In a world of ever increasing computer capacity and population growth, a new realm of computational and mathematical methods is being applied to a range of societal issues as diverse as traffic management, flight simulation and drug development and health prevention.

**Using these methods, doctors of the future will look to precision medicine and bioinformatics to assess best treatment options for patients.**

"The underlying concept is that information about a patient’s genome, gene or metabolite profile could be used to tailor medical care to the individual’s needs," says Professor Arthur Shulkes, Associate Dean (Research), Faculty Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences at the University of Melbourne.

He says precision medicine is becoming possible because of the ability to sequence the genes of individuals (genomics) and to measure a person’s chemical fingerprint in blood and other fluids (metabolomics).

Although, he says, currently only small parts of the genome can be sequenced routinely because of cost, in the near future it may be that whole genome sequencing will be free because of the benefits to patient care in terms of optimising treatment and predicting susceptibility to diseases.

"To take advantage of this flood of data, an individual’s medical records must be electronic and this will add to the informatics challenge," Professor Shulkes says.

The data will need to be stored and interpreted and understood by the patient and clinician, which will require changes in how we train our health professionals and also how we educate the general public on issues such as disease susceptibility and their personal genetic risk.

The Virtual Physiological Human (VPH) is a major global health initiative that aims to provide patient-specific computer models for personalised and predictive healthcare. The University of Melbourne is a member of the global network of Stakeholders of the Virtual Physiological Human. Organisms being worked on include the heart, brain and musculoskeletal system and the kidney.

"Precision medicine is becoming possible because of the ability to sequence the genes of individuals (genomics) and to measure a person’s chemical fingerprint in blood and other fluids (metabolomics)."

Dr Steven Manos, Manager, Research Services in the University’s Information Technology Services, was previously at the University College of London and involved in research that aimed to produce a unique prototype system for studying brain blood flow for hypertension.

"A supercomputer is the only computer technology available that can simulate and customise for a particular patient by using their genetic and physical characteristics as input to a computer simulation."

"In the future, the design of treatments using patient data and integrated models of cells, tissues, organs and the entire human body will be commonplace."

"The power of supercomputers and new genomic technologies will lead to the expectation of another level."

The Victorian Government and University of Melbourne-led Victorian Life Sciences Computation Initiative (VLSCI) is a computational facility aimed to strengthen the research capabilities and outcomes of Victorian life sciences research.

As part of a new partnership with IBM, a Blue Gene supercomputer, offering high-speed and large scale processing capacity enabling scientists to address a wide range of complex problems, will be installed in the facility.

The Virtual Physiological Kidney project has been selected for the first stage of the VLSCI supercomputing facility. The project is under the direction of Dr Ed Kazmierczak from the Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering at the Faculty of Engineering.

Dr Kazmierczak and Professor Peter Harris have developed a new kidney model that, for the first time, has the potential for simulating the entire kidney as a complex system of interacting nephrons. The approximate one million nephrons are tubules inside the kidney that filter the blood and remove waste, maintain blood pressure and secrete various types of hormones.

"This new computational model will help us to understand what changes occur in the way that the kidney filters blood in the presence of chronic renal disease and consequences of the disease such as hypertension," Dr Kazmierczak says.

So far the research community has modeled large systems of nephrons but never at this level of detail. "Our hope is to be able to model an entire kidney with one million nephrons within the next two years and be one of the first groups in the world to do it."

"A supercomputer is the only computer fast enough to simulate the onset of renal disease, which can take up to 25-years, within a matter of hours."

"The application of this research will be that future medical researchers will be able to test new drugs and the effects on drugs and have a better understanding of how the kidney operates during disease and under treatment."

**Continued Page 4**
The Parkville Precinct

Melbourne’s Parkville Precinct is a widely-acknowledged national and international centre of excellence in healthcare and health-related education and research. And it is no coincidence that the University of Melbourne is at its heart.

The Precinct dates back to the opening of the University in the mid 1850s. In the 1880s John Batman and Eliza Hall took up a 20 acres around Melbourne General Hospital. The hospital joined the University in Parkville and, ever since, the University’s presence has continued to draw more than 20 of Australia’s leading bio-medical research institutes to the precinct.

