



MONASH REPORTER

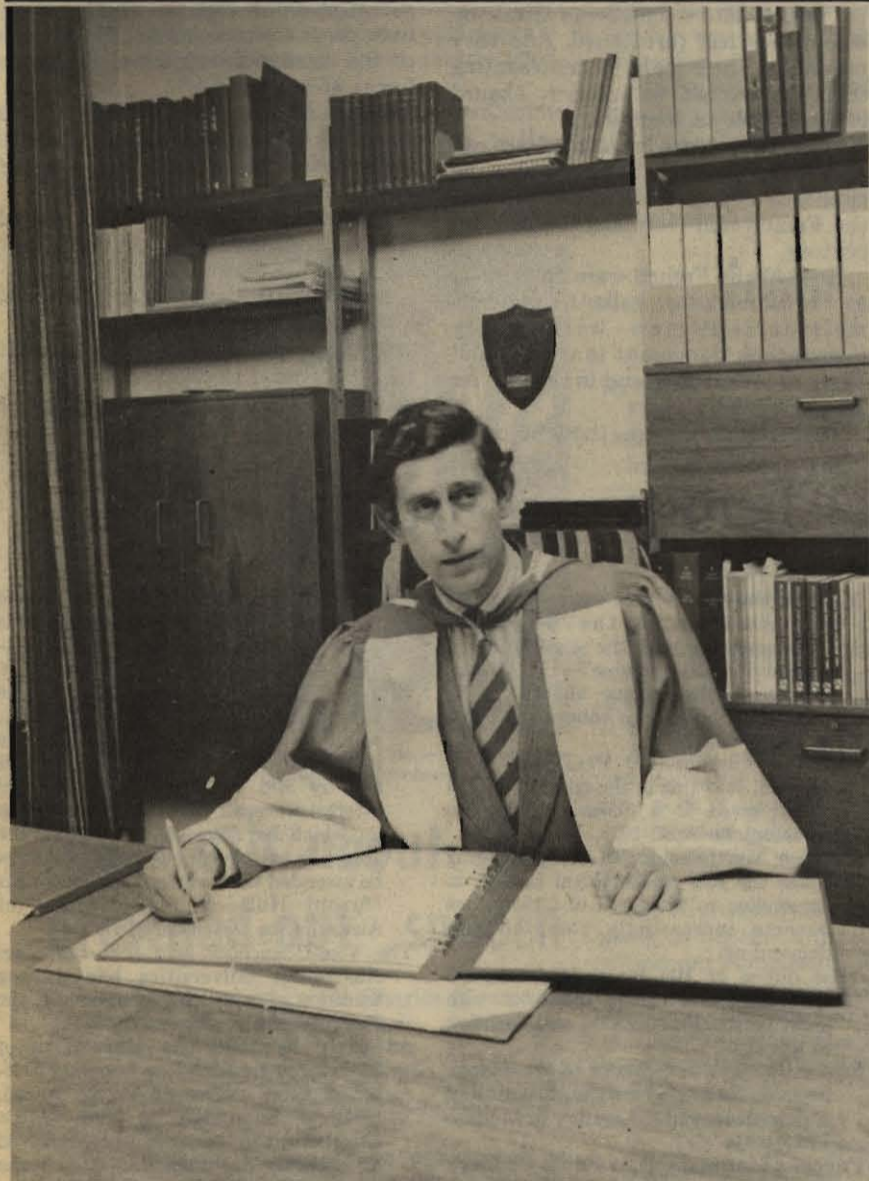
A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

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The Royal Graduation



● Prince Charles signs the register in the Vice-Chancellor's office.

What Prince Charles said

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, which was attended by more than 230 science graduands, their families and friends.

Addressing the assembly, Prince Charles said: "It has often occurred to me how easy it is to have preconceived ideas about places, about people or

about things . . . to be prejudiced in some way through the circumstances of our upbringing, or the fashionable views of the group with which we identify.

"I am not saying that I have come here with preconceived notions about the type of university that I would find — or, indeed, the type of student. But I am trying to say that the dangers of ignorance and prejudice are what I would like to concentrate on . . .

"Few things have done more harm in the history of mankind than the belief on the part of individuals, or groups, or tribes, or states, or nations, or churches, that he — or she, or they — are in sole possession of the truth, and that those who differ from them are not merely mistaken, but wicked or mad and need restraining or suppressing."

Our links with the world

One of only a handful of vertebrate paleontologists in China in the 1950s, Dr Minchen Chow has been in the forefront of the revitalised study of fossils in that country in the last few years — 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 heightens 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.

Telling it — Like it wasn't!

Where were YOU when the Prince came to Monash?

The visit of Prince Charles to Monash last month proved too much for the media — and, for many a battle-hardened Monash veteran, it was just like the old days . . .

All the colorful imagery was there:

"Prince Charles was jostled 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)

"Boos, 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-wishers — students, staff and members of the public.

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

Lot's Wife also hit back hard: "One thing seems certain . . . if the press cannot control itself and refrain from its animalistic acts of pushing, shoving and bastardising the news, then they will not be allowed back on this campus again, even if MAS has to pass a motion to that effect."

But, of course, the media coverage had its predictable (intended?) effect . . .

From London, an elderly pensioner wrote to "The cowardly students of Monash University": "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 . . ."

And, from Queensland (where else?):

" . . . 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?" (See letters, page 3.)

And what of the object of all this attention — Prince Charles himself?

In a letter to the Chancellor, Sir Richard Eggleston, (page 2), the Prince's private secretary, The Hon. Edward Adeane, 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 . . ."

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' fears.

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

Prince Charles 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.

"Jesus, Socrates, John Huss of Bohemia, the great chemist Lavoisier, socialists and liberals as well as conservatives in Russia, Jews in Germany, all perished at the hands of so-called infallible ideologies," he said.

● Continued Page 2.

Letter from the Royal Party...



The Hon. Edward Adeane

Royal Party on Tour

17th April, 1981.

My dear Chairman,

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 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.

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,

Edward Adeane

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

Nationalism — the danger

● From Page 1.

"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 representing them as wicked or inferior, absurd or despicable in some way."

These stereotypes, he pointed out, can alter quite rapidly. As examples, he cited the changing attitudes towards the French 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.

Stereotype 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 aggressiveness and dislike for the dissimilar, 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 major 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 Church of England 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-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 1868 the University of Melbourne conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. In 1958, 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 the honour of conferring an honorary degree on a Royal visitor," Professor Martin said.

● 20 hours to Monash — Odds & Ends Page 12

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 NSW and Adelaide (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 about 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 returns 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 research.

"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.

Tribunal at Monash

Mr Justice Ludeke, who forms the Academic Salaries Tribunal, visited Monash late in April as part of an information-gathering exercise for his inquiry. During his day-long visit he had a tour of inspection of the faculties of Economics and Politics, Law, Science and Engineering and the Library.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, (pictured with Mr Justice Ludeke) has said that, in all respects, the inspection was successful and that he is sure Mr Justice Ludeke left with a favorable impression of the research and cultural activities he had seen at the university.



'Ugly scenes' — as others saw them

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 emphasise, 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

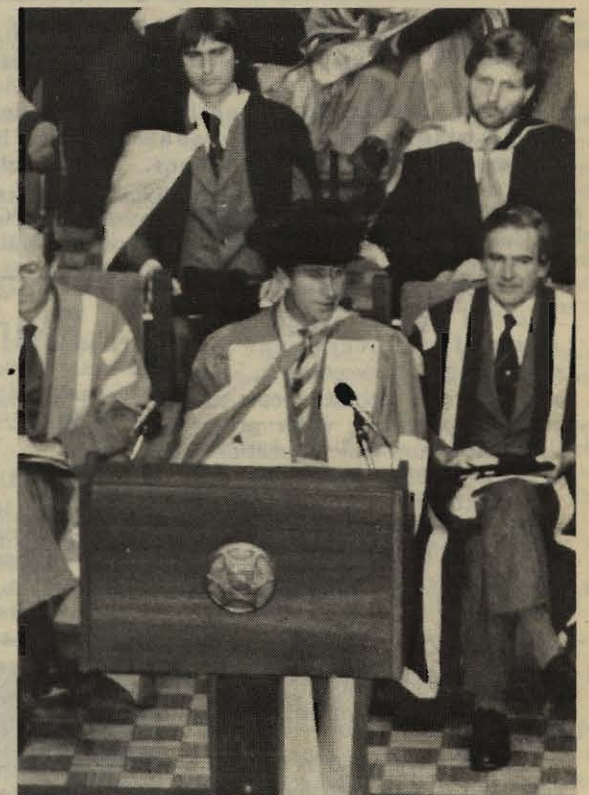
ten would have been there to demonstrate. Newspaper and TV 'estimates' varied between 1000 and 2000.

