The Prince of Wales sounded a warning about the twin dangers of ignorance and prejudice when he gave the occasional address at the graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall on April 16.

"It is a terrible and dangerous arrogance to believe that you alone are right and somehow have a magical eye which sees the truth and that others cannot be right if they disagree," he said.

Prince Charles was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the graduation ceremony in Robert Blackwood Hall on April 16. The visit of Prince Charles to Monash last month proved too much for the media and, for many a battle-harden Monash veteran, it was just like the old days...

All the colorful imagery was there:

Prince Charles was jubilant and threatened as more than 1000 mindless students screamed obscenities..." (Sunday Observer)

"He (the Prince) was visibly shaken as a wall of police rushed him through the chanting, screaming mob..." (The Australian)

"Boo, banners and hundreds of hostile students greeted Prince Charles..." (The Age)

"More than 1000 Monash students gave him a hostile reception..." (The Sun)

"More than 1500 students carrying banners displaying anti-monarchist slogans..." (The Border Morning Mail)

"Television was even better: Channel 10 had two thousand jeering students!"

But where was the reality?

Experienced Monash riot-watchers put the crowd numbers at between 400 and 500, the overwhelming majority of whom were well-wisher — students, staff and members of the public.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Martin, condemned the media performance as "deplorable and irresponsible." (See page 3)

In a letter to the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, (page 3) the Prince's private secretary, The Hon. Edward Adamec, said:

"His Royal Highness particularly asked me to say how sorry he was that the mild disturbances outside the Administrative Building prevented him from meeting the Graduands and their families. The Prince of Wales was not the slightest put out by the so-called demonstration, but he is naturally sorry that some of those who may have wished to meet him were prevented from doing so..."

The Prince of Wales said that one of the most valuable elements in the British tradition was "the relative freedom from political, racial or religious fanaticism and monomania".

There is nothing more destructive, he added, than a "happy sense of one's own or one's nation's infallibility, which lets you destroy others with a quiet conscience because you are doing God's work".

This was the case with the Spanish Inquisition, Hitler and Lenin and Stalin.

"I don't wish - and some exciting finds have been made. Dr Chow is currently visiting Monash. Story, picture Page 5.

Also at Monash is a group of Thai academics — here for six months on a special lecturer's scheme. One of their number is displaying her talents as a dancer. Page 4.

Inadequate drainage heights destruction — and death — in many developing countries during the wet season. A Monash engineer was one of three experts to address the problem at a recent UN-sponsored regional seminar. Page 6.

And is the 'conference system' which organises Australia's liner shipping links with the world operating in our best interests? Page 8.

There are many ways of "living, believing and behaving", he said. History, anthropology, literature, art and law had shown that "the differences of culture and characters are as deep as the similarities which make men human."

"And we're never the poorer for this rich variety," he said.

"Knowledge of this opens the windows of the mind and the soul and makes people wiser and more civilised. Absence of it breeds prejudice, ghastly extermination of heretics, of those who are different.

"Unscrupulous people will feed on this lack of knowledge and will prey on others for their own ends."

"If the two Great Wars, together with Hitler's genocide, haven't taught us that, then we are totally incurable."
Letter from the Royal Party...

Dear Sir,

The Prince of Wales has asked me to send you and your colleagues his very warmest thanks for your hospitality at Monash University yesterday, and above all, for the honour done to His Royal Highness by the conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa. The Prince of Wales is delighted to have become a member of such a very successful and distinguished university.

His Royal Highness particularly asked me to say how sorrowful he was to find that the Administrative Building prevented him from seeing the Graduands and their families. The Prince of Wales was not the slightest put out by the so-called demonstration; but he said that some of those who may have wished to meet him were prevented from doing so.

His Royal Highness much looks forward, as a new member of the University, to returning to Monash and meeting more of the other Members.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon. Sir Richard Eylesston, Kt., LL.B., LL.D.

FAUSA seeks steady research funds boost

The Federation of Australian University Staff Associations last month launched a major campaign to obtain an increase in research funding in the 1981 Budget.

The campaign is directed towards a boost in funding for the Australian Research Grants Scheme (ARGS). Dr Peter Darvall, President of FAUSA said:

"We are asking for a steady increase in funds for basic research through the ARGs, the major funding source for basic research in Australia."

"We have conducted a survey of the results of research done by ARGs grant-holders in 1970.

"The results show developments in the intervening period of great significance to agriculture, science, industry, commerce, public health, and to the community generally."

The FAUSA Report is being sent to all federal politicians and to relevant government departments.

The Report lists 83 "significant" projects, of which 16 were initiated at Monash. Other universities represented include Sydney (14 projects), Queensland (9) and New South Wales (5 each).

"The ARGs is being funded in 1981 at about half the level, in real terms, that it was in 1966," said Dr Darvall.

"The size of the average research grant has shrunk to a quarter of its 1966 value. This means that it is far more difficult to obtain funding for important projects."

In 1981, ARGs grants totalled $16 million. FAUSA is asking for this to be raised to $22 million in 1982, and to $32 million by 1984.

"The new evidence we have gathered proves that basic research, if examined over the longer term, makes significant contributions to the community," said Dr Darvall.