And so, in 2011, the new Neuroscience Research Facility, in Royal Parade, will be a hub for the Howard Florey Institute, the Mental Health Research Institute and neuroscience-related University research. Across Grattan Street, the old dental hospital is coming down to make room for the new world-class Parkville Comprehensive Cancer Centre, and construction of the Peter Doherty Institute for infection and immunity is getting under way. A 50 million Victorian Life Sciences Computational Facility will give the precinct unequaled computer capacity in the nation.

The addition of this infrastructure significantly expands the precinct’s capabilities to perform world-class research.

From the Vice-Chancellor

Vale Sir Edward Woodward
A truly remarkable Australian

Around 400 members of the University and friends and family attended a commemoration celebrating the life of Sir Edward Woodward AC OBE QC, a former Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, who died on 15 April, aged 81 years. By Christina Buckridge.

S
peaking at the commemoration on 16 April, the current Chancellor of the University, Dr Christine Broadbent, said Sir Edward had been “a cornerstone of the University during the 1990s and 2000s. He was a leader for the people of Melbourne, the scientists in Australia’s first Major Arbourandign rights and freedoms movement, and the students who challenged the status quo.”

“Sir Edward was one of the most significant public faces of the University in the past 20 years. By making personal contributions to the budget and to the media, he helped raise the public profile of the University.”

The keynote address was given by Sir John Major, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Sir John Major congratulated Sir Edward on the leadership he provided as Chancellor. He recalled Sir Edward’s prominence in the 1990s following the Labour party’s loss of office in 1997. “He ran a brilliant case – we’ve all referred to it in the years since,” he said.

Sir John Major congratulated Sir Edward for his “strong advocacy for the University, and for his leadership role in the Round Table.”

At the commemoration, former Chancellor and President of the University, Ms Fay Marles, was a member of the University Council. She believed that the University Council was the most open and least factionalised body on which she served.

And it is no coincidence that the University of Melbourne is in the grip of one of the worst droughts in recorded history. A project to improve our understanding of the historical impacts of climate extremes will assist with planning for a hotter and drier future. Gabrielle Murphy reports.

A critical issue for policy makers is determining how global climate change is influencing Australia’s weather. The Science for Society project includes a number of studies, including early warning systems for floods and cyclones that will extend the reach of early warning systems to the remote Northern Territory and the Kimberley.

The project, first and foremost, is a story about the region’s land rights as defined in 1973. “He had a great sense of justice,” said Mr Gough Whitlam. “He ran a brilliant case – we’ve all referred to it in the years since.”

“General Santayana’s warning that neglect of the past is the hallmark of the foolish, and that records from newspapers, correspondence, flood and cyclone records, and diaries are the ‘primary source of knowledge of our descendants’ is as true today as it was a century ago.”

The project is designed to extend our climate records by using documentary evidence and early weather observations from 1788 to 1890, and annualised and processed paleoclimate data back to the 1850s.

“Climate history has a crucial significance for contemporary society,” said Dr Grgin. “It assists us in understanding some particularly important aspects of human history and, after all, weather and climate have always played a crucial role in shaping human societies.”

A substantial amount of data collection and interpretation has already been completed, and a number of articles and reports have been published by Dr Grgin and her team. The records. Dr Grgin’s latest book, Drought, floods & cyclones: El Niños that shaped our colonial past and how they can help forecast the future, is now scheduled to be published by Australian Scholarly Publishing.

“Australian weather records only extend back to the late 19th century,” said Dr Grgin. “There is an amazing amount of information about our climate past recorded in the bloggs of the first Europeans, explorers, governors’ correspondence, early settler diaries, newspapers and the works of 18th and 19th century scholars that have heavily explored for climatic information.”

“It is this extensive body of material housed in libraries around the world that has made the establishment of the Centre for Climate History possible.”

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The Parkville Precinct
Melbourne researchers have truly applied the old adage ‘waste not want not’, turning fruit by-products into a rich source of antioxidants for human health. Nerissa Hannikin reports.

During the production of packaged fruit and juices, portions such as the skin are often discarded. Some fruit by-products are currently used in animal feed, but most often it is waste as it cannot be disposed.

Professor Emeritus of Fine Art Margaret Wei Wei Tow from the Melbourne School of Land and Environment is working with Dr Robert Preston, Technical Manager at Sandown Wastewater Treatment Works, to research and document the material, which has now been closely associated with women.

