

Huge funding boost for vital research projects

BY MELANIE GARDNER

Monash University has received a massive funding boost for vital research projects.

The Federal Government has allocated nearly \$30 million to programs that Monash is undertaking with other research institutes and commercial organisations, while the Wellcome Trust last month announced a \$6 million donation for biomedical research.

The Monash programs were three of only 15 projects to be granted funding through the government's \$150 million Major National Research Facilities (MNRF) program.

The Federal Minister for Industry, Science and Resources, Senator Nick Minchin, said the funding would help provide Australia with the scientific infrastructure to build leading-edge research facilities.

The three successful Monash programs are:

The National Centre for Advanced Cell Engineering: \$5.5 million.

Based at Monash, the facility will supply academic and commercial research centres, nationally and internationally, with human stem cells for use in research. The centre involves researchers from the Monash Institute of Reproduction and Development and the university's Science and Engineering faculties, a cell biology group at Adelaide University, and two linked commercial organisations, BresaGen Ltd and ES Cell International.

The National Neuroscience Facility, a consortium venture with Monash University a key stakeholder: \$18 million.

Arising from the success of Neurosciences Victoria, of which Monash University is a founding member, the National Neuroscience Facility will become the preferred location for discovery and clinical product development by leading pharmaceutical compa-

nies. This globally competitive national neuroscience cluster will be achieved through co-location of platform technologies and scientific/technical expertise at Clayton (Monash University) and Parkville (Melbourne University).

The Australian Computational Earth Systems Simulator (ACCESS): \$4.8 million.

Monash's Australian Crustal Research Centre (ACRC) plays an integral role with ACCESS through its link with the Victorian partnership for Advanced Computing. The Queensland-based ACCESS Virtual Earth simulation laboratory harnesses the power of supercomputing to look into earth systems.

Also last month, the US research funding body, the National Institutes of Health, announced that Monash was one of 10 on a register of institutions worldwide that met the US guidelines to supply human embryonic stem cells for research.

The NIH will soon publish its official Human Embryonic Cell Registry, a list of those institutions through which interested researchers must apply to gain access to US public funds of \$480 million, recently announced by US President George W. Bush.

Professor Malcolm Horne, of the Centre for Neurosciences at Monash, said the National Neuroscience Facility funding would provide research for the discovery and development of potential therapies or drugs to treat neurological and psychiatric diseases, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, dementia, schizophrenia and brain damage from trauma and stroke.

"This new funding will make the facility the hub of expertise for the Asia Pacific region and will be competitive on a world scale," he said.

Associate Professor William Hart, CEO of Neurosciences Victoria, said that in supporting the Neurosciences Victoria model and using it to create the

National Neuroscience Facility, the MNRF have particularly recognised and rewarded the excellence of the neuroscience research carried out in the member institutions, including Monash.

"The fact that our major international sponsor – the German pharmaceutical company Schering AG – will be funding several projects at Monash is testimony to this university's international standing," he said.

Dr Mary Phillips, the international program manager of the Wellcome Trust, which supports global biomedical research, announced the \$6 million donation to Monash University.

The funds will be used for a range of new equipment and facilities for ongoing projects, including a molecular and cellular rheology laboratory, a microscopy and imaging research facility, a 'mouseworks', a real-time PCR analysis system, a spectral confocal system, a mass spectrometry facility and a DNA-sequencing facility.



Kids' stuff: Ms Kirsten Ellis demonstrates the new CD-ROM designed especially for the under-fours. Picture: MAURICE GRANT-DREW

Children click onto fun and games

BY JUNE YU

Does your child like popping balloons, colouring books, or singing 'Old Macdonald Had a Farm'?

Monash University researchers Ms Kirsten Ellis and Dr Kathy Blashki, from the Faculty of Information Technology, have developed an interactive multimedia product for children aged two to three which incorporates all these activities and more.

Ms Ellis said the School of Multimedia Systems CD-ROM, called *TVM*, features a television interface incorporating nine channels, a volume control and power switch.

"Metaphors are very important in designing interfaces for multimedia products aimed at young children as they can't read," she said.

"We selected a television metaphor because the television is already a familiar object to children."

She said children must click on a channel to access each activity and can find instructions by clicking on the friendly teddy.

The activities in *TVM* involve increasingly complex interactions with the mouse. At the lowest level, the balloon popping or peekaboo requires a child to move a mouse over an area

'Old Macdonald', felt pictures and the colouring book involve single mouse clicks, while the most advanced activities, such as a ball sort and shape sort, require a click to pick up an object and another click to put it down again.

"We haven't used the traditional double click and drag and drop interactions because they require a coordination level that most young children can't yet achieve," she said.

Ms Ellis said the aim of the product was to develop a child's independent interaction with the computer as soon as possible.

"When they first use the program, they sit on mum or dad's lap and get help with the mouse movement, but as soon as possible the children should be interacting on their own," she said.

"The teddy object then takes over the role of the parent as emotional support."

She said young children now saw computers as a normal part of their play environment.

"There has been some concern about whether developing computer skills is appropriate in young children, but as long as it's part of a balanced program it's not a problem," she said.

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It doesn't make census

By JUNE YU

The just-completed Australian census has been hailed as a vital tool in planning infrastructure and social policy across the nation.

But Dr Bob Birrell, director of Monash University's Centre of Population and Urban Research, says some of the questions on the form had been changed from previous national surveys, limiting the value of answers for research purposes.

The census was delivered to every Australian household to be filled in on the night of 7 August.

Dr Birrell questioned the decision to drop the query that asks women how many children they have had.

"This is a source of concern for people trying to understand factors shaping birth rates," he said.

"Given that Australia's fertility rate has fallen in the past few years to well below replacement level, birth rates are a serious public issue."

Dr Birrell said the census would show how many children were in the household – but this gave an incomplete picture as some children might no longer live at home.

"We need all the information we can get about the social factors shaping high and low fertility rates in women, and the absence of this question impacts on this research," he said.

"For example, we can't make comparisons between the birth rates of women with higher degrees and those without tertiary education."

Dr Birrell said the question about parents' place of birth had been replaced by the less specific query on ancestry, which was last used in the 1986 census.

This would restrict studies and research that explored social and economic outcomes for second-generation Australians, he said.

"The ancestry question is a dubious one that has not been filled in well in the past. It's highly problematic for people who have been here for several generations."

"There's a lot of intermixing of races in Australia and very high rates of inter-marriage for almost all European migrant people, except perhaps for Greeks."

"Some of these people are anxious to highlight their ethnic heritage, and other people who don't like to be labelled would prefer to be known simply as Australian."

He said past experience showed people simply wrote 'Australian' in response to questions about ancestry, regardless of where their forebears originated.



Just in time: Babies born on census day were included in the count. Picture: AAP

A genetic revolution

By MARY VISCOVICH

John Monash was the dux of Scotch College 120 years ago and became the namesake for the university, but the links between the two institutions don't end there.

In a dual celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Scotch College and Monash University's 40th year, renowned scientist Sir Gustav Nossal AC, CBE will deliver the annual Sir John Monash lecture on 11 September.

The lecture, titled 'The impact of the genetic revolution on Australian biotechnology', will discuss how world scientists continue to make staggering progress in the battle

against cancers and infectious diseases.

