Female lawyers more ethical than male colleagues: survey

By Fiona Perry

A survey of Monash University law graduates' values has found that female lawyers are more ethically motivated in their professional decisions than their male counterparts.

Compared with male lawyers, women lawyers placed greater emphasis on access to justice, personal integrity, and friendship and loyalty than on business efficacy, employer loyalty and professional ambition, results showed.

The survey of 700 Monash law graduates, who were enrolled at the university between 1980 and 1998, found that gender was the most important variable in motivating moral choices among them. It also found that 'corporate' aspirations of lawyers affected the moral choices they made and that the values of lawyers who opted for 'corporate' priorities were different from those who pursued alternative legal careers.

Respondents were asked to answer yes or no to 11 hypothetical situations designed to put them in a personally challenging situation. They then had to rate the significance of various motivating factors to their choice.

Monash law faculty researcher Mr Adrian Evans undertook the study to explore the role of values in lawyers' professional decisions and to investigate which values were shared by lawyers in general. Results refuted a long-held assumption in legal education that lawyers' values were basically homogeneous and 'moral'.

The responses of more than half of those surveyed indicated that financial security was a higher priority than achieving just outcomes.

Mr Evans said the results confirmed that personal values were integral to lawyers' ethics. 'The research demonstrates that it is pointless to teach ethics without getting students to explore their own values first,' he said. 'When students become aware of their values, their willingness to make choices - to come out in a moral sense - based on those values is strengthened.'

Mr Evans, who is coordinator at Springvale Legal Service and a member of the State Legal Ombudsman's Reference Group, said the research was partly motivated by his concern at the number of complaints against lawyers he had come across in his work. 'Until now, the whole values issue has been virtually ignored in law schools, and the community and legal profession have suffered as a result,' he said. 'The Monash Law School is now integrating ethics into its mainstream subjects, and an awareness of personal values will improve this integration.'
The story of Monash - how a university was remade

BY DAVID BRUCE

When 363 students turned up for classes on 13 March 1941 at a windswept and muddy old farm southeast of Melbourne, the story of Monash University had begun. It was more than 20 years later that Monash really created history by redefining the notion of a modern university. Monash had become a university that other universities watched and imitated, and its impact was felt throughout the broad community.

The decade following 1965 was a period of enormous change in Australian higher education. A new book, Monash - Remaking the University, concentrates on the Monash University of the late 1980s and early 1990s, when it experienced change at a pace not matched by any other university in Australia. In the first five years of that period, Monash more than doubled its size and greatly expanded its role and global reach to become perhaps the best known Australian university everywhere.

Author and Monash academic Professor Simon Marginson captured many "voices" of the Monash of that turbulent decade. Monash - Remaking the University is a 67-page recounting of official documents and staff lists, but a lively and personal account of the working lives of those credited with playing a role in the remaking.

The period covered by the book coincides largely with the reign of Professor Mal Logan as vice-chancellor and a federal Labor government with a keen interest on stamping its imprint on higher education.

Monash does its bit to help the environmental cause

BY FIONA PERRY

The air above Monash University's campuses is about to become a little cleaner, thanks to a deal between Monash and non-profit environmental organisation Greenfleet.

Under Greenfleet's corporate Carbon Busters program, 760 trees, or 17 trees for each of Monash's 430 vehicles, will be planted in a bid to reduce the impact of carbon emissions from the university's transport fleet. Monash has donated $9,000, or $23 per car, to Greenfleet in total.

Some of the native trees will be planted on the Gippsland, Peninsula and Clayton campuses, with the rest donated by Monash to the Strzelecki Rangers reforestation scheme.

Trees will be planted on campus this autumn in consultation with the university's grounds manager, Mr Johan de Brée, and Monash Student Association's environment project officer, Mr Elys Taga.

With 450 cars, Monash is Carbon Busters' largest customer and joins other environmentally aware corporate supporters of the program such as Tattersalls, VicRoads, the City of Melbourne, Australian Post, the Environmental Protection Authority and the Body Shop.

Monash services manager Mr Joe Verheijen said the university was proud to be part of the scheme and doing its bit to help the environment.

"Monash's contribution to Carbon Busters will ensure that the 3600 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions produced by university vehicles annually will be absorbed by trees and converted into fresh air instead of contributing to global warming," he said. "We're happy to be part of such an environmentally responsible program."