"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.)



TOP: The Prince glances back at the "violent" scenes that greeted his arrival. Centre: Giving the Occasional Address — the celebrated 'drowned-out' speech that was heard in complete silence. Below: More "ugly" scenes as he leaves. Prince Charles's private secretary says that the Prince was "not in the slightest put out by the so-called demonstration ..." (Royal visit photos by: Rick Crompton, Tony Miller and Steve Morton.)

... 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 'pigs', 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 special International Year of the Disabled Person rally.

"This went virtually unreported. What seized the media's attention was the fact that the Prince's chief police officer had strained a monkey muscle and was limping . . ."

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



Fourteen Thai academics are currently visiting Monash for six months under the Thai University Lecturers Scheme.

The academics, all from the Prince of Songkla University in Hatyai in South Thailand, will be aiming to increase knowledge and skills in their subject areas, academic administration and modern education techniques.

The Scheme, funded through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, is organised by the University's Centre for Continuing Education in association with the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit and departments. This is the fourth year in which the Scheme has operated.

This year's group is more senior than in previous years and includes Dr Parnich Tinnimit, Assistant to the Rector for Academic Affairs. Several top-ranking members of departments and the head medical librarian at the Thai university are also in the group.

Their program at Monash is in two parts. The academics spend two days a week with HEARU undertaking studies in such aspects as course planning, teaching techniques, applications of educational technology, assessment methods and the planning of teaching resources. On the other three days they join a host department covering their own interest areas to observe and participate in its day to day operation.

Visiting Thai academics and, in brackets, the departments to which they are attached at Monash: front row, Mr Pinai Orrungroage (Mechanical Engineering), Miss Prakaichatra Sukhsvasti (Education), Miss Woranuch Tiautrakul (Biomedical Library), and Mr Niti Rittibhombhun (Zoology); centre, Mrs Sumanat Jitpituk (Anthropology and Sociology), Mrs Jongpid Sirirat (Administrative Studies), Mrs Boonchuy Chetanasena (Geography), Mrs Artharporn Chotnipat (Education) and Miss Kritsri Samabuddhi (Education); back row, Mr Vudhipong Techadamrongsin (Computer Science), Dr Sunthorn Sotthibandhu (Zoology), Dr Swai Liamkaew (Education), Mr Paitoon Bunnjaweht (French) and Dr Parnich Tinnimit (HEARU).

AVCC survey on international links

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has just completed the first survey of academic links between Australian tertiary institutions and overseas universities and related institutions.

The survey was commissioned by the AVCC about 18 months ago following considerable expansion of academic links between Australian and overseas institutions.

It will provide assistance to the Australian Government in the development of its cultural, scientific and other ties with other countries, as well as providing information for universities and other educational and scientific 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 Co-operation Scheme. AAUCS, as it is known, is funded largely by the Australian Government through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

AAUCS 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 modelled on the British Council's 1974 survey of academic links.

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 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 Australian universities and 213 with colleges.

A copy has been sent to the Library. Additional copies are available (at a cost of \$5 each plus postage) from the AVCC, PO Box 1142, Canberra City, ACT, 2601.

Plants patents

Plant varietal rights — patents on plants — is, so to speak, a thorny issue.

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 for Tuesday, May 19.

For further information contact Mrs Lisa Cooke or Mrs Dot Grogan on ext. 3377.

Tutor vacancy

A vacancy exists for the position of tutor in Roberts Hall.

Applications — to be submitted as soon as possible — have been invited from married members of Monash staff and married postgraduate students.

An applicant's spouse, if academically qualified, may also be offered a tutorship.

The weekly accommodation rate for a married tutor is \$24.64 or \$20.44 if both husband and wife are appointed.

Accommodation includes private bathroom and a kitchenette, although tutors are expected to take most of their meals in the Hall's dining room.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Halls administrative assistant, Mrs. Eileen Rogers, ext. 2900.



● Prakaichatra Sukhsvasti with two of her dance students, Toni Pusterla (left) and Mary-anne Titter. Music students and staff play instruments of the Mahori behind.

'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.

The students are in third and fourth year and are taking the unit Music of the Southeast Asian Mainland.

Their instructor in dance is Miss Prakaichatra Sukhsvasti — known in the department as "Ginger". Miss Sukhsvasti is visiting Monash for six months with 13 other academics under the Thai University Lecturers' Scheme. Her home institution is the Prince of Songkla University (see separate story) where she specialises in the teaching of English as a second language.

The course, conducted by Reader in Music, Dr Margaret Kartomi, surveys extensively the music of Thailand before going on to that of Burma, Laos, Kampuchea and Malaysia. Thailand has been in contact — peaceful and non-peaceful — with these neighbouring countries over the centuries and her varied musical forms may be seen as a bridge between the musics of mainland Southeast Asia.

The course focuses on the music of the Pi Phat, the Thai percussion orchestra, and the Mahori as it is called if strings are added.

As part of the subject's requirements, students must learn to

play two of the instruments of the orchestra or one of the instruments plus take tuition in dance. This is the first time the dance option has been available.

(The skills of another Thai visitor, Panya, taught to members of the department when he was here in 1976, are being passed on to students in tuition by Greg Hurworth on stringed instruments and Poedijono on percussion).

Miss Sukhsvasti is teaching two forms of Thai dance — the Ramwong (social dancing) and classical dance.

She learned dancing as a child — in informal classes at her cousin's house — and has maintained an interest in it as a leisure activity ever since.

Miss Sukhsvasti points out that she is not a formal teacher of classical dance. To hold such a position a Thai, after long study, must reach the stage of being "knighted". Her sister is such a teacher.

To respect tradition, as a "non-teacher", Miss Sukhsvasti cannot touch her Monash students as part of their tuition. What she can do, however, is explain the movements and act as a model for the students to follow.

● Students taking the subject will take part in a public performance featuring Thai music and dance on Thursday, June 25 at 1 p.m. in the Music auditorium in the Menzies building.

Computer links fossil study in East and West

With renewed activity in the study of vertebrate fossils in the last few years, China has been the source of some of the world's most exciting recent finds.

Two finds last year, 51 years after discovery of the fossil remains of the *Homo erectus* known as Peking Man, have added valuable pieces to the jigsaw of man's evolution.

One find, at Lufeng in the south-west province of Yunan, was of two skulls — the first discovered — of *Ramapithecus*, a prehuman believed to have existed some 12 to 14 million years ago. Paleontologists hitherto have been reluctant to assign *Ramapithecus* a definite place on the evolutionary path to man because existing material was fragmentary and incomplete.

A second find last year, at Hohsien in Anhwei province in South China, was of remains of a *Homo erectus* displaying characteristics of both Peking Man (the original find of which was lost during World War II but knowledge of which was supplemented by casts and a subsequent find made since 1950) and Java Man.

One of the people who has helped revitalise paleontology in China — a study like many others interrupted during the Cultural Revolution and following years — is **Dr Minchen Chow**, Director of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in the Academia Sinica in Peking, and Deputy Director of the Peking Natural History Museum.

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.

He has been working here with a lecturer in the department, **Dr Pat Rich**, and with **Drs R. P. Sloss** and **J. Dawson**, of the Linguistic and Literary Computing Centre at Cambridge University, on a computer system that enables machine translation from Chinese into English and vice versa of paleontological works.