Guests will also hear how Australian scientists continue to fight above their weight in their contribution, often leading the way in genetic research, which is playing a critical role in disease and cancer prevention.

Sir Gustav's entertaining and informative style guarantees an interesting evening for science and medical students, academics, community groups and those with an interest in the subject.

The lecture, to be held at the Robert Blackwood Concert Hall, will commence at 7.30 pm (refreshments from 7 pm). Admission is free.

New Chair honours nursing hero

By MARY VISCOVICH

The official launch of a new appeal last month has led to a significant boost in public support for the recently established Vivian Bullwinkel Chair in Palliative Care at Monash University.

At a moving ceremony at Melbourne's Shrine of Remembrance, chair of the Australian Services Nurses National Memorial Fund Ms Ita Buttrose and Victorian president of the RSL Mr Bruce Ruxton launched the appeal to honour the memory of the heroic wartime nurse.

Sister Bullwinkel, best known as a leader of female PoWs, survived three years of captivity under the Japanese during World War II. She was the sole survivor among 22 nurses gunned down in the shallows of Banka Island in 1942 after a ship evacuating them from Singapore sank.

Vice-chancellor Professor David Robinson said Monash was honoured to play a role in establishing the Vivian Bullwinkel Professorship, which would enhance the status, research capabilities and practice of palliative care nursing, both nationally and internationally.

"The appeal in support of the Vivian Bullwinkel Chair in Palliative Care is a tangible way in which the broader community can honour the memory of a great Australian," Professor Robinson said.

The innovative research and teaching position is being set up through Monash's School of Nursing in collaboration with the Peninsula Hospice Service and the Royal District Nursing Service.

An estimated \$250,000 a year is required for the Vivian Bullwinkel Chair. While the three institutions have already made financial contributions,

support from corporate partners and individuals is needed.

In launching the appeal, Ms Buttrose said it was fitting that "this remarkable woman" should be honoured with a living memorial.

"This significant combined effort in education and research provides an important opportunity for the development of palliative care practice in Australia," Ms Buttrose said. "It will also emphasise the valuable contribution nurses make, especially in the care and treatment of the terminally ill."

Coordinator of Development at Monash Ms Sara Kelly said it was encouraging that donations had increased since the launch.

"People have been inspired by Vivian's exemplary life and the idea of contributing to the improvement of palliative care in Australia," Ms Kelly said.

According to School of Nursing head Associate Professor Tony Barnett, Sister Bullwinkel's dedication epitomised the type of person who should fill the Chair.

"On her return to Australia after the war, Vivian Bullwinkel continued to dedicate her life to comfort the sick and dying," he said.

"It is therefore fitting that the Vivian Bullwinkel Chair in Palliative Care will focus on the needs of the dying and exploring ways their lives can be made more comfortable."

Also speaking at the launch, Mr Ruxton thanked Monash University for its role in establishing the Chair.

"It is truly a living memorial to Vivian Bullwinkel. I commend the appeal and hope the RSL will be able to help in a very tangible way," he said.

For further information, please contact Mr David Ward, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences on +61 3 9905 5971.



Fitting tribute: (From left) Vivian Bullwinkel's nephew Mr John Bullwinkel, Victorian president of the RSL Mr Bruce Ruxton, Ms Ita Buttrose, and Monash vice-chancellor Professor David Robinson. (Above) Sr Vivian Bullwinkel. Main picture: ANDREW WHITE



A new innings for Monash

By ALLISON HARDING

Cricket players for Monash University will have a direct path into the Australian Test side following the merger of the university's club with Victorian Premier side Hawthorn-Waverley.

Monash last month announced the merger of its team with Victorian Premier Cricket club Hawthorn-Waverley. The new cricket club is named the Hawthorn-Monash University Cricket Club.

The Australian side draws cricketers from state teams, which select players from Premier Cricket teams.

Members of the newly formed club will have access to educational programs and a range of high-quality sporting facilities, while the merger means the university continues to extend its teaching and research expertise into the sporting arena.

Monash University vice-chancellor Professor David Robinson welcomed the merger and said it was a further example of Monash creating tangible opportunities for its current and prospective students.

"The merger and formation of the Hawthorn-Monash University Cricket Club highlights Monash's ongoing

commitment in being actively engaged in the communities surrounding its campuses," Professor Robinson said.

"The merger provides further opportunities for students who play cricket and who have decided to study at Monash."

The president of the new club, Mr Graham Christie, said the merger was a positive for both parties, with young cricketers in the region around Monash Clayton among the biggest winners.

"Players will have greater access to modern training venues at the Clayton campus, including medical services, aquatic facilities, a fitness centre, sports stadiums and of course cricket training facilities."

The president of the Victorian Cricket Association, Mr Bob Merriman, said the organisation was also confident that the development of cricket in the region would benefit greatly from the merger.

"The merger will create enormous opportunities for cricket in this growth area of Melbourne – we're excited by the initiative shown by Hawthorn-Waverley and Monash University and congratulate them on forming what should be an extremely successful venture."

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Migrant women face job barriers: study

BY KAY ANSELL

Job applicants expect to be assessed on their professional qualifications when applying for senior roles.

But new Monash University research is showing that for migrant women, accent and skin colour can be key factors in deciding how far or fast their careers progress.

The doctoral research by Ms Nasreen Sultana was supervised by Dr Charmine Härtel, associate professor of human resources management. Their work raises questions about Australia's national identity, suggesting that despite Australia's multicultural mix, the Aussie ethos of a 'fair go' doesn't always apply if employers identify you as an outsider.

The aim of the study was to examine both career barriers and boosts that affect the advancement into management roles of Australian-born and

migrant women as well as white and non-white women.

The research covered three states and surveyed 1106 migrant and Australian-born women who aspired to or worked in management positions. The respondents were from a wide range of industries, in positions from chief executive officers down.

Statistical analysis of the results found that even when respondents spoke English well, accent and skin colour were significant predictors of job status, after adjusting for variables such as age, English communications skills and education.

Accent affected access to opportunities to move into management for 53 per cent of first-generation migrants, 28 per cent of second-generation migrants and 16 per cent of Australian-born women surveyed.

Overall, both first-generation migrants and non-whites achieved

lower job status than did second-generation migrants, whites and Australian-born women, Dr Härtel says.

The results suggest a wealth of untapped talent in a country in which one in five women are migrants.

Among the study's findings was that training was a key factor in improving promotional opportunities, but access to training was often based on job tenure – to the detriment of migrant women. The study suggests removing links between tenure and training.

Organisations need to monitor their recruitment and promotion procedures, she says, to ensure irrelevant factors are not barring migrants from management roles.

In the next phase, focus groups will be conducted involving migrant men and women workers. Those interested in taking part can contact Dr Härtel at charmine.hartel@buseco.monash.edu.au or on +61 3 9903 2674.



Discrimination: Migrant women can face career barriers. Picture: IMAGEBANK

Playground designers need to go back to school

BY DEREK BROWN

Inner-city schoolyards with asphalt grounds and regimented play equipment are restricting children's intellectual development, claims new research by a Monash University academic.

Presenting a research paper on children's environments at a recent conference for the Australian Science Education Research Association (ASERA), Dr Karen Malone, from the Faculty of Education, said school grounds often hampered children's natural urge to explore and learn about the world through play.