Dr Darvall pointed out that Australia compared very poorly with other western countries in the amount of resources it devoted to research. Only Iceland, New Zealand, Spain and Portugal, amongst OECD countries, spend less than Australia. Australia's expenditure on basic research is less than half the amount spent on defence.

"Unless Australia's research capability and its human resources are developed together with its physical resources, we will become a quarry for other nations which develop both," said Dr Darvall.

Nationalism - the danger

"Intuitive certainty," he said, "is no substitute for carefully tested empirical knowledge based on observation and experiment and free discussions between men."

The inferior people that totalitarians destroy or silence were "almost by definition men of ideas and free minds", he said.

Referring to the problem of stereotypes as "another source of avoidable conflict", Prince Charles said:

"Tribes hate neighboring tribes by whom they feel threatened. And they rationalise their fears by repeating the same, or inferior, absurd, or desplicable in some way."

These stereotypes, he pointed out, can alter quite rapidly. As examples, he cited the changing attitudes towards the Dutch and Germans in the 19th century.

In 1840 the French were thought of as "swashbuckling, gallant, immoral, militarised men with curly moustaches, dangerous to women and likely to invade England in revenge for Waterloo".

The Germans were thought of as "beer drinking, rather ludicrous provincials, full of misty metaphysics."

By 1871 the picture had changed. The Germans were "terrifying Prussian militarists" and France was "a poor, crushed, civilised land in need of protection", its art and literature in danger of being crushed under heel by the terrible invaders.

Sterotype pictures of the English and the Russians had also undergone radical change in the past century, he added.

These stereotypes, he said, were substitutes for real knowledge. They were props to nationalism, "surely one of the strangest and most dangerous forces at large today".

Prince Charles said nationalism was usually the product of "a wound inflicted by one nation on the pride of another".

Knowledge alone would not dispel human aggressiveeness and dislike for the disadmirable, he said.

Nevertheless, he said, education in history, anthropology and law, especially in comparative studies, must, by itself, be "the greatest force in existence against misunderstanding and prejudice."

Tribute to public service

Monash University was expressing "its recognition of the personal achievements and the distinguished record of public service" of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, by conferring on him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, said this in the citation for the award made at a Science graduation ceremony on April 16.

Professor Martin said: "In these changing times the role of the Royal family, in responding to the needs of society, has become increasingly complex and demanding."

"The duties of His Royal Highness are formidable. He carries them out with great personal distinction and devotion to duty," Prince Charles's acceptance of the degree, he said, "is indeed a signal honour and a memorable event in the history of Monash University."

Professor Martin dwelt on Prince Charles's strong links with Australia which started with his time here in 1966 as an exchange student at the Geelong Grammar School.

"Indeed, he was the first member of the British Royal family to attend an overseas Commonwealth school, and during this period he discovered the beauty of the bush and something of the ethos of the people who inhabit this State which bears the name of his great-great-great grandmother." Professor Martin continued: "Prince Charles has visited Australia on, I think, seven previous occasions and this we hope, indicates his affection for this country and our way of life. It is of interest to recall that the first occasion on which he officially represented the Queen in any country overseas was when he attended the memorial service for Mr Harold Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, in December 1967."

The Vice-Chancellor said that the older Australian universities had a long tradition of admitting members of the Royal family to degrees.

As early as 1871 the University of Melbourne conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. In 1906, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, received an honorary doctorate from Melbourne — the last occasion on which a member of the Royal family had received a degree from a Victorian university.

"It is gratifying that on this occasion one of the newer universities of this country has conferred an honorary degree on a Royal visitor," Professor Martin said.

20 hours to Monash — Odds & Ends
Commenting in SOUND on the newspaper and television coverage of the visit of Prince Charles, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, said:

"In my opinion, it was a most successful graduation. But certain sections of the media went out of their way to emphasize, in a most disgraceful and irresponsible fashion, the activities of a very small group of demonstrators."

"One television channel in particular gave a grossly distorted view of the event. It sought to give the impression that the crowd waiting to see the Prince of Wales after the ceremony consisted entirely of demonstrating students."

Professor Martin went on: "I walked with the Prince to his car and at no stage did the party feel threatened. There were many shouted comments — some of a distasteful nature — but mostly good-humoured.

"A lot of the pushing and shoving, in fact, came from the media representatives themselves as they tried to get closer to the Prince."

"Nearly everyone I've spoken to has put the crowd number at about 400 — of whom no more than one in ten would have been there to demonstrate. Newspaper and TV 'estimates' varied between 1000 and 2000."

"It should be appreciated, too, that many were not Monash students, but outsiders, some brought to the campus by buses."

"It is a pity that loose, inaccurate, sensational reporting should continue to give Monash an undeservedly bad name in the community."

"The numbers of 'alien' demonstrators would have been greater but for an unforeseen hitch: Two buses apparently headed for Monash had a chance encounter with a police roadworthiness squad on the Princes Highway. The occupants endured a miserable 90-minute wait while the vehicles were jacked up and subjected to a most rigorous inspection."

"A member of the Prince's party was heard to say that he recognised many of the demonstrators who did make it to the University as people he had seen at Footscray Institute a few weeks earlier when the Duke of Edinburgh was subjected to a similar demonstration."