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

The idea for such a project came from a chance meeting at Shanghai airport in 1979 between Dr Rich and Drs Sloss and Dawson. 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 to institutes in China was to expand that system into scientific and technical areas. Drs Chow and Rich were asked to add paleontology 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 Jepson**, 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 1950s he was one of only a handful of paleontologists in the entire country. About 100 specialists now work with the Institute he heads.

They have a rich "hunting ground": Dr Chow estimates that a half to two-thirds of China is covered with the type of rocks in which vertebrate fossils may be found. In a co-ordinated approach, geologists and other professionals working in the countryside must alert Dr Chow's Institute of any finds likely to be of interest.

Dr Chow's own special study — first in the US then in China — has been on primitive mammals, from the Mesozoic and early Cenozoic eras.

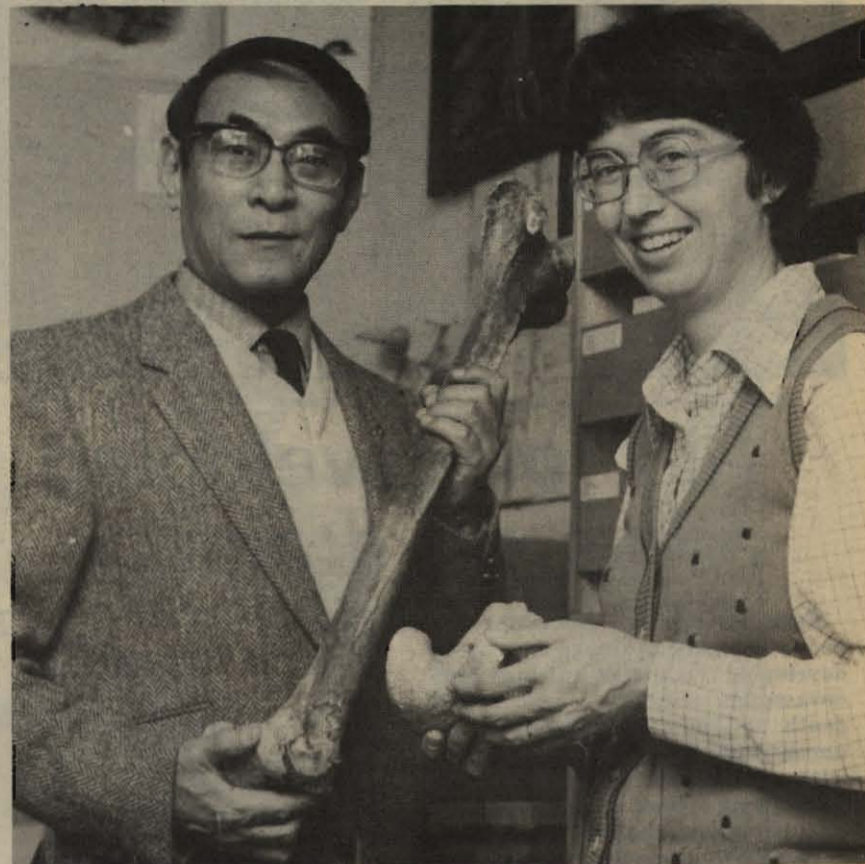
Reptiles

In his most recent work Dr Chow has been studying the very earliest mammals — from the Jurassic, when reptiles were the dominant life form and the remote ancestors of man were rare, mostly mouse-sized creatures.

His work on the land mammals of the Paleogene period (65 to 35 million years ago) demonstrated that the Oriental fauna of that time was unique, differing markedly from that of Europe.

Conventionally it had been held that Europe, Asia and North America then formed one land mass. Similar animals were identified as having existed in Europe and North America at the time and it was assumed that they had traversed China.

The work of Dr Chow and his colleagues on these early faunas has now lent support to the theory that China was separated from the Europe-North America land mass by an ancient eastern extension of the Mediterranean Sea, the Turgai Strait. Only



● Chinese paleontologist **Dr Minchen Chow** holds a drumstick of the New Zealand bird recently extinct, the Moa. **Dr Pat Rich** displays a fragment of the foot end of the drumstick of a large Chinese ground bird related to the crane, of the Eocene — 50 million years ago.

a sporadic and rare interchange of fauna between the Orient and the area west occurred up 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 Paleozoic era some 400 million years ago. At that time both countries' animals and plants were quite similar.

Sometime later the countries parted company but in the last 50 million years they have been approaching each other again as Australia moves north from its connection with Antarctica.

Drs Chow and Rich expect to see increasing similarity of the countries' vertebrates, especially the birds, in the later parts of the Cenozoic (during the last 15 million years). They emphasise, however, that a better knowledge of the fossil vertebrates of both countries is essential.

In Melbourne, Dr Chow has been working, too, with **Dr Tom Rich**, Curator of Vertebrate Fossils at the National Museum of Victoria. Dr Chow brought with him fossil mammals from western China from a time (Jurassic-Cretaceous, 150 to 80 million years ago) early in the history of mammals. The fossils demonstrate some of the early evolutionary experimentation that went on in this group.

Dr Chow's visit here has enabled him to become familiar with Australian fossil vertebrates and complete a number of papers, some jointly with Australian scientists, on Chinese mammalian fossils and on comparisons between fossil vertebrate assemblages of China and Australia.

He has already given a number of seminars and will give several more in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney before he returns to Peking.

'Need for independent thought' — industrialist

One of the important functions of a university is to cultivate in its students the ability and the desire to engage in independent, critical thought.

Sir Colin York Syme said this while delivering the occasional address at a recent Monash Law and Science graduation ceremony. Sir Colin is a former chairman of The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd., an eminent lawyer, and from 1961 to 1978 was president of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research of which he is now an Honorary Governor. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the ceremony.

Sir Colin examined the nature of "independent, critical thought" — an attribute everyone thinks he possesses "just as everyone claims to have a sense of humor".

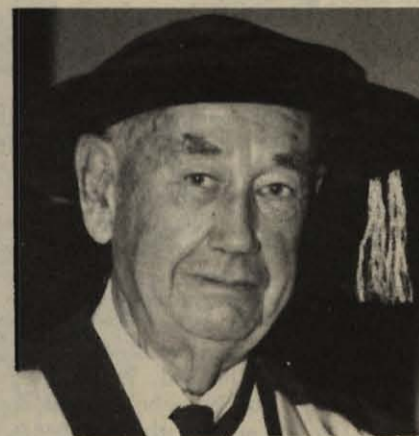
Sir Colin said: "It is easy to give an

appearance of independent thought when nothing of the sort exists. Mere rebellion against authority or attitudes of parents, teachers, policemen and others may not evidence independent thought; as often as not it will reflect subordination to the thought processes which are regarded as fashionable, and therefore orthodox, by your peer group."

Sir Colin told the graduates that in their chosen professions "it will become second nature to examine critically the facts put before you or the phenomena you observe and to be meticulous in the conclusions you draw".

He acknowledged difficulty, however, in forming proper judgments in the wider field of public affairs.

He said that he endeavoured to alleviate the problem by seeking to read material from widely differing



● Sir Colin York Syme

sources.

"Even accepting that each of these sources will show some bias it is not to be expected that the bias will always run on the same lines and one has some chance of forming a balanced view," Sir Colin said.

But, he added, this expectation does not always hold good.

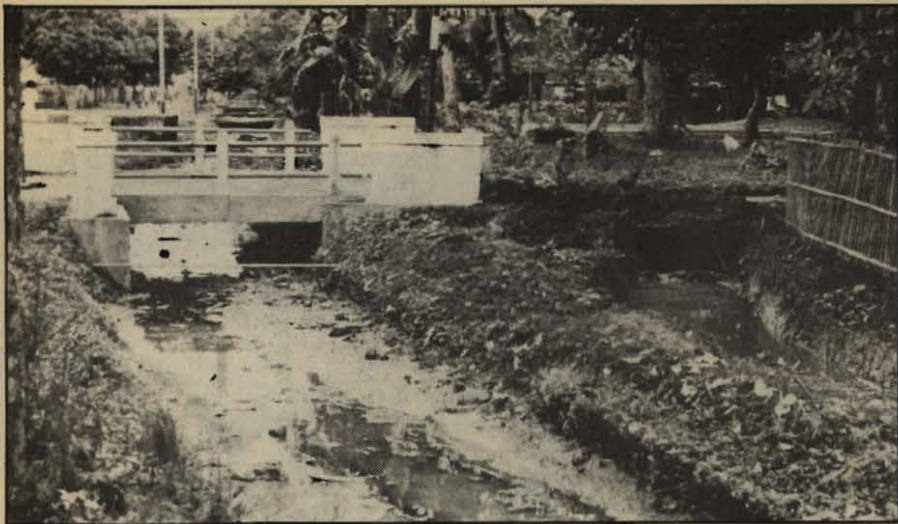
"To give an example, an exception appears to relate to what is said about the theory and practice of the apartheid doctrine in South Africa.