"When children play, they are undertaking self-directed learning. They need to explore and experience the world first-hand in order to develop their ability for cognitive play and outdoor learning," she said.

"But when you take away the opportunity for this kind of interaction by creating dull or sparse schoolyards, curiosity is diminished, and the playground is transformed into a place where students run around to let off steam before the 'real' learning takes place."



Slugs and snails: Children have a natural urge to explore.

Dr Malone claims outdoor learning is vital for the expansion of children's ability to relate to their environment, make use of natural resources and have a strong sense of belonging – all elements of environmental cognition.

"When children have stimulating surroundings to play in, they spontaneously ask questions and want to learn about their environment. This provides a stimulus for more formal education," she said.

According to Dr Malone, the types of school playgrounds that are most conducive to outdoor learning have a diverse range of areas from grass ovals and sandpits, to groves of trees and hidden corners.

"Children need green spaces to run in, trees to climb, tunnels to hide in, sand to pile up, and loose objects like bark and leaves to pick up and hold," she said.

She believes the trend of discouraging children from interacting with the environment has been influenced by a number of issues, including more dangers outside the home and increasing reliance on technology.

In one school Dr Malone visited, the teacher was presenting a lesson on life cycles, encouraging students to use the internet to look for examples.

"The teacher was using the internet as a tool when, in a tree at the back of the school ground, there was a bird with a nest full of young chicks – the perfect example of a life cycle in nature," she said.

Dr Malone's presentation is based on research for the Australian Research Council-funded project Children's Environments. The project is run by Dr Malone with Dr Paul Tranter, a senior lecturer from the University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra.

Smokers' babies harder to rouse: new report

BY BRIAN DIAMOND

The babies of smoking mothers may have a reduced ability to wake up in life-threatening situations, making them more susceptible to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), Monash University research has revealed.

Although putting a baby to sleep on its back is the recommended position to minimise the risk of SIDS, the study showed that the babies of mothers who smoked while pregnant were harder to wake in that position and at the ages when SIDS is most likely to strike.

Dr Rosemary Horne, senior research fellow in the Department of Paediatrics, said studies had already shown the major risk factor for SIDS was placing babies on their stomachs, which made them three times more difficult to arouse than if they were sleeping on their backs.

"What we found is that when the babies of smoking mothers were sleep-

ing on their backs, they were as difficult to arouse as if they were sleeping on their tummies," Dr Horne said.

The latest figures available show that the 'Reducing the Risks' public education program has seen the number of babies dying in Australia from SIDS drop from 500 in 1990 to 117 in 1999. The focus of this campaign has been on sleeping position, keeping the baby's face uncovered, and parental smoking.

"Parents have got the message not to put their babies on their stomachs to sleep," Dr Horne said. "Maternal smoking is now the most important risk factor for SIDS."

Dr Horne said the 24 babies of both smoking and non-smoking mothers who took part in the study were all healthy full-term babies without any other risk factors.

The study measured a baby's arousal response to a mild irritant – a puff of air into the nostrils – in both active sleep and quiet sleep when the infant

slept both prone (on the stomach) and supine (on the back). Arousal thresholds were calculated by progressively increasing the air-jet pressure into the nostrils until the infant aroused.

Infants who had succumbed to SIDS were, in most cases, found with their faces covered either by bedding or facedown into the mattress, Dr Horne said.

"If a baby did get itself into such a situation, the amount of oxygen it had available to breathe would go down. Theoretically, the baby should arouse from sleep and move away from the dangerous situation," she said.

"The message from the study is quite clear that maternal smoking has long-term effects on the arousability from sleep of an infant."

The project was a joint study by Monash's Department of Paediatrics and Ritchie Centre for Baby Health Research and the Women's and Children's Health Care Network. It was supported by SIDS Australia and SIDAassist.

BRIEFS

Top father

Professor David de Kretser, director of Monash University's Institute of Reproduction and Development, has become Victoria's Father of the Year.

Fertility expert and father of four, Professor de Kretser compared the thrill of winning the award with the wonderful moment when he became a father for the first time 38 years ago.

Professor de Kretser, who has helped many men become fathers over the years, said infertile couples faced heavy community pressures to have babies and that men in particular deserved support and understanding.

Postgraduate expo

The Monash University Postgraduate Information Expo will be held on Tuesday 16 October from 12 noon until 7.30 pm in the Swanston Hall of Melbourne Town Hall.

The event is aimed at providing graduates or professionals (with or without a degree) with information on the many postgraduate research opportunities and courses that Monash has to offer. Course advisers from each faculty will be on hand to answer questions.

Subject areas to be covered include arts, education, engineering, law, business and economics, information technology and science. Study can be on campus, by flexible learning or by off-campus distributed learning.

For more information, call +61 3 9905 3087 or email postgraduate@adm.monash.edu.au or visit www.monash.edu.au

Good sports!

Monash University students achieved a magnificent sporting victory by winning the Southern University Games, held in Bendigo in July. An exciting finale saw Monash sports teams overtake close rivals, the University of Melbourne.

Around 1800 athletes from 15 universities across Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia took part in the games, which serve as a feeder to the Australian University Games that will be staged in Sydney during September.

Holiday care program

Monash's Family and Child Care Service is running a vacation care program in the upcoming school holidays.

The program, which runs from 24 September to 5 October, is open to staff, students and the public. It offers a safe, friendly and innovative program for children aged from five to 12 years and is designed to provide a range of activities, both recreational and educational.

A new element to the program is an outdoor recreation program for 10 to 14-year-olds. This will include non-competitive and skills-based activities such as hockey, basketball, football and soccer.

The program will be held at the Krongold Centre, which is part of the Faculty of Education, and at the Sports and Recreation Centre on the university's Clayton campus.

For more information, contact +61 3 9905 3156.

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Untapped India a 'sleeping giant': Monash Asia Institute

By MELANIE GARDNER

Australian businesses are ignoring a huge untapped market in India at their peril, warns the interim director of the Monash Asia Institute.

Associate Professor Marika Vicziany, a specialist in Indian affairs, said it was crucial for Australian businesses to make the most of the emerging opportunities.

Dr Vicziany has just completed a chapter in a major report commissioned by the East Asia Analytical Unit (EAAU) of the Federal Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The report was commissioned to make a detailed assessment of the Indian economy and to summarise the current situation, a decade after the start of economic reform. All sectors of the economy have been examined, including agriculture, industry and information technology.

The final report, to be launched later this year, will be an invaluable reference source for Australian companies considering expanding into this part of the world.

In her report, Dr Vicziany analyses the international contribution of India's emerging IT industry and argues for the speedy development of a bilateral relationship between Australia and India in order to reap mutual rewards.

"India is still the sleeping giant of Asia - and Australian companies need

to take advantage of this," Professor Vicziany said.

"Most people are unaware that India has a thriving IT industry, particularly in the area of customised software. This sector has grown up in the last six years with an annual compound growth rate of more than 50 per cent. India is now a global player in the IT software area and dominates particular services such as those supplied by call and transcription centres.

"Australian companies, unlike US and European firms, are less inclined to develop strategic partnerships with Indian firms. As a result, they are missing out on the development of commercial opportunities in third markets, such as those in Africa - Indo-Australian IT collaboration could expand mutually important markets such as these."

Dr Vicziany said that despite the enormous poverty and illiteracy among India's 1.2 billion people, there are many highly educated people working in the IT sector.

