The University of Wollongong

CAMPUS NEWS

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

VOL. 2 NO. 9 WED., SEPTEMBER 8, 1976

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION'S REPORT

Prof. Birt welcomes its tabling

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor L. M. Birt, welcomed the tabling of the Universities Commission's Report for the 1977-79 triennium in Federal Parliament on August 18.

He said that, subject to the Government accepting it, the report would allow the University to prepare detailed plans for next year.

At the same time, preliminary planning could begin for 1978 and 1979.

The significant features of the report for the University of Wollongong are set out below.

STUDENT INTAKE

Intakes of new students are to be held at this year's level.

This means that the University will move to a "steady-state situation" by the 1980s; that is, no further growth can be anticipated in the student numbers at the University.

This year the numbers of equivalent fulltime students (EFTS) were 1832; by 1979 the Universities Commission estimates there will be 2190 EFTS.

As the Commission says, "one consequence of holding intakes constant will be that the smaller new universities will have to operate at levels of enrolments which will be a good deal lower than those for which they were planned and which will be relatively uneconomic and prevent a desirable diversification of the universities' academic work.

"This applies to the University of Wollongong, Deakin University, James Cook University of North Queensland, Griffith University and Murdoch University."

Apart from these effects on the universities, it seems likely that the restrictions will lead to increasing competition to enter universities in 1977 and beyond.

AMALGAMATION

The commission reiterated its previous view that ". . . there could be considerable educational and institutional advantages in amalgamation of universities and teachers' colleges where the institutions were physically adjacent" and said it could "see merit in further consideration of the situation at Wollongong and Armidale."

RECURRENT FUNDING

The Commission has recognised the special problems that the new University of Wollongong faces.

Consequently, the University's level of funding has been increased, and the Commission says that the grants that it is recommending "should raise the level of funding of the University by 1979 to a level comparable with other universities."

The actual recurrent grant recommended for next year is $7.4 million in December 1975 prices. This compares with $6.6 million this year.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, Professor L. M. Birt.

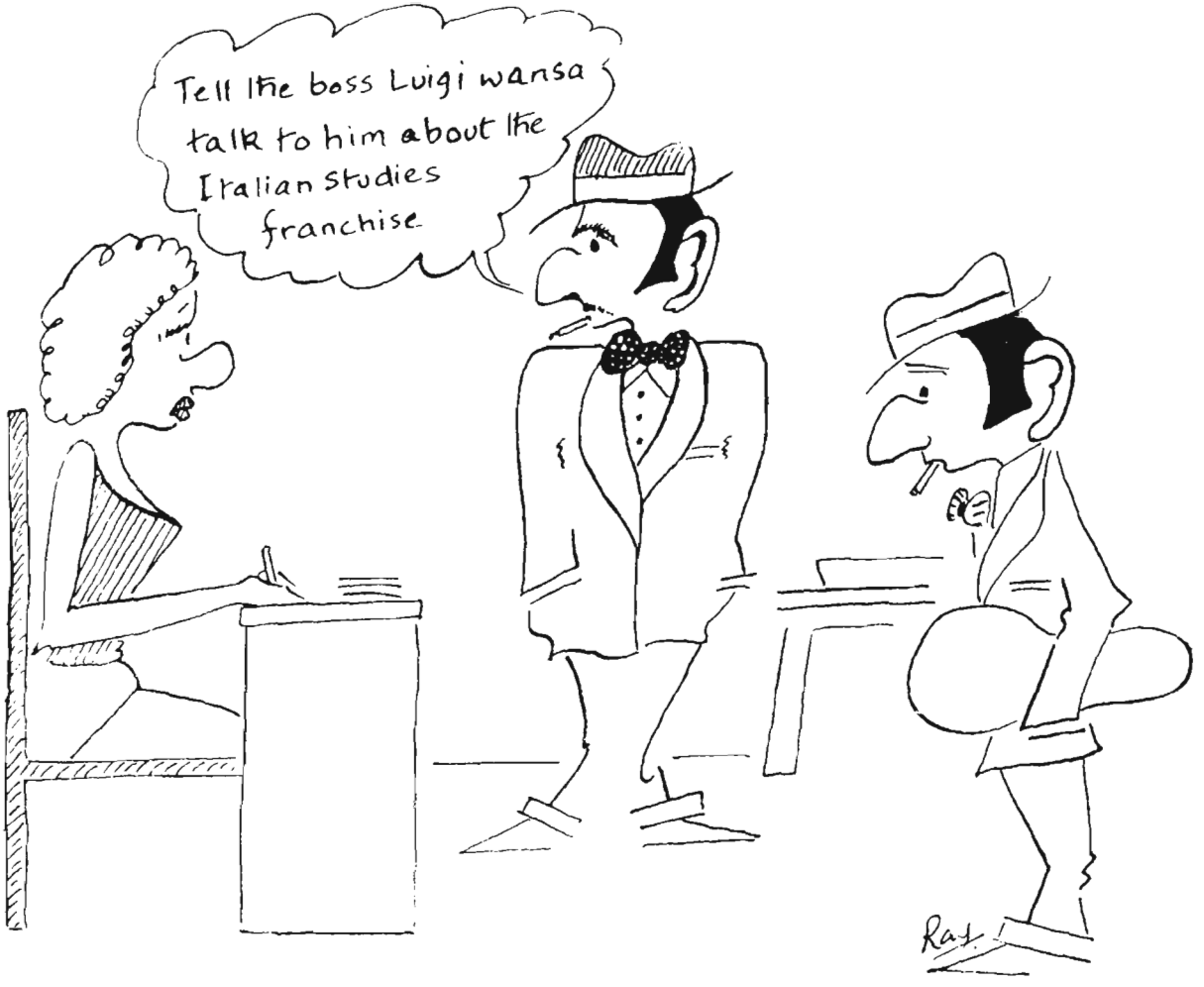
EQUIPMENT

The Commission has recognised the special problems of the University in regard to equipment grants, and extra provision has been included in its recommendations for next year ($640,000) and 1978 ($545,000)

SPECIAL RESEARCH

The Commission has recommended grants at December 1975 prices for special research as follows: next year, $48,000; 1978, $55,000; and 1979, $60,000.

Continued next page.



Commission's report tabled

Continued from previous page.

THE LIBRARY

With the Library, the Commission has recognised the special problems of the University and has recommended a continuation of an earmarked grant ($175,000 next year and in 1978) as a significant contribution towards "remedying deficiencies in the Library". The earmarked grant is contained in the equipment vote.

BUILDINGS

Between 1958 and 1976, expenditure on buildings at the University was $15.3 million.

The Commission proposes a programme of $6 million for 1977-79, but building will not begin until 1978.

The buildings will be for Social Sciences (including Humanities), Science, Administration, Engineering, and Student-Staff Services.

MIGRANT STUDIES

The Commission referred to the University's interest in a Centre for Migrant Studies.

While unable to give priority to an establishment grant, the Commission hopes that the University will develop its interests within the resources allocated to it in 1977-79.

Computer head is in advisory group

Mr. Jim Langridge, head of the University's Administrative Data Processing Unit, has accepted an invitation to be a member of an Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee reference group.

The group will advise the AVCC on co-operation and interchange in management information systems and administrative data processing.