Greenfleet spokesperson Mr Reg Mason said he was delighted to have Monash on board in Carbon Busters' largest sponsor and said he hoped Monash's student body would also get involved.

"Monash's support for Carbon Busters means it is clearly a leader in environmental awareness in the community. It would be terrific if Monash's student population signed their cars up for the program as well," Mr Mason said.

Contact the university's Sustainability and the Carbon Busters program, contact Mr Mason on (03) 5625 4352 or check out www.greenfleet.com.au.

PVC for South Africa

The director of Monash University's Gippsland and Berwick campuses has been named pro vice-chancellor of the new South Africa campus.

Professor John Anderson will play a key role in overseeing development of the campus at Roodepoort near Johannesburg. Monash South Africa will accept its first students in 2001.

Monash vice-chancellor Professor David Robinson said that among Professor Anderson's many achievements as campus director, he had an excellent track record in establishing relationships with business and the community.

"We need to ensure that Monash University South Africa becomes an integral part of the surrounding community, as well as being a base for Professor John Anderson.

activities throughout southern Africa," Professor Robinson said.

Professor Anderson took up the position this month and will relocate to South Africa in mid-2000.

Scientists working to clean up gold mining

BY KAY ANSELL

Monash University scientists have discovered new methods of gold extraction that could be used to help ensure that - with all its environmental risks - need never be used.

Conventional gold extraction using cyanide leaves no room for accidents, as evidenced by the recent spill from a tailings dam in Bismarck. And the economic impact of the poisoned rivers is being felt close to home, since the ven
ture was partnered by an Australian company.

If cyanide has been used instead of cyanide, the impact would have been relatively benign, says Associate Professor John Cashion, head of the Department of Physics at Monash.

"In the quantities used, if such a spill occurred, it's possible not a single fish would be killed," he says. "It's not that cyanide is toxic but it's not deadly in small quantities the way cyanide is.

So what's cyanide already being used? The answer lies in the extraction process. After the gold ore has been crushed, to extract the gold, the ore is washed in cyanide solution - the cyanide binds to the gold as a gold-cyanide ion. Activated carbon, made by heating charcoal to increase its porosity, is used to 'sock up' the ions.

The gold is then stripped off the carbon, in a process which may also use cyanide.

If cyanide is used instead of cyanide, when the gold-cyanide ion contacts the cyanide, it changes to metal and extract
ing the pure gold becomes difficult and costly. The carbon is destroyed in the process and can't be reused.

Working with Dr Bill Jay, of Monash's Department of Chemical Engineering, Dr Cashion has identified two types of activated carbon which do not destroy the gold-cyanide ion and can be stripped without destroying the carbon. As well, the use of polyurethane foams instead of carbon is showing great potential, he says.

"Polyurethane foam and other forms of carbon is showing great potential, he says.

Gold mining is usually only a little above a break-even proposition, he says, and any advance that can boost the amount of gold extracted is a bonus - which makes their latest work even more exciting.

With honours student Mr Tamil Greaves, they have developed an iron-loaded carbon which significantly reduces the loss of gold due to abrading of the carbon pellets. This prototype carbon could be used with either cyanide or cyanide.

The use of cyanide would make gold extraction a lot easier and reduce the potential for environmental damage, says Dr Cashion, while the iron-which-cyanide could make the process more efficient.

The Age are proud supporters of Monash University.

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Atom probe reveals secrets of inner space

BY DAVID BRUCE

The arrival of a three-dimensional atom probe at Monash University's Faculty of Engineering will allow researchers to probe the inner space of a range of structural materials.

Just as medical science delivers on-screen virtual tours of the brain and the heart, Monash materials engineers can now travel inside alloys and other materials and evaluate their composition.

A $1.2 million, three-dimensional atom probe – or 30AP – is the latest addition to Monash's growing engineering microscopy and microanalysis facility. It was opened last month by the Minister for Manufacturing Industry, Mr Rob Hulls. Later this year, 30AP will be joined by a high-resolution transmission electron microscope as part of a joint research program with RMIT, Melbourne, Wollongong, Sydney and New South Wales universities.

The 30AP is the only one of its kind in the southern hemisphere and one of only a few in the world. It has been jointly funded by Monash, RMIT, Wollongong, Sydney, New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland universities, the CSIRO and the Australian Research Council under the RIEP program.