"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."



● An elementary drainage system — doubling as a sewer — in a third world country.

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 them — and 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 — taking 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 Organisation and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

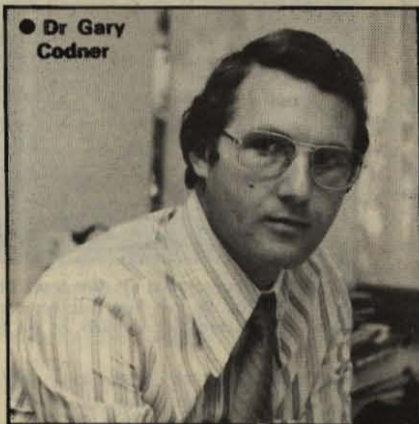
One of three experts conducting the seminar was a lecturer in Civil Engineering at Monash, **Dr Gary Codner**.

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 — that data should be collected



● Dr Gary Codner

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.

Set to go!

At 6.15 a.m. each weekday — when most are still oblivious to the day's existence or, at best, observing it through a half-opened eye — Jackie Turney, technical assistant in Civil Engineering, is out on a five to eight kilometre run in the Endeavour Hills area.

After work, Jackie puts on her running shoes for another one to two hours during which she covers a distance of 13 to 30 km.

On Sundays it's a 24 to 32 km. run, often through Sherbrooke Forest. Saturdays are spent in competitive racing during the season.

It is this dedication which has taken Jackie, who is 23 this month, to a position in the top five or so women marathon runners in Australia.

Recently she came second in the women's section of the Nike International held in Canberra. First place went to a New Zealander, **Judith Hine**, making Jackie the first Australian across the line.

On May 24 she will take part in the Avon Marathon (a marathon race is over 42.2 km.) in Sydney. Last year she came 11th in this event. If she can better that this time to one of the first three places she will win the right to compete in Canada later this year. If she doesn't she will take part in the Australian Championships to be held in Melbourne in July.

As a grand ambition Jackie is starting to eye Los Angeles in 1984.

Jackie, who holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Monash, comes from a sporting family which migrated from Britain to Australia about



nine years ago. Her mother is her coach.

Jackie is motivated in her pursuit "simply by the love of running" — something she has held since she was 16. Before that she was keen on swimming.

As well as marathons, Jackie participates in cross country and other distance events and competed in the last track season. But her forte, she says, is the marathon.

She has a day off from her rigorous training program only after a marathon or in the case of injury.

Does she ever envy the silent, static majority still tucked up when she's out running?

"When it is cold and rainy sometimes I do — but not often," she replies.

And, in her case, Jackie disputes the notion of the loneliness of a long distance runner. She trains in the evening with a friend and cites social contact as one of the reasons why she enthusiastically pursues her sport.

Our capability 'under

Australia's national technological capability is under attack, **Professor Lance Endersbee, Dean of Engineering at Monash, told the annual conference of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, recently.**

Professor Endersbee, retiring president of the Institution, was giving an address on the topic **Engineering in a Participatory Democracy.**

He said: "(Our 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 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 said that a prevalent hostility to technological development, and the rise of anti-technological and anti-professional attitudes, placed greater responsibilities on professional engineers to participate in public affairs — both as individuals and, collec-

tively, through the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

To date, he said, engineers have tended to equate professional independence with political neutrality.

"As a consequence, neither (political) party receives sound professional advice in the formulation of policies for national technological development," he said.

"As a further consequence, the door is left open for others of non-technological or anti-technological persuasions to influence these policies."

Public discussion

Professor Endersbee said there were "real problems" in the public discussion of complex engineering issues.

"Our large organisations, very often with many professionals, are essentially monolithic and tend to present proposals in the public arena only when they are already resolved. In addition, the professionals in such organisations are often constrained by their own organisation in presenting their own personal views in the public arena," he said.

"Thus when any public controversy arises, the vocal opposition groups in the community are often ill-informed, while on the other side there is only one spokesman or alternatively a non-technical Minister of the Crown

Achievers



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 go on to 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 was not, left Vienna by rail, travelling third class. The train was halted and passengers travelling first and second classes were detained.

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

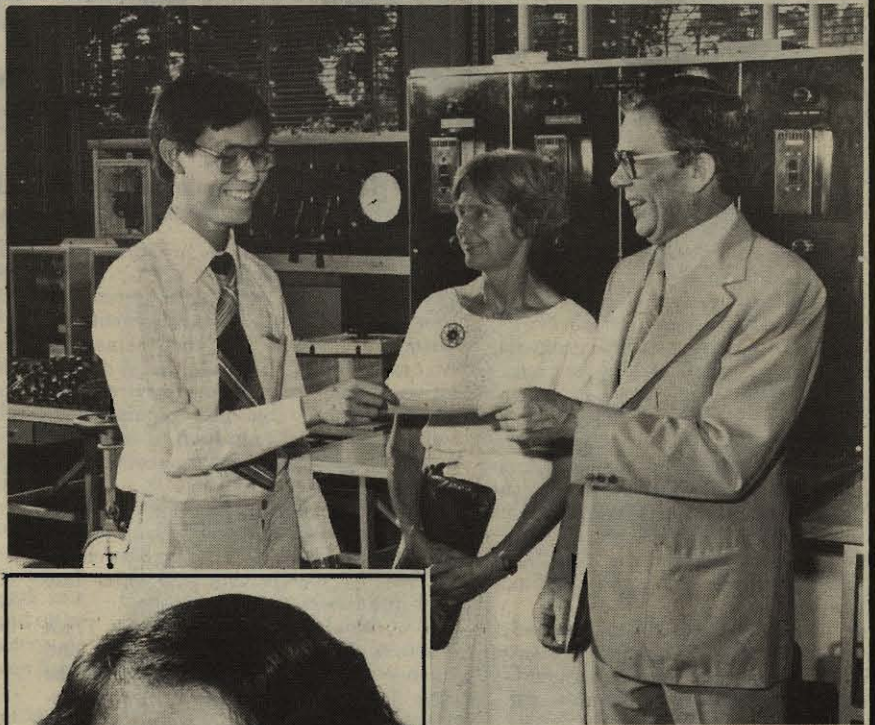
It was the death of Mr Josefi's wife in 1979 that led him to studies at Monash, "as a way of preventing fretting and loneliness."

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 by 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 Bet 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.

In the photograph above, Graham's parents, William and Marion Beard present the third year prize to Mr Wong. Mr Beard is 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. For his final year project he designed and built a microprocessor-based demonstration computer. As a postgraduate student he is now doing further work on computer applications.

Mr Wong attended schools in Malaysia and gained his Victorian HSC from Taylor's College in Kuala Lumpur.

During the summer vacation before last he was employed writing programs for calculating the propagation of electromagnetic waves through the ionosphere. Last vacation he worked with the Schlumberger Company at Moomba in South Australia where he was involved in applying electronic and sonic measurements to oil and mineral exploration problems. After graduation he hopes to continue working in the areas of bio-engineering and computers.

In Mr Wong's 19 subjects taken to date he has received 16 high distinctions, two distinctions and one credit.

Picture: John Miller

Photos: Peter Herforth

r attack'

presenting the engineering case, with all supporting professionals constrained from any participation in the public debate.

"The media, which are also largely staffed by those of non-science or even anti-technological persuasion, take up the refrain. As a consequence the politicians are also persuaded that the public are against the proposal."