Late last year the AVCC sponsored a conference on management information services which recommended that "there would be considerable value in the co-operative development and sharing of systems", and that "the AVCC should urgently explore ways of improving management information services".

The seven-man reference group will be chaired by Professor F. J. Willett, Vice-Chancellor, Griffith University.

The other invited members are: Professor D. E. Caro, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Melbourne; Mr. K. L. Jennings, Registrar, University of N.S.W.; Mr. A. W. Findlay, Deputy Registrar, Macquarie University, Mr. M. Butler, Manager, Administrative Data Processing, Monash University; and Mr. A. E. Norman, O.I.C., Administration Computing Services Unit, University of Adelaide.

Prof. Hagan appointed chairman

Associate Professor J. S. Hagan, of the University's Department of History, has been appointed chairman of the nine person working party which will establish guidelines for the State Government's proposed Education Commission.

The Minister for Education, Mr. Bedford, announced the working party's terms of reference and membership on August 11 as the first step towards implementation of an Education Commission.

The Commission would play a great part in determining the structure and organisation of education in the State, he said;

The Working Party's terms of reference were flexible to allow its deliberations to take full account of all areas of education.

The terms of reference are:

To investigate, report and recommend on:

1) The present structure, organisation and adequacy of educational services at all levels.

2) Suitable forms and structure of organisation to to meet the changing educational needs of the community, including the implications of establishing an Education Commission.

Mr. Bedford said that a number of expert committees on a higher academic plane throughout Australia had already urged closer community involvement and a more meaningful inter-relationship with the teaching profession.

He said: "We have now reached the stage where there must be greater progress towards our aim of community involvement in education.

"It is the Government's intention to leave the Working Party free of interference as far as possible so that it can achieve its primary role of attracting full participation in its deliberations from all segments of the community.

"I have requested that the Working Party hold public hearings where possible and receive submissions from any individual or community group wishing to present a point of view."

Mr. Bedford said that he believed it was important that sections of the community did not misrepresent the government's intention to allow a full and proper debate on the outcome of the Working Party's recommendations.

He said: "I would expect that the Working Party would submit an interim report to me by November 30 this year without restricting its effectiveness in this respect.

"At this stage, to ensure the maximum public debate and to realistically assess genuine professional criticism, I intend to table a White Paper in Parliament prior to recommending legislation for the introduction of the Commission.

"I also want to make it clear that the government does not propose to interfere with the autonomy of traditional institutions within the field of education, and it was never a part of the framework of the policy to do so."

The Education Commission's proposed functions are:

1. To institute and maintain regular enquiries into all aspects of educational policies and particulars and to advise the Minister on a broad range of policy matters relating to education.

2. To establish sub-committees to enquire into and identify areas of special need and recommend special programmes required to meet these needs.

3. To establish an employing authority within the Commission for teaching and ancilliary staff in government schools without abridging the right of access by any employee to an appropriate industrial tribunal; this employing authority will comprise two representatives from the Education Departments, two representatives from the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and an independent chairman acceptable to both the departments and the Teachers' Federation.

4. To plan and direct the integration and co-ordination of educational services to the community.

5. To prepare and publish annual reports on developments in education and on the role, functions and administration of the education system.

ASSOCIATE Professor J. S. Hagan.

Associate Professor Jim Hagan has been concerned with teaching since the early 1950's.

He obtained a Diploma in Education, and taught in Sydney secondary schools and lectured at Sydney Teachers' College.

For him, this involved much practice-teaching supervision.

He said: "In those days you were a general practitioner. I elected to do a lot of practice-teaching supervision and got a lot of experience that way.

"I used to supervise practices up to six times a week from kindergarten through to the intermediate certificate."

After leaving Sydney, he went to the Australian National University where for three years he was a research scholar and where he obtained his doctor of philosophy degree.

In mid-1966, he came to Wollongong University College as a lecturer in the Department of History, and has been with the University ever since.

When he came to Wollongong, he did not sever connections with schools. At his own request, until 1971, he supervised practice teaching in Illawarra schools.

Associate Professor Hagan, who is a member of the University Council and chairman of the Faculty of Humanities, teaches Australian social history at Wollongong.

He has always regarded history as a synthetic discipline. He said: "To me, history is an inter-disciplinary subject in itself. And if you attempt an explanation of social phenomena as a historian, you draw on everything that there is to offer.

"Inevitably, this means that you have to be some sort of sociologist, some sort of economist, and some sort of psychologist."

Associate Professor Hagan is a member of the ALP's Education Policy Committee.

There has never been a time in his working life that he has not belonged to a trade union movement, and for a large part of it he has belonged to the Labor Party.

Since 1966, he has been a member of the University's Staff Association and, along with other staff members, played a significant role in pressing for the establishment of the University of Wollongong.

At its August 25 meeting, the Academic Senate formally congratulated Associate Professor Hagan on his appointment as chairman of the Working Party.

COMMEM PORTFOLIO

Quiet chat

Earthball

Revellers

Volleyball

Barbecue

Salary increases recommended

Salary increases for most academic staff in Australian universities were recommended in the Academic Salaries Tribunal 1976 report published in July.

The recommended increases are highest at the most senior levels - professors would receive a 9.4 percent rise while the starting salary for tutors would not increase.

The recommendations are:

Professor	$28,619	9.4% increase
Assoc. Professor/ Reader	$24,072	7.2% increase
Senior Lecturer	$18,118 - $21,218	2.0-2.9% increase
Lecturer	$13,352 - $17,727	2.4-1.7% increase
Principal Tutor	$13,352 - $15,352	2.4-0.0% increase
Senior Tutor	$11,425 - $13,175	0.9-1.1% increase
Tutor	$ 9,325 - $11,075	0.0-0.3% increase

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor L. M. Birt, told the Academic Senate's August 25 meeting that the tribunal was obliged under its statute to "determine" salaries paid in Federal tertiary institutions, such as the A.N.U. and Canberra College of Advanced Education.

Either House of Federal Parliament could disapprove the determination; if and when such approval took place, the determination had no force or effect thereafter.

Professor Birt said that the tribunal was also required to "report on" (recommend) the salaries for State tertiary institutions to be used as a basis for Commonwealth recurrent grants.

He said: "The tribunal proposes that its recommendations will operate from July 1 this year. Salaries will be adjusted in accordance with National Wage Case decisions made after the date of presentation of the report.

"There are also increases for part-time academic staff of 2.5 percent for lecturers and two percent for tutors."

Research committee set up

The establishment of an Inter-University Committee for Research was one of the recommendations from an AVCC sponsored conference on university research in Melbourne on June 8.

Representatives of almost all Australian universities were present. Professor G. Brinson represented the University of Wollongong.

Following the recommendations of the conference, the AVCC resolved:

1. To establish an Inter-University Committee on Research to advise the AVCC on all matters relating to university research, including submissions to government bodies, developing information on research, public relations, and contact with industry;
2. To ask the committee to meet at least once a year and to undertake investigations into research matters;
3. To invite each university to appoint a "corresponding member" to be in contact with the committee;
4. To appoint to the committee:
   Professor Badger (Chairman), Professor W. Burnett, Professor J. Poynter, Professor B. Anderson;
5. To provide the necessary administrative support for the committee from the AVCC secretariat;
6. To ask the committee to attend immediately to preparing a draft submission to the Australian Science & Technology Council;
7. To ask the committee to assess the impact and implications of recent government statements on research funding.