According to Dr Simon Ringer, a senior lecturer in the Department of Materials Engineering and director of engineering microscopy and microanalysis at Monash, the probe can render a three-dimensional view of the microstructures of materials at the atomic level.

"It allows us to look at the 'anatomy' of engineering materials," Dr Ringer explained. "It literally pulls apart the material atom by atom and then very carefully reconstructs it with sophisticated detection systems and computer software."

The three-dimensional reconstructions provide detailed information on the distribution of different atoms. When engineers refer to the increasing sophistication of materials design, they are really referring to the increasingly fine scale of the design. Materials engineers are making devices which involve the control of nanoscale design features; the 30AP provides an insight into how these materials behave at the atomic level.

"For materials engineers and scientists, this offers a profound insight," Dr Ringer said. "We can now take a virtual tour inside these materials. We can design new materials and devices and further improve our understanding of existing materials by relating their atomic level structure and chemistry to their function and properties."

The 30AP will be used for research into light alloys, structural, electrical, electronic and magnetic materials and as a tool in the development of new technologies that require new materials such as in fuel cells, electronics and aerospace.

Researchers probe who will take over family businesses

BY SANDRA BUCCOVA

In a landmark study, family-owned businesses throughout Australia are being quizzed on their attitudes towards succession and planning strategies.

It has been estimated that these operations account for about 80 per cent of businesses in Australia, and represent $1.2 trillion in terms of wealth. Their future viability is fundamental to Australia's economic prosperity.

To encourage planning for effective succession, the AXA Family Business Research Unit at Monash University, in partnership with the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, has surveyed 2000 family-owned businesses selected at random throughout Australia. The turn-up of participants ranges from 51 million to more than $100 million.

The survey is the first of its kind addressing succession issues across a number of different players in a family, according to Professor Claudio Romano, foundation director of the AXA Family Business Research Unit.

"Most studies often focus on a particular person – usually the owner," said Professor Romano. "In this study, we have asked the owner, spouse and an adult child involved in the business to participate. Initial responses have indicated a marked difference in attitudes."

The survey contained about 100 questions covering areas such as business background, business planning, family functioning and more specific succession issues such as who was likely to take over and on what basis.

Professor Romano noted that a founder of a business may have worked his way up through the ranks and believed that a 'hands-on' technical background was far more important than a formal education. However, an adult child might have a different perspective.

"If you don't plan properly for this type of movement, the business could collapse."

It is hoped the survey findings will prompt greater communication between family members involved in a family-owned business and encourage them to consider the wider issues involved in who will take over the operation in future years.

Professor Romano stressed the significance of family-owned businesses to the Australian economy in terms of wealth and also the fact that they were great innovators.

He said a national survey of private and family businesses in 1997 by the AXA Family Business Research Unit found that about 80 per cent of businesses in Australia were family-owned.

"Family-owned businesses represent $1.2 trillion in terms of wealth in Australia – three times the value of the Australian stock exchange," noted Professor Romano, adding that the factor would probably continue to grow as more people were becoming self-employed.

The 1997 survey revealed that about 60 per cent of the chief executive officers planned to leave the business within 10 years.

Professor Romano said this represented about $900 billion of wealth that would be changing hands: "If you don't plan properly for this type of movement, the business could collapse," he said.

The results of the succession survey are due to be released in late March or early April.

Monitoring success of emergency plan

In the First Responder Program, both ambulance officers and firefighters are being sent to the most critical medical emergencies, including cardiac arrest.

BY DAVID BRUCE

Melbourne firefighters are responding along with ambulance officers to suspected heart attack victims in a program being monitored by researchers in Monash University's Faculty of Medicine.

From early February, firefighters have been sent to the most critical medical emergencies, including cardiac arrest, at the same time as ambulance officers are called to respond.

Under the First Responder Program, the emergency dispatch operators, triage, are sending both an ambulance and a fire truck to priority zero, emergencies, to ensure a rescue team is at the scene as soon as possible.

"Early access to emergency care is critical," said Mr McNeil. "A cardiac arrest victim stops breathing and loses consciousness very quickly. From this time on, every passing second increases the likelihood of death."

Ms Smith said the First Responder Program was a first for Australia and a challenge for our emergency services.
Researcher probes the sandy depths of damaged waterways

BY JOE GIBON

New Monash research into the impacts of excess sediment in rivers and streams could play a crucial role in efforts to rehabilitate waterways damaged by erosion and mining.