"This has created a technological enclave in India: high levels of IT excellence remain immersed in a sea of mass deprivation," she said.

"However, Indian IT companies are now also looking at the rural poor and the future mass market for the IT industry, and this has compelled Indian IT firms to search for IT solutions to mass poverty. Again, this represents a big opportunity for Indo-Australian collaboration, provided Australian IT

firms are willing to take a longer-term perspective of the business opportunities in India."

The EAAU's primary brief is to report on the East Asian economies. While this does not typically include India, lobbying by Australian academics in the early 1990s led to the EAAU producing its first report on the Indian economy in 1994.

"The new report is an update of this earlier study," Professor Vicziany said. "It is a very timely report, because since 1994 the world has noticed the capacities of Indian industry."

"One sign of the changing times is the sudden appearance of Indian IT firms in Australia and the development by some Australian IT companies of an off-shore presence in India. The bilateral relationship remains small in volume terms, but the potential is enormous."

The Monash Asia Institute was established in 1988 to study Asian economies, cultures and languages and represents the Asian expertise of the university's 10 faculties. It incorporates a number of research centres, including the National Centre for South Asian Studies, and undertakes research consultancies.

The institute also has one of the largest databases on Asian expertise in Australia, including 462 Monash academics and general staff who have an in-depth engagement with Asia and can provide advice and assistance to Australian business and governments.

Teacher of the year

By MELANIE GARDNER

They say you never forget a good teacher - so Ms Kerry Howard's pupils should remember her for a lifetime.

Ms Howard, from Ballarat Secondary College, was named Secondary School Teacher of the Year at the Monash University/Herald Sun Teacher of the Year Awards held in Melbourne last month.

Ms Howard, who spent 20 years teaching psychology and society and the environment, re-trained five years ago and now teaches IT, encouraging students and teachers to work on internet-based projects.

"I work with a fantastic group of people. Teachers are doing what they love and this award is something which recognises that what we do is significant," she said.

Jointly sponsored by Monash and the Herald Sun, the awards recognise and reward outstanding teachers for their skill and commitment and acknowledge innovative, excellent and effective teaching methods, as well as teachers who help raise educational standards to an international level.

Monash deputy vice-chancellor (Academic and Planning) Professor Alan Lindsay said the university was proud to play a part in cultivating excellence within the teaching profession and in fostering a commitment to innovative, progressive and challenging teaching methods.

"Only genuinely committed teachers can inspire and challenge young people for life in tomorrow's world," he said.

Monash University, which was instrumental in establishing the



Ms Kerry Howard.

awards eight years ago, is at the forefront of teacher education.

About 400 people attended the awards ceremony, which was held at Melbourne's Park Hyatt Hotel. Seven awards, decided from more than a hundred nominations, were presented. The other prizewinners were:

Primary Teacher of the Year - Bev Kane, Churchill Primary School, Gippsland;

Primary Teacher of the Year (Team) - Yawarra Primary School, Boronia;

Novice Teacher of the Year (Primary) - Kim Beattie, Ferntree Gully North Primary School;

Novice Teacher of the Year (Secondary) - Rose Iser, Galvin Park Secondary College, Werribee;

Graduate Teacher of the Year (Primary) - Melanie McLennan, Albert Park Primary School;

Graduate Teacher of the Year (Secondary) - Michelle Battersby, Horsham College.

Open days across the world



About 40,000 prospective students and their families flooded into Monash University's six Victorian campuses for Open Day, held over the weekend of 4 and 5 August.

The event was judged an overwhelming success, with an enormous breadth of activities on show including information sessions, displays and demonstrations.

Visitors were able to test drive a racing car, watch the medical response to a simulated heart failure in an emergency room, use interactive animation and 3D computer programs, and see drama students rehearsing a new production.

Vice-chancellor Professor David Robinson said Monash Open Day was one of the most important events in the university calendar.

Meanwhile, Monash's gates in Roodepoort, South Africa were also opened last month for the campus's second Open Day.

Staff from Student Services welcomed prospective students, and current students led tours around the campus.

The South Africa campus, 20 km northwest of Johannesburg, is registered as a private higher education institution by the South African Department of Education. Monash South Africa offers undergraduate courses in arts, business and commerce, and information technology.

Above: Student Ms Nadine Filc does a health check at Peninsula's Open Day. Picture: MAURICE GRANT-DREW. Left: Monash South Africa students ready to welcome visitors to their campus.



Schools



Experience Monash Peninsula

A one-day school holiday program for Year 10 students is being held at Monash's Peninsula campus on Thursday 27 September.

The program will include hands-on activities in the courses available at the campus, including arts, business and economics, education, information technology and nursing.

Library activities and tours by current students will provide a general introduction to university life. Lunch will be included. For more information, contact Ms Julie Ryan on + 61 3 9904 4015.

'Women are IT' Careers Expo at Clayton campus

IT careers offer exciting opportunities, the chance to work anywhere in the world, scope for creativity, and the chance to shape the future. The expo demonstrates how IT is used in fashion, web design, video production, medical applications and many other fields. Use this opportunity to get girls excited about IT and open their minds to the possibilities of information technology.

The Careers Expo will take place at Monash University, Clayton campus on Monday and Tuesday, 22 and 23 October from 9.30 am to 2.30 pm.

For a registration form and details of the program and speakers, visit www.gogirlgoforit.org.

VTAC Guide amendments

The VTAC closing date for undergraduate applications is fast approaching. Prospective students and teachers should be aware of the following amendments to the VTAC Guide.

Arts/Computer Science (Clayton campus)

The Mathematical Methods prerequisite was omitted. Prerequisites should read: Units 3 and 4 - a study score of at least 25 in English (any) and a study score of at least 20 in Mathematical Methods and a study score of at least 20 in any two other VCE studies.

Arts/Information Management and Systems (Clayton campus)

A mathematics prerequisite was listed, which is not required. Prerequisites should read: Units 3 and 4 - a study score of at least 25 in English (any) and a study score of at least 20 in any other three VCE studies.

Making babies

INTERVIEW



Babies without men? The research of the Monash Institute of Reproduction and Development became world headlines at a recent conference in Lausanne, Switzerland. Research fellow at the institute **DR ORLY LACHAM-KAPLAN** answers questions about the controversial research.

BACKGROUND TO THE RESEARCH

The study, 'Fertilisation using cumulus cells as artificial gametes', presented at the annual meeting of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology, described how a cell, from either a male or female mouse, could be used to fertilise a mouse egg.

While the research has achieved fertilisation in the laboratory, it has not yet achieved implantation in a mother. Therefore, the research shows that eggs can be fertilised with cells from other parts of the body – not just sperm.

The research was offered as a way of overcoming male infertility in cases where men do not have sperm cells. Potentially, the research could one day allow babies to be conceived without fathers.

The study was supported financially for a year by a Monash IVF grant and academically by Professor Alan Trounson, deputy director of the Monash Institute of Reproduction and Development.

At what stage is the research?

The work is in its very early stages. I have been able to achieve fertilisation, limited embryo development to advance preimplantation stages in the laboratory, but as yet we have not reached the stage of implanting them in a mother and producing live mice.

We do not know if the technique is safe to use in humans. In order to identify whether those embryos are genetically normal and will lead to a healthy pup, we really need to transfer them to surrogate mothers.