It is envisaged that a larger group of corresponding members will meet from time to time.

In setting up this new committee, the AVCC has recognised not only the importance of research in universities but also the special problems involved in maintaining the research capacities of universities in difficult financial times.

Grant for nuclear safety research

DR. JOHN KONTOLEON, lecturer, Department of Electrical Engineering, discusses a motor characteristics experiment with third-year Electrical Engineering students, Phung B. T. (right) and Hendrick Pohl (left) in the department's Control Laboratory.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) in Vienna, Austria, together with the Nuclear Research Center "Demokritos", in Athens, has granted A$82,500 for a research project which will be developed at the University of Wollongong.

The grant, which began in June this year, is for research on "nuclear plant reliability through development of quality assurance measures".

Dr. John Kontoleon, lecturer, Department of Electrical Engineering, will develop the research in co-operation with Dr. N. Kontoleon, formerly with the Nuclear Research Centre, "Demokritos", in Athens, and Dr. N. Chrysohoides, N.R.C., "Demokritos", Athens.

The project, which is expected to take three years, is concerned with the development of powerful methods for assessing the reliability of complex systems and with the application of "fault identification" techniques on the control and protective systems of nuclear reactors.

The study of supervised systems and the computer-aided analysis of electronic systems will be included in the project.

In discussing the project, Dr. Kontoleon said: "The availability of power is a vital problem for economic life and human society all over the world.

"All forecasts show that energy requirements will continue to rise in the next decades, so the question should be answered whether and to what extent nuclear power would contribute to solving supply problems.

"The planned growth rate and the time at which it will be introduced into national energy systems depend on the economic structure of the country concerned, the national availability of other sources of primary energy, and the dependence on external energy supplies.

"Despite the excellent safety records of nuclear reactor technology, there is an increasing need for efforts aiming at the reduction of the potential hazards from nuclear power plants. The I.A.E.A. is strongly concerned with the latter aspect."

Dr. Kontoleon said it was hoped that it would be possible to contribute further in this field by developing new techniques and by investigating, in more detail, some safety and reliability aspects of nuclear reactor systems.

Study leave is "a worthwhile benefit"

Study leave has received much publicity in news media recently. Reprinted below is what Mr. Justice Campbell had to say on the matter in his review of salaries and conditions in Australian universities published in July (Academic Salaries Tribunal 1976 report).

Study leave entitlement accrues to lecturers and above at the rate of one month for each completed six months of qualifying service. The maximum entitlement of twelve months accrues after six years.

Most universities also grant study leave to principal tutors, though the rates of entitlement tend to vary from full entitlement to half entitlement of lecturers.

The principal purpose of study leave is to enable a member of staff to carry out research or establish contact with research workers in their fields of interest. It is generally, though not always, taken oversaes.

While study leave is a worthwhile benefit to university academics, it should be observed that they may suffer financial disadvantages. In addition to receiving his salary, a member of staff is entitled to a travel grant which varies among the universities.

This grant is usually sufficient to cover the fares of two people and, while it may make a small contribution to the other members of a family, it is necessary for staff to use their own resources for the children's fares.

While many academics are able to supplement their funds by lecturing and consultative work during study leave, appropriate reduction often is made by the university in the basic grant.

Study leave is enjoyed by few other groups in the community and I am fully concious of the advantages that are said to accrue to academics from this priviledge. However, I am convinced that study leave is an efficient and economical way of advancing university research and teaching in Australia.

If study leave were not granted it would be necessary to provide funds to enable academics to make regular short fully-financed visits abroad for research and teaching purposes and to present papers at international conferences.

. . . . . I am aware that universities make some limited special grants to staff to enable them to attend international conferences, but I believe the system of study leave, with its freedom for staff to attend conferences and to pursue research and study abroad for relatively long periods, provides more benefits to research and teaching than this alternative.

It might also be observed that no special staffing adjustments are made for study leave. Increasingly, academics are taking six months' study leave every three years. By doing this they are able to increase their teaching commitments in the other half of the year and so go on leave without imposing much of a burden on the other staff of a department.

When longer periods of leave are taken, a slight burden is imposed on the other staff, which is shared by the rest of the department as a matter of course on the understanding that they, in their turn, will be able to take advantage of the process. In many ways, this is an extension of the notion of flexitime - one which has a considerable spin-off for research in universities.

STUDY LEAVE

"A big beautiful world!"

My study leave began on January 1, 1976, when I arrived in The Republic of South Africa — my first return visit for 21 years.

I found many changes: a first-rate national roads system, large new universities, and Africans doing jobs which once they were prohibited from doing. I also found among whites a new awareness of — and apprehension about — the hostility of Black Africa.

I visited seven of the major universities (including UNISA, Pretoria, said to be the world's largest correspondence university) and found the psychology departments depressingly like the ones in this country — with the exception of the Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit in Johannesburg which was as opulent as a Sheraton hotel (deep carpets and waiters in the lobby-like common rooms).

The University of Lesotho at Maseru is, by contrast, desperately poor. The Kingdom of Lesotho is mountainous, with little arable land.

I offered to send their library some books from my (personal) library, and will shortly be doing so. Will anyone else help?

There is very little in the way of facilities, and the staff would be delighted to receive any assistance — including the seeds of Australian trees and shrubs.

In Kenya, I visited the University of Nairobi and was invited to give — literally — an instant lecture. Within minutes of my leaving, there was a student riot in the dining halls; but a careful reading of next morning's newspaper failed to show any connection between my talk on humanistic psychology and the destruction of the dining halls.

Cairo took some getting used to. I suffered a bad attack of culture shock. The city is a shambles and desperately in need of essential services.

I found the American University to be a haven in the midst of this fantastic city. I also found the academics there professing admiration and enthusiasm for the Arab world generally while at the same time taking great pains to live their lives in the approved Western style.

There is chronic unemployment; shabby soldiers offer to carry luggage; the magnificent museum is filthy and neglected; essential services are breaking down; and thousands of newcomers pour into the city each day. No one knows what the population is, but estimates vary from six to eleven millions.

I arrived in Amman in a snow storm and had to compete with refugees for a hotel room. After a courtesy call to the University, I spent most of my time discussing Fritz Perls with the hotel owner, a charming Christian Arab lady.

After leaving Amman, I tracked down a willing driver and went to Israel. Although it was warm and summery in the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea areas, Jerusalem was colder and snowier than Jordan.

Jerusalem was notable for its marvellous sights, its friendly vocal people. (All Israelis love to offer advice — about anything. There is an old Israeli joke about the couple who were overcome with passion in Dizengoff, the street in Tel Aviv. In no time a huge crowd gathered, not to protest such an unseemly public display of lust, but to offer advice.)

The other notable thing about Jerusalem was the frequency of rioting. I walked into a riot one morning (without realising it) and cautiously walked out the other side (when I did realise it).

I visited the Hebrew University, countless historical sites, museums, galleries, and national monuments, and planted some trees at Sanhedra on the hills outside the city.

I was sitting, one evening, in the lobby of the Jerusalem Tower Hotel when a guy walked over and said, "Aren't you Don Diespecker from Wollongong?" Andrew Hilton, whom many of you will remember. Small world!