The research by Ms Rebecca Bartley, a doctoral student in the Cooperative Research Centre for Catchment Hydrology, is part of a wider project examining the role of sedimentation in the degradation of Australia's waterways.

Ms Bartley is focusing on sediment (or sand) slugs, the large pulses of sand or gravel which form in and gradually move through rivers and streams.

According to Ms Bartley, there has been considerable research into erosion and its causes but little on what happens to that eroded material.

"Everyone has been focusing on where the sand is coming from," she said. "Very few people in Australia have actually looked down the stream to see where the sand is going or what it's doing."

Stream rehabilitation is a relatively new field in Australia and internationally. With water quality an increasingly pressing issue in many countries, conservation of the world's water resources is assuming greater political and scientific importance.

"The sand slugs Ms Bartley is studying can be highly destructive to stream habitat, killing off insect life and altering passages and spawning areas with damaging long-term results."

"With the Ringarooma River in Tasmania, for example, there are 14 million cubic metres of sand downstream that fill up the channel up to 12 metres deep - a column just of sand," she said.

Ms Bartley has carried out intensive fieldwork on three Australian rivers, including the Ringarooma, spending weeks in the water testing patterns of sedimentation development and movement along stretches of up to 40 kilometres.

She said she was trying to establish how and why some streams recovered after sand slugs passed through and others didn't.

In recovered streams, where the silt has dissipated, aspects such as channel structure, water flow and vegetation return to what is regarded as normal. In damaged streams, geomorphic complexity is markedly reduced.

"As part of the research, I've been looking upstream at the back end of the sand slugs," she said. "Are the rivers healing themselves? If not, what can we do as a management strategy to help them heal themselves?"

Ms Bartley's work has already attracted wide interest because of its potential to lead to more effective ways of restoring waterways, such as Papua New Guinea's Ok Tedi, that have been devastated by mining.

The long-term aim, she said, was to develop a recovery model for such scenarios.

For more information on the project, email Ms Bartley at rebecca.bartley@eng.monash.edu.au

BRIEFS

Monash graduate for magistrates court

A Monash law graduate, Ms Diana Bryant, has been appointed chief magistrat of the new Federal Magistrates Court.

Ms Bryant, a family law specialist based in Melbourne, completed her masters at Monash last year. She is only the second woman to head a federal court in Australia.

The court, comprising magistrates spread through urban and regional areas in all states except WA, is expected to open by June.

Accounting honour for Monash professor

A Monash academic has been appointed to the newly constituted Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

Professor Graham Prins, of the Department of Accounting and Finance, is the only academic appointed to the nine-member board.

Set up replacing the previous AASB and Public Sector Accounting Standards Board, the new board will be responsible for developing accounting standards for the private, public and non-profit sectors in Australia.

Professor Prins's pre-eminent role in accounting was recognised last year when he won the inaugural outstanding contribution to practice award presented by the Accounting Association of Australia and New Zealand.

Polish studies receives a major boost

The Stanislaw Bismarck Foundation has presented the Department of Slavic Studies with $8000 for the preservation of Polish studies at Monash University.

The cheque was recently presented to the dean of Arts, Professor Homer Le Grand, by a representative of the Federal Council of Polish Associations in Victoria.

Law faculty helping East Timorese

Monash University's Faculty of Law has joined efforts to rehabilitate the devastated infrastructure of East Timor.

The faculty recently sent 25 computers and 24 boxes of law books covering a wide range of subjects to the United Nations authority overseeing the rehabilitation program.

The resources will be used by judges, prosecutors and other law personnel.

The UN is in the process of repaving the Dili District Court, the first court to be reopened since militia-led violence erupted in the wake of East Timor's independence vote.

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As Taiwan prepares for presidential elections on 18 March, relations across the Taiwan Straits have again emerged as one of the most problematic and dangerous issues facing the Asian region. The threat of war is again very real, with potentially serious implications for Australia, writes the director of the Monash Asia Institute, Professor John McKay.

Chinese soldiers practice drills outside barracks in Beijing. Tensions have been high in recent months between Taiwan and China, amid fears China might try to influence the island's presidential election this month with missile tests or war games. Photo by AP.

Chinese soldiers practice drills outside barracks in Beijing. Tensions have been high in recent months between Taiwan and China, amid fears China might try to influence the island's presidential election this month with missile tests or war games. Photo by AP.

