Studies Centre have proposed a $2 billion scheme that would provide the nation with 239,000 jobs and decrease the country's unemployment by up to 3 per cent.

Earlier this year Dr Roy Green, Mr Bill Mitchell and Dr Martin Watts from the Department of Economics produced a document on jobs, which Dr Green says was basically in response to the complacency that was evident in Government and academic circles about what was to be the big issue of 1992, namely, the unemployment crisis.

"The prevailing view seems to be that the economy is a kind of self adjusting mechanism which left to itself will produce optimal outcomes," Dr Green said, adding that the Government's senior economic advisers have tended, at least initially, to take a wait and see approach to economic recovery.

According to Dr Green, Government advisers recommended that it rely on a gentle reduction of interest rates to produce a recovery in business investment, and if there was to be any expenditure it should be on long term programs like training. The team from Newcastle have suggested, however, that this is a 1920's approach and that the views of John Maynard Keynes would be more appropriate today. Keynes argued during the Great Depression that the fundamental problem was a lack of demand in the economy. Dr Green explained that a reduction in interest rates was, as Keynes said, "like pushing on string", since cheap credit will not persuade companies to invest if the demand for their products is not there.

Dr Green added that providing training programs was not the answer either, as a large percentage of the jobless already had skills. "Although training has a place in the long term recovery process, it certainly won't provide immediate employment. The Government is thus in danger of putting all of its fiscal eggs into one basket, whereas we argue that it ought to embrace a major short-term public sector job creation program," he said.

"The government ought to embrace a major short-term public sector job creation program."

The proposal put forward by the Employment Studies Centre group suggests that short-term public sector jobs be created at the earliest opportunity. Their calculations in the recently released Evatt Foundation document, Economic Policy in Crisis; A Proposal for Jobs and Growth show that the Government, for a total expenditure of $2 billion, could create 239,000 new jobs. They point out that the net cost to the Government would be only $1.26 billion, due to the increased tax revenue from those in work and reduced spending on unemployment benefit.

"This is a much more cost effective way of creating jobs than wage subsidies, which are predicated on the assumption that unemployment is due to high wages rather than deficient demand," Dr Green said. The Newcastle group propose a short-term employment program to bridge the gap between the current position and the position we will be in in 12 months time when general economic recovery is underway and the public infrastructure projects of the One Nation policy have come on stream.

The group argue that by introducing a coherent, cost effective job creation program, funded through local authorities, jobs can be created within a matter of weeks. "The point is that we have to do it now," Dr Green advised, adding that the increased Government deficit is not due to excessive discretionary spending but to increased payment of unemployment benefits and the collapse of tax revenues as businesses close and workers lose their jobs.

According to Dr Green, the Australian

"The Government's policy would create few new jobs in the next 18 months to 2 years. The proposal put forward by the Employment Studies Centre group suggests that short-term public sector jobs be created at the earliest opportunity. Their calculations in the recently released Evatt Foundation document, Economic Policy in Crisis; A Proposal for Jobs and Growth show that the Government, for a total expenditure of $2 billion, could create 239,000 new jobs. They point out that the net cost to the Government would be only $1.26 billion, due to the increased tax revenue from those in work and reduced spending on unemployment benefit.

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PUSHING ON STRING
Continued from p1

Local Government Association has a list of projects that local authorities have on their books now and could activate within weeks if given the resources to do so. The Land-Care scheme recently adopted is just one example of what can be done. “They are certainly not dead-end jobs,” Dr Green said, “many of them have a very important impact, meeting community needs and contributing to the long term growth potential of the private sector.”

But can the Government afford to introduce such a program? Dr Green is of the opinion that the Government cannot afford not to. According to Dr Green, a number of other economists have pointed out that there are no other identifiable sources of growth to the economy at the moment. Exports, investment and consumption are flat. Growth, they say, can only come from a Government stimulus.

At a recent Caucus Economic Committee meeting in Canberra, many of the proposals put forward by Dr Green’s group were presented. Among the motions passed unanimously were the recognition of the importance of strongly stimulating employment and restoring business and community confidence; that the economy must be given a strong budgetary stimulus; that the highest priority for use of these funds be for job creation programs and that regions most affected by the recession and unemployment be given special consideration.

The group’s proposals were also presented at the Government’s job summit, and have now been adopted by a wide range of organisations and academic commentators.

Dr Green emphasised that by creating short-term public sector jobs, the huge waste of resources entailed by unemployment would be recognised, not just for the Government but for the economy as a whole through lost production. “It would recognise, too, the disturbing impact of joblessness on ill-health, crime and domestic violence,” Dr Green pointed out.

So what of the long term?

Dr Green supports the view that the future lies not just in export of raw materials but in adding value to our products, especially to knowledge-intensive manufacture which constitutes the fastest growing area of world trade. Dr Green warns, however, that we would be deluding ourselves if we imagined that this will happen spontaneously as a result of tariff reductions.

CALL FOR PAPERS
The inaugural Campus Environment Week, co-sponsored by the University of Newcastle, The University of Newcastle Union, Convocation and the Student Representative Council will be held from Monday 14 to Friday 18 September 1992.

Static displays and exhibitions, lunch time and night time walks around the bushland and wetlands areas of the campus, a series of tree planting’s, a “Bush Tucker” evening, and an environment seminar, are just some of the proposed activities. The activities will be conducted in all areas of the campus.

A key note lunch time address will be given by John Dengate, National Parks and Wildlife Ranger and presenter on Channel 9’s Burke’s Backyard.

This is the first call for papers to be presented at the Environment Seminar. The Seminar will be on Wednesday September 16, 1992 in the Drama Theatre. The Seminar is titled “I look ahead - A Campus Environment - 2005”.

An invitation is extended to all members of The University (including academic staff, general staff and students) to present papers at the seminar. While the seminar is titled “A Bushland Campus - 2005”, seminar papers could have any environmental theme. For example papers on waste water management, ecological issues, global warming, ozone layer depletion, wetlands management, bush regeneration, littering, waste minimisation, recycling etc. would all be welcome.

ABSTRACT: a 200 word abstract is required by: Monday August 24, 1992 at 5.00pm.

PAPERS: should be typed on A4 paper, doubled spaced, with a 3 cm margin on all sides, and be ready for printing. They should also be complete with a title and have attached separately contact details of the author. The papers will be printed and bound into a seminar proceedings.

The seminars will be 15 minutes in length, and audio visual equipment can be supplied on request.

Papers are due no later than: Monday August 31 at 5.00pm

Papers and enquiries can be directed to: Kent Gillman

Physical Planning & Estates Branch

Hunter Building

The University of Newcastle

Tel. 216500 (Physical Planning)

Fax 216515

Tel. 216013 (University Union)

Fax 681254

BOOK DISPLAY

“The Government must play its part in developing a sector-based industry policy to encourage companies to compete in overseas markets and to replace imports at home,” Dr Green said. “This policy will not only give short-term job creation measures a chance to work, but will also create the conditions for long-term growth on which our future job prospects will be based.”
GROWING UP IN THE 90'S

Barbara Pollock, co-ordinator of the Homelink Program, has had an extremely varied career path. She completed a BA degree at Sydney University in the 60’s, majoring in Psychology and English. Barbara then taught at high schools for a number of years before leaving Australia for Papua New Guinea, where she worked as a lecturer with the Public Service Department’s Administrative College.