There is still a very long way to go before these studies on the genetic normality of these embryos are undertaken, and then we will have to see if they will implant and develop into healthy pups. Only once all these factors have been investigated can we say if it can be used in humans.

What was the reaction of the media to your presentation?

Following my lecture, I was interviewed for the UK journal *New Scientist*, not anticipating the flurry of publicity the subject was about to receive.

Within two days, the BBC had picked up the story in the UK

and it snowballed from there. It seemed that every news agency, newspaper, radio and television station in Australia and around the world were talking about it. The phones did not stop ringing, from Europe, Asia, Africa and the USA, and my email was full of messages from all over the world.

I was very pleased with the reaction initially, but then it became a bit overwhelming. The media found me everywhere, anytime. For two weeks it was just incredible. I think after that I was ready to return to my anonymous persona.

Ethical questions have been raised about the research. What are your views?

Questions were fired at me, many suggesting the findings meant men were no longer required. But in my view, men are very much needed. The procedure, if it is ever used in humans, is invasive and I do not think that women will undergo 'egg pick-up' just to have a baby without a man. It is still easier and safer to have a child the old way.

Others suggested the research meant two gay women would be able to have their own biological children. This is theoretically possible and

personally I would not discriminate against it – rather, it is something that should be governed by the ethical and legal regulations of any country that has IVF clinics.

The research prompted some negative reactions, with people saying scientists should stop playing God. However, there were also positive reactions, mainly from couples who are looking forward to a treatment that would enable them to parent their biological children.

Everybody is entitled to his or her opinion; they are all right in a way. I tried to explain my research in the most informative way possible. I also believe that lack of understanding creates fear and hence negativity.

I was also criticised for not publishing the work (which, incidentally, has just been sent for publication in a scientific journal). I did not do this before the conference because the team and I had no idea of the likely reaction. It caught us all by surprise.

There were also allegations of conspiracy – claims that I presented the work to achieve personal and institutional publicity and that Monash University, MIRD and I made a lot of money. But the publicity was not intentional: we had not issued a press release before the conference. And money? Maybe the project raised the interest of some of investors, but so far not a cent has been forthcoming.

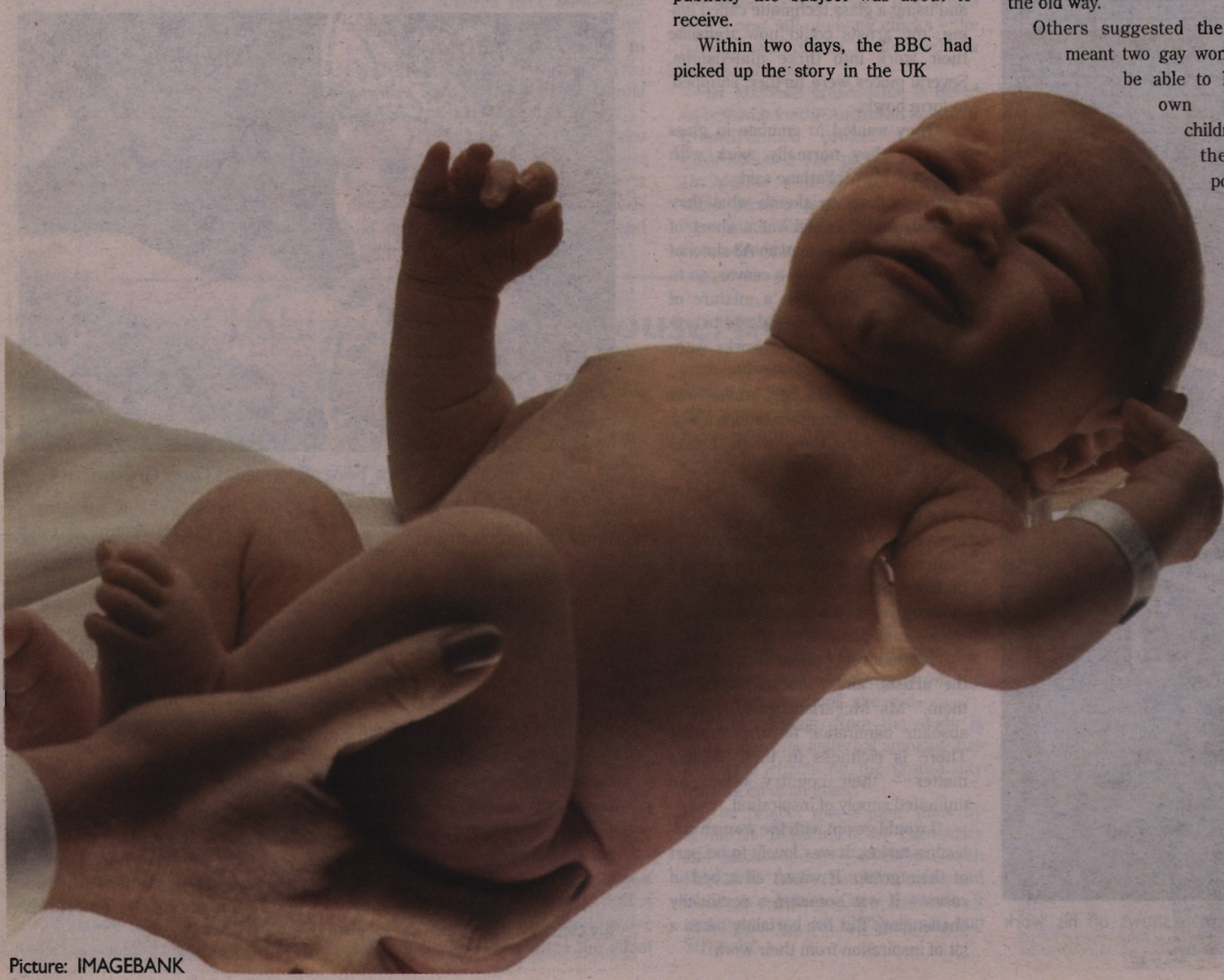
The research sparked concerns that a woman could conceive using her own cells in what amounts to a form of cloning. What do you think?

Revelations about the technique prompted questions about its similarity to cloning – but they are very different.

In cloning, the embryo will be genetically identical to the individual from which we obtained the cell. But the embryos produced by our research carry the genetic material from the mother (the egg) and from the individual from which the cell was taken. Therefore, it is similar to normal fertilisation where two individuals create the embryo.

Theoretically, if the cell was taken from the same female as the egg, then we can create a clone. I think this situation will have many developmental problems, some of which we face in cloning today. For clinical purposes, I would object to such use. Self-reproduction by this method, like reproductive cloning, is against my scientific and non-scientific beliefs.

■ Dr Orly Lacham-Kaplan is a research fellow at the Monash Institute of Reproduction and Development. Visit www.monashinstitute.org



Picture: IMAGEBANK

Monash student takes glass art to Australia's heart



Glass act: Ms Kristin McFarlane with local artist Ms Susie Bootja and her fused glass work depicting a waterhole.

BY JOHN CLARK

On the eastern fringe of the Great Sandy Desert lies the remote Aboriginal settlement of Balgo Hills.

The small community of 300 people, about 220 km south of Halls Creek, stands on the edge of an exquisite escarpment. Now, thanks to the work of a Monash University postgraduate student, it also stands on the threshold of an inspired venture that is fusing the art of two cultures. Literally.