Following the return of both Hong Kong and Macau to China, the leadership in Beijing has pledged to redouble its efforts for unification with Taiwan, held by the Kuomintang (KMT) since their defeat on the mainland in 1949. In the view of China, the return of Taiwan would finally end its 'century of shame'.

In pursuit of this goal, Chinese rhetoric has become increasingly strident, warning that any declaration of independence by Taiwan would mean war. Also worrying are rumours that Chinese President Jiang Zemin is being pressured by advisers to set a deadline for unification.

One particularly worrying feature of the current situation is the hard-line position being put forward by practically all the players involved. Hence there is a need to search for some basis and forum for negotiation.

This hard-line position is nothing new, but if anything, the tone is even more uncompromising than that before the last presidential election in Taiwan in 1996.

In pursuit of this goal, Chinese President Jiang Zemin is being pressured by advisers to set a deadline for unification. Following the return of both Hong Kong and Macau to China, the leadership in Beijing has pledged to redouble its efforts for unification with Taiwan, held by the Kuomintang (KMT) since their defeat on the mainland in 1949. In the view of China, the return of Taiwan would finally end its 'century of shame'.

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The United States' position has also been hardening. On 1 February, the US House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which strengthens military ties between Washington and Taipei.

A number of members of Congress have also indicated that any US notification of Taiwan's entry into the World Trade Organisation will be delayed until after Taiwan's presidential elections as a clear check on China's behaviour during this fragile transitional period.

A number of commentators, including some in Australia, are arguing that war between the United States and China over Taiwan is inevitable, and that Australia will be expected to enter such a war in support of the US and Taiwan.

Certainly, China has reacted angrily to the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, warning that it will have 'very serious consequences' for US-China relations and for the future of peace and security in the region.

Fortunately, there are several factors which are helping to restrain this dangerous situation. The Chinese leadership has acknowledged the importance of its rhetoric and the large-scale military exercises it conducted just before the 1996 elections in Taiwan did much to ensure the election of President Lee Teng-hui. In the current campaign, China's message is clearly aimed at one of the favourites in the presidential race, Chen Shui-bian of the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party. In response, Chen has moderated his message, promising that he would not move towards a declaration of independence unless China used military force against the island.

We should not underestimate the seriousness of Chinese threats in this matter.

But the Chinese must be acutely aware that the tide of public opinion in an increasingly democratic Taiwan is not moving in their favour. The vast majority of voters in Taiwan – around 80 per cent according to recent opinion polls – are deeply suspicious of the 'one country, two systems' formula being offered by Beijing.

Given recent moves towards democracy, and the continued strength of the Taiwanese economy, most believe that this is not a sufficiently attractive offer for them to give up the status quo. More fundamentally, many voters – and especially the younger generation – regard themselves as Taiwanese rather than Chinese. Recent polls suggest that 38 per cent regard themselves as Taiwanese, 45 per cent see themselves as both Taiwanese and Chinese, while only 12 per cent regard themselves as purely Chinese.

These polls, conducted now over many years, suggest that the proportion with a purely Chinese ethnic identification is in serious and steady decline, and any pressure from China in the present situation is likely to be very counterproductive. These Taiwanese sentiments are also encouraged by the widespread belief that China does not have the military capacity to launch a successful invasion of Taiwan, and that in any crisis Taiwan could rely on US intervention.

Many doubt that China would risk the international censure that would result from any attempted invasion. Yet, in my own view, we should not underestimate the seriousness of Chinese threats in this matter. This is an issue which is absolutely central to China's perception of its own future and place in the world.

For Australia, this is a central foreign policy concern because it may well be drawn into any conflict, and because of the importance of both China and Taiwan to our foreign trade.

What, then, are the ways forward in this very dangerous situation? One hope is that economic and trade concerns will remain central. During the APEC heads of government, at which the US is also represented, might provide a constructive forum.

However, China has resolutely insisted that Taiwan be represented at a relatively junior level at these meetings, and has also insisted that the Taiwan question is an internal matter which cannot be discussed at an international level.

While insisting that APEC is essentially a forum to enhance trade and investment in the region, China has sometimes used this forum to explain its policies on issues such as nuclear non-proliferation, and has been willing to enter bilateral discussions with the United States over Taiwan at APEC meetings.