Whilst in Papua New Guinea, Barbara obtained a Diploma in Teaching English as a Second Language and taught communication and management skills to public servants. Upon leaving PNG, Barbara moved to the Northern Territory, where she lived for eight years, working for the Department of Education in the areas of Curriculum and Assessment.

Barbara’s desire to learn more about education and development, and more particularly about the subjects of the education process - the children, led her to return to Newcastle to undertake a Masters Degree in the Department of Psychology under the supervision of Dr Christina Lee. In her thesis, entitled Stressful Events of Adolescents, Barbara examines the events which adolescents themselves defined as stressful.

“I wanted to hear from the adolescents what they considered to be stressful events. After all, negatively stressful events are a potential source of risk,” she commented.

Barbara states in her thesis that the identification of factors associated with increased risk of emotional/behavioural problems in adolescents is essential for the accurate prediction and prevention of such problems. An open-ended questionnaire was used to gather project data, with self reports being obtained from 348 adolescents from three school year groups.

Barbara obtained approximately 2000 responses, which she organised into 14 categories. The categories included achievement at school; conflict with teachers; relationships with the opposite sex; family; peers; appearance; personality and “daily” hassles. Barbara commented that stress research is showing that daily, smaller hassles, can disproportionately exacerbate the stress of major life events. For example, the pursuit of a lost library book by a dedicated librarian may provoke an extreme reaction in a student from a chaotic family situation.

While Barbara didn’t investigate coping strategies, she does feel that girls cope better with stress than boys of a similar age group, although girls nominated more stressful events, and rated their impact more highly.

“Girls tend to talk more about the stressful events and are more aware of problem factors,” she said, adding that communicating and looking for support systems are positive coping strategies. Barbara stated that the frequency of a stressful event was not necessarily related to the perceived impact. For example, achievement situations occurred most frequently, but events involving family members were appraised as the most stressful.

Family related events were separated into two categories depending on whether the subject was directly involved (getting picked on at home) or not involved (mum is seeing her ex boyfriend who used to bash her everyday).

Barbara says that the studies conducted are certainly assisting her with her present position as co-ordinator of the Secondary Homelink program, particularly in understanding the importance of peer group acceptance for adolescents. Acceptance by the peer group was nominated time and time again as a highly stressful area, particularly for Year 7-9 students.

Peer stress factors led to responses such as they took my best friend off me; classmate do on each other; say I’m dumb; embarrass me; being teased; about being fat; about being teachers pet; having short hair and being small; pushed out of the circle of friends; people talk about me behind my back.

Of these, perhaps the most frequent cause for concern was related to losing a best friend, or not being included in a group of friends. Barbara says that peer related stress factors diminish by about Year 11. A significant number of students referred to the Secondary Homelink program lack peer acceptance.

Barbara says that the support provided by a Homelink volunteer can often redress the problems of low self esteem attributed to lack of peer acceptance. This, she says, is particularly relevant in the case of highly mobile children.

Interestingly, a major concern (third on the impact scale) was the concern for their own health, which is perhaps indicative of a general increase in social awareness of health issues.

Responses obtained on stress factors related to health include: sunburn - threat of cancer; involved in car accident; trying to give up smoking; always getting headaches, can’t sleep.

Barbara’s concern for adolescents growing up in today’s high stress world is portrayed in her enthusiasm for the Homelink project. The slogan for Homelink reads: “linking families, schools and the community through friendship” and Barbara works tirelessly in an effort to guide her 40 volunteers to work successfully with students after school.

She finds her position very challenging and while she has had various work experiences, she has never worked with volunteers. “It appears that more people from all walks of life, and all age groups, are seeking to make their lives more fulfilling. Unemployment, redundancy and retirement are actually providing opportunities for people to train and participate in work areas they may have been interested in previously, but did not have the opportunity to do so,” Barbara said.

The work of the Homelink volunteers is, according to Barbara, interesting and challenging. “It has its disappointments but it can be extremely satisfying,” she added. Barbara hopes to introduce evening training courses for volunteers in September.
Freedom, justice and peace are rights which all human beings equally deserve, yet, they are rights that, sadly, many innocent human beings are denied. Amnesty International has established itself as a movement worldwide, working to relieve the thousands of people suffering from cruel and inhumane treatment.

Men and women are detained, in many cases without charge or trial, or even worse, executed for their beliefs, colour, sex, origin, language or religion. Amnesty International seeks the release of such people from imprisonment, provided they have not used or incited violence.

The demand for international responsibility for the abuse of the basic rights of human life, is the fundamental ideology on which Amnesty International bases its activities, looking beyond national, racial and ideological boundaries. As such, Amnesty International is not politically linked in any way and works to defend the rights of people globally. Since its beginnings in 1961, Amnesty International has been totally dependent on donations from its members and supporters, Amnesty International's financial independence is of crucial importance to the integrity of the organisation. Support of no more than 5% of its annual income can be received from any one source. Amnesty International cannot accept any money from a government or political party.

By giving support, we can all help Amnesty International in its struggle for the rights of people and prisoners all around the world - people who are tortured, executed, locked away in mental institutions or held without trial or charge. Over half a million people, in more than 150 countries are working together to achieve the aims of Amnesty International.

In Australia, we have over 170 local groups, each with the task of working on behalf of one or more prisoners with the goal of achieving his/her release or at least a fair trial. And anyone can join in and help! The University has its own group and has been very active over recent years. Ms Caroline Richards has been the group co-ordinator for The University of Newcastle's Amnesty International Group since October 1991. "It is hard to estimate the size of the group as we have so many people and friends of members who are simply involved with the letter writing that is so crucial to our cause," she says. The University group is concentrating its efforts on China, South America and the Philippines, with particular emphasis being placed on the current political unrest in Philippines.

The group's most important task is its involvement in the 'Urgent Action' campaigns that Amnesty International carries out. "Our prompt response to reports of disappearances or death threats is crucial," Ms Richards said. "Often members don't get a chance to see some reports as I have to get a telegram or fax sent immediately," she added. Stopping an execution and getting hospital care for tortured victims have been just a few of the memorable achievements for the University's Amnesty International Group, along with getting information to the families of prisoners on death row.

The need for help and support never ends but Amnesty International has a particularly important time coming up in September and October, playing a key role in Human Rights Week. "We have campaigns to gain public awareness of our need and have badges made to help support our cause, it's a really busy time for us," said Ms Richards.