I also visited Tel Aviv, Haifa, Nahariya and two kibbutzim in Upper Galilee. This part of Israel juts into Lebanon and one of the settlements, Kfar Blum, is in the Hule Valley, an area dominated by The Golan Heights, and the Lebanese frontier.

The Arabs sometimes use Katushin launchers to fire rockets into the valley, but happily did not do so during the two weeks I was in the area.

I made a return visit to London, after 15 years, and found it to be seedier than ever. The Brits don't appear to be getting what

Continued next Page.

they need and I found myself to be overconcerned with violence. (I was on six trains the day the first bomb was planted in the Underground.)

It seemed to me that there was a general unrest, a beneath-the-surface violence and discontent, and I left predicting that the country is heading for anarchy and industrial collapse. (I once lived in London for about eight years and, as far as I can determine, the country is definitely going down the tubes.)

I also worked in some intensive groups while I was in London and met many delightful people.

On a brighter note, The London Theatre is probably still the best in the world.

I had a love affair with America and was delighted with my three months' stay there. Like many of the friends and acquaintances I was apprehensive about visiting the U.S., but was very pleased to discover how wrong I had been.

Most of my time was spent in California. California is something else: the most populous state in the Union with about 20 millions, and the friendliest people I've ever met.

Australians will be quite at home: there are millions of gum-trees, magnificent bottlebrush ("Oh, do you have bottlebrush in Australia too?"), and wattle, And the climate is good.

I had a different kind of culture shock in Los Angles: the city is enormous and there are about twelve major freeways running through the area. A freeway has to be experienced to be entirely believeable.

There are many thousands of miles of superb roads – sometimes with up to ten lanes of fast traffic in both directions.

And there are the Universal International Studios, and Disneyland at Annaheim, and excellent coffee houses with excellent service, moderate prices and good food, and famous restaurants which cost a little more and are well within the price-range of most visitors, and Entertainment (television fans would be delighted: eighteen channels in L.A.), and San Francisco ("everyone's favourite city"), and the Esalen Institute at Big Sur, and of course, La Jolla ("The Jewel") the northern suburb of San Diego.

I worked in a number of intensive groups in California and found the experiences, collectively, to be one of the most valuable periods of my life: especially the time spent in a Gestalt trainers workshop.

I was sad to leave California and excited to be heading back – I realised how fond I am of Wollongong. I returned via South America and managed to dissipate some of the sadness in, gasp, Caracas, Rio, Buenos Aires, and Santiago.

In Rio, for example, I made a serious scientific study of the behaviour patterns of Cariocas in night clubs, attended a Voodoo church ceremony, and danced the samba with sexy Brasilian ladies.

And I'm very happy to be back and very grateful to those members of the University who helped me to learn in other places. There's a big beautiful world out there; may you all enjoy it as much as I did!

Dr. Don Diespecker,
Department of Psychology.

Auckland University Library

"The library is the hub of the education process, being the seat of learning."

"As its Architects we hope we have established it as the academic heart of the campus."

Some of the most rewarding and pleasant features of a study leave are those experiences and opportunities which arise unexpectedly and which had not been anticipated.

This was my own experience at the University of Auckland where I spent part of my study leave earlier this year.

One of the most interesting features of the University of Auckland, which first attracted by attention, is the successful operation of their Divisional libraries. The University has a substantial and very well equipped General Library which is located in its own building near the centre of the campus.

In addition to this, there are also eleven Divisional Libraries, most of which are located on a campus half the size of ours and some within 100 metres of the General Library.

The Engineering Library is on the ground floor of the main engineering building, next to the main foyer and entrance. It contains all the books and references required for undergraduate and graduate work, together with all the periodicals of interest to the faculty.

These periodicals are located in the same library area as the books and are not separated from it by any physical barrier. Students moving to the study tables can pass just as easily through the display of periodicals as any other section of the library.

Each periodical is placed on an inclined shelf, flat down so that it can be easily seen by anyone browsing, all the issues of the current year are located on a shelf directly under the issue on display. This arrangement is very convenient for anyone wishing to look at several of the recent issues at the one time. The bound volumes are filed in a manner similar to that adopted by our Library.

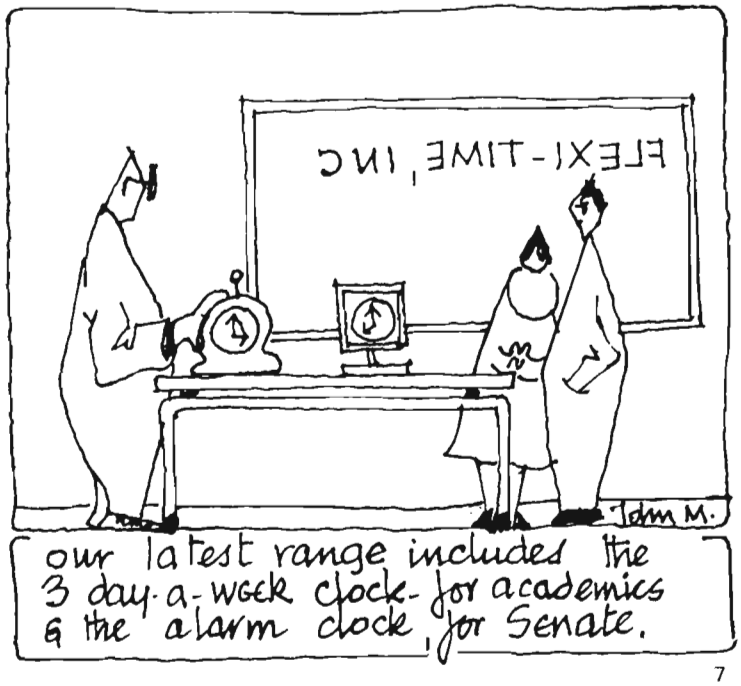
I was particularly impressed with the large number of engineering students using the Divisional Library. This I mainly attributed to the general convenience of the library with regard to its layout and particularly its location. Since it is located adjacent to the main stream of student flow of the faculty, they had no reluctance to enter the library and make use of its facilities.

In addition, the Engineering Library has adequate facilities for study, which includes the provision of a number of large sized tables capable of seating ten to twelve students which enable them to study in groups.

I do not believe, as claimed by Mr. Fuller, that our Library has yet been successfully established as the academic heart of our campus.

After seeing the University of Auckland's system, I believe that we would be much wiser in the future to concentrate our efforts in establishing divisional libraries throughout the campus, rather than expanding the existing building and its facilities at that one location.

Dr. K. J. McLean,
Dept. of Electrical Engineering



University bestows gifts

STATE Minister for Education, Mr. Bedford.

In certain respects, the university still bestowed important gifts, which were important to the community, on its students, whether they gained job satisfaction or not.

The State Minister for Education, Mr. Bedford, said this at the University on August 13.

He was speaking at the University Day Public Seminar, "The University Degree: Training for Vocation or for Life?"

Mr. Bedford said: "I refer to the habit of critical thought and independent inquiry which is traditionally the distinguishing stamp of the university graduate.

"The role of original enquiry and research is the special field of the university and the student is encouraged by this tradition to think critically and to form independent judgements and assessments.

"This is an important aid to the graduate's ability to make an adjustment to society and make a good fist of his life.

"It is also an important contribution towards the preservation and development of the democratic society we all treasure.