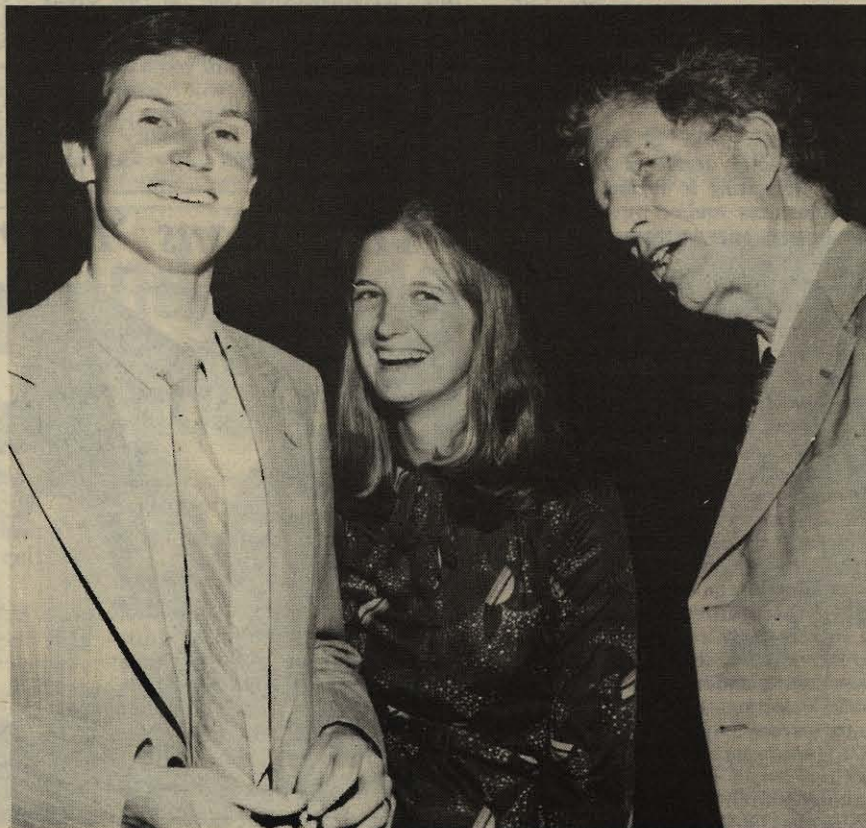
Engineers stood silent "because their client, or their employer, which may be the government, expects them to be silent."

"But can we enjoy such neutrality of the professions while ill-informed vocal groups sway the media and the public?" Professor Endersbee asked.

He continued: "This is not to say that I expect professional engineers to be all agreed on these issues; rather I suggest that the engineers would have greater credibility if they themselves demonstrated that they do consider and debate the various social, economic, environmental and technological issues involved in their professional activities, and are in fact very mindful of the public interest; in short, they are both professional engineers and responsible citizens."

Today Professor Endersbee is taking his criticisms of "certain technological attitudes" in the media to the media. He is addressing a Science and Technology Media Group luncheon on the topic "Engineers and the Media in a Participatory Democracy".

Top Engineering students



Latest winner of the J. W. Dodds Memorial Prize in Mechanical Engineering is Peter Meurs, pictured here with his wife and Professor Ken Hunt after the presentation ceremony last month.

The Prize — a bronze medallion and a \$400 cash award — is presented on the basis of (a) scholastic achievement, (b) potential as a practitioner, and (c) insights and understanding of mechanical engineering in Australia.

Peter, who gained Honours IIA for his four-year degree course, is now working with Esso-BHP in Sale.

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

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 and international air transport, there is one form — liner shipping — which is highly regulated and can be expected to remain so.

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

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

What has been termed the "stranglehold" 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 Australian shippers such as the Wool Board and the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation.

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 multi-owner trade route out of the country. At very least he believes we should examine the possibilities opened up by various stages of deregulation — something the Government appears not to have done by accepting the recommendations of the Department of Transport's latest (1978) study, "Report on a Review of Overseas Cargo Shipping Legislation" (the Grigor Report).

His belief is that Australia's economic interests would be better served by a more competitive system than the conferences permit.

Dr Trace explains the nature of shipping conferences:

"A conference is a cartel, or association of owners servicing a particular trade route, formed to protect its members' interests by limiting competition between member lines and by countering outside competition, to augment profits and to provide regular scheduled services.

"Conferences determine freight rate 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 trade routes 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, lines can only join a "closed" conference with the consent of existing members.

Dr Trace says: "The strength of a conference lies in its power to ensure shipper loyalty and thereby to exclude outside competition."

"To encourage loyalty, conferences invariably adopt either a contract (dual rate) or a deferred rebate system, giving 'loyal' customers — those who agree to ship specified cargoes solely by conference vessels — the benefit of lower freight rates."

Dr Trace says that a major determining factor in liner conference freight rates is an historical rule-of-thumb estimate of "what the traffic can bear." Rates vary from commodity to commodity.

Rate changes are made on an across-the-board basis.

It has been argued that conference lines make little effort to minimise costs but merely pass them on to the end-users on a

cost-plus basis, as is possible in a monopolistic situation.

Support for the conference system has come from the Australian Government and, historically, from shippers themselves. Arguments in its favour are that it offers a rationalisation of shipping services with stable freight rates and regularity in sailings. This rationalisation, it is argued, would be destroyed in the competitive environment.

In 1930 amendments to the Industries Preservation Act opened the way for the Australia to Europe Shipping Conference to close its membership and enter into dual-rate contracts with shippers.

The shipping provisions of the Trade Practices Act, introduced in 1966 and amended in 1971 and 1974, built on the structure embodied in the Australian Industries Preservation Act, giving all outward conferences the right to close their membership and use dual-rate contracts, subject to the safeguard that they undertake to negotiate with designated and appropriately constituted shipper associations and that they have due regard to the "adequacy, economy and efficiency" of services.

The recent Grigor Report "continues the Australian tradition", in Dr Trace's words, by giving support to the status quo on closed shipping conferences. He says that the Report was a "lost opportunity" for a deeper probe into the nature of liner shipping.

His own view is that Australia has "given a lot away" by permitting closed conferences to operate.

Alternative policies

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

● The "halfway house" of encouraging a somewhat greater degree of competition either by legislating to replace closed by open conferences and/or by encouraging outside 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 system.

According to Dr Trace the evidence suggests that routes served by "open conferences" tend to be characterised by excess shipping capacity.

"On the other hand," he says, "the presence of a price-cutting independent in a trade served by a 'closed' conference may serve to keep the conference honest. In a world where second best rules such a situation may be the best attainable."

He says that a government intending to move in the freely competitive direction would face intense lobbying from industry pressure groups, and he concedes that there are valid objections to "trust busting" in shipping (several inquiries in the UK and the US have concluded that unfettered competition would be unlikely to lead to a continuing and reliable service).

This is what Dr Trace predicts would occur in the competitive situation:

"In the absence of conferences, ships would continue to be placed on berth frequently, although sailings would probably not be on so regular a basis at present. Freight rates would be less stable than they have been under the conference system and there is the possibility — though not in my judgment the probability — of severe temporary fluctuations in the level of rates.

These fluctuations would, however, take place about a mean that would be lower than that of conference rates."

Dr Trace says that one of the weaknesses in the Government's policy on conferences is the belief that the powerful ranks of ship owners have a countervailing power in the form of a shippers' organisation.

In practice, he says, the Australian Shippers' Council has been no match for the ship owners who hold the balance of bargaining power.

For a start, he says, the shippers have never been as united as the ship owners. The larger commodity boards, those covering wool and meat for example, have been prepared to negotiate separately to gain advantage.

Traditionally the ASC has supported the closed conference system, favoring its price reliability and service regularity.

But Dr Trace says that, in the harsher economic climate of the last 10 years, freight rates have begun to bite and it has been these larger boards that have spearheaded questioning of the system.

A catalyst in raising the shippers' awareness of the value of competition has come in the form of the Belgian line, ABC Containerline.

To date, independents (which, of course, have freedom of the seas and the right to dock) have posed little threat because they have not been able to guarantee their presence, with a reliable service, over time.