Finding out about Amnesty International and what it does is just a small part. What is needed now is help. Ms Richards stresses the importance of the letter writing for Amnesty International and encourages more people to join in and help, especially those fluent in other languages. "We have contact with places like Haiti and China and language is a real benefit," she adds. The University of Newcastle's Amnesty International Group meets every 3rd Thursday, usually in the John Lambert or Michael Nelson Rooms. You can contact Ms Richards in the Chaplaincy Centre for more information. Our time or support seem so little when one considers the many lives we may be saving!

by Jane Worthington, 3rd Year BA (Communications) student on work experience with the Information & Public Relations Unit

**THE LIGHT THAT BARBED WIRE CAN'T STOP!**

All around the world, thousands of people are imprisoned, simply because of the beliefs they hold. Many go without a charge of criminal activity and more often without a fair trial. Death penalties and torture are often a part of the scenario of inhumane punishment.

The University of Newcastle Cricket Club has introduced a new and exciting initiative, the Cricket Scholarship. Honorary Secretary of the club, Mr Trevor John, says that this is the first time such a scholarship has been offered in cricket and added that, to his knowledge, the scholarship was the first of its kind within the University.

"It is hoped that the scholarship will add interest to the sporting life of the University's student body, reward academic and cricket excellence, and provide an incentive for our student members to perform well on and off the cricket field," Trevor said.

The University of Newcastle Cricket Club is now seeking applications for the Scholarship, which will cover one student-member's match and membership fees for one season. Applicants must be enrolled at the University of Newcastle and must have been registered members of the University of Newcastle Cricket Club in the 1991/92 season.

Trevor emphasised that the Scholarship was to be awarded on the basis of academic and cricketing merit. Applications must be typewritten and must include the applicant's name, address, phone and student number, academic record and record of participation with the University of Newcastle Cricket Club.

Applications should be sent to:

The University of Newcastle Cricket Scholarship
C/- Sport & Recreation Department
The University of Newcastle
Callaghan NSW 2308

APPLICATIONS CLOSE
SEPTEMBER 28, 1992

For further details contact the University Cricket Club.
Within many of the unsewered areas of Australia, domestic wastewater disposal continues to be a major environmental problem. Pollution of watercourses by both bacteria and nutrients is common in many small rural communities when septic tank systems fail. There is also a possible public health risk in these situations.

The conventional sewerage system is often seen as the most effective solution to overcoming wastewater disposal problems. While this technology may be appropriate (and costly) in many situations, a number of communities are now interested in investigating alternative on-site treatment and disposal technologies. The application of these low impact and less costly alternatives for individual households and small communities is still in its infancy in many areas of Australia, although these solutions to waste disposal are more common in other countries such as the USA and New Zealand.

In July this year, Phillip Geary from the Department of Applied Sciences and Technology, visited parts of the North Island of New Zealand to examine some of these innovative solutions to wastewater disposal. Phillip's visit was hosted by the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Auckland. While at the University, Phillip presented a paper on this topic, based on his Australian experiences, to the Auckland Combined Water Group whose members represent the Institution of Professional Engineers and the NZ Water Supply and Disposal Association.

In recent years there has been a major change in attitude to waste disposal in New Zealand and this is reflected in the development of a number of new and innovative technologies for small communities. This is partly because land disposal of effluent is seen as environmentally friendly and because it is culturally acceptable (from the Maori viewpoint of returning human waste to the soil). In fact the Maoris have had a substantial impact on policy in this area with Regional Councils (such as the Auckland Regional Council) requiring that local government look to alternative solutions. A number of Technical Manuals on Wastewater Wetlands and On-Site Disposal from Households and Institutions have been prepared by the Authority to assist Councils and the community in their examination of alternative solutions.

As part of the Study Tour, Phillip was able to visit a number of small communities which were not reliant on ocean disposal or inland watercourse disposal systems. The treatment and disposal technologies examined for small communities included forest irrigation schemes using eucalyptus and pine species constructed wetlands, rapid infiltration plots, enhanced evapotranspiration systems and individual on-site systems which utilised alternative solutions.

The areas visited included unsewered communities to the north of Auckland and within the city itself. One day was spent visiting a number of coastal communities on the Coromandel Peninsula where many successful alternatives to ocean outfall were examined. These included a number of schemes where treated effluent was irrigated onto pasture and eucalyptus plantations.

In 1991 Phillip was awarded a Research Management Grant from this University to investigate the capability of soils for improved on-site effluent disposal. There is an important need to improve the way in which land capability assessments are undertaken for disposal systems which utilise the soil. The application of certain criteria regarding soil permeability and soil texture and structure for a design hydraulic load will enable more informed decisions to be made about the likely performance of on-site systems.

Many small communities in close proximity to Newcastle (such as Wolloomi, Karuah and Clarerotown) are currently experiencing on-site disposal problems and debating the need for centralised sewage treatment and disposal. The situation concerning ocean outfalls has also created controversy along the NSW coastline where communities (such as Pacific Palms, Bialina and Coffs Harbour) are concerned about the environmental impact of wastewater discharges. The experience from New Zealand shows that there is a need to consider some of these alternative solutions to waste disposal in our coastal and inland communities. While they may not be appropriate in every situation, it is essential that their feasibility be investigated. In many of the sewerage strategies prepared by local and state government, the long term cost to the environment is not included in systems which discharge effluent to inland waters or to the ocean.

In the lower Hunter, the Hunter Water Corporation is investigating alternative methods of treating and disposing of effluent. At Minmi, a constructed artificial wetland is being used to further treat effluent from the wastewater treatment works. At Branxton, effluent from the community is being used to irrigate eucalyptus woodlots in a pilot scheme. A Master of Environmental Studies student (Peter Dennis) who is also employed by the Water Corporation is completing a research project on this scheme. Phillip is supervising the student in this work.

Mr Phillip Geary
CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIETY: A DEBATE REVISITED

The enduring ideas of H. Richard Niebuhr (1894-1962) have once again been used as a basis for a doctoral study, this time on Christianity in Australian society.

Dr Arthur Patrick, Senior Chaplain at Sydney Adventist Hospital, has used the categories established by Niebuhr to explore the “enduring problem” of Christianity - the persistent conflict with its culture - in his thesis entitled Christianity and Culture in Colonial Australia: Selected Catholic, Anglican, Wesleyan and Adventist Perspectives, 1891-1900.

In his thesis, Dr Patrick examines the interaction of different Christian denominations with Australian colonial culture and the factors affecting the attitudes of each group toward issues such as denominational identity, employment, federal sentiment, and Australia’s participation in the Boer War. By looking at the debates which surrounded these issues, Dr Patrick has attempted to identify the different interim and ultimate solutions put forward by Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical, Revivalist, and Millenarian groups.

According to Dr Patrick, the solutions favoured by the four denominations were influenced by a wide range of factors, including the Catholic view of Catholicism as the only “true” church; the belief of Anglicans that theirs was a “comprehensive” church; and the belief held by Wesleyans that their church had been “chosen” to preach the gospel and wage a war against evil. These denominations accounted for eight out of ten people in New South Wales. Dr Patrick also explores the deterministic role millennialist thought can play in religious groups.