... from a distance

The Vice-Chancellor has received the following letters:

From Coolum Beach, Queensland ... 

Dear Sir,

In commenting upon the hostile reception recently given Prince Charles at your august university, may I take this opportunity of complimenting your student body for so effectively maintaining their image of being the most boorish and obscene student body in Australia?

Monash students are clearly obliged to work hard at maintaining this unenviable reputation, particularly when one realises that Australia is far ahead of most other allegedly civilised nations when it comes to tactless and mindless bad manners.

Any visiting dignitary who is invited to Monash in any capacity obviously has to run the gauntlet of this sort of uncivilised treatment should they be suspected of holding views anywhere to the right of centre in the dubious firmament of Australian politics.

My heart really bleeds if this sort of conduct is going to become typical of the 'thinking' elements within our community. What hope will Australians ever have of building a homogeneous, idealistic, courteous, tolerant and caring society with the sort of example set by the academic louts of Monash placed periodically before them on the radio, TV or the newspapers?

And from London ...

To: The cowardly students of Monash University, Melbourne

Who the hell do you think you are? Charles is not a parasite, maybe some of you are; he has proved himself a MAN far more than any of you know how to.

Much as you have angered me, I still refrain from calling you 'jigs', as I believe in dignity.

I'm an elderly pensioner, I have known stark poverty, but it has not made me a rebel. Shame on you for wanting to make life more difficult to a fine gentleman, our Prince Charles.

Finding safety in the VC's office. Prince Charles discusses the day's events with Sir Richard Eggleston and Professor Ray Martin.

The truth about the 'drowned-out' speech

A week after the visit, Prince Charles gave a talk at the South Australian Art Gallery, and he was reported thus . . .

"Prince Charles has decided that he has given too many speeches of no consequence during his Australia tour.

"But he reckons he did make one speech of consequence — at Melbourne's Monash University."

"This, he said, was drowned by protesting students."

It did NOT happen!

What is the truth of that episode?

According to a Commonwealth media liaison officer with the Royal party the Prince did not say his speech was drowned by protesting students. His remarks, in fact, referred to the media's total failure to report any of the substance of his Monash address, preferring to concentrate almost wholly on the activities of the "rent-a-mob" (the Prince's words) outside the hall.

The media officer said there had been numerous instances of a similar kind. In Sydney, he said, the Prince spoke to about 1500 disabled persons in a rally. His remarks, in fact, referred to the media's total attention to the University. The occupants endured a miserable 90-minute wait while the vehicles were jacked up and subjected to a most rigorous inspection.

"This went virtually unreported. What seized the public was the so-called demonstration ... "

For those who missed the Prince's 'drowned-out' address, Monash Reporter summarises the main points in this issue. Copies of a full transcript can be supplied on request. (We'll even play you a tape that will prove that the Prince was heard in complete silence!)
THAI ACADEMICS ON SIX MONTH VISIT

The Australian Vice-Chancellors’ Committee has completed the first survey of academic links between Australian and overseas universities. This is the fourth survey to be undertaken by the Committee in recent years. The survey was conducted in order to provide information for the development of international links between universities and other educational institutions.

The survey covered a period of 18 months and included more than 400 pages of academic links between universities and other educational institutions. A copy has been sent to the Library.

Plants

- Plant varietal rights - patents on plants are issued to protect the rights of breeders and to ensure that the rights of breeders are protected.
- Legislation covering such rights is due to be tabled in the Autumn session of Parliament but plans are that it will not be passed for six months to enable discussion.
- Making a contribution to the debate will be speakers at a pre-dinner seminar on plant patents being organised by the Monash Law Faculty’s Continuing Legal Education Centre.

Students in Monash’s Music department this year are being offered a novel opportunity – to learn Thai dancing as part of their formal study.

‘Ginger’ leads the dance

Students in Monash’s Music department this year are being offered a novel opportunity – to learn Thai dancing as part of their formal study.

A course focusing on the music of Thailand after long study, must reach the stage of being “knighted”. Her sister is such a teacher. Miss Sukhavasti is visiting Monash for six months with 13 other academics from the Thai University Lecturers’ Scheme. Her home institution is the Pir Phat, the Thai percussion and dance. To hold such a position a Thai, called if strings are added.

The course, conducted by Reader in Music, Dr Margaret Kartoml, surveys extensively the music of Thailand before going on to that of Burma, Laos, Kampuchea and Malaysia. Thai students are expected to take most of their meals in the Halls’ dining room.

A vacancy exists for the position of tutor in Roberts Hall. Applications are invited, must be submitted as soon as possible – and contain 1497 separate entries on academic links, 1284 of them with universities and colleges.

Tutor vacancy

There are 26 universities in ASEAN, all of which are invited to participate in the survey. The survey was commissioned by the AVCC about 18 months ago and followed considerable expansion of academic links between Australian and overseas institutions.

What the survey sought to do was establish what links had been established by Australian educational institutions other than through the formal Australian-Asian Universities Cooperation Scheme. The Australian Government through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

AUACS was started by the AVCC 12 years ago to mobilise the resources of Australian universities to help strengthen universities in ASEAN nations and New Guinea.