Dr Tow says, “It has been awarded a Doctor of Letters (honorary) to recognize the contributions of artists who have worked in contemporary programs that have linked the history of the visual arts in Australia with the social and cultural issues of our time.

At the time when farmers in the drought-affected Campaspe district have voted to abandon irrigation and some have made the decision to leave the land altogether, the University of Melbourne has gone back to the farm to find out the best ways to do more with less water. By Gabrielle Murphy.

Fruits of the loom

The Founding Director of one of Australia’s most successful arts organisations has been awarded a Doctor of Letters from the University of Melbourne. By Katherine Smith.

F ounding Director of the Victorian Tapestry Workshop Sun Walker, has been awarded a Doctor of Letters in Fine Art for her publication documenting the history of the enterprise that became one of Australia’s most successful arts organisations, and which through its work with contemporary artists brought the art of tapestry into the mainstream of Australia’s cultural life.

The Doctor of Letters is one of the University of Melbourne’s most prestigious higher degrees, and is awarded only to individuals who have made a significant contribution to the University, particularly in the field of learning and teaching.

Dr Walker’s work has been described as the ‘the story of the tapestry in Australia’, and has contributed to the history of the visual arts in Australia, as well as to the history of the tapestry in the world.

In her own words, the research was carried out over the past 10 years, and has been published as a book titled ‘Tapestry in Australia: 1950-2000’.

Dr Walker says, “I have been working with contemporary artists since the 1970s, and have been involved in the development of the tapestry as an art form in Australia. This book is a comprehensive account of the development of the tapestry in Australia, and includes interviews with artists, curators, and historians, as well as a detailed examination of the techniques and materials used in the production of tapestries.

The book also includes a detailed analysis of the history of tapestry in Australia, including the role of government and industry in the development of the tapestry as an art form. The book has been praised for its detailed and comprehensive analysis of the history of tapestry in Australia, and has been widely used as a teaching resource in universities and schools around the world.

The book is a valuable contribution to the history of the visual arts in Australia, and is an important resource for students and researchers interested in the history of tapestry in the world. It is a significant addition to the growing body of literature on the history of tapestry in Australia, and is an important contribution to the development of the tapestry as an art form in the world.”
Deaf children tend to have lower levels of literacy than hearing children, despite a wide range of learning interventions in place in specialist deaf education settings that tend to carry through to adulthood. Two initiatives from the University of Melbourne’s Graduate School of Education are tackling the problem. Cationna May reports.

"We need to be calling people back to the city," says Dr Raisbeck. "I think Australia has huge potential to become an organic, biologically-based city where people are able to be less sedentary, and therefore have fewer health problems...

Three University of Melbourne projects from the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning are among those set to show what we believe may point to the forms of future cities as part of the 2010Venice Architecture Biennale. By David Scott.

Cities fear-free, organic, and symbiotic

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I am acutely aware of the importance of training doctors today so they have the skills and attributes that will equip them to be the best doctors both now and in 25 years.

The pace of change is more likely to escalate than diminish and the doctor of the future will need not just advanced clinical skills, but leadership ability, strong communication skills and management capacity.

It has therefore been a privilege to have the opportunity to reframe the way medicine is taught at the University of Melbourne and to be involved in developing the new Doctor of Medicine (MD), which takes its first intake of students in 2011. The MD builds on the strengths of nearly 150 years of University of Melbourne medical education, but then takes a fresh approach to what needs to be achieved in a medical program.

It was developed over two years through a process that involved a scholarly review of the medical education literature, examination of the medical education ‘best practice’ at benchmark Universities, including Harvard, Cambridge and Stanford, a review of current course performance and, most significantly, consultation with those who are involved in the health care system – including students, patients, bioscientists, doctors, medical professionals, medical educators, senior faculty members and health administrators – who helped us paint a picture of what was needed to produce the doctors of the future.

This innovative process identified the characteristics that form the framework of the new curriculum: broad-based, self, knowledge, patient, medical profession, systems of health care and society. Of these, self and society particularly stood out as something quite different of our students.

In developing self, students will be expected to understand and demonstrate empathy, compassion, honesty, integrity, altruism, resilience and leadership, to recognize when clinical problems exceed their knowledge and skill and evidence a willingness to seek help, to identify and address their own learning needs; to manage uncertainty and to apply effective time management and organisational skills amongst other key skills and attributes.