Given that the APEC agenda emphasises economic and trade questions, although it increasingly has become involved in wider issues in the region, this may offer a constructive way forward. Certainly, APEC members would emphasise the economic as well as the profound human costs of any conflict in the Taiwan Straits.

Professor John McKay is director of the Monash Asia Institute and a specialist in North Asian strategic relations.
**Works trace growth of an artistic genius**

BY JOSIE GIBSON

A major retrospective of work by one of Australia’s greatest modern artists opens at Monash University this month.

Arthur Boyd: Sixty Years of Sleepless Nights, on at the Faculty Gallery at Clayton campus from 14 April, represents a monumental artistic statement by the internationally feted artist, who died last year at the age of 76.

The exhibition of paintings, etchings and lithographs has been mounted by the Bundanon Trust, which manages the NSW property of the same name that Boyd and his wife donated along with artworks and other memorabilia to the Australian people in 1993.

“This is a rare opportunity for Victorians to see a collection of immense depth by a great Australian artist,” said the dean of Monash’s Faculty of Art and Design, Professor John Redmond.

Boyd’s entire life was immersed in art, with his grandparents, parents and siblings all practising artists or poets. Born in the Melbourne suburb of Murrumbeena in 1920, Boyd showed artistic talent from an early age, starting painting full-time at age 16 and staging his first solo exhibition the following year.

His works tackled many themes, from war and persecution to romance, religion and the land. A recurring element in his work was the tension of choice: between brutality and spirituality, nature and humanity and a host of other human instincts.

Boyd was married for more than 60 years to Yvonne, whom he met at the start of World War Two and who was his constant companion and support during a life spent moving between Australia, Britain and Italy.

The exhibition has been named after Boyd’s habitual sleeplessness, which according to curator David Chalker, gave him “long nights, and time to read, reflect and imagine”.

The works range from Boyd’s first oil painting in 1933 to those made at Bundanon in 1993. The exhibition originates from an artist-in-residency at Bundanon by the Faculty Gallery manager and sculpture studio coordinator Malcolm Bywaters in 1999.

**Viva Voce supporting Relay for Life**

Monash University’s mixed choir, Viva Voce, will perform in support of cancer research later this month.

The 70-member choir of staff, students and members of the public will sing a program of contemporary Australian and Afro-American music as part of the Anti-Cancer Council’s Relay for Life on 18 and 19 March.

The team-based event, being held this year at multiple locations throughout Victoria, is aimed at raising funds for cancer research.

Viva Voce will appear as part of the candlelight memorial ceremony at the Duncan MacKinnon Athletics Track in Murrumbeena on 18 March.

For more details, contact the Relay for Life office on (03) 5925 5370 or email relayforlife@accv.org.au

**Paris exhibition for Monash lecturer**

A Monash staff member recently exhibited her work in Paris.

Ms Louise Zahm, a sessional lecturer in photography, has been an artist-in-residence in Paris for three months as a recipient of an Australia Council award.

Her installation of delicate beaded and stitched work was exhibited at the 21st International de Arts.

**Avant-gardism, dinosaurs at the Monash Gallery**

BY STEPHANE GOETSZ-THES

On at the Monash University Gallery in Clayton at the moment are two distinctly unique exhibitions which are bound to delight.

**Avant-Gardism for Children**

is concerned with teasing out further possibilities of spontaneous and improvisational artmaking while extending notions of modernist abstraction.

The works in this exhibition utilise materials and methods which are both familiar and forgotten. Recycled household goods and playground materials abound.

The artists have sought to couple childlike playfulness with adult know-how and sensibilities to create thoughtf ul and engaging images which appeal to a broad range of audiences.

**Dinosaur Days**

has been developed in conjunction with the Monash Science Centre at Monash University and includes reconstructive scenes of early cretaceous Victoria and Australia, as well as designs for Australian megafauna, believed to be the basis of many Dreamtime stories of indigenous Australians.

A talk by the artists will be held at the gallery on 14 March at 1.30 pm.

**Summer school spot for glass student**

A Monash University student will head for the US later this year to take part in a famous summer school near Seattle.

Phil Stokes, an applied arts honours student majoring in glass, has received assistance from Pilchuk to attend the prestigious Pilchuk Glass School.

**ON THE CARPET**

The half-scholarship guarantees Phil Stokes, an applied arts honours student majoring in glass, has received assistance from Pilchuk to attend the prestigious Pilchuk Glass School.