Many of the new links described in the survey have been established during outside studies programs.

In the foreword to the report of the survey, the Chairman of the AVCC’s International Relations Committee, Professor D.A. Low, said the survey was carried out in response to the wishes of the Australian Vice-Chancellors Committee.

He said the main purposes of the Australian survey were:

- To provide source material for universities and other interested bodies wishing to establish, or be informed about, links with overseas institutions.
- To provide a guide for answering the numerous enquiries which the AVCC, universities and other institutions receive from overseas institutions wishing to establish links.

The AVCC’s Occasional Paper containing the results of the survey is more than 400 pages long, and contains 1497 separate entries on academic links, 1284 of them with universities and in 213 with colleges.

A copy has been sent to the Library.

Additional copies are available (at a cost of 50 cents each plus postage) from the AVCC, PO Box 1142, Canberra City, ACT, 2601.

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For further information contact Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan on ext. 5377.

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A second find last year, at Hoh Xien in Inner Mongolia, has been made. Dr Chow, on his first visit to Australia, is spending three months in the Earth Sciences department at Monash. He returns to China in early June.

Dr Chow's own special study - fossils from Lehigh University and spent more than a year working with vertebrate paleontologist, Dr Glenn Jesop, at Princeton University in the US. He also worked at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

When he returned to China in the early 1960s he was one of only a handful of paleontologists in the entire country. About 100 specialists now work with the Institute he heads.

Dr Chow estimates that a half to two-thirds of the remains of a Homo erectus displaying characteristics of both Peking Man (the original discovery, made during World War II) and modern man have been supplemented by casts and a subsequent find made since 1960 and Java Man.

One of the people who has helped revitalise palaeontology in China - a study like many others interrupted during the Cultural Revolution and following years - is Dr Miehsen Chow, Director of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology in the Academics Sinica in Peking, and Deputy Director of the Peking Academy of Natural History. Dr Chow, who is often referred to as Dr Rich, has been a lecturer in the department, Dr Pat Rich, and with Dr. R. H. Sloss and J. Dewsum, of the Linguistic and Literary Computing Centre at Cambridge University, on a computer system that enables machine translation of Chinese into English and vice versa of palaeontological terms.

A spinoff from this project will be the production of a Chinese-English/English-Chinese dictionary of paleontology. This will embrace more than 12,000 terms including those from geology and geology related to palaeontology.

The idea for such a project came from a chance meeting at Shanghai airport in September of last year between Dr Rich and Drs Sloss and Dewsum. The Cambridge pair 15 years ago designed a computer system which allows the translation of articles in several literary fields. The purpose of their trip was to visit institutes in China was to expand that system into scientific and technical areas.

Dr Chow and Rich were asked to add palaeontology to the list.

Dr Chow studied outside China in the late 1940s. He received his Ph.D. in geology from Lehigh University and spent more than a year working with vertebrate paleontologist, Dr Glenn Jesop, at Princeton University in the US. He also worked at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

With renewed activity in the study of vertebrate fossils in the last few years, China has become one of the world's most exciting recent finds. Two more finds at Peking, Man, have added valuable pieces to the jigsaw of man's evolution.

One of the most exciting finds at Peking, Man, have added valuable pieces to the jigsaw of man's evolution. Dr Chow has been a co-ordinator for the discovery of the fossils at a place on the ancient extension of the Europe-North America land mass by an ancient eastern extension of the Mediterranean Sea, the Turgai Strait. Only a sporadic and rare interchange of fauna between the Orient and the area west occurred until 40 million years ago.

Dr Chow points out that Australia and China were once very close together, linked in the one land mass during the Palaeozoic era some 400 million years ago. At that time both countries' animals and plants were quite similar.

So far as my reading goes, some 95 per cent of writers condemn it vigorously whilst the other five per cent, though not supporting it, do no more than suggest that it is a problem which admits of no easy solution. It is condemned by nearly all members of the United Nations and by our own Australian Government.

"And yet I find such universal condemnation somewhat suspicious in itself. I have never been in South Africa but I have had dealings with a handful of white South Africans who on ordinary matters exhibit the same thought processes and behaviour patterns as do the citizens of other countries.

"I just find it difficult to believe that the majority of white South Africans embrace a doctrine which is as cruel and stupid as apartheid is painted as being unless there is some arguable reason for doing so."

"Maybe all the condemnation is justified but I feel that I have heard only one side of the case and if in my present state of knowledge I found myself in the position of having a vote on the issue my only honest course would be to refrain."
Aid for developing areas on drainage

Each wet season, elementary or poorly designed drainage systems in developing countries magnify the devastation of floods — in both the death and damage caused by the uncontrolled surge of water and, with its stagnant collection, the subsequent spread of diseases such as typhoid and cholera.

Many of the poorest nations, however, still must divert all their resources to meeting the basic day-to-day needs of their people — feeding, clothing and housing their population. The adoption of advanced technologies for effective drainage is some years off.

When these countries are in a position to address such problems, the solutions they implement must be tailored to fit local conditions. They must take into account such aspects as the socio-economic structure and the ability of people to accept change. Technology to solve a problem in Australia cannot be transplanted without modification to Bangladesh, for instance.