Despite its isolation, Balgo Hills is home to a celebrated and prolific group of Aboriginal artists, the Warlayirti.

In late June this year, Faculty of Art and Design student Ms Kristin McFarlane flew into the community to set up and operate a glass studio, a late addition to the new Balgo Hills art and cultural centre.

Experienced in using kilns and warm-glass techniques (her own specialty is working type into glass), Ms McFarlane was on a month-long placement to share some of the skills she had learned in her postgraduate studies.

"I was told there wouldn't be much there, and there wasn't," Ms McFarlane said. "Just a custom-built

shed on a concrete slab. The kiln arrived the same day we did."

With the help of her industrial-designer fiancé, Ms McFarlane built all the furniture for the new studio. Crates that had once contained glass were used to make the frame for a large table. Packaging for a window frame made a serviceable top.

Within five days, the studio was finished and open for business.

Like many Aboriginal artists in the desert regions, the Warlayirti are dot painters. Though none of the artists, aged from 14 to 64, had worked with glass, they were enthusiastic about using a new medium for their traditional art form.

Under Ms McFarlane's guidance and using a glass technique called fusing, the artists could now translate their work into three dimensions. Several pieces were further 'slumped' to form bowls.

"They wanted to emulate in glass the way they normally work with acrylics," Ms McFarlane said.

"I got them to sketch what they wanted. And then I'd cut a sheet of glass to about the size of an A3 sheet of paper to form a base – a canvas, so to speak – and then glue a mixture of smaller pieces of glass and rod to create their designs. These works were then fired in the kiln."

Before long Ms McFarlane was running two or three workshops a day.

"There were days when I was knocking people back," she said.

The three-millimetre diameter glass rods used to form the dots proved more than popular, too. After a matter of days, more had to be ordered in from Sydney. They arrived, like most of the community's supplies, by weekly mail plane.

"It was a real honour to work with the artists, and I became close to them," Ms McFarlane said. "I have absolute admiration for their ability. There is richness in their subject matter – their country offers an unlimited supply of inspiration."

"I would go out with the women collecting tucker. It was lovely to be part of their group. It wasn't all a bed of roses – it was sometimes personally challenging. But I've certainly taken a lot of inspiration from their work."



Touch of glass: Local artist Mr Tjumbo Tjapanangka shows off his work depicting his country, Murrawa, and its richness.

ARTS SCENE

Fred Williams exhibition

The Australian landscape is on show in a new exhibition at the Art and Design Faculty Gallery at Monash's Caulfield campus.

The exhibition displays Fred Williams' (1859–1981) great love for the Australian landscape. His brilliance for painting Australian scenes has created arguably some of the most powerful and intuitively accurate images of the country. The works in the exhibition were selected by his widow, Lyn Williams, and include 17 landscape paintings spanning 22 years.

The exhibition will run until 22 September. For more information, contact the Gallery on + 61 3 9903 2882.

Indigenous explorers

A provocative exhibition that aims to dispel the wider community's stereotypes of Indigenous Australians is on display at the Monash University Museum of Art (MUMA) on the Clayton campus.

3SPACE: 21st Century Indigenous Explorers showcases the talents of Aboriginal artists Darryl Pitzner Milika, Mark Blackman and David Pearce, whose mix of media, painted and low-relief, cutting-edge works of art were first shown to critical acclaim at the national Aboriginal Cultural Institute – Tandanya during the Adelaide Festival in March 2000.

Through their exhibition, which runs until 29 September, the artists rerepresent history and assert Indigenous values and identity as they scrutinise the dark side of Australian history, satirising its cultural myths and sanitised versions of reality.

An Indigenous Events Day to launch the exhibition will be held on Wednesday 12 September. It includes an Indigenous welcome ceremony by Wurundjeri elder Joy Murphy, a performance by the Koori Youth Will Shake Spears group, and educational activities for primary school groups.

Bookings are essential. For information and to book, contact + 61 3 9905 4217 or + 61 3 9905 1632.

Second nature

The Monash University Museum of Art is staging *Second Nature*, an installation of video, sound, photography and décor by Ms Fiona Macdonald that reflects on the mediated nature of human experience within contemporary culture. Ms Macdonald is currently a research fellow in the Department of Visual Culture at Monash University.

The installation will be held in the project room from 4 to 29 September. For more information, contact the museum on + 61 3 9905 4217.

Research in new furniture

Third-year industrial design students studying furniture design are currently exhibiting selected works in the concourse of building G, Faculty of Art and Design, at Monash's Caulfield campus.

The students have created designs beyond models and mock-ups that represent a commercial but novel approach to the art form.

The exhibition, which runs until 12 September, was opened by industrial designer and director of Melbourne's Westspace Mr Brett Jones.

Mother Courage and Her Children

Bertolt Brecht's chronicle play of the Thirty Years' War is given resonance for today's world of continued global violence in this performance by graduating students from Monash's Department of Drama and Theatre Studies. The production will explore Brechtian theatre techniques and will be of interest to secondary and tertiary students.

A week of performances starting on 19 September will be held at the Monash Drama Theatre, and from there it will move to a location in the city. To book, contact Drama and Theatre Studies on + 61 3 9905 9135.

Safari suits Victorian students



'A Safari of Sundanese Culture' being performed at Carey Grammar in Kew. Picture: MAURICE GRANT-DREW

BY MARY VISCOVICH

School students across Victoria last month enjoyed a taste of Sundanese culture, brought to Melbourne by Monash University's School of Asian Languages and Studies in conjunction with the Indonesian Consulate General in Melbourne.

A performance group from Padjadjaran University in Indonesia performed 'A Safari of Sundanese Culture' in state and private schools across Victoria and at Monash's Gippsland and Clayton campuses.

The students not only enjoyed the colourful performances, but also

gained first-hand experience in performance, puppetry and dance.

The convenor of Indonesian in the School of Asian Languages and Studies, Mr Basoeke Koesasi, who coordinated the event, said Victorian students gave the visitors an enthusiastic welcome.

"Students were able to play with the puppets, wear the costumes and perform the dances," Mr Koesasi said. "This all helps bridge the cultural gaps between countries which are such near neighbours."

He said the dancers also raised the students' awareness of Indonesian language courses, particularly those at Monash.

New stroke drug minimises disability and brain damage

By DEREK BROWN

A drug discovered at Monash University that could potentially treat stroke survivors is now under development by UK-based biotechnology company DevCo.

The drug, known as AM-36, could minimise brain damage and physical impairment caused by strokes – Australia's leading cause of disability.

AM-36 was discovered by Monash pharmacologist Dr Jennifer Callaway, from the Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, and her colleagues, Professor Bevyn Jarrott, Professor Phil Beart and Professor Roy Jackson from the Department of Chemistry in the Faculty of Science in collaboration

with Melbourne-based biotechnology research and development company AMRAD Corporation Limited.

"It won't stop strokes from happening," Dr Callaway said. "But we are confident that it could stop much of the damage that occurs in the brain after a stroke – particularly if the drug is given within hours of the stroke occurring."

"At present, there is no clinically available drug that can reduce the amount of damage in stroke survivors – whether they are old or young. AM-36 could fill that gap and reduce the heavy and expensive burden of care placed on families and health care services," she said.