Other factors affecting the interaction of the different denominations with colonial culture included beliefs about salvation, eschatology, and the way each group interpreted Christian history and their own heritage.

Each denomination was strongly convinced that their own stance was the only correct one, and Christianity remained institutionalised and divided, making it unattractive to secular Australians.

Dr Patrick argues that people who adhere to an ideology usually possess common ideas and values, and cluster together as a subculture, making it difficult for them to relate to the wider society. The determination of each Christian subculture to maintain its own boundaries prevented them from searching for and promoting a coherent religion aimed at meeting the human needs evident in colonial society.

Dr Patrick believes that while his historical investigation provides valuable insight into the Christianity’s “enduring problem”, other disciplines, including theology, ethics, philosophy, anthropology, and sociology also have an important role to play in the debate about the Christian religion and its role in society.

40TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

The University Conservatorium of Music, affectionately known as “The Con”, celebrated its 40th birthday recently with a party and special birthday presents.

The function was the start of celebrations leading up to the 1992 Keyboard Festival which will run from Monday, August 24 to Saturday, August 29.

The birthday presents were in the form of scores for The Gods of Music, a Choral Concerto for choir, organ, brass and percussion which will feature in the Festival’s Opening Concert and the song cycle Eternity’s Sunrise which will be performed by contralto, Katharine Capewell and organist, Michael Dudman. As a special surprise, a new harpsichord built by Alastair McAllister from Melbourne, was unwrapped. It is an exciting addition to the Conservatorium’s already impressive array of instruments.

Of course no birthday party is complete without the usual tribute, so Senior Lecturer in Musicology, Anthony Jennings, played a styled version of “Happy Birthday” on the new harpsichord while the guests sang the appropriate words.

The occasion was also a celebration of the announcement of the appointment of Michael Dudman to a Personal Chair in Music. Professor Dudman, AM, the Dean of the Faculty of Music and Director of the Conservatorium was appointed to the Personal Chair by the University Council recently.

Speaking at the function, Professor Dudman said he was honoured by his new appointment and thanked everyone for their good wishes and support of the Conservatorium. He said there was a lot of excitement at the Conservatorium surrounding the upcoming Keyboard Festival which was the real focal point in the year, something of genuine international stature and performance.

The birthday function was attended by members of the University and the community. Also in attendance was Newcastle’s leading citizen, the Lord Mayor, Alderman John McNaughton, who was himself a foundation student of the Conservatorium.

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Tickets for the Keyboard Festival are available (for the full week or full days, or for individual events) from the Conservatorium or the Civic Theatre (phone charge (049) 292261).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING

Nominations are currently being invited for The University of Newcastle Awards for Excellence in Teaching, to close on August 28. Detailed submissions are required from nominees no later than December 11, 1992. At Graduation 1993 up to five awards of $5,000 each will be made, to be used by the recipients of the awards for purposes associated with their pursuit of academic excellence.

Nomination forms together with detailed guidelines are available from the Secretary to the Teaching Committee, Ms J Curran, extension 5301. For further enquiries contact the Secretary or Dr John Drinan, Chairperson of the Committee.
INDONESIAN VISITORS

Two Indonesian academics are currently visiting Newcastle University as part of Indonesia's national campaign to restructure the teaching of the basic sciences. Dr John Rodger from the Department of Biological Sciences has, over the past three years, established links with Indonesian tertiary institutions as part of the Basic Sciences Bridging Program (BSBP) sponsored by the International Developmental Program of the Australian Universities.

Dr Rodger commented that Indonesia is very conscious of the need to improve training in the basic sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology). "In the 60's and 70's the Indonesian government invested a great deal in engineering," Dr Rodger explained, adding that Indonesia is therefore quite advanced in terms of engineering. "However, they are now realising that they don't have the basic science background to take that any further."

The Indonesian Government is developing Research Institutes called Inter-University Centres (IUC). These Centres are well equipped and provide training in areas such as Biotechnology, Microelectronics, Engineering and Life Sciences.

"Postgraduate students from all over the world are an extremely important part of this University."

As part of a world-wide program to train Indonesian academics at international institutions, Dr Rodger has welcomed two visitors from the Institute of Technology in Bandung, West Java. Dr Sri Sudarwati and Ms Tjan Kiauw Nio are visiting Newcastle University for two months in an effort to learn new methods with the use of more sophisticated instruments.

Dr Sudarwati lectures in developmental biology in Indonesia, covering areas such as animal structure and animal science. She is also involved in teaching students undertaking the masters program, as well as conducting her own research. During her stay in Newcastle, Dr Sudarwati is working in Dr Rodger's laboratory, where she is learning how to culture oocytes. She says that in vitro culture techniques are not yet used in Indonesia and hopes to take these techniques back with her.

Ms Nio, who lectures in genetics, has been working with Ms Kerrie Fagan, Senior Citogeneticist, at the John Hunter Hospital. While she is learning a great deal about the techniques used in Australia, Ms Nio admits that it would be impossible to learn all there is to know in her two months here.

Dr Rodger commented that the Institute of Technology in Bandung is of a very high standard, compared with most Indonesian universities. Many of the postgraduate students brought to Australia by the BSBP are junior lecturers or hold positions very much like associate lecturers or tutors in Australia. They are forced to undertake further training in Australia or other developed countries, as many Indonesian universities do not have adequate teaching and research facilities. Upon returning to their institutions, the students will take up teaching and research positions.

Dr Rodger commented that postgraduate students from all over the world are an extremely important part of this University. And in terms of on-going links with Indonesia, he says that in the future there will be more exchanges, particularly with junior staff coming to Australia for postgraduate training.

For Dr Sudarwati and Ms Nio the visit to Australia has been more than just an exchange of scientific information. The visit has provided them with a new cultural experience, as this is their first visit to Australia. They commented on the cleanliness of the cities and on how quiet it is. "We are used to seeing people everywhere," they explained. Dr Sudarwati and Ms Nio have already been to Sydney and also intend visiting La Trobe and Monash Universities in Melbourne.

TIME-OF-FLIGHT

Dr Hee Jae Kang, Associate Professor of Physics at the Chungbuk National University, Korea, came to Australia in August last year to conduct research work with the Ion Surface Group of the Department of Physics at this University.

Dr Kang was aware of the reputation of the group, having read papers they had published in international journals and listened to their presentations at conferences. He is particularly interested in the group's research into Neutralisation in Ion-Surface Interaction, as this is closely related to his own research in Korea.

Dr Kang is working with Professor Ron MacDonald, Associate Professor John O'Connor, Mr Ron Roberts, Dr Bruce King and PhD course students in the Ion Surface Group. He says that an ARC Research Fellowship provided him with the opportunity to work with this group in Australia.

Dr Kang's contributions to the group's research have been many. Since arriving in Australia, he has developed the Time-of-Flight system, which enables one to distinguish between ions and neutral atoms that are scattered from solid surfaces.