But with a long term contract on an Australian-American route as "security", ABC is for the first time, offering a forceful, non-socialist and viable independent alternative on the European route.

Its marketing is aggressive. "Get a divorce, or at least a trial separation," the line's advertisements run. "If your profit margins are suffering from high freight rates, you may be using the wrong shipping line. At ABC Containerline you'll find competitive rates which will reduce your freight costs and add to your profits."

Some of the large commodity boards have swung their weight to transport part

Dr Keith Trace, who talked to Reporter before going on leave, asks: 'Are Australia's best interests served?'

of their cargoes with the independent line while retaining contract rates with the conference liners.

Shippers, in their new mood, made strong representations recently to the Government which was planning to take up recommendations of the Grigor Report in an amendment to the Trade Practices Act. The shippers argued that the amendments would strengthen the position of ship owners. The Bill has been shelved — permanently, Dr Trace believes.

Dr Trace points to shipping policy as a source of potential conflict between the United States and Australia.

He says the countries take a different philosophical approach in which there is "real potential for clash."

Current US legislation ensures that conferences operating to and from US ports must be open to all ship owners wishing to join, subject only to financial guarantees and proof of ability to offer regular services.

This "to" aspect of operations, as well as "from", cuts across Australia's claim that it has sole jurisdiction over movements out of its ports.

US legislation also requires that the US Federal Maritime Commission approve conference agreements (taking into account the criteria of anti-trust Acts) and contracts between conferences and their customers. Also it prohibits the deferred rebate system.

Going further, the US Department of Justice has argued that the FMC has failed to properly administer the Shipping Act and that shippers' interests would be better served under an openly competitive system which would lead to lower prices, greater consumer choice and more efficient allocation of resources. The Justice Department is currently threatening to investigate US-Australian shipping.

ABC plans 'Degrees of Change'



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

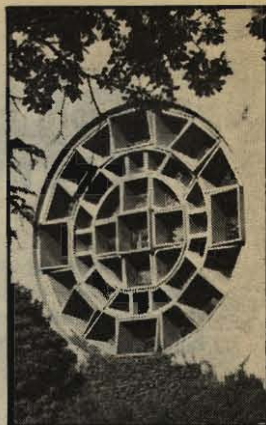
Bud has been spending a lot of time seeking out suitable locations for scenes that the ABC TV drama unit proposes to shoot at Monash for a forthcoming production — *Degrees of Change*.

Filming for what is expected to be the pilot episode of a major television series will take place during the vacation, in the last week of May.

Mr Tingwell, who is directing the production, is seen here in the Union discussing aspects of the script with, from left: Margaret McClusky, script editor; Caroline Piesse, Assistant to the Warden of the Union; Max Nicholson, designer; Glenda Byrne, assistant director; and Margaret Gott, Monash Student Theatre Co-ordinator.

For some of the scenes, the ABC expects to employ up to 30 student extras.

The second in an occasional series on the University



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.

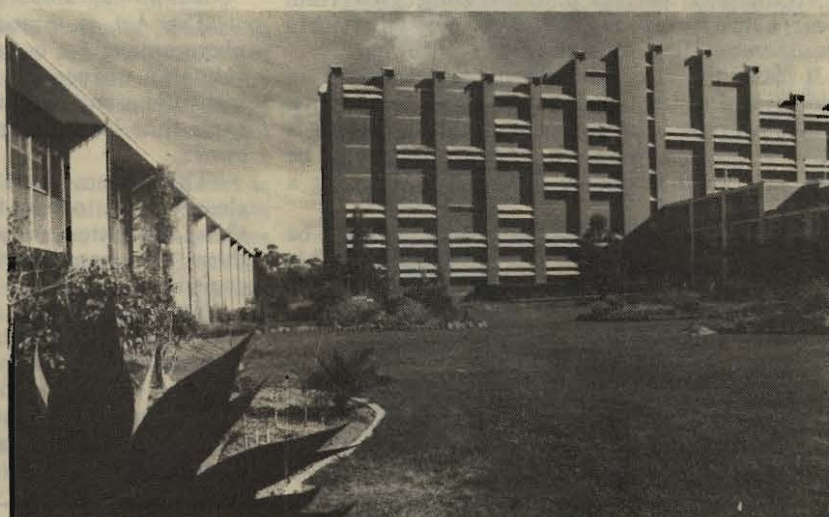
These areas "off the beaten track" give a contrast in appearance to that of the campus generally.

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



TOP: Perhaps the 'gem' of Monash courtyards — bounded by Engineering buildings.



ABOVE LEFT: One of several courtyards in the Medical faculty.

ABOVE RIGHT: The botany systems garden in front of the Biology building.

RIGHT: A quiet corner in Engineering again.

LEFT: Newcomer in the courtyard stakes, adjacent to the University offices. Named, Vice Quad in a christening competition last year.

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.

In 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 as 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 demands of the new legislation at this stage can only be limited because certain regulations associated with it have not yet been made.

At Monash, however, the Library is currently

● "Photocopying: A Guide to the 1980 Amendments to the Copyright Act" has a recommended retail price of \$4.95.

conducting for the Vice-Chancellor a survey to establish the extent of multiple copying for teaching purposes in the University.

The University Librarian, Mr Brian Southwell, says that it is anticipated that the photocopying provisions of the Act will come into force in the second half of this year by which time procedures for complying with them should be generally known.

Action to meet the requirements of the Act will be of utmost importance for educational institutions. Under it, failure to comply with the administrative procedures related to multiple copying is a criminal offence punishable, upon conviction, in some cases by a fine up to \$500.

Failure by libraries and archives to keep records on copying for other specified purposes — even where no remuneration is due to the copyright owner — can carry a penalty of up to \$500 also.

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 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 says that one of 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 scheme.

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

Mr Lahore points out that while new arrangements are necessary for multiple copying for teaching purposes (other than copying of what is defined as "insubstantial portions" of works), the Act will allow a range of copying by individuals for specific purposes without formality 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.

Copying of what is defined as "reasonable portions" of works will be allowed under "fair dealing" provisions. There are four of these: for research or study; criticism or review; reporting news; professional advice.

Mr Lahore draws attention to the question raised by a different wording in a section of the 1968 Act on fair dealing compared with the 1980 Act.

The earlier legislation referred to "research or private study".

He comments: "It is arguable that the omission of 'private' would make it possible for a teacher to copy material for the 'study' of each student in a class as the agent of each."

"If this is so the 10 per cent — one chapter allowance as a 'reasonable portion' would permit a lot of free classroom copying outside the statutory licence scheme."

Mr Lahore warns that the implications of this amendment within the total system of the Act are not clear, although he says that the Franki Committee acknowledged that the removal of the limitation that study be "private" would enable material to be copied for classroom instruction for teachers and students.

Meanwhile, attention has been drawn to the Act's provisions as they apply to film users by the Audio-Visual Distributors' Association.

In a news release, the Association says that the Copyright Act "clearly reserves to the owner of the film the exclusive right to make a copy of the film".

"The Act therefore prohibits the copying of a film on to video or any other format without the permission of the owner of copyright in that film. There are no exceptions for education or domestic use," the release adds.

Criminal and civil actions can be taken in cases of alleged unauthorised copying, with the possibility of heavy penalties.

Advice on copyright matters can be obtained from the Australian Copyright Council, 22 Alfred Street, Milsons Point, NSW 2061.

Physics 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 last month Reporter caught up with one of the first groups — seven students of Bayswater High School and their teacher Mrs Frances Radford.

In the laboratory, students are able to use the planetarium, the Foucault Pendulum 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, the transistor, 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. Selected students, too, have the opportunity for work experience at the Monash Observatory in developing teaching experiments and aiding the research program.

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

The Federal Government has announced that fees will be re-introduced 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.

Many would defer or not enrol — survey

Nearly 48 per cent of Monash students could defer their courses or not enrol at all if tuition fees ("of probable amounts \$1500 to \$3000 pa") were to be reintroduced, according to a survey carried out by the Monash Association of Students.

The survey on finances was of a random sample of 888 students. It was carried out in June/July 1980.