These were some of the considerations of an Asian regional seminar on urban hydrology held in Manila recently under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program, the World Meteorological Organization and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

One of three experts conducting the seminar was Dr Gary Codner, from the Civil Engineering at Monash, Dr Gary Codner.

Dr Codner returned to Monash this year as a member of staff after studying here from 1969 to 1974. In the intervening years he worked as a hydrological engineer with the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation. Part of his time with the Corporation was spent in Indonesia where he was involved in work on flood and run-off estimates, flood mitigation, flood forecasting and master plan studies for water resources development.

The seminar attracted participants from 10 countries — Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines.

In an early session, Dr Codner discussed the basic pre-requisite for work in urban hydrology — the collection of local data of a suitable quality and quantity, an exercise involving both engineers and meteorologists.

I pointed out that projects in urban hydrology ideally require a long lead time — data should be collected over a five to 10 year period before a problem is addressed. It is important that countries should be starting to collect such data now, even if schemes are many years off. At the moment solutions are often based on overseas parameters combined with guesswork," Dr Codner told Reporter recently.

The other speakers at the seminar dealt with such topics as flood forecasting and the construction of simple urban rainfall run-off models. Dr Codner later discussed more complex models requiring computer application.

He said: "Participants were introduced to the tools that could be used immediately and, at the same time, made aware of the more complicated techniques for problem-solving that exist if needed." Dr Codner said that a problem that must be tackled at the same time as the technical ones on drainage is that of public education.

He said: "What is needed is a clear understanding of the correct use of drainage systems."

Where such systems exist they are often used for disposal of refuse. The drains become sewers and are a potential health hazard. A build-up of sediment and household refuse occurs in the dry season which impedes the drains’ capacity to carry run-off water in the wet season.

Dr Codner said: "Educating people against using drains in this way is a problem not to be underestimated, however. You may be attempting to undo a way of life that has existed for generations and future urban drainage designs in such areas must make allowance for such factors."

He said that universities such as Monash make another, more long-term, contribution to urban hydrology in Asia by their intake of engineering students from that region.

Australia’s national technological capability is under pressure from outside Australia by normal market forces in a competitive technological world; it is being eroded from within by anti-technological or anti-technological attitudes, which are easily seen in education, the media, and in politics.

Within 10 years, he claimed, Australia could “easily be very vulnerable”.

“If our national technological potential continues to be eroded by anti-technological attitudes, especially in the schools, and if our young people are not given the encouragement to develop their own individual potential, then we as a nation become even more vulnerable to exploitation and domination by others.”

Professor Endersbee, retiring as head of the Institution of Professional Engineers, Australia, recently, Professor Endersbee, retiring as head of the Institution of Professional Engineers, Australia, recently, Professor Endersbee, retiring as head of the Institution of Professional Engineers, Australia, recently,

Professor Endersbee said that a problem that must be tackled at the same time as the technical ones on drainage is that of public education.

He said: “What is needed is a clear understanding of the correct use of drainage systems.”

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Meet 'Mastermind' Fritz, 72

Last night Monash's oldest Arts student, Fritz Josefi, took second place in the sixth heat of ABC-TV's "Mastermind" program.

Mr Josefi, who turned 72 late last month, answered correctly 14 of the 16 questions on his special subject, Wagner.

He is in the second year, full-time, of his Arts degree. If he successfully completes honours work he hopes to add higher studies — eventually a Ph.D.

Mr Josefi's ambition along the line is to write a history of Vienna from Roman days to the present. It is the city he left on November 11, 1938 — the day of the pogrom of Jews — and to which he has not returned.

Mr Josefi, who is Jewish, and his wife, who wore a Star of David, left Vienna by rail, travelling third class. The train was halted and passengers travelling first and second classes were detained.

In Australia the Josefsis settled near Emerald where they conducted a leather manufacturing business until 1974.

It was the death of Mr Josefi's wife in 1979 that led him to studies at Monash, "as a way of preventing fretting and loneliness."

He has nothing but words of highest praise for the younger students with whom he attends classes.

"Naturally I was apprehensive about the attitude I would encounter and remarks that may be made," Mr Josefi says.

"But the environment has been excellent. The behaviour of the younger students is exemplary. It has surpassed my expectations far."

At Monash Mr Josefi has made firm friends with, among others, the staff behind the Union Desk, often bringing them flowers. In the photo above he is pictured with Mrs Betty Dunphy. Photo: Tony Miller.

The Graham Beard Prize for overall proficiency in the Monash electrical engineering course in 1980 has been won by Mr Y.W. Yak (left).

The Graham Beard Third Year Prize for proficiency in electronics in 1980 was won by Mr C.Y. Wong. The former prize is valued at $500; the latter at $250.

Graham Beard died in a road accident in 1974. At the time of his death, Graham was a promising final year student in electrical engineering.

His parents established the Graham John Beard Memorial Fund, income from which supports the two annual prizes to students in the department of Electrical Engineering and an electronics museum in the department.

The Graham Beard Prize is given in memory of the late Mr G.J. Beard, who was First Assistant Secretary in the Department of Communications.