"When all this is conceded, however, and despite the sympathy we all feel with the broad objectives of a liberal, humanist education, we must I think recognise the necessity for the development of specialist, vocational skills."

Mr. Bedford said that in looking at tertiary education there was evidence of the community bias towards vocational training in the rapid development of colleges of advanced education.

"Since the Martin Report was issued little more than a decade ago, the colleges of advanced education have played an increasingly important role in vocational training without losing sight of the broader and more general objectives of education," he said.

Mr. Bedford suggested "that, arising out of the national character, there is a general orientation of the Australian community towards a vocational emphasis in education" and that "this bias cannot be ignored in the planning of educational patterns."

He said: "I would not wish to suggest to you, however, that our educational institutions are developing a bias towards vocational education at the expense of the broader patterns of education.

"If we look at the three types of non-university tertiary institutions - the colleges of advanced education, community colleges, and our technical colleges - we can see indeed that a closer co-ordination is developing of the vocational and non-vocational strands of our educational system.

"The colleges of advanced education are concerned not only with the development of technical skills but with studies in the humanities.

"They are concerned both with the individual in his career and the individual in his total environment."

Mr. Bedford said that the time might be approaching when an educational choice might have to be made, not between vocational training and preparation for life but - which vocation?

SEMINAR ON THE

SPEAKERS in the University Day Public Seminar relax before the seminar. From left, Mr. J. K. Doherty, Professor A. H. Willis, Professor G. Brinson, Mr. Justice

Vocational training is a part

A university was skilled in education of which training for a vocation was a part.

Mr. J. K. Doherty, Marketing Manager, Kembla Coal & Coke Pty. Ltd., said this at the University Day Public Seminar on August 13.

The seminar was entitled, "The University Degree: Training for Vocation or for Life?"

Mr. Doherty said that a university was skilled in many other things which benefit a graduate.

He said: "Many of the benefits lead to a graduate's successful transition to industrial employment.

"Some might suggest that a degree must therefore be a training for industry; others might well consider resulting employment in industry to be a life sentence and a sequiter to a concept which involves training for industry.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

Hope, and Professor F. J. Willett. Professor Brinson introduced the topic and Mr. Justice Hope acted as chairman.

"Whatever the individual conclusion, a degree is but the start to a lifetime of experience, as interesting and varied as the graduate wishes to make it.

"A person who holds a degree is a privileged person in whom the community has an investment.

"The graduate who respects the responsibility devised to him, should not take long to adjust to industry's needs and use his intellect and training in evolving a useful life for himself, more useful and satisfying than it would have been without a degree."

Mr. Doherty said that training for industry in the university undergraduate programme was carried out within an academic course requirement governed by basic course subjects, professional association requirements, and occasional industrially oriented subjects.

He said: "The university has a responsibility to be an avenue for selective training of the most intellectually gifted and must continue to maintain high standards of academic performance.

"The staff of professional faculties should have links with industry to present their courses with the necessary adaptation.

"It is industry's responsibility to provide the satisfaction, status and reward to attract the best students for enrolment in the professional faculties.

"Fortunately for the university, its expertise involves the training of people for industry. It is industry itself which commonly lacks the expertise for handling the transition from the university and yet its role is to round off the degree by providing the life experience.

"All too often, graduates are not given either the right work or sufficient work. The important thing about industry is that it should seek to give the right human experiences if it provides little else in the early years.

"Training within industry of the graduate is as big a problem as training for industry within the university. It might well form the subject for another seminar."

Re-generalization is the phase

From the 1950's onwards, there set in the phase of the re-generalization of university studies.

Professor F. J. Willett, Vice-Chancellor, Griffith University, said this at the University Day Public Seminar on August 13.

The seminar was entitled, "The University Degree: Training for Vocation or for Life?"

Professor Willett said that in a rapidly changing world neither professionalization nor specialization in the universities was an entirely adequate prescription of the desirable activities of the university.

He said: "In a changing world new problems — and hence new career opportunities — were coming fast into existence, and the old-style professional or specialized school had — and has — some difficulty in coping.

"Its output is experts and nothing resists change more resolutely than an expert - for with change goes his expertise.

"Some professional schools have been concious of this problem.

"I cut my academic teeth as a member of staff of the Cambridge School of Engineering, whose pride was to educate 'the most useless engineer in creation: there's nothing you can do with a Cambridge engineer other than to make him managing director'.

"For 'useless', read 'generalist with weak first-job skills but a capacity to see problems in context'.

"We were very concious of the specialist's hazard: the trained incapacity to think outside of the norms of that speciality."

Professor Willett said that from the 1950's it was not only the non-professional schools that moved: often, in fact, the moves were spearheaded by the educators of professional and applied disciplines.

He said: "Business schools and engineering were fully as innovative as Arts faculties — and that statement is charitable to Arts faculties, who, in the main, had exhausted their capacity for innovation once they had nurtured and, later, hived off the social sciences.

"More generalist degrees therefore result from the happy coincidence of social need, student perceptions and a re-discovery of academic traditions.

"Their intellectual foundations and their social foundations rest on notions of change: the evident fact that both specialist and vocational courses develop their full potential in relatively static social and intellectual circumstances.

"In more rapidly changing environments, vocational and specialist courses are inevitably out of date before the first graduate emerges.

"The strength of the generalist first degree is that it has to be aimed at developing flexible intellectual power, without too strong a link to specific knowledge and that it encourages its students to take an outward-oriented look at the world, its problems and opportunities.

"New careers and vocations, new sectors and new combinations of sectors of knowledge are in a constant state of coming into being. The university and the community must have educated people with a capacity almost that of an intellectual entrepreneur — to explore and capture this nascent territory.

"Part of our role in the universities must be to prepare people for the professions of tomorrow; remember that the half life of our graduates is twenty-two years. This year's crop will be in their prime in the twenty-first century.

"Today's labour market suggests that the community already recognises these facts.

"Despite the all too frequently repeated statements in the press about the profligate waste in higher education of turning out large quantities of 'unuseable' Arts graduates, the data on employment show, quite clearly, that Arts graduates have little difficulty in finding employment compared with engineers, applied scientists and paramedical technologists.

"In today's conditions, higher unemployment goes with higher levels of vocational education - with the exception of the applied-life sciences and, to some degree, accounting.

"Our dawning awareness of 'education for life' is in part a recognition of our need to generalize the specialists and to make available both general and vocational educational experiences as needed later in a career development".

Continued next page

SEMINAR

Continued from previous page.

Much co-operation is needed

The modern world of work called for levels of co-operation between professional and arts faculties higher than had been known before.

Professor A. H. Willis, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of New South Wales, said this at the University Day Public Seminar on August 13.

The seminar was entitled, "The University Degree: Training for Industry or for Life?"

He said: "Arts faculties should take heed of Ashby's statement that 'It is not yet taken for granted that a faculty of technology enriches a university intellectually as well as materially'.

"They should accept that the skills of professional training are not necessarily incompatible with scholarly training.

"They should not be supercilious about general studies that are characterised by breadth rather than depth. Nor regard subjects which have definite utility (e.g. some branches of management science) as soft options.

"Softness is not a property of a subject so much as a comment on the standards and standing of the teacher.

"They could accept minor sequences directly from the professional faculties.