In society, students will develop, for example, an understanding of the determinants of a well society and the economic, political, psychological, social and cultural factors that contribute to the development and persistence of health and illness, an understanding of the burden of disease in different populations and geographic locations; knowledge of the principles of health promotion including primary and secondary preventions and the differing frameworks of different health systems in a culturally diverse society.

Combined education opportunities to develop advanced clinical skills and to integrate research and research training in a field of their choice, three core characteristics which the medical education designed to inspire and enable world-class doctors to lead in the changing global health care environment.

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Climate change fight began at university

Ms Keran Howe, Victorian Women with Disabilities Network Executive Officer and University alumna was inducted into the Victorian Honour Roll of Women in March. The Honour Roll celebrates and publicly recognises the achievements of remarkable women across Victoria. Ms Howe studied at the University of Melbourne and pursued a career in social work following a car accident that resulted in a spinal cord injury. Ms Howe talks to Emma O’Neill.

What motivates your tireless efforts and commitment to promoting the rights of women? And why is this important to you personally and professionally?

I want to be part of the web of voices that brings about positive change. I want to ensure that women with disabilities have a seat at the table. I have been involved in organisations at a local level, as a member of parliament, local government or a board of management, and now I am in a position to speak up for women who are often unseen and unheard.

I hope that other women with disabilities will be inspired by my experiences and know that women are not all alike and the way we experience disability can be different.

I also want to advocate for the rights of all women, not just women with disabilities.

What do you hope your induction on the honour roll will achieve?

It’s a great opportunity to raise awareness of the Victorian Women with Disabilities Network (VWDN) and the work that we do. It is an opportunity to raise awareness of women with disabilities and to celebrate women’s rights.

I know that I am one of a huge number of women with disabilities working to make our community better.

I hope that other women with disabilities will be inspired by my experiences and know that women are not all alike and the way we experience disability can be different.

I also want to advocate for the rights of all women, not just women with disabilities.

Before your spinal cord injury did you have much involvement with women with disabilities?

No, not at all. I had very little awareness of disability. I don’t know if my career path would have been any different if I had spent time with a woman with a disability or with a friend of a woman with a disability.

I had very little understanding of discrimination against women who have a disability.

What are the biggest issues facing women with a disability in Australia?

The same issues that face other women confront women with disabilities, but they are significantly more serious because of the added element of discrimination.

I think that the biggest issue is discrimination against women who have a disability.

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Celebration of Scottish song

Faculty of the VCA and Music - School of Music (Parkville) voice teacher and singer Vivien Hamilton arrived in Australia as an immigrant with her family in 1977, but in her heart holds a special place for her native land of Scotland. Katherine Smith reports.

Hillitris untripped highland and Gaelic airs,
Entailing the aid of organist, Stephen Clarke, he used these old Scottish tunes and others found in older published music collections, and went about mixing old fragments of texts to ancient Scottish music.

“In the process, Burns also contributed new poetry to traditional airs and bagpipe tunes,” Ms Dickson explains. “In total there are 400 songs published in his pocketbook song companion, The Scots Musical Museum, and I don’t anyone to sing some of them. The bagpipe melodies are hard, the vocals are low and Jim imposed his work in the Scots Musical Museum is the repository of most songs recognisable today as popular Scottish song.”

The songs included on Burns and Beyond represent the response to the storehouse of folk music from the Scottish Highlands, as interpreted by musical luminaries such as Benjamin Britten, Percy Grainger, Maurice Ravel and Roger Quilter, as well as some less well-known composers and arrangers.

Among the songs are “Ye Banks and Braes”, “Auld Lang Syne”, and “My Heart’s in the Highlands”, as well as songs in French and German, with the original 18th century songs celebrating the landscape, the flora, fauna, animals; as well as the spirit of the Scots, who Ms Hamilton describes as “hard but sentimental.”

The response of those musicians who were inspired and were moved by his passion are a striking collection of popular folk to art songs.

“Soon the home where I stayed become a special place for her native Scotland,” says Hamilton. “My heart holds a special place for her native Scotland.”

Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto, a play about the story of Dr Emmanuel Ringelblum,

By Silvia Dropulich

The University of Melbourne’s Mental Health Research Institute, where he is investigating the links between mental illness and mental health. A former lawyer and a member of the Victorian State Parliament for over decade, Associate Professor Cole was the first politician in Australia or overseas to admit to having a mental illness, namely bipolar mood disorder.

Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto: The Story of Dr Emmanuel Ringelblum, written by Associate Professor Cole and directed by Dominique Ringelblum, is a one-act play – Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto. The play is based entirely on the book.

Associate Professor Cole, a prolific playwright, wrote at the Mental Health Research Institute where he is investigating the links between mental illness and mental health. A former lawyer and a member of the Victorian State Parliament for over decade, Associate Professor Cole was the first politician in Australia or overseas to admit to having a mental illness, namely bipolar mood disorder.

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Robert Burns, as Ms Hamilton describes it, alarmed by the degradation of Scots culture due to English influence in the late 1780s, visited the Scottish Highlands to collect and write down hillitris untripped highland and Gaelic airs.

Religious concerns

While it was not intended as a formal theme religion concerns many of the contributors to the Autumn 2010 Meanjin.

By Silvia Drouplich.

Church and social policy writer Carol Mayer was not allowed to see her infant son after he was born. In the month after his birth, complicated by leg health and birth control became available too. “At that time it was common for every large place where women could learn parenting skills,” writes Major.

“Closed adoption contracts and the involvement of church organizations in providing accommodation for expectant women were not unique to Canada,” she says.

By the 1950s and 1960s many Western countries, including Australia, had similar policies.

“They meant that young women such as me could return to school or a previous occupation with our secret kept and our reputation intact.”

Major’s campaigning led to a new adoption law in 1974.

“The role of the baby’s adoptive parents is the focus of a new book,” writes Major. “Their adoption story is the focus of a new book.”

The God Delusion artwork and writer, Sam Goldberg, and in the first pages of Goldberg’s 1957 essay ‘The Poet as Hero:

Some people will do anything to get to the top.

Set as a contemporary political thriller, Richard III tells the story of a man who manipulates, murders and murders his way to the top.

Seven, calculating and cruel, one of Shakespeare’s greatest villains.

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MTC Theatre

BOOK NOW
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With Ewen Leslie

MTC is a department of the University of Melbourne

Life inside the Ghetto

By William Shakespeare

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**Lab-based nursing PhD – a Melbourne First**

**Zoe Nikakis talks to Fiona Newall about combining clinical nursing work with laboratory-based research.**

Professor Lynne Seelos – the first female president of the Royal Society of Victoria since its foundation in 1854

**Time for change**

Women have long been active participants in the Royal Society of Victoria and Professor Lynne Seelos has been elected its first female president. Zoe Nikakis reports.

**Feeding Billions**

Food staples with low concentrations of micronutrients cause chronic nutritional problems for people in many areas of the world. Erin Wilson reports on research into the development of new cereal varieties which can provide essential micronutrients that are often lacking in human diets.

**Lab-based nursing PhD – a Melbourne First**

**Zoe Nikakis talks to Fiona Newall about combining clinical nursing work with laboratory-based research.**

Fiona Newall has created history at the University of Melbourne. Last year she became the first person to graduate from the University with a laboratory-based Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Nursing.

Dr Newall chose to undertake her PhD at the University of Melbourne because, after completing her Master of Nursing (Research) here in 2005, she understood the wide range of opportunities and support networks available to researchers. Higher Degree (RD) students in the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences (MDHS).

Her Masters degree was focused on patient care, so moving into a laboratory based research PhD was a big step, says Dr Newall. “It was certainly challenging, but at the University there was support for me to negotiate it successfully.”

Her PhD looked at whether children are more prone to bleeding than adults and at how Heparin works and how it is managed in children, she explains.

“My research provided information that can inform and change clinical practice to provide the safest, most effective treatment for children, improving outcomes for the patients with whom I work.”

Dr Newall found that the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences’ close ties with hospital research groups and clinicians – in the case at the Royal Children’s Hospital – allowed her to continue both her clinical appointment at the Royal Children’s Hospital and her research work.

She combined her clinical work with two days research each week, working closely with the current Head of Department and Stevenson Chair of Paediatrics, Professor Paul Monagle.

Dr Newall says that she finds intervening in so many different fields intellectually stimulating.