He has also been involved in the study of the surface composition changes of alloy samples such as NiZr, CuZr alloys under the ion sputtering, using various surface analysis techniques such as Ion Scattering Spectroscopy, Auger Electron Spectroscopy and X-Ray Photo-Electron Spectroscopy. Dr Kang will be returning to Korea at the end of August.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS SEMINARS

August 27 Associate Professor Sinclair Total Quality Management

September 10 Dr Beresford-Smith Edge Tracking in Real-time

September 24 Dr Hudson Applying the EM-algorithm in Nuclear Medicine Tomography

Thursday 11-12noon Room V108, Mathematics Building ALL WELCOME

Please note the change of day and venue!
They have been described as “Energy Plus”. Their sound is a blend of jazz, rock, blues, reggae, Latin, country, pop, classical and swing. They have come from such diverse communities as arts, comedy theatre, serious theatre and puppetry. They are known as Fat Tuesday, whose name is the English translation of Mardi Gras. Fat Tuesday began in 1991, out of a desire for healthy eating, good fun music. The combination of trumpet, trombone, guitars, drums, keys provides just that. The band began by playing for charity, mostly for “greeny” events and was irregular and so the band began to play commercially. They now appear at the Lass O’Gowrie Hotel.

Fat Tuesday, whose name is the English translation of Mardi Gras, began in 1991, out of a desire for cholesterol, good fun music. The combination of trumpet, trombone, guitars, drums, keys provides just that. The band began by playing for charity, mostly for “greeny” events and was irregular and so the band began to play commercially. They now appear at the Lass O’Gowrie Hotel.

One of the ten band members, Jonathan, a graduate from Newcastle University with a Science degree, adds enthusiastically that he learnt to play the trumpet at the Police Citizens Boys Club.

Fat Tuesday has played in other bands and have had parts in theatre productions. On stage they put on a production of their own, filled with energy, fun and “wildness”. And if a band member is playing a solo, the other members join the crowd, dancing in the Carnivale atmosphere created by the sounds of Fat Tuesday. If you haven’t seen Fat Tuesday play at the Lass O’Gowrie Hotel, you can catch them during an afternoon concert in the Shortland Union Bar on October 13, 4.30-6.30 pm. It will be well worth it!

Photographic competition

Today (17th) is the closing date for the photographic competition. If you haven’t entered your photo, then you’d better be quick!!! Entries close 5.00pm today.
Ten enthusiastic final year Graphic Design students have been given the opportunity to dabble in the three-dimensional, while working with the Community Arts Centre on the set design for the next Footloose Theatre production, *Still Living in the 70's*.

Caroline Stacey, Director of the production, approached the University's Department of Design with the unique idea that Design students create the set, which will cover the entire theatre space. According to the students this opportunity has provided them with a "totally different" experience to the design work previously completed during the course. They are able to work on a much larger scale and are learning how to work as part of a team, while complying with a production brief.

The students are also learning to work within very tight time and constraints, compelling them to make the most of their resources. Most of the set has been cleverly constructed using materials such as bits and paint, and the theatre has a definite 70's feel about it.

The production promises to be very lively and entertaining, offering a satirical view of society in the 70's. Footloose Theatre presents five productions a year and is, according to the Director, Merilyn Hey, "very strongly established in the University student community. In the early days of performing in the University by Caroline Stacey, Director of the Production.

A recent production, *Up Against the Wall*, written by Brian Birkefeld and Brian Bates, was extremely well received by schools. Funded by the Art Council Community Cultural Development, the Hunter Catchment Management Trust and The Hunter Landcare, the production provided a humorous and serious issue of "Catchment Care". Merilyn Hay is of the opinion that such an educational but entertaining production offers an effective tool for educating young children about serious social and environmental issues.

For more information on Footloose Theatre productions, phone 274 7252.
Contrary to popular belief, Geography does encompass far more than the study of maps, soils, capes and bays. As part of a National Campaign to improve the image of Geography and to increase general awareness of what it is that geographers do, the University of Newcastle’s Geography Department will be actively participating in this year’s National Geography Awareness Week (NGAW).

According to Mr Ken Lee from the Department of Geography, organisers of the NGAW are following the lead set by the USA and UK. Participating bodies include the Australian Geography Teachers’ Association, the Australian Institute of Cartographers, the National Committee for Geography and the various State Geographical Societies.

The theme of the 1992 Australian NGAW is Geographic Perspectives on Australia and the Asia Pacific Region. The theme will highlight the fact that our relationship with Asia is a very important issue both at the economic and geographical levels. Ken points out that many areas of Australian industry, such as clothing, textile and footwear, are being threatened due to an increase in imports from Asian countries. As a result factories are closing down, with immediate effects being felt predominantly by specific towns or regions.

"We can look at this at a purely economic level in terms of international trade and so on, but the actual geographic implications are that specific places are affected more than others," Ken explained. "Geographers therefore look at the spatial variation of the impact of these policies."

Ken believes that the general public has many misconceptions about geography, believing it to be concerned primarily with maps and places around the world. "It is obviously not only about that," Ken stated. "The current emphasis on environmental issues has been a focus of geographical studies for the past 50 years. Geographers have, for a long time, been looking at the relationship between human occupation and environmental conditions," he added.

As one of ten lecturers in the Department of Geography, Ken’s interest lies in the area of agricultural and economic geography. Other areas of interest within the Department include fluvial geomorphology, soil erosion, runoff and sediment transport, glacial geomorphology, sea level changes, historical geography of migration, synoptic climatology, air pollution, climatic change, aviation meteorology, viticulture, biogeography, urban and social geography and economic and industrial geography.

Although a relatively small Department, the area of expertise is very broad and the applications of geography are many. During National Geography Awareness Week, University students and staff, along with the local community will have the chance to discover what geographers really do. Professor Bob Bradnock, a visiting specialist in the political geography of South-East Asia from the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, will present very stimulating and thought provoking radio broadcasts during the NGAW.

For further details on this and other events, contact Mr Ken Lee on extension 5094 or the Department of Geography on extension 5080.

**SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY IN INDIA**

Dr Romesh Amar, a former postgraduate student of The University of Newcastle and practising psychiatrist, has been invited to present a guest lecture at the XIII World Congress of Social Psychiatry to be held in New Delhi, India, from November 9-13. The underlying theme of the Congress is *The Developing World and the Third Millenium*, with sub-themes being *Technology, Ecology, Mental Health; Interface between Futurology and Social Psychiatry; Psychosocial Stress and Mental Health and Drug Abuse Control in Different Cultures*.

Dr Amar’s talk will concentrate on the Psychosocial, Psychiatric and Legal Aspects of HIV/AIDS. Dr Amar’s paper integrates available information on psychiatric complications of HIV infection, "ranging from the distress of the worried well to manifestations of anxiety, panic and depression, sometimes severe enough to disrupt social and occupational functioning, requiring clinical attention”.