A full report on the survey is being compiled by MAS. In light of speculation about the reintroduction of fees, however, MAS research assistant, Gwynnyth Evans, 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 would "not enrol at all" if fees in the range stated above were introduced; 21.7 per cent would defer; and a further 16 per cent would change from full to part time. Only 28.9 per cent of respondents said they would enrol full-time; 7.3 per cent were undecided.

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

- Mature aged students — 75 per cent of respondents aged 36 and over said they would defer or not enrol if fees were charged.

- 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.

The survey also found that students who were reliant on TEAS for at least part of their income were far more likely to defer or not enrol than their counterparts who had the same weekly income from other sources.

Gwynnyth Evans comments: "There could be no facade of educational equality with the introduction of fees — an impossible burden for the majority of society."

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The maximum fee an overseas student will face for tuition in a UK university in 1981-82 is £10,000, so the British Department of Education and Science has decreed.

At the other end of the scale, it has been decided that the minimum fees which will apply are (with the 1980-81 recommended fees in brackets): for an arts course, £2500 p.a. (£2000); science, £3600 p.a. (£3000); clinical years of medicine, dentistry and veterinary science, £6000 p.a. (£5000).

What each university will actually charge, however, is yet to be determined.

The fees apply to overseas students who began their courses after September 1, 1980. Postgraduate students who began their courses before then face recommended fees of £1803; undergraduates £1389.

Home postgraduate students face fees of £1320; undergraduates £900.

Not entirely daunted by the "full cost" tuition fees they must ask of overseas students some UK universities have recently been recruiting in Australia.

Monash has received posters outlining a wide range of postgraduate courses offered by the University of Sussex in the areas of science and engineering, arts and social studies, and education.

The University of Sussex has about 4500 students, a little under a quarter of whom are postgraduates. The University has established schools of European, African and Asian studies and has sought in other ways to establish a tradition of academic links with overseas countries and universities.

It sees this tradition as being threatened now by British Government policy.

In a letter accompanying the posters, Sussex's Vice-Chancellor, Sir Denys Wilkinson, says: "The recent move by the British Government to increase substantially the fees charged to overseas students in UK universities has perhaps created the impression that such students are not welcome or necessary to the British university system. In fact, nothing could be farther from the truth."

Clearly Sir Denys is concerned that the fee increase may discourage overseas students from taking advantage of "excellent opportunities and facilities in a welcoming environment". Overseas students contemplating the fees listed above will no doubt appreciate Sir Denys's concern!

Prospective postgraduates should address enquiries to: The Assistant Secretary (Graduate Studies), Graduate Admissions Office, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QN, England.



Mrs Olive Hirschfeld, widow of the German-Australian artist, Ludwig Hirschfeld-Mack, visited Monash for a luncheon last week. Mrs Hirschfeld last year donated seven of her husband's works to the Monash collection. Together with his works from the Melbourne University collection, they are on show in the Exhibition Gallery, seventh floor of the Menzies building, until May 22. Above: Mrs Hirschfeld with (left) the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ray Martin, Mrs Betty Clarke, Director of the Melbourne University Gallery, and Professor Patrick McCaughey, Chairman of Visual Arts.

Important dates

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

- 8: Graduation ceremony — Economics and Politics.
First term ends for Dip.Ed.
- 9: First term ends.
First term ends for Medicine IV.
Study break begins for LL.M. by coursework.
- 11: Study break begins for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
- 16: First term ends for Master of Librarianship.
- 20: Graduation ceremony — Arts.
- 25: First half-year resumes for LL.M. by coursework.
First half-year resumes for B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed.,

Dip.Ed.Psych. and M.Ed.St.
Second term begins for Dip.Ed.

Last day for discontinuance of a subject or unit taught and assessed in the first half year in Dip.Ed.Psych., B.Ed., B.Sp.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Ed.St. for it to be classified as discontinued. If a subject or unit is not discontinued by this date, and the examination is not attempted or assignment work is not completed, it will be classified as failed. In exceptional circumstances the dean may approve the classification of a subject or unit as discontinued between May 25 and the end of the appropriate teaching period.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Registrar's department has been advised of the following scholarships. The Reporter presents a precis of the details. More information can be obtained from the Graduate Scholarships Office, ground floor, University Offices, extension 3055.

CSIRO Studentships For Postdoctoral Study

About 10 CSIRO studentships are being offered for postdoctoral study in areas of interest to the CSIRO.

The awards are normally available for two years — one spent overseas on research and the next in Australia.

Applications close in Canberra on May 29. For further information contact the Graduate Scholarships Office.

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NH & MRC Public Health Travelling Fellowship

Valued at up to \$10,000. Tenable for up to twelve months overseas. Applications close at Monash, June 22.

★

ERDC Education Research Training Fellowships, 1982

Tenable for up to two years, leading to the degree of Master. Stipend \$6,160 - \$10,351 per annum, plus other allowances.

★

ERDC Research Internships

Tenable for one year, for persons engaged in educational research or graduates from other disciplines. Stipend \$7,300 - \$13,600 p.a.

Information and application forms available from the Graduate Scholarships Office. Applications close in Canberra May 25.

MAY DIARY

The events listed below are open to the public. 'RBH' throughout stands for Robert Blackwood Hall. There is a BASS ticketing outlet on campus at the Alexander Theatre.

7-22: **EXHIBITION** — "Ludwig Hirschfeld-Mack", works from the Melbourne and Monash Universities collections. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

7: **ABORIGINAL STUDIES LECTURE** — "Urban Aboriginal Culture", by Eve Fesl. 1 p.m. Lecture Theatre R6. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 3337. (Lecture repeated at Hercus Lecture Theatre, Melbourne University, at 5.30 p.m.)

ZOOLOGY SEMINAR — "The role of predation and competitive networks in determining community structure", by Gary Russ, Melbourne University. 1 p.m. Room 232, Biology Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2658.

POETRY READING — Mark O'Connor, Australian poet. 1 p.m. Exhibition Gallery, Menzies Building. Admission free. Inquiries: ext. 2117.

8: **CHRISTIAN RALLY** — Accelerated Christian Education Rally, featuring film

presentation "Preference or Conviction" by Attorney David Gibbs. 7.15 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

10: **ORGAN FESTIVAL** — 11th Melbourne International Festival of Organ and Harpsichord. Recital One — Geoffrey Cox plays works by Scheidt, Buxtehude and Bach; Recital Two — Piet Kee plays works by Pachelbel, Bruhns and Bach. 2 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 4 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$4, concession \$3. Tickets, further information: 375 2787.

11-23: **CHILDREN'S SHOW** — "Noddy Comes to Town," presented by Alexander Theatre and Rainbow Management. 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily. Saturday 2 p.m. only. Alex. Theatre. Admission: adults \$4.60, children \$3.60.

16: **CONCERT** — May Music Camp. Works by Beethoven, Weber, Bruckner, J. Strauss, Platts and Luigini. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3, concession \$1. Tickets available at RBH.

17: **CONCERT** — Southern Missionary College Symphony Orchestra conducted by Orlo Gilbert. Works by Dvorak, Saint-Saens and Borodin. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$5, concession \$3. Tickets, further information: 818 1513.

18-19: **SEMINAR** — "Profitable Pricing Strategies for Industrial Markets," pres. by faculty of Economics and Politics. Registration fee: \$325. For further information

and application forms contact ext. 2397.
19: **CONCERT** — ABC Instrumental and Vocal Competition State Final. 7.30 p.m. RBH. Admission free. Entree cards available at RBH or ABC, 10 Queen Street, Melbourne.

22-24: **EARLY MUSIC UNLIMITED** — a festival of early music and dance to celebrate 'Music '81', a Ministry for the Arts project. Further information, tickets: 36 Neerim Road, Caulfield — 211 5210. Tickets also available from English department.