And though Dr Newall is the first Melbourne University student to graduate with a laboratory-based PhD, she certainly isn’t the last! She explains:

“I was very fortunate in having a very good support team of supervisors, as well as the support of a very good PhD environment and facilities. The School of Nursing at the University of Melbourne is well known for its very high research output, and the chance to be involved in that was very attractive to me.”

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elite athletes of a different kind will represent Australia and the University of Melbourne at the World University Orienteering Championships this July, reports Genevieve Costigan.

“Orienteering is a combination of running, combining fast decision-making and route-finding skills,” Costigan explains. “The majority of the 400 participants, who are divided into cohorts, will compete in different categories, ranging from sprint to relay races. The sport requires participants to navigate using a map and compass, and the aim is to complete the course as quickly as possible.”

The Championships will involve a long distance race across technical terrain, a sprint race on flat terrain, and orienteering in urban areas. Participants will also be tested on their ability to navigate and make decisions quickly.

The Championships will be held in Melbourne and the University of Melbourne has provided support for the students involved. “The University of Melbourne values the opportunities it provides to students to pursue their interests and passions,” Costigan says. “We are proud to have supported these students on their journey and wish them all the best in their upcoming events.”

Student performers are throwing their bodies and minds into a multi-dimensional performance of Busclesque and Butoh in a new project called ‘Busclesque’. The project is led by Yumi Umiumare, University of Melbourne student and Melbourne’s current ‘Busclesque’ (a word that literally translates as a mixture of Burlesque and Butoh) artist. Yumi has emerged as a reaction to more conformist and traditional dance styles, and she calls her fellow cast members “Butches in physical theatre, and a lot of us trained in classical ballet and contemporary dance as well as physical education in Japan. She says that ‘Busclesque’ attempts to explore the most fundamental elements of physical and psychological existence by proposing grotesque, absurd and surreal images to the audience.”

Student performer Danielle Asaki, who is doing a year’s double degree in Arts and Music, is a student of student, theatre, having been heavily involved with musical theatre and other shows on and off-campus.

Majoring in classical voice and contemporary dance, Danielle says that performers in this show don’t really have one “role”. “The actors are all equal in this show, no one is really cast as the ‘lead’, everyone has an equal part on stage, and in the designing and collaborating,” she says. “During the last few rehearsals we’ve been sending our own materials and workshop pieces and shaping the show. We gave ourselves characters and have been exploring them. This essence of actor to audience interaction (confronting the audience and breaking down the fourth wall, so to say) is an exciting process to be a part of with the audience.”

For more information on the busclesque performance, please visit the Production Information Page on the University of Melbourne’s website.

Well orientated

Alden Prendergast

Alden Prendergast is a student at the University of Melbourne. Elite athletes of a different kind will represent Australia and the University of Melbourne at the World University Orienteering Championships this July, reports David Scott.

two orienteers are set to become the latest University of Melbourne students to compete at the World University Orienteering Championships.

Mr Prendergast, who will compete in both the middle and sprint distances of the event, says that he has been training for the Championships for the past 12 months. “I’ve been running out and taking umpire in on his own for quite a long time,” he says.

“So my parents were orienteering before I was born, and I’ve been doing it since I was old enough to wear a map, but I really began to enjoy it when I got to high school and was given the opportunity to

o that.[1]”

he anti-establishment ethos of the Japanese art form Butch and the descendence of Utamaro era burlesque and kabuki meet in a new project called ‘Busclesque’. The project is led by Yumi Umiumare, University of Melbourne student and Melbourne’s current ‘Busclesque’ artist. Yumi has emerged as a reaction to more conformist and traditional dance styles, and she calls her fellow cast members “Butches in physical theatre, and a lot of us trained in classical ballet and contemporary dance as well as physical education in Japan. She says that ‘Busclesque’ attempts to explore the most fundamental elements of physical and psychological existence by proposing grotesque, absurd and surreal images to the audience.”

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May Timetable

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CONCERTS

MELBOURNE CHAMBER CHOIR: THE CHAPPEL AND ME TIMES合资

PERFORMANCES

TUESDAY 11 MAY

MELBOURNE BOOK WEEK COMMISSION: "Is Art a Gendered Thing?"

TUESDAY 20 MAY


MONDAY 24 MAY

THE BROWN'S ROOF NATURE AND THE ARTIST: "Endangered Species - Endangered Art"