About 37,000 Australians and their families are affected by stroke each

year. Stroke most often occurs when a blood vessel in the brain becomes blocked. The blockage cuts off the vital supply of oxygen and nutrients to the brain, causing brain cells to die, which can lead to physical and mental problems.

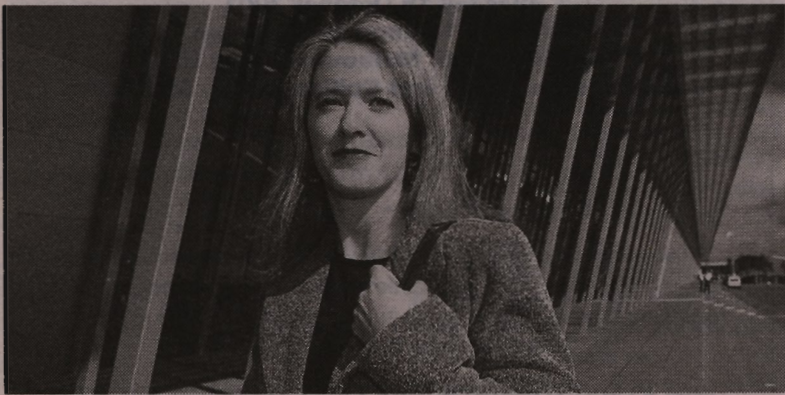
After a stroke, it is common for free radicals – products of normal cellular processes – to build up and cause brain damage, Dr Callaway explained.

"But if AM-36 can be administered, ideally within six hours of a stroke, we're optimistic that it could prevent much of that build-up, and rescue brain cells from the ensuing damage," she said.

Trials in rats reduced stroke brain damage by over 65 per cent, and the team believes the drug could be very effective in humans. DevCo are planning to take AM-36 into healthy volunteer studies within the next few months.

The research was conducted in collaboration with and financially supported by AMRAD Corporation and the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Dr Callaway made the announcement at the ScienceNOW! forum last month. ScienceNOW! is sponsored by the Victorian Department of State and Regional Development and the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Science and Resources.



Master stroke: Dr Jennifer Callaway outside the Melbourne Exhibition Centre. Picture: JOE MANN

34 years ago – 1967

Shortages in the Halls of Residence

Staff are asked to approach friends who may have spare rooms to help with an expected shortage of places in Halls of Residence by providing accommodation to students next year.

The Student Housing Office has provided guidelines outlining suitable charges and conditions for student accommodation.

Full board would be set at \$13 to \$14 per week, providing a student with breakfast and dinner each week day and three meals a day at weekends. Personal laundry and a cut lunch may or may not be provided.

■ *Monash University now offers a wide range of student accommodation options for each of its campuses, including assistance finding accommodation off-campus. There are five Halls of Residence as well as Normanby House and the South East Flats at Clayton, Frank Tate House at Caulfield, and residential units at the Berwick, Malaysia and Peninsula campuses. Students studying at the South Africa campus are given assistance finding suitable and safe accommodation.*

28 years ago – 1973

Indonesian music draws the people

After a month-long concert series, the Music department is halfway towards paying off its \$7000 Indonesian gamelan instrument.

40 YEARS 1961–2001

In 1961, 363 students arrived at a new university in Melbourne's south-east. Today, more than 44,000 people are studying at Monash University. We look back through the years.

The concert series, *The Ramayana in Java*, was held over several days and nights from October 1 to October 5. It attracted more than 2000 people.

It was the first performance in Australia of the *Ramayana*, an epic story that originated in Javanese folklore about 900 years ago.

Visiting Javanese music teacher Poedjono performed in the concert as the monkey general Hanuman (right). Poedjono has been teaching Monash students and staff to play gamelan instruments.

■ *A cultural group from Padjadjaran University in Indonesia performed 'A Safari of Sundanese Culture' in state and private schools across Victoria and at Monash's Gippsland and Clayton campuses in August this year. The group was sponsored by the university's School of Asian Languages and Studies and the Indonesian Consulate General in Melbourne. (see page 6).*

12 years ago – 1989

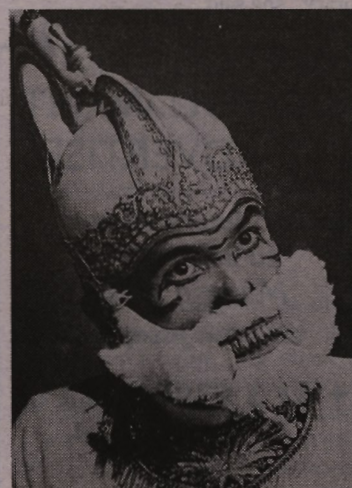
Monash University amalgamations

Monash University is set to grow after recent decisions of the councils of the university, the Chisholm Institute of Technology and the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Technology to amalgamate.

After July 1990, the university will consist of 10 faculties spread over three campuses in Caulfield, Clayton and Frankston, with a constituent university college in Gippsland which, among other things, will be responsible for distance education.

The enlarged Monash University will cater for more than 25,000 students and will have a budget approaching \$200 million a year.

■ *Monash now has eight campuses – six in Victoria, one in Malaysia and one in South Africa, as well as centres in London and Prato, Italy – with a student population of about 44,000 and total net assets worth more than \$600 million.*



INPRINT



Changing Histories:

Australia and Japan

Edited by Paul Jones and Pam Oliver
Published by the Monash Asia Institute
RRP: \$29.95

From the 1880s to the present day, Australia and Japan forged surprisingly strong links, despite changing and often traumatic events.

Changing Histories: Australia and Japan attempts to unravel the enigmatic relationship between the two countries by focusing on the interactions of their people before, during and after World War II.

In chapters written by experts in Japanese studies, the text explores issues such as the special position granted to Japanese nationals under the White Australia Policy, the presence of Japanese trading companies in Australia before 1941, and the experience of Australians during the occupation of Japan after World War II.

In one chapter, 'Australia through a Japanese lens', Monash academic Mr David Askew highlights the relatively peripheral role Australia played in Japanese academic literature before 1940 and explores the implications of the many texts published on Australia after this date.

Mr Askew is a lecturer in the Department of Japanese Studies at Monash University.

Colonial Editions in Australia, 1843–1972

By Graeme Johanson
Published by Elibank Press
RRP: \$62.50

From 1843 to the early 1970s, British publishers covered the costs of the first print-run of any new book by printing what were known as colonial editions. Millions of colonial editions were published in the United Kingdom and shipped to British colonies as 'the latest' in novels.

The practice provided essential income for Australian booksellers and a market for international and Australian writers. In fact, local authors often became better known when published in colonial edition than when published by an Australian publisher.

In *Colonial Editions in Australia, 1843–1972*, author Dr Graeme Johanson summarises extensive research into book trade history and highlights the impact of colonial editions on Australia's cultural, economic, literary and political identity.

Dr Johanson is a senior lecturer in the School of Information Management and Systems at Monash University.

Essentials of Law for Health Professionals

By Kim Forrester and Debra Griffiths
Published by Harcourt Australia
RRP: \$60.50

Whether appearing as expert witnesses in court or being sued for malpractice, health care workers are increasingly becoming involved with the law.

Essentials of Law provides health professionals with a clear and comprehensive explanation of the legal system, including the rules of natural justice, the structure of the courts and the implications of health care complaints.