Dr Amar will speak on psychiatric symptoms and AIDS patient management and also outline medico-legal aspects associated with AIDS. Dr Amar commented that AIDS is the most litigated disease in the history of medicine.

"In the notorious Rock Hudson case, his former lover, Marc Christian, was not infected with AIDS but a California jury found that Hudson’s conduct was “outrageous” and awarded Christian $14.5m as compensation for the emotional distress suffered as a result of being exposed to the deadly virus," Dr Amar said.

Issues such as these will be discussed during the Congress and according to organisers, “a comprehensive, highly stimulating and interesting scientific program” is being organised. The program will consist of a keynote address, plenary sessions, symposia, guest/popular lectures, free papers, poster sessions and video presentations.

The 1992 Congress will certainly stand out as a landmark event in mental health, as this is the first time a World Congress of Social Psychiatry is to be held in a developing, non-Western country. It is also the first time that a World Congress in any area related to psychiatry or mental health is to be held in India.

Congress President, Dr Vijoy Varma expects virtually all members of the National and International Advisory Committee to attend the Congress. In the “welcome address” of the Congress prospectus, Dr Varma writes, “In addition to these internationally famous, world class psychiatrists, we are very hopeful of receiving the participation of a number of other eminent social psychologists and mental health professionals”.

Delegates wishing to attend the Congress must register by 31 August, 1992. For further information, please contact Dr Amar on 692305.
THE MATRIX PRINCIPLE

Professor Ron Laura was introduced to the world of weight-training at an early age. His older brother was the manager of the American Health Studios in California and so, the young Ron Laura set about training with World Champions. He had soon established himself as a World Champion in Powerlifting with two world-records in the bench press. Professor Laura has also won the Australian armwrestling championships five times.

His pursuit of fitness and strength was matched only by his pursuit of knowledge. Professor Laura was educated at the Universities of Harvard, Cambridge and Oxford. He began his studies in medicine but says that he was eventually drawn to the area of philosophy of medicine and health and sport education in which his research is now focused.

Professor Laura was appointed to the chair of Education at the University of Newcastle in 1979, making him the youngest professor of Education ever appointed in Australia. He served a three year term as Head of Department and was Dean of Faculty for a period of six years. In addition to nearly 100 scholarly articles in academic journals, Professor Laura has published eleven books, one of which won the Macmillan Prize for best edited collection in 1981. His twelfth book, Alcohol, Health and Society, co-authored with John F. Ashton, is under contract with Bantam Press and is due to be published early in 1993.

Professor Laura recently combined efforts with Professor Kenneth Dutton, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Students at this University, to write The Matrix Principle, which is already in its fourth print following its release in Australia five months ago. Professor Dutton, like Professor Laura, has extensive experience as a weight-trainer and instructor, and has successfully coached a number of young bodybuilders for competition.

The Matrix exercise system was developed by Professor Laura in the late 1970's, and has been subjected to twelve years of rigorously-controlled clinical testing both in Australia and at Harvard University in the USA. Now, in an age when the use of drugs in sport is a major concern, the Matrix system offers a genuine drug-free alternative for rapid muscle development.

"We hope that the success of the book will discourage people from taking drugs," Professor Laura said. "As educators we certainly aim at discouraging drug use, but haven’t had any genuine alternative to offer athletes in place of steroids," he added.

Professors Laura and Dutton say that The Matrix Principle represents the first genuine alternative to using drugs in sport. And the results certainly prove this. Extensive comparative tests, over a twelve week period, between athletes using the Matrix system (with amino acid supplements) and those using conventional training systems (with anabolic steroid supplementation), have shown conclusively that the difference in muscle growth between the two groups is negligible.

So how does the Matrix Principle work? According to its developers, the Matrix Principle involves a systematic series of programs for each body part. The term "matrix" in the sense in which it is used in this system, refers to the "array of exercises (each devoted to a specific body part) which are combined in particular sequences and in given modes to provide a self-contained workout for the body-part in question. Each muscle or body-part, with its surrounding array of exercises, thus becomes a matrix".

Professor Laura explained that the Matrix Principle consists of 36 innovative exercise techniques. "The techniques can be used for any type of exercise whatsoever," he said, adding that it takes a bit of time to get accustomed to the technique. Once the technique has been mastered, however, it takes a quarter of the time to complete a given exercise program. Of the 36 movements, 12 are incorporated in The Matrix Principle, 12 will be covered in The Intermediate Matrix, which is to be published shortly, and the final 12 exercises will appear in a third volume, Elite Matrix Training.

According to Professor Laura, the research which went into the development of the Matrix system was built upon by a variety of recent findings in exercise physiology. He says that the features of the most effective methods of achieving muscle growth or hypertrophy have been incorporated into a single, coherent system.

"By shifting the focus of attention from the amount of weight lifted to the pattern of movements or repetitions which encourages optimum muscle response (muscle fibre recruitment), the Matrix system has freed trainers from the limitations of the conventional view that heavy weights were necessary for muscle growth," Professor Laura said.

The success of The Matrix Principle was highlighted during Professor Laura’s recent trip to the USA. Joe Weider, a former champion weightlifter, and one of the founding fathers of the fitness industry, has been using the Matrix Principle with his top bodybuilders. According to Joe Weider, the results have been enormously successful and as such, he has decided to endorse the book and help promote it in the USA.

Joe Weider and the US publishers of The Matrix Principle, launched the book at the recent US National Bodybuilding Championships. Arnold Schwarzenegger is currently testing the Matrix system. As Chairman of the Presidents Sport and Physical Education Committee in the USA, he has expressed interest in the system and in its possible introduction into the US education system.

And for those of us who thought that some men simply couldn’t (or shouldn’t) get any bigger, The Incredible Hulk, Lou Ferrigno, has started training with the Matrix system series of exercises, in an attempt to regain his Mr Olympia title.

The Matrix Principle will appeal to any sportsperson, in training for competition, or simply wanting to keep fit. The authors cover aspects of muscle physiology and weight training whilst taking a holistic approach to exercise and fitness. They discuss the importance of exercise and a healthy lifestyle, weight training and age and describe the Matrix diet, which includes tips such as eat sufficient fibre, eat a little food more often, eat main meals in your most active hours, drink plenty of water, exercise and visualise your fat loss.

For exercisers who want to improve their general fitness and muscle tone, the detailed instructions and photographs will enable you to follow the program at your own pace.
HEALTH PROMOTION IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

The Discipline of Behavioural Science in Relation to Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, has been recognised by the World Health Organisation as a Centre of Excellence. As such, the Faculty will act as a WHO Collaborating Centre under the direction of Professor Rob Sanson-Fisher. As a focus of this WHO Collaborating Centre is Health Promotion, they will endeavour to train people in this area and develop and evaluate demonstration projects.