Mr Yak, who obtained the Senior Cambridge Certificate in Singapore before coming to Monash, achieved an impressive academic record in his course: in 27 subjects he received 15 high distinctions, 10 distinctions and one credit.

Mr Wong gained Honours II for his four-year degree course, now working with Esso-BHP in Sale.

The Graham Beard Prize is given in memory of the late Mr J.G. Beard, founder of a small engineering enterprise which grew into the present firm of Clyde-Riley Dodds Pty Ltd.

Top Engineering students

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The word in transport in the '80s is 'deregulation', but... 

Liner shipping remains anchored to the 'conference system' 

While the trend in the 1980s may be toward deregulation in domestic road, rail and air international air transport, it may be too early to say it is highly relevant to liner shipping. 

Liner ships carry Australia's import/export of general cargoes. 

The regulation of liner shipping is imposed and maintained through what is known as the conference system and has been persisted by successive Australian Governments since the 1930s. 

What has been termed the "monopoly" of the conference system, while largely accepted, has not gone completely unchallenged, particularly in the last 10 or so years. In fact it has become very much a "live" issue among the larger interests, as the US examples have suggested. 

The system which operates on every important trade route out of the country. 

The larger commodity boards, whose role was unclear, have been the subject of major controversy in the last 10 years. In fact it has become somewhat greater degree of competition exists, but to a limited extent only, in the presence of a price-cutting independent. 

One of the few Australian academics working in the area of shipping economics is Dr Keith Trace, senior lecturer in Monash's Economic History department. 

Grigor Report 

Dr Trace questions whether Australia's interests are best served by the conference system which operates on every important trade route. 

At very least he believes we should examine the possibilities opened up by various multi-owner trade routes, and consider the possibility of open conferences (as opposed to the present "closed" conferences). 

The shipping provisions of the Trade Practices Act, introduced in 1986 and amended in 1971 and 1974, built on the structure embodied in the Australian Industries Preservation Act, giving all owners the right to close their membership and use dual-rate contracts, subject to the safeguard that they underwrite to negotiate with designated and approved prices, and observe conference rules. 

The Report was a "lost opportunity" for a rationalisation of shipping services with stable freight rates and regularity. 

As Dr Trace says, the need for a "loyal" service for ships owners is greater than ever. 

"A conference is a cartel, or association of carriers on a particular trade route, formed to protect its members' interests by limiting competition between member lines and augmenting profits," he says. 

"Conferences determine freight rates and levels and may allocate sailings, allot a set share of available cargo to member lines, and/or operate a revenue pooling agreement." 

Conferences can be "open" or "closed". Open conferences — which are confined almost exclusively to trades radiating from the United States — impose no restriction on entry other than that of requiring a new member to charge posted freight rates and observe conference rules. In contrast, closed conference agreements (taking into account the conferences' right to enter into contracts with ship owners) must be open to all ship owners wishing to join, subject only to financial guarantees. 

"If your profit margins are suffering from high freight rates, you may be using the wrong shipping line," Dr Trace says. "The conference system is not the solution." 

The alternative policies, which he believes the Government should at least consider, are: 

- The "halfway house" of encouraging a somewhat greater degree of competition through legislation by requiring open conferences and/or by encouraging lines to enter a trade. 

- A move directly to a more competitive environment through the introduction of legislation to ban conferences and/or outlaw conference practices such as the dual-rate contracts. 

According to Dr Trace the evidence suggests that routes served by "open conference" tends to be characterised by excessive shipping capacity. 

On the other hand, he says, "the presence of a price-cutting independent in a trade served by a 'closed' conference may be the best answer to a "closed" conference in the present circumstances. 

He says that a government intending to move in the "free market" direction of competition would face intense lobbying from industry pressure groups, and he concludes that there are: 

- Valid objections to "trust busting" in shipping (several inquiries in the UK and US have concluded that unfettered competition would be unlikely to lead to lower prices and better service). 

If you think you've been seeing Australian actor-director Bud Tingwell roaming around the campus lately — you're right! 

During the latter part of July and the first week of August, a TV series called "Degrees of Change" was being filmed on the Monash campus. 

The series, which is based on the popular book by Professor of Political Science Dr Keith Trace, who talked to Reporter before going on leave, asks: 'Are Australia's best interests served?'
Courtyards often contribute much to the grandeur of, or lend a charming touch to, the long-established universities in Australia and overseas.

At Monash, too, several courtyards provide a quiet haven for the time between lectures or during lunch hour. These areas "off the beaten track" give a contrast in appearance to that of the campus generally.

Since 1960 the University has pursued an all native planting policy. An exception was made, however, for totally enclosed courtyards which, it was decided, could be planted with exotic species if the departments in surrounding buildings so desired.

These courtyards now make delightful spots to observe a little Autumn color. Most are located in the Science, Medicine and Engineering areas so seeking them out may add adventure to the lives of denizens of the high-rise faculties.

Photos this page: Rick Crompton.

The courtyards of Monash
Photocopying: changes coming

Photocopying over the last decade or so has come to play an increasingly significant role on the education scene with photocopied material being used widely for private study and in the classroom. Needless to say it is a phenomenon that has not escaped the attention of authors, publishers and other owners of copyright...