"Many of our architecture students, for example, destined for disappointment in job prospects, could make a switch half way to an Arts curriculum and be given credit for much of the professional work already completed and thus avoid the dispiriting effect of having to go right back to the beginning.

"For their part, the professional faculties must keep a critical eye on the curriculum to keep the core a minimum and the room for general studies and peripheral subjects a maximum. Their approach to their own subjects should be liberal.

"They should more freely use the Arts faculty approach to the general assignment in which data have to be dug out, rather than supplied, and interpreted with judgement rather than manipulated with certainty. Creative activity should not be found only in the design office.

"These are good principles of professional education, anyway; they give the graduate a greater confidence to enter many different parts of the profession and they help him in that process of job-changing which, on statistical reckoning, he is going to have to face.

"In this collaboration of the types of faculty lies the prospect of preparing our students for both a vocation and life - three meals a day and a rich intellect to enjoy the periods between; for middle years as well as the immediate postgraduate ones.

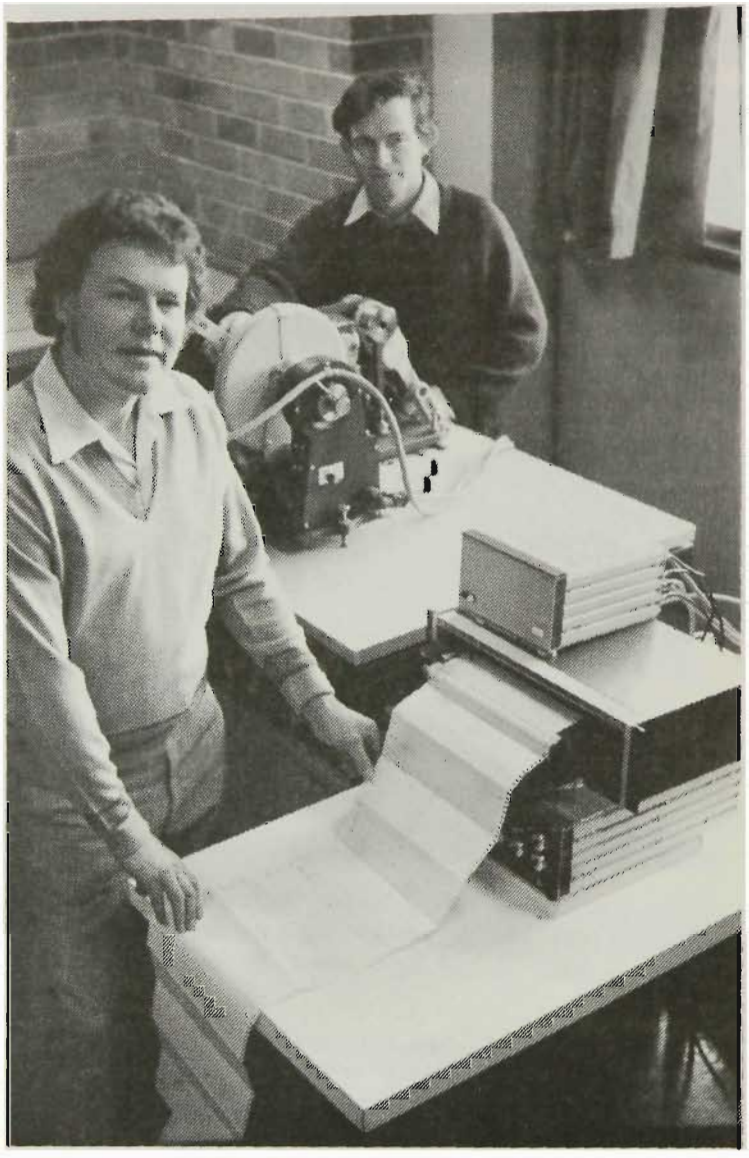
"It seems that you at the University of Wollongong have less quarrel with this argument than most universities. The ideal situation I envisage is more easily accomplished in a smaller institution.

"Bigger institutions - the multi-versities of Clark Kerr - are beyond hope when it comes to co-operative endeavour. Not being a physiologist, I can mix my metaphors and deplore the rigidity that comes from dropsical enlargement.

"Having lost through my philistinism any credibility I ever had with my Arts colleagues, let me lose my credibility with my professional colleagues and ask: what about a degree course that isn't recognised by a professional institution?

"Not a combined B.A./B.E. degree taking five or six years (which is open testimony to the fact that neither side will give very much) but a four-year one designed to produce a student who can see a problem 'like it is' - partly technical, partly economic, partly managerial - and certainly human."

X—Ray Diffractometer installed



DEPARTMENT of Geology staff, Dr. Bryan Chenhall (left) and Dr. Brian Jones, with the $39,970 X-Ray Diffractometer which has been installed in Room G11 in the A.C.S. Building. The diffractometer will be used by a number of departments, including Geography, Geology, Metallurgy and Physics.

Salary review list now available

Fifty-seven general staff applicants for promotion or accelerated incremental advancement were considered recently by a committee established to advise the Vice-Chancellor.

Of these, forty-eight cases were put forward by Departmental Chairmen, the Librarian, or the Chief Administrative Officers. Nine were personal applications.

As a result of the committee's recommendations, the Vice-Chancellor approved nineteen promotions and eight advancements within incremental ranges.

A list of staff who have been granted promotion or advancement is available in the Staff Office.

Civic reception for Chancellor

The University's first Chancellor, Mr. Justice Hope, was officially welcomed to Wollongong at a civic reception at the Town Hall on August 25.

The Lord Mayor, Ald. Frank Arkell, arranged the function so that the Chancellor and Mrs. Hope could meet people of the region. More than 150 were present.

In welcoming Mr. Justice Hope, Ald. Arkell said: "The Honourable Mr. Justice Hope was installed as our University's first Chancellor at its first Graduation Ceremony in Wollongong Town Hall on June 11 this year.

"The Chancellor brings to the University a wealth of knowledge and experience.

"He is a graduate of Sydney Uinversity; a Fellow of the Sydney University Senate; a Queen's Counsel; a member of the Australian Society of Authors; a member of the Australia Council; and a Judge of the New South Wales Supreme Court since 1969.

"One's mind goes back to 1959 when it was realised it was necessary that full University courses should be made available at Wollongong and that the University of New South Wales intended to establish a University College.

"A meeting was called in Wollongong to seek the assistance of the community to elect an Appeals Committee.

"This meeting was held on September 7, 1959, and was chaired by the then Mayor, Alderman Albert Squires.

"A Working Committee was established and the Wollongong University College Mayoral Appeal Fund was opened.

"At the final meeting of the Working Committee on June 8, 1960, a cheque for $100,279 was handed to the then Chancellor of the University of New South Wales, Dr. Wallace C. Wurth."

Ald. Arkell quoted the Chancellor from his Installation Address: "We celebrate the foundation of a University in and for this city and region and we celebrate also the addition of this University to that association of universities which has been so invaluable to Australia."

How fitting it was that this city — the heart of the Illawarra Region — should be honoured with a Chancellor who recognised immediately the role the University of Wollongong was playing, and would continue to play, in the development of the whole of the Illawarra Region, Ald. Arkell said.

He said: "I think it is most significant that there is and always will be a close link between the City Council and the University of Wollongong.

"Already we have combined the talents and resources of the University with the preparation of Council's wages and the issue of rate notices through a direct link up with the University's computer.

