

COURSE SYNOPSIS

Session 4 Aug 17th – Sept 14th

9.30- 11.00 Art Technique - Drawing in Colour - Marilyn Fahie

Line and coloured pencil- the two go together beautifully!

You'll be shown basic drawing technique and ways to apply and blend colours to give your drawings depth. The addition of pen line defines and brightens. This course will accommodate beginners as well as the more experienced artists.

Materials for coloured pencil course:

Artline drawing system pens number 5 and 8.

Battery eraser. See Lucky Charm news agency in Rocky city or Sound Business Equipment in Dixon Road, Red Dot also have them at around \$10.00.

Kmart stock a visual diary 60 pages for \$4.00.

Set of 24 coloured Pencils Monte Marte or Fabre Castell or Crayola are fine, also one each HB and 2B graphite pencils, and a 30cm ruler.

You need a pencil sharpener, white eraser, a pack of blending sticks (tortillons or stumps).

Take the time to see what's on offer at cheap retailers such as The Reject shop or Red Dot.

11.30 – 1.00 Sculpture through the Ages (Pt 1)- Carl Altmann

We are surrounded by three dimensional objects which are not always seen as works of Art, namely sculpture. This series of lectures which is for one five week session will cover the history of sculpture from the Egyptians up to and including the works of the Renaissance. After the sturdy works by the Egyptians we turn to the Greeks with their brilliant advances, followed by the sterling work of the Romans who believed in virtu meaning truth.

From the Romans it is easy to move on to the incredible works of the Renaissance which followed the Gothic period, which the French regarded as the true Renaissance. Each of these periods advanced the developments in Art after learning from what went before. These periods produced many examples some of which are still being found on the ocean floor. I hope it touches some of your favourite pieces. There is only one way to find out.

1.30 – 3.00 Forensic Identification - Dr. Bob Mead

The term "Identification" has many connotations in forensic science. It can refer to the identification of human remains; identification of cause of death; identification of an offender; the identification of the parents of a child abandoned at birth or the identification of the birth name of a stolen child who was raised in another family. In this series we will illustrate each of these meanings by exploring a range of fascinating cases.

Identification of Human Remains: We will update the Somerton Man investigation, and also see how the new approach of forensic genealogy enabled a young woman, who drowned in a pool in 1966, to be identified fifty-four years after her death.

Many will have heard my presentation entitled the "Body in the Bag" but how do you go about identification if all you have are a few scattered bones including only part of the skull? We will eventually solve such a case without having to revert to DNA analysis.

Identification of Stolen or Abandoned Children: We will explore the intertwined cases of a stolen child and an abandoned child who each grew up mistakenly believing their "parents" were their biological kin. Though forensic genealogy eventually resolved the biological questions, the sociological implications were even more complex.

Identification of Cause of Death: We will revive a famous Australian case, long believed to be a double homicide, and re-investigate the cause of death.