1976 the Franki Committee — known officially as the Copyright Law Committee on Reprographic Reproduction — inquired into and made recommendations on the photocopying of copyright works. The Committee's recommendations have been generally implemented in the Copyright Amendment Act 1980.

When certain provisions of this Act come into operation later this year — after users have had time to study how the new system will work — the face of photocopying in educational institutions is set to change.

A new book by Mr James Lahore, formerly a Reader in Law at Monash, provides basic practical information on the new photocopying procedures required by the Act for people who will have to observe them — librarians, teachers, students, lawyers and other persons who need ready access to information and the efficient dissemination of that information for the use of others.

The book is Photocopying: A Guide to the 1980 Amendments to the Copyright Act, published by Butterworths. Mr Lahore late last year was appointed the first Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law at Queen Mary College in the University of London.

Mr Lahore describes the 'cornerstone' of the new amendments provisions which relate to multiple copying of works under statutory licence by educational institutions. This provision is designed to permit the multiple copying of the whole or part of articles and other works by educational institutions for teaching purposes, subject to certain limitations, provided that an equitable remuneration is paid to the copyright owner.

It calls for new administrative procedures in educational institutions related to the compilation of detailed records in cases where multiple copying is done for teaching purposes. These records must be held and made available for inspection during a prescribed period. If requested, an equitable remuneration must be paid to the copyright owner of works copied. This sum is either agreed upon by the owner and the educational institution or determined by the Copyright Tribunal.

Planning by institutions to meet the demand for these procedures is required at the same time to give a fair payment to the copyright owner.

"The system must be easily manageable and clearly understood by the many people employed in these institutions who will have to use it and by those who want to receive payment for what is copied. Unfortunately the Act requires many confusing procedures. It is doubtful whether any person could understand how the system works other than by a long and detailed study of the 1980 Act.

"Mr Lahore draws attention to the question raised by the new administrative procedures related to the compilation of information and the efficient dissemination of that information for the use of others.

If an alternative system will have to be established, it will be an interesting exercise," comments Mr Lahore.

Mr Lahore points out that while new administrative procedures are required for teaching purposes (other than copying of what is defined as 'in substantial portions') of works, these procedures allow a range of photocopying by individuals for specific purposes without formalities or payment.

"It will be found that a considerable amount of copying for teaching and educational purposes can be done within this framework," he predicts.

"Photocopying: A Guide to the 1980 Amendments to the Copyright Act" has a recommended retail price of $4.50.

Fines 'worst feature'

Mr Lahore describes this as one of the worst features of the legislation.

"One can understand why a criminal sanction is considered to be a more effective way of enforcing compliance with the procedures of the Act rather than the threat of possible copyright infringement proceedings at some future time," he says.

"However, the imposition of criminal liability on bodies administering institutions and on employees of those institutions to secure proper record keeping places a heavy and unjustifiable burden on those institutions.

"Mr Lahore has other sharp criticisms of the Act: "It is prolix, complex, and difficult to understand. The Act is intended to provide a system of photocopying for users generally, for libraries, for schools, universities and other educational institutions and for handicapped readers, and at the same time to give a fair payment to the copyright owner. The system must be easily manageable and clearly understandable to the many people employed in these institutions who will have to use it and by those who want to receive payment for what is copied. Unfortunately the Act requires many confusing procedures. It is doubtful whether any person could understand how the system works other than by a long and detailed study of the 1980 Act. Mr Lahore says that the reasons for the complexity of the legislation is the basic principle adopted by it. That is payment according to use of copyright materials — thus necessitating detailed record keeping and inspection procedures — rather than, say, payment by means of a blanket licensing system.

"Whether an alternative system will have to be used can only be answered after experience of the system is gained. It will be an interesting exercise," comments Mr Lahore.

Photocopying: changes coming

Physicists invites labs use

Monash Physics laboratories are being made available to regional secondary schools at times when they are not being used by students of the department.

Chairman of Physics, Professor T.F. Smith, has sent a letter to about 60 local high schools outlining the wide range of teaching and demonstration equipment in the department suitable for use in HSC Physics which has a high component of project work. Professor Smith invites use of these facilities during University vacations and at limited times during term.

The plan is that the schools provide supervision although Monash staff members are on hand to give technical advice if needed.

Already the department has received an enthusiastic response from schools.

One of the most popular areas is the Astronomy laboratory where the Monash Reporter caught up with one of the first groups — seven students from Baywater High School and their teacher Mrs Frances Radford.

In the laboratory, students are able to use the planetarium, the Fossault Peridum and conduct several experiments relevant to the new HSC courses, Practical Astronomy, Stellar Astronomy and Optical Instruments.

Visits to the Monash Observatory at Mount Burnett can also be arranged.

The first and second year laboratories are also available for a wide range of experiments in areas such as optics, electrical circuits, DC power supply, transistors, amplifiers and solar panels.

As well, in the third year laboratories, suitable students can gain work experience in the maintenance of laboratory equipment and in experiments. Opportunities, too, have the advantage for Monash Observatory in developing teaching aids and enhancing the research program.

Baywater High students Rainer Berger and Michelle Bradley in the Astronomy lab.