"As the city progresses, its use of this facility will grow and it is to the credit of the University that it can absorb this extra demand in addition to its own imput.

"Again, the University of Wollongong is co-operating with Council in an extensive research into beaches and foreshores restoration and preservation.

"The New South Wales Government has allocated $5 million dollars for this work along the coastline from Newcastle to Shellharbour.

"Without the research facilities and expertise of the University, it would have been most difficult, if not impossible, to make our submissions within the time allotted.

"Other instances of the University's contribution to the betterment of our city include the Lake Illawarra Study — a big task, and advice on land slip areas along the Illawarra escarpment."

Through the Chancellor, Ald. Arkell presented to the University, for preservation in its archives, the papers dealing with the Mayoral Appeal which helped to establish the University.

The papers belonged to Mr. Squires, who was Mayor at the time and who made them available for presentation.

Mr. Justice Hope said that, in the year he had been Chancellor, he had been overwhelmed and overawed by his welcome in Wollongong.

He said: "I hope to become more a part of this city and region.

"When I come to occasions such as these, they bring home to me the importance of the relationship between the University and community.

LORD MAYOR, Alderman Frank Arkell, presents a file of documents and press clippings, relating to the Mayoral Appeal to raise funds for the establishment of Wollongong University College, to the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Hope, Mrs. Hope looks on. Photo: courtesy of Illawarra Mercury.

"I emphasise the association between the University and the community, because the University is very much the product of this community."

He said that, along with all other Australian universities, there had been some stalling of growth for the University of Wollongong.

"But I have no doubt that the University will continue to grow," he said.

FOOTNOTE: The University of New South Wales has informed the Vice-Chancellor that it will assist the University to obtain documents, held by the University of New South Wales, relating to the establishment of its Wollongong campus and its subsequent development.

Civic visit to campus

A group of City Council aldermen and administrators visited the University on August 20.

They met with the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Hope; the Vice-Chancellor, Professor L. M. Birt; other members of the University staff; and S.R.C. president, Mr. Des Jamieson.

A number of topics were discussed including site development, traffic, cultural activities, and continuing migrant education.

A tour of the campus included inspections of the Union building, the Library, the Pentagon, and the Social Sciences Building.

Shellharbour Report released

The Department of Civil Engineering has released a report assessing the demand for facilities and services in the Municipality of Shellharbour.

The report is the result of a survey conducted last year by Dr. D. Pearson-Kirk, a lecturer in the department, assisted by the Facilities Working Group, one of the five working groups of the Shellharbour Co-ordinating Committee.

The report is an attempt to determine what residents:

(a) thought of existing services and facilities; and

(b) wished to see in new developments, particularly in the new Town Centre.

The manpower for the survey was provided by local residents and Civil Engineering postgraduate students from the University.

Shellharbour is the fourth most populous local government area in New South Wales, and the total population is expected to increase from 35,000 to 80,000 by the early 1990's.

The population has a very low average age: forty-five percent being under eighteen and seventy percent under thirty. One-third of the population was born overseas.

Because of its nearness to Wollongong and the level of urbanisation, Shellharbour is considered to be part of the Wollongong urban complex, and is one of only two areas with any great potential to accommodate further residential development in the Wollongong coastal strip.

One of the major problems is mobility; public transport is inadequate. More than eighty-two percent of the workforce travel to work in their own vehicles, compared to nine percent by bus and two percent by train.

The results provide information on leisure facilities, New Town Centre facilities, business and commercial facilities, child-care and health-education facilities, transport facilities, and other services and facilities such as sewerage, buses, telephones, roads and street lighting, and hospital services.

For all the facilities and services investigated, it was found that requirements varied with locality, with the aggregated results for the whole municipality reflecting the residents' higher degree of dissatisfaction with services and facilities at the local level.

There was a great demand for an improvement to transport facilities, particularly bus and rail transport, with the main stated trip purposes being to get to work or to go shopping.

Apart from determining the size of existing problems, deficiencies and demands, the results will be used to substantiate submissions to Federal and State Governments for improvement and/or provision of facilities and services.

Funding for the survey was provided by a University Special Research Grant awarded to Dr. Pearson-Kirk, who prepared the report.

STUDENT ART EXHIBITION

SECOND-YEAR Arts students (from left), Sharon Schiavo, Karin Neil, Dianne Harrod and Margaret O'Connell, view one of the paintings in the Student Art Exhibition which was held in the Union from August 9 to 20.

Union position offer accepted

Mrs. Susan Stevenson has accepted the University's offer of appointment as Union Secretary-Manager.

Mrs. Stevenson, who is currently manager of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology Union, intends to assume her appointment later this year.

Film Classics Programme

The Humanities Laboratory will screen the following films in its Film Classics Programme in Pentagon 3 on Thursdays at 12.30 p.m.

Sept. 9 Murnau **Nosferatu** 1922 (63 min.) silent; Sept. 16 Lang **Metropolis** 1927 (120 min.) silent; and Sept. 23 Wiene **The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari** 1919 (88 min.) silent; Sept 30 Chaplin **The Gold Rush** 1925 (60 min.); Oct. 7 Cocteau **Blood of a Poet** 1930 (40 min.), Riefenstahl **Triumph of the Will** (40 min.): Oct. 14 Keaton **Sherlock Jr.** 1924 (68 min.) silent, **Buster Keaton Rides Again** 1956 (56 min.); Oct 21 Dovzhenko **Arsenal** 1929 (64 min.) silent; Oct. 28 Dovhenko **Earth** 1930 (88 min.) silent; Nov. 4 Vertov **The Man With The Movie Camera** 1929 (60 min.) silent.

Advice on course transfers

Mr. K. E. Turnbull, Assistant Registrar, Student Administration, advises that students who are currently enrolled at the University in a bachelor degree course and who wish to transfer to another bachelor degree course for 1977 are advised that it will be necessary to submit an "Application for Admission" form in the same manner as is required of new applicants.

The "Application for Admission" froms, which are available from the Student Enquiry Counter in the Administration Building, should be completed and returned to the University by October 1, 1976.

Co-op has sent forms, brochures

University Co-operative Bookshop Limited general manager, Mr. W. A. Kricker, has informed the Vice-Chancellor that all departmental chairmen have been sent textbook forms and brochures explaining ordering procedures for 1977 courses.

Mr. Kricker said that he would be most happy to answer any questions concerning the system. In his absence, Rosemary Creswell, the Co-op's campus liason manager, would be able to assist with any queries.

Rare bilby will help research

MRS. ANN LEE (right), a professional officer in the Department of Biology, holds a new arrival - a rabbit-eared bandicoot (or bilby). Mrs. Dianne Kelsey, the department's secretary, holds a locally-caught long-nosed bandicoot.

Both species, as well as another coastal species, are part of a continuing study in the department on the environmental physiology of these Australian marsupials.

The University's Department of Biology has probably the only captive rabbit-eared bandicoot (or bilby) in the world, according to biology lecturer, Dr. Tony Hulbert.

Dr. Hulbert, whose research interest in the bilby (**Macrotis lagotis**) began in 1968, said that it was once a common animal over a large area of Australia.

But it was now officially classified as a rare and endangered species of marsupial.

He said: "They were once found over most of New South Wales west of the Dividing Range, but are now probably extinct in this State, and are found only in the relatively unspoiled regions of inland Australia.