The authors deal in detail with the complex issue of medical negligence, claiming that while there has been an increase in malpractice claims, there is little evidence of a medical malpractice litigation crisis.

Ms Debra Griffiths is a registered nurse, midwife, barrister and solicitor, and lectures in the School of Nursing at Monash University. Ms Kim Forrester is a registered nurse and barrister-at-law and lectures in the School of Nursing at Griffith University.

POSTscript

Professor Andrew Benjamin, professor of philosophy at the University of Warwick in the UK, spoke at Monash University last month on the work of the German critical theorist Walter Benjamin (no relation). Professor Benjamin has also recently published a book titled *Philosophy's Literature*.

If you are a member of the Monash community and have a forthcoming book, contact monashnews@adm.monash.edu.au

Books featured in 'Inprint' are available or can be ordered at Monash's four on-campus bookshops.

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Throwing the book at corporate killers

BY MARY VISCOVICH

A new book by Monash University academics will be invaluable in helping companies navigate new industrial manslaughter legislation.

Mr Jonathan Clough, a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Law, and former Monash assistant lecturer Ms Carmel Mulhern are working on *The Prosecution of Corporations*, to be published by Oxford University Press.

The book looks at the criminal liability of corporations, including the new laws expected to be passed in this spring session of the Victorian Parliament.

While other governments around Australia and the world are looking closely at such legislation, Victoria will be the first to pass an industrial manslaughter statute.

If passed, the industrial manslaughter legislation would reflect public expectations that corporations be held accountable for criminal conduct causing death, Mr Clough said.

This was evident in the public reaction to Esso's liability in the Longford Gas explosion, which killed two and injured eight, he added. Esso was recently fined \$2 million over the Longford disaster but have appealed the decision.

"I expect we will increasingly see prosecutions against corporations," Mr Clough said. "The public clearly accepts that entities such as Esso can act criminally, and they have a right to expect that those entities will be prosecuted."

While the new laws would not affect the Longford incident, he said,



Mr Jonathon Clough outside the Supreme Court of Victoria.

the successful prosecution of Esso under Occupational Health and Safety laws gave the public confidence that large, wealthy corporations could not escape prosecution.

The new laws will also mean that, for the first time, senior officers of the company directly responsible for decisions that led to a death could face jail.

"The community expects that individuals should also be liable, and I think that's important," Mr Clough said.

While he believed the new legislation was by and large sound, Mr Clough said, the "proof would be in the prosecution".

"It will be thoroughly tested because the corporations will have the resources to afford the best counsel to contest any prosecution," he said.

"The legislation not only imposes increased penalties, it also allows for adverse publicity orders and for corporations to be ordered to undertake, for example, community projects."

These are important developments as they impose penalties specifically targeted at the corporate offender. This is preferable to relying solely on fines which can easily be paid by large corporations, Mr Clough said.

The book will be particularly valuable to corporate executives who will want a greater understanding of their corporation's potential criminal liability. It is also aimed at practitioners working in areas such as trade practices law, environmental protection, corporate regulation and workplace safety.

"We are looking at all aspects of corporate criminal liability, from investigation to sentencing. There are numerous statutes which impose criminal liability on corporations, and significant powers have been given to organisations to prosecute corporate offenders," he said.

Mr Clough, formerly a commercial law solicitor, and Ms Mulhern, now general counsel with Telstra, both saw a gap in the information that was available in the area.

"We wanted to move away from a book that deals with corporate criminal liability in specific areas and focus on the whole range of issues which arise where the defendant is a corporation," Mr Clough said.

"There is a whole body of law which has developed around this type of offender, and they are notoriously difficult to prosecute."

Monash donates Kelly death mask

BY COREY NASSAU

Monash University has donated a mysteriously acquired Ned Kelly death mask to the State Library of Victoria.

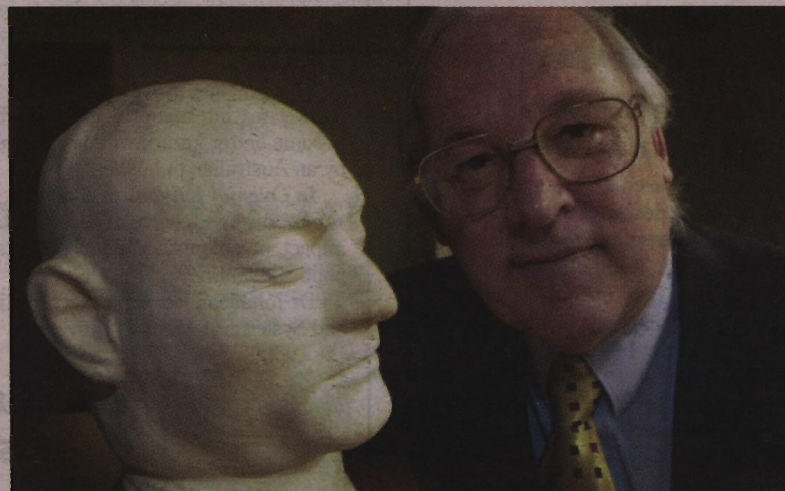
Professor Graeme Davison, head of the School of Historical Studies, made the presentation last month, ending the mask's almost 30-year stint at the Clayton campus.

"While the mask has long been an object of curiosity in my predecessors' office, and now in my office, we are unanimous in our feeling that the State Library, with its outstanding and growing collection of 'Kellyiana', is the right place for it now to rest," Professor Davison said at the hand-over.

Research has shown that the practice of taking death masks from convicted criminals was well established at the time of Kelly's hanging in 1880, when phrenologists would determine character by studying the contours of the head.

The mask is one of only five known to exist, although there could be others in private hands.

Professor Davison said the mask held by Monash was probably taken from the original Kreitmeyer mould, made just hours after Kelly's death,



Unmasked: Professor Graeme Davison in the State Library with the Kelly death mask. Picture: GREG FORD

and was first brought to the department by the late Professor Ian Turner.

Following Professor Turner's death, the mask was passed down from one Australian history teacher to another.

"Professor Turner was one of the school's more colourful characters. He was a popular lecturer in Australian history and a pioneer historian of popular culture," Professor Davison said.

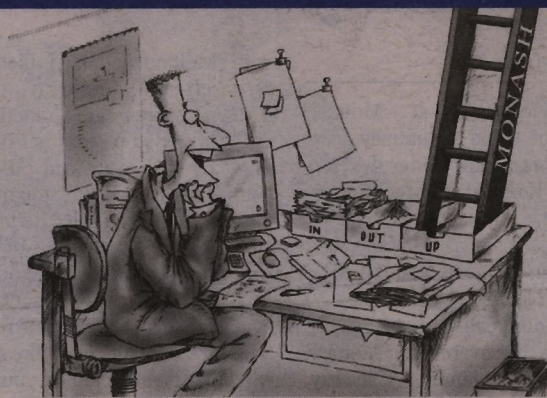
"He was a romantic radical who identified with the bushrangers and the

Kelly legend, but there are no surviving records to reveal how or from whom Professor Turner acquired the mask."

On receiving the mask, State Library CEO Ms Fran Awcock said the donation added to the library's strong and growing collection of Kelly material.

"We are pleased to receive this generous gift, because the Kelly material forms one of the great treasures of the library," she said.

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For media inquiries, contact David Bruce on + 61 3 9905 2040.

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