May, 1981
The Federal Government has announced that fees will be reintroduced for students undertaking second or higher tertiary degrees. A recent survey conducted by the Monash Association of Students shows the likely impact of a wider re-introduction of fees.

Nearly 48 per cent of Monash students could defer their courses or not enrol at all. A full report on the survey is being compiled by MAS. In light of speculation about the reintroduction of fees, however, MAS research assistant, Gwynyth Evano, recently prepared a paper for the Australian Union of Students Education Committee which documents the response to a question on this issue.

The survey found that 26 per cent of respondents who were at a loss as to "not enrol at all" said they would defer or not enrol at all. The Federal Government had recommended fees in brackets): for an arts course, £2500 p.a. (£2100 science, medicine, dentistry and veterinary science); for an engineering, arts and social studies. The maximum fee an overseas student would have to pay was £3600 p.a. (£3000); clinical years of medicine, dentistry and veterinary science has decreed.

The survey showed that the following categories of students would be likely to be most disadvantaged by the reintroduction of fees:

- Male aged students: 76 per cent of respondents aged 16 and over said they would defer or not enrol if fees were introduced.
- Females - 57.6 per cent of female respondents said they would defer or not enrol.
- Students from lower socio-economic groupings - 66.6 per cent of respondents who listed the major breadwinner in their family as being a semi or unskilled worker said they would defer or not enrol.
- Prospective postgraduate students.

The survey also found that students who were reluctant to pay the fees would do so in different ways: they would defer or not enrol than their counterparts who had the same weekly income from other sources.

Gwynyth Evano comments: "There could be no facade of educational equality with the introduction of fees - an impossible burden for the majority of society."

The maximum fee an overseas student would face for tuition in a UK university in 1981 is £1803; undergraduates £1389. The fees apply to overseas students from taking courses at University of Sussex, which is about 30 miles from London in the Sussex coast. The University of Sussex has about 4500 students, a little under a quarter of whom are postgraduates. The University has established schools of European, Asian and African studies and has sought in other ways to establish a tradition of academic links with overseas countries and universities.

The University of Sussex is interested in the proposed scheme as a new development in the effort to establish a tradition of academic links with overseas countries and universities.

The Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The report presents a précis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, Graduate School of Graduate Studies, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QN, England.

The Registrar advises the following important dates for students in May:

1. First term ends for postgraduate students.
2. First term ends for Medicine IV.
3. Study break begins for LL.M. by coursework.
5. First term ends for Master of Liberalisation.
7. First half-year returns for LL.M. by coursework.

**important dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Concentration session for LL.M. by coursework.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>Graduation ceremony - Arts.</td>
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<td>First term ends for Medicine IV.</td>
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<td>May 10-23</td>
<td>CHILDREN'S SHOW - &quot;Noddy Combination&quot; presented by Rose Music/Yamaha. Performances also June 1-6.</td>
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<td>May 11-23</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>CHILDREN'S SHOW - &quot;Noddy Combination&quot; presented by Rose Music/Yamaha. Performances also June 1-6.</td>
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<td>May 13</td>
<td>CONCERT - Salvation Army concert featuring film presentation of &quot;Preference or Conviction&quot; by Edward J. Gibbons.</td>
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<td>May 14</td>
<td>ORGAN FESTIVAL - 11th Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord. Performances by Geoffrey Coull, who builds the grand final of Harmony Blackwood Hall. There is a FREE ticketing outlet on campus at the Alexander Theatre. 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.</td>
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<td>May 15</td>
<td>CONCERT - &quot;Ludwig Hirschfeld Mack&quot; works from the Melbourne and Monash Universities collected. 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. weekdays. Exhibition:一律, Monash Building. - Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 4305.</td>
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AFUW meeting

The southern suburbs group of the Australian Federation of University Women (Victoria) will hold a meeting for new members at Monash next month.

The function — which will include a champagne supper — will be held on Friday, June 12 at 7.45 p.m. at the V.C.'s Chancellors' residence, courtesy of Mrs Rena Martin.

Mrs Jennifer Strauss, senior lecturer in English, president of the Staff Association of Monash University, poet and mother, will address herself to the question, "Will Academia Kill Your Creativity?", and give a poetry reading.

The cost for the evening will be $2 at the door. Women intending to attend should contact Dr Marian Aveling in the department of History for ext. 2176 by Friday, June 5.

Dr Aveling says that membership of AFUW is open to all women graduates at tertiary level. Wives of staff members and recent graduates living in the Monash area whose contact with the University to date has been slight are especially welcome, she adds.

AFUW has a long history of concern and activity on behalf of women in general and women graduates in particular.

Dr Aveling says: "At an international level, as part of the International Federation of University Women, the organisation has observer status at the United Nations and works actively for the welfare and status of women everywhere.

"At the national and local levels, AFUW works to achieve equal status for women in all areas of life, especially employment, and has concerned itself with the welfare of children and disadvantaged groups.

"Other major functions are fundraising for scholarships for women both in Australia and overseas, and provision of fellowship and mental stimulation for new and old graduates isolated by careers and/or domesticity — such as we hope will be provided by our champagne supper."

May, 1981