"Their family is **Peramelidae**, commonly called bandicoots, a group of Australian marsupials whose members occupy environments ranging from the tropical rain forests of Cape York and New Guinea to the arid interior of Australia."

Dr. Hulbert said that the bilby now in the Department of Biology was born in captivity at the University of New South Wales.

It was there that Dr. Hulbert's research interest in the bilby began — as part of a study of the environmental physiology of Australian marsupials.

He established a colony of marsupials, including a breeding colony of bilbies. However, only male bilbies were born.

Dr. Hulbert hopes to obtain some other bilbies next year and start a breeding colony at the University of Wollongong.

Part of his research is into the reasons why the bilby has become rare.

Dr. Hulbert said: "The bilby is a beautiful animal with long silky blue-grey fur, long rabbit-like ears, and a long distinctly-marked, well-haired tail.

"Previous studies have shown that it is very adapted to its environment.

"The bilby's very low metabolism level is of advantage in a desert environment because of reduced food and water requirements, and food reserves such as body fat last longer.

"Its turnover of body water is extremely low, and it obtains all its water from its food, which consists largely of insects, predominently termites.

"An irony is that, although the bilby is a desert animal, it can withstand less heat than most other marsupials. It does not sweat or pant.

"It is essential that the bilby avoid the heat of the day by remaining deep in its burrow; bilbies are the only bandicoots to excavate tunnels for occupation.

"Should a bilby be displaced from its burrow, for example by a rabbit or fox, for a single day where air temperature is high, it would probably die.

"It is thus of interest that the bilby is now found in areas where feral animals, such as rabbits and foxes, are uncommon."

Living allowances to continue

The Federal Government does not intend to substitute a system of student loans to replace the present living allowances to students.

The Minister for Education, Senator Carrick, said late last month that student allowances for 1977 would be announced in early October.

He said: "Any system of student loans which the government may introduce in the future will be a supplement to and not a replacement for student allowances.

"The government acknowledges that some students are suffering real hardships because of the erosion of their allowances by inflation and the lack of part-time jobs to supplement their incomes."

Book will give student's view

The University Handbook could never adequately cover the courses in which a student was interested because it was not written from a student's viewpoint.

Mr. Michael Halls, Education Officer for the S.R.C. Alternate Handbook Committee, said this recently.

He said: "The S.R.C. will be publishing an Alternate Handbook from the student's point of view.

"Our aim is not only to assist students from 100-, 200-, 300-, and 400- level and postgraduate work, but also to provide some form of feedback to the Departmental Committee s of areas of student dissatisfaction.

"This year we would also like staff members to provide us with information on their courses. This would assure more representative and realistic information in the Handbook."

Mr. Halls said that areas of concern covered lectures, tutorials and practicals, lecturers and tutors, assessment, workload, credit points, library and departmental facilities, course content, and departmental committees.

Pollution is photography theme

An S.R.C. sponsored photography contest, open to all students and staff of the University and the Institute of Education, will be staged in Second Session with the theme, "Pollution in the Illawarra".

Original entries, in either black-and-white or colour, in any size photograph (with preference for larger photos), will be accepted at the S.R.C. office up to 5 p.m. on October 1.

Entries will be on show in the Union the following week. Judging, by a panel of photographers and environmentalists, will be on October 8.

The photos will remain on show until October 15. First prize will be a cash award of $100. A $10 runner-up award will also be made.

The winning entry will remain the property of the University of Wollongong Environmental Group. Entry forms are available at the S.R.C. office.

Computer Course for Schools

THE UNIVAC 1106 computer aroused much interest when the Department of Mathematics conducted a Computer Course for Schools on August 6 and 7.

Computer Manager, Mr. Geoff Hamer (in the middle of the above group), was kept busy conducting small groups of school children through the Computer Centre.

The course, which was for Year-II students, introduced them to computing and programming and allowed them to run simple programmes on the UNIVAC 1106.

The students came from the South Coast Area Directorate, including Ulladulla, Moruya, Bega and Eden on the coast, and the inland towns of Moss Vale, Bowral, Goulburn, Crookwell and Braidwood.

XXV Geologorum Conventus

"Geologists gathered from all over the world" may sound trite, but it is probably close to the truth - the 25th International Geological Congress attracted 3148 registrants from about ninety countries.

The I.G.C. was held at the University of Sydney from August 16 to 25, and was preceded and followed by twenty field excursions.

With as many as twenty concurrent sessions on some days, about 900 papers were presented, enough to satiate even the most ambitious listeners. This was quite apart from scores of business meetings and working groups.

The University's Department of Geology joined in the activities, although class commitments reduced attendance during the first few days. With almost all staff and postgraduate students in Sydney absorbing information on such things as rocks 3,000,000,000 years old, rocks forming today, life history in rocks, and mathematical studies of rocks, it was at times difficult to find people in the department. (It was at times difficult to find people 'midst the throngs at Sydney!)

But "all work and no play . . . . . ", and there were social occasions as well. Many trips were organised for visitors and wives in and around Sydney.

At the wine and cheese-tasting in the Great Hall and Quadrangle, we were entertained by madrigal singers — a very pleasant evening, even although someone from America said that, out of the several thousand present, he only knew about twenty.

In addition to the meetings, symposia and socializing, there were many displays, ranging from sophisticated geophysical equipment to rare books on geology, plus modern books and maps, written in Chinese, English, French, German, Russian, and so on.

The maps were many and varied, and some were presented for the first time at the I.G.C. (some only just being delivered from the printers on the first day of the Congress). For example, the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources prepared new geological and geophysical maps to coincide with I.G.C.

In addition to participating in the meetings and symposia, members of the Department of Geology were involved in convening sessions, field excursion leading, and guide preparation. And visitors to the department included (at the time of writing) A. Boucot (Oregon), R. A. Cooper (New Zealand), J. C. Davis (Kansas), V. A. Gostin (Adelaide), J. Gray (Oregon), J. Harbaugh (California), B. E. Hobbs (Melbourne), D. F. Merriam (New York), and A. J. R. White (Melbourne), as well as a number of others - and plans were made for post-Congress visits.

The benefits from the Congress were many and varied, in addition to the usual formal and informal exchange of ideas. These included the inspection and acquisition of new publications, acquisition of samples, and plans for new and collaborative lines of research. But the symposia were not all research-oriented, and included sections on education and the history of geology.

All in all, for us it was a successful congress, albeit with at times tricky commuting difficulties.

As the 25th I.G.C. was the first held in Australia, it may be 100 years before a similar opportunity arises for us; and notwithstanding the spread of geological time, it is likely that few of us will be actively participating in the next Sydney I.G.C.!

Dr. R. A. Facer,
Department of Geology.

"THERE ARE NO FREE LUNCHES"

An eminent member of a new school of United States economists will give a public lecture in Pentagon Lecture Theatre No. 5 at 7.30 p.m. on September 15.

He is Professor T. Havrilesky, of Duke University, whose subject will be recent developments in monetary and fiscal policy (short title: there are no free lunches).

Professor Havrilesky is the author of books and articles on monetary and fiscal theory and policy, and his writing is known round the world. He is a gifted popular speaker.

His book **Money Supply, Money Demand, and Macroeconomic Models** (with John T. Boorman) is prescribed