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On at the Monash University Gallery in Clayton at the moment are two distinctly unique exhibitions which are bound to delight.

**Avant-Gardism for Children**

is concerned with teasing out further possibilities of spontaneous and improvisational artmaking while extending notions of modernist abstraction.

The works in this exhibition utilise materials and methods which are both familiar and forgotten. Recycled household goods and playground materials abound.

The artists have sought to couple childlike playfulness with adult know-how and sensibilities to create thoughtf ul and engaging images which appeal to a broad range of audiences.

**Dinosaur Days**

has been developed in conjunction with the Monash Science Centre at Monash University and includes reconstructive scenes of early cretaceous Victoria and Australia, as well as designs for Australian megafauna, believed to be the basis of many Dreamtime stories of indigenous Australians.

A talk by the artists will be held at the gallery on 14 March at 1.30 pm.

**Summer school spot for glass student**

A Monash University student will head for the US later this year to take part in a famous summer school near Seattle.

Phil Stokes, an applied arts honours student majoring in glass, has received assistance from Pilchuk to attend the prestigious Pilchuk Glass School.

**ON THE CARPET**

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**Viva Voce supporting Relay for Life**

Monash University’s mixed choir, Viva Voce, will perform in support of cancer research later this month.

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New booklet looks at rural cardiac care

By Karen Meegan

A new booklet looks at rural cardiac care, written by Ms Anne Leversha, who is also deputy manager of pharmacy services at Gippsland's Latrobe Regional Hospital, provides practical information and resources for the establishment of cardiac rehabilitation programs in isolated communities, where access to particular specialists may be limited.

"We want all patients to have the expertise available to them for cardiac rehabilitation," Ms Leversha said. "This manual will assist rural and remote health professionals to set up their own programs, which may be limited.

"Most patients who have a cardiac history are on medications, and they can be very complex," Ms Leversha said. "Treatments also change rapidly, so the manual has been designed to be easily updated."

Originally developed by Queensland University of Technology, the idea for Promoting Heart Health was presented at a rural health conference Ms Leversha attended at that time. The draft had no section on medicating patients with heart disease, and the researchers suggested that Ms Leversha assimilate it by compiling it in the manual.

"This publication is a one-stop shop," Dr Greg Phillips said. "It provides the information is there to set up their own cardiac rehabilitation program."

Promoting Heart Health includes detailed descriptions of cardiac drugs, their therapeutic actions, as well as any adverse effects. As in other sections of the manual, these technical notes are complemented by extensive patient information handbook written in simple language, which deals with issues such as appropriate handling for the drugs and what to do about side-effects.

"The sport allows recreational competitors to participate in the same event as the world's best roguelites. It is this accessibility that has added to the success of rogaining."
Study finds the hot spots in Victoria

BY DAVID BRUCE

Parts of Western Victoria are still bubbling with the heat of their volcanic past, according to a new study led by Dr Greg Houseman and Professor Stewart Greenhalgh at the University of Victoria, who have obtained the first detailed seismological images of the area's geological structure.

<Diagram of Victoria's geological structure>

In the first phase of an ongoing project, researchers have compared the first detailed three-dimensional tomographic image of a large area of Western Victoria, down to depths of 300 kilometres.

"Perhaps the most interesting finding so far is that the lithosphere beneath the volcanic plains of western Victoria is still surprisingly hot to depths of at least 100 kilometres, and we can see this in the slow wave speeds on the east side of the Grampians. Perhaps this should not be surprising given the heat of volcanic activity which has occupied much of the last six million years," Dr Houseman said.

"This image is unique in that it has been created through the study of ground motion detectors listening deep below the surface of southeastern Australia.

"The most obvious difference, he said, was in the content of the data. "Until now," he said, "we had no indication of how deep this structure went."".

Study to probe implications of transnational education

BY JOSIE GIBSON

As more educational institutions expand internationally, how do host and provider countries manage to reconcile their social, cultural and political differences?

That's one of the questions being addressed in a new study by Dr Chris Ziguras, a research fellow in the Centre for Research in International Education at Monash University.

Focusing on Malaysia and Singapore, Dr Ziguras hopes to answer some of the more pressing questions raised by the explosive growth in transnational education.

"Transnational education" refers to teaching or learning activity where students are based in a host country.

The award was for a paper, "Towards a research agenda for transnational education: Implications for policy and practice", which Dr Ziguras has written.

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