Dr Rosemary Erben, Regional Advisor in Health Promotion for the World Health Organisation at the newly established Western Pacific Regional Office in Manila, recently visited the University's Faculty of Medicine. Dr Erben gave a very interesting account of the work conducted by the WHO and explained the structure of the organisation to students and faculty staff.

Dr Erben explained that the WHO now has six Regional offices around the world. These include an office for Pan America, Africa, Europe, the Arabic world, India and the Western Pacific. Dr S.T. Han, the Regional Director of the Western Pacific Region has made health promotion a priority, and as Australia falls within his territory, Collaborating Centres around the country are making health promotion a priority also.

The WHO's Western Pacific Region encompasses countries with significant differences in economy, language and culture. Dr Erben highlighted this vividly by pointing out that Australia's gross national product (GNP) is approximately US$16,350, the Philippines' is about US$725 and Cambodia's about US$150 per capita.

"To talk about the Western Pacific Region is quite a large undertaking when we consider the diversity of each and every factor related to living conditions, and consequently, related to lifestyles conducive to health," Dr Erben said. Within the Region there exist countries which almost fall below even the basic standards of primary health care, alongside countries which provide the most developed standards of medical technology and health care.

"The panorama of morbidity and mortality is equally broad, ranging from countries suffering from communicable diseases due to lack of safe water and sanitation, lack of sufficient medical services, and other causes, to those countries which are faced with mainly non-communicable diseases and morbidity related to hazardous lifestyles and risk behaviours such as drug abuse of all kinds, unbalanced diet, lack of exercise, etc," she added.

Dr Erben shares the belief of Dr Han that, only through health promotion, will we be able to change the health of both developed and developing countries, although the problems existing within these countries are so very different.

"There is always the chance to look ahead to the good prospects," she said, "if only everybody would join us in health promotion."

Dr Erben explained that health promotion "represents a concept aiming at the planning, implementation and evaluation of social change in health and health-related issues. It covers a wide range of target audiences, strategies to reach them, activities to be carried out, and methods of implementation, evaluation and research". She pointed out that health promotion does not necessarily mean the same thing to health planners and health promotion practitioners.

"The Health Promotion Program of the Regional Office for the Western Pacific therefore has to outline its basic assumptions, conceptual frame, and its preferred methodologies in order to stimulate and consolidate a continuous process of health promotion development in its member States, their governments, health planners, health promotion practitioners, and researchers concerned."

The involvement of the group in the University's Faculty of Medicine, as a WHO Collaborating Centre, is part of the overall marketing of the Health Promotion plan. This incorporates educational efforts such as lectures, presentations, training courses, establishment of regional working groups and networking among all target audiences, as well as social marketing. Three areas will be targeted: the community, the worksite and schools.

Dr Erben emphasised that the different levels of development of the countries within the Western Pacific Region, necessitates the need for very different strategies of health promotion. She added, however, that the differences between countries will also allow for intercountry collaboration and exchange of expertise, information and knowledge.

SOLID WASTES DISPOSAL SYMPOSIUM

The Royal Australian Chemical Institute recently organised a one day symposium on the topic of solid waste disposal, at the Department of Chemistry. Over 50 chemists and chemical engineers representing major industries in the area attended. It was apparent that interest was more towards re-utilisation than disposal, for both economic and environmental reasons. Precautions in interpreting results from analysis of complex mixtures were discussed, as well as problems associated with explaining these to the public.

Speakers included: Cathy Cole (Hunter Water Board), Neil Marshman (Pacific Power), Hugh McLean (ALCAN), Ken Doolan (BHP Research), Professor Bill Pickering (Chemistry Department), Laurie Aldridge (ANSTO), Bruce Barnsley (Illawarra Technology) and Chris Hatton (EPA).

They provided us with most up to date material describing the current problems and attitudes of their companies. Their full papers are collected as the Proceedings of the Symposium, and are available from Marcel Macder (ext 5478) or Margaret O'Leary (ext 5475) in the Department or Chemistry (Ca 100 pages, $20).
HEALTH RESEARCH
WHO IS IT FOR?

How can self-help groups, community members, nurses, patients, doctors and health researchers work together for the improved health of everyone? How can researchers keep their feet on the ground, community members and self-help groups get useful results, and health workers improve their practice?

Yoland Wadsworth, author of *Do It Yourself Social Research*, will answer these and other questions during a public lecture to be held on August 31 at 2:00 pm in the Purdue Room of the Great Hall. In her lecture, entitled *Health Research - Who Is It For*, Yoland will use examples from her own work to stimulate interest in developing fruitful cooperation between the stakeholders in health in our region. She will be giving examples of successful, imaginative new initiatives which have resulted in “consumers” being included in designing the services they need.

Her 20 years in the field of research has provided Yoland with experience in practically every type of human services organisation, from toy libraries, to district health councils, women’s groups, trade unions and local councils. Yoland was a Senior Adviser to the Victorian Premier and cabinet and has lectured at a number of universities.

For the past three years, Yoland has been Co-ordinator and Projects Manager of the Action Research Issues Centre in Melbourne and this year is Visiting Fellow, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University, Canberra.

Yoland Wadsworth has been brought to Newcastle by the Department of Holistic Health Studies to encourage debate on the way health research is carried out.

For further information contact James Knight on extension 6730.

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DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
AUGUST SEMINARS

ROOM CG04, GEOLOGY BUILDING

Mondays, 12 noon

**August 10**  
Dr Songfa Liu  
Metamorphic and structural history of the Nambucca Block in the southern New England Fold Belt

**August 24**  
Mr Bill Landenberger  
The significance of Rb/Sr and U/Pb dates from the Late Carboniferous Hillgrove Suite - southern New England Fold Belt

**August 31**  
Mr Ross Jenkins  
Tectonic signatures in the Manning Group: key factors in the Early Permian evolution of the New England Orogen

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DEDICATION OF HELEN PARR ROOM

During a small ceremony, the interview room attached to the Staff Services Branch in the University Chancellery, was dedicated as the Helen Parr Room.

The room was named in memory of Helen Parr who had worked in Staff Services for many years before passing away last December.

Helen was a highly respected and well-liked member of staff and the dedication recognises her significant contribution to the University administration and community in general.

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PAPERWORKS
AUGUST 12th-30th 249 GALLERY

From papyrus to paper aeroplanes; the 249 "Paperworks" exhibition features two and three dimensional paper artworks by nine established local artists.

The works by Michael Bell, Dean Beletich, Jacquie Henderson, Edward Milan, Brett McMahon, Susan Morris, Pippa Robinson, Pamela Providores and Pam Sinnott, include mixed media drawings, constructions, prints and sculptures. The works contain both abstract and traditional concepts.

For further information please contact the Gallery on 263300, Nick Mitzevich on 304461 or Dale Allen on 559744.
UNIVERSITY AUTHOR SHORTLISTED FOR COMMONWEALTH WRITERS PRIZE 1992

Dr Christine Mangala, who teaches Hinduism in Religious Studies II for the Faculty of Arts, has been shortlisted for the Best First Book Prize in the South East Asia and South Pacific Division of the Commonwealth Writers Prize 1992.