24: **CONCERT** — 1981 Yamaha Organ Festival presented by Rose Music/Yamaha. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

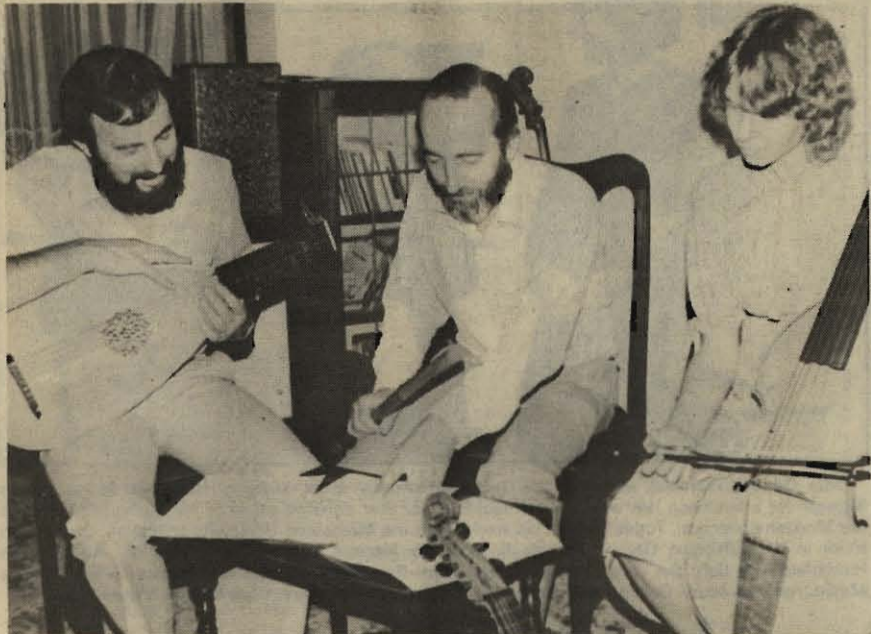
29: **DEBATE** — Monash Association of Debaters presents the grand final of the Australian Inter-university Debating Championships. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission free.

29-30: **COMEDY** — "Same Time Next Year", presented by the Victorian Arts Council and Alexander Theatre. 8 p.m. Alex. Theatre. Admission: \$9.50. Party bookings available. Performances also June 1-6.

30: **SATURDAY CLUB** (Red Series, 5-8 year-olds) — "Aesops Fables". 2.30 p.m. Admission adults \$4, children \$3. Alex Theatre. Subscriptions available.

30: **CONCERT** — Salvation Army concert featuring the rock group 'Grace' from the Netherlands. 8 p.m. RBH. Admission: adults \$3; students \$1.50; family \$9. Tickets, further information: 3 Harrow Street, Box Hill — 89 2880.

Early music festival



A festival of early music and dance will be held at Monash from May 22 to 24.

The festival — titled Early Music Unlimited or EMU for short — is being organised by the Early Music Society of Victoria as part of Music '81 celebrations, a Ministry of the Arts project.

It is being sponsored by the Ministry with support from CRA, Comalco and BHP.

In the 19 events scheduled over the festival's three days, audiences will be able to hear a wide variety of early music, as well as have the opportunity to participate in several performances and attend workshops on voice, Renaissance dance, the recorder and the like. Aside from the music and dance, participants will have the opportunity to do brass rubbings.

Many Victorian early music groups will be taking part, including Ars Nova, the Early Music Consort of Melbourne, the Melbourne Renaissance Players, the Ripponlea Renaissance Dancers and the Tudor Waites, from Ballarat.

Monash participation in the festival

● EMU convener Ian Donald, of Monash (centre) plays the baroque flute. Peter Hawkins (left) the lute, Lyn Hawkins (right), the viola da gamba. They are all members of the Jacobean Consort.

is strong. EMU convener is Ian Donald, associate professor in Civil Engineering.

The Monash early music group, the Wednesday Consort, will perform in three events, including providing the music at the EMU dinner on the Saturday.

From the music department, Carol Williams, Richard Excell, Greg Hurworth, Ros Bandt and John Griffiths will be participating as will Glenys Jardine, a student in Science.

Events will be held in several venues in the Union and in the Religious Centre. A festival centre — for information and bookings — will be located in the balcony room on the first floor of the Union.

Admission prices for events vary from \$1.50 to \$16 for the dinner. Gold passes for the whole festival and day passes are available.

Bookings can be made with the Early Music Society of Victoria, 36 Neerim Road, Caulfield (211 5210) and Save Time Services, 238 Flinders Lane, (63 7555/63 2049).

National psychology students' conference

Several hundred psychology students from universities and colleges of advanced education throughout Australia are expected to attend a conference to be held at Melbourne University from May 28 to 31.

The conference is being sponsored by the student psychological societies of Monash, Melbourne and La Trobe universities and Caulfield Institute of Technology.

This is the first national meeting of psychology students to be organised in about five years. The move to restart what was once a regular event was made by the Monash Psychological Society.

Convener of the organising committee, James Meehan, a research assistant in the Monash Psychology department, says that the conference will have a twin purpose: as a social function and a forum for the delivery of papers on psychological topics.

Several eminent psychologists will address the conference. As well, papers will be delivered by students and workshops will be conducted.

Executive officer of the Australian Psychological Society, Dr Keith Taylor, of the Psychology department at Melbourne University, will give the opening address on the Thursday.

Among Monash psychologists who will address the conference over the following two days will be Professor

Ross Day, who will talk on "Trends, Fashion and Rubbish in Psychology", and Dr Donald Thomson whose paper is titled "Psychology and the Law: Implications for Judicial Procedures."

Other speakers will include Dr A.W.H. Buffery and Professor Gordon Stanley, both of Melbourne University.

Mr Meehan believes that the conference marks a resurgence of interest in the study of psychology and in organisations of students of the subject.

A session will be held on the last day of the conference to evaluate it and decide on future such events.

Registration fee for the conference is \$10. Brochures on it are available from the Psychology general office in the Biology building. For further information contact Mr Meehan on ext. 3977.

MONASH REPORTER

The next issue of Monash Reporter will be published in the first week of June 1981.

Copy deadline is Friday, May 22.

Contributions (letters, articles, photos) and suggestions should be addressed to the editor (ext. 2003) c/- the information office, ground floor, University Offices.

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 Vice-Chancellor's 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 on 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."

Odds and

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, Professor Ray Martin, almost didn't make it for the Royal conferring. But he could well rate a mention in the Guinness Book of Records!

Earlier that week, Professor and Mrs Martin had been in China and had flown from Peking to Brisbane for a meeting of the AVCC.

And then the air hostesses struck! Grounded, Professor Martin and Professor David Caro (University of Tasmania) made their decision — they'd drive to Melbourne.

And they did. With the two VCs and Mrs Martin sharing the driving, they covered the distance in a little over 20 hours, with just two short meal breaks.

Now they can justifiably claim the record for the fastest Vice-Chancellors' car trip from Brisbane to Melbourne.

HOW MANY lectures, symposia, colloquia, conferences, seminars and the like carry the tag somewhere in their title: Implications for the future?

Predicting likely future trends has its pitfalls as Hugh Hudson, visiting fellow in the Centre of Policy Studies and one-time SA Education Minister, pointed out in a paper (titled Australia in the 1980s: Implications for Education) published recently.

He said: "I am reminded of Professor Fred Hoyle attending a meeting of weather experts prior to the Normandy invasion in June of 1944 where the experts reported that they could

predict the weather using the very latest techniques with 67 per cent accuracy. Professor Hoyle, who had been researching the records, commented that if you cared to assume that the weather tomorrow would be the same as the weather today you would be right 75 per cent of the time.

"Then there is the allegation about a former Professor of the ANU (who shall be unnamed because I've never checked on the accuracy of the allegation) who reported on sociological work that had been carried out in war time and stated: 'As a result of our analysis we predicted that the Japanese would and the Germans would not fight on with the regular warfare after the formal cessation of hostilities.' He went on to say: 'As it turned out neither fought on, so we were 50 per cent right; if we improve our methods we can expect to do better next time.'"

ON THE SUBJECT of World Wars, many people were interred in the UK during the Second but artist Ludwig Hirshfeld-Mack was not one of them, even though readers of last Reporter were told that he was. They then learned about his post-war career as art master at Geelong Grammar School. Needless to say, for those who mind their Rs and Ns, Hirshfeld-Mack, German-born, was interned in Britain at the outbreak of hostilities.

... ends.