Her first novel, The Firewalkers, published in Australia last October by Aquila Books, is set in the South of India where Christine was born, and handles the conflict of Eastern and Western religious and social values. The story concerns a young and beautiful dancer who is widowed after only one month of an arranged marriage, and follows the Hindu tradition that she should live as if dead to the world-until the arrival of the young Collector. Their attempts to build a relationship in defiance of society and the demands of a life-denying philosophy form a charming and invigorating romance.

The Universe described The Firewalkers as 'one of the great love stories of our time'. Dr Lesslie Newbiggin, a distinguished theologian who was for many years a bishop in the Church of South India, praised it for its 'sensitive and sure-footed exploration of some of the issues between Christian faith and the Hindu view of life'. It was shortlisted earlier this year for the Deo Gloria Award, and in September it will be produced by Christian Blind International in cassette form for the print-handicapped.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

Newcastle University's Industrial History Group is to reconvene due to the enthusiasm of PhD history student, Bob James. As co-ordinator of the National Conference for the Study of Labour History, to be held in Newcastle in June 1993, Bob hopes to encourage as many points of view from the University's Industrial History group into the Labour History Conference as possible.

A meeting will be held in the Lambert Room, Mezzanine Floor, Shortland Union, at 12.30pm on Wednesday, August 19.

Bob will be discussing Crisis in Labour History and will illustrate that much broader scope for argument is now available (and necessary) under the rubric "labour history" than has been previously thought. He says, however, that the topic of the first meeting should not be taken to indicate that the former Industrial History Group has been superseded by a new "regime" only interested in labour history.

For further information contact Bob James on 696620 or leave messages with the History Department Secretary on extension 522.
SCHOLARSHIPS

Information on the following scholarships may be found posted on the Scholarships noticeboard in the concourse of the Hunter Building or is available from the Scholarships Office, Hunter Building (Telephone 216544).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS (UNRS) 1993
Open to Australian and overseas students undertaking a full-time Masters degree or Doctoral degree by research at the University of Newcastle.

AUSTRALIAN POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARDS (APRAS)
Scholarships available to Australian citizens undertaking a full-time (and in exceptional circumstances, part-time) Masters degree or Doctoral degree by research.

OVERSEAS POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS (OPRS)
Open to overseas applicants from all countries commencing study in 1993.

AUSTRALIAN POSTGRADUATE COURSEWORK AWARDS (APCA)
Awards for Australian citizens planning to enrol in an approved Masters by coursework program at an approved institution in 1993.

THE HARRY WINDSOR BIOMEDICAL & MEDICAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS - COMMUNITY HEALTH & ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSN
Postgraduate scholarships to encourage full-time medical research experience in the areas of tuberculosis, respiratory disease or community health.

THE MENZIES RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
Two years full-time postgraduate research in the Health Sciences (other than Medicine).

THE GOWRIE SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS
Study either in Australia or overseas for a graduate in any discipline. Special consideration given to lineal descendants of a member of the Armed Forces.

TELECOM FUND FOR SOCIAL AND POLICY RESEARCH IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS - GRANTS FOR 1993
Postgraduate research in telecommunications.

LESLIE VACATION SCHOLARSHIP - AUSTRALIAN CANCER SOCIETY
An opportunity for undergraduates to participate in research projects during the 1992/93 summer vacation.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

CANADIAN STUDIES AWARDS 1993/94
Three postgraduate awards in the disciplines of Social Sciences and the Humanities.

1993 CRA SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MBA STUDY
A CRA Ltd scheme for postgraduate courses in Business Administration (MBA) studies or Management (Technology).

THE CALTEX NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN
To assist Australian women graduates in any discipline to undertake an appropriate postgraduate programme of study overseas.

NEW SOUTH WALES RHODES SCHOLAR 1993
A prestigious award for study at the University of Oxford.

Closing Date

31 October 1991
31 October 1992
31 October 1992
31 October 1992
30 August 1992
25 September 1992
31 October 1992
1 September 1992
1 October 1992
30 Nov.'92-30 April'93
31 August 1992
7 August 1992
18 September 1992
1 September 1992
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For further information contact Bob James on 696620 or leave messages with the History Department Secretary on extension 5221.
Join the celebration at the 1992 Keyboard Festival 24 - 29 August at Newcastle’s Conservatorium of Music Auckland St, Newcastle

5 events each day... leading musicians from Australia and overseas... World premieres... old favourites... (Vivaldi’s ‘Gloria’ and a 40th Birthday Celebration Messiah)

EVENING CONCERTS

Monday 24 August - 7.30 p.m.
The Official Festival Opening Concert featuring world premiere performance of The Gods of Music by Dr Arthur Wills OBE and Vivaldi’s Gloria.

Tuesday 25 August - 8.00 p.m.
Organ Recital - Dr Arthur Wills OBE. Works by Bach, Mozart, Schumann, Franck and Wills.

Wednesday 26 August - 8.00 p.m.
Chamber Concert - works for solo and duo pianos, fortepiano, harpsichords and organ.

Thursday 27 August - 8.00 p.m.
Piano Recital - Alan Hicks. Works by Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy and Mussorgsky’s Pictures at an Exhibition

Friday 28 August - 5.30 p.m.
A Baroque Coffee House Concert - directed by Anthony Jennings

Saturday 29 August - 8.00 p.m.
40th Birthday Celebration MESSIAH. The Festival Orchestra and Choir directed by Michael Dudman AM.

Enquiries and bookings: (049) 29 4133 or phonecharge: (049) 29 2291

GUTSY FOOTBALLERS WIN GRAND FINAL

Amidst the celebrations of Autonomy Day, the University Rugby League side continued the cheery spirit with a victory in the Grand Final of the NSW Tertiary Competition. The teams defeated the Apprentice School of the State Rail Authority 10 points to 4.

The match was a tense affair with play flowing from one end of the field to the other. Club stalwart James Whiting was deservedly chosen as the man of the match amongst a host of gutsy and tenacious footballers.

The teams were locked at 4 points all at half time, with two penalty goals scored by the stylish five-eighth, Rod Buckle. The Apprentices had scored one try.

With the resumption of play, a more determined and intense effort from the Newcastle team was witnessed and the much “loved” captain/coach, inside centre Peter Sharp, had soon scored a try. This was converted from wide out by Rod Buckle. A further 10 to 15 minutes of this gripping match was played and then a well-deserved victory belonged to the University side. Lucky Carathanassis says he realises now what professional singers must go through when they have lost their voices.

Much merriment and frivolity marked the rest of the afternoon, night, following day, week and, no doubt, the rest of the month, perhaps year.

The club thanks its many supporters who barracked for them on their day of glory. Their presence was much appreciated and augers well for the future of this football club of “genuine character.”

In a very exciting semi-final, the University under 20’s side were narrowly defeated by East Maitland during the “extra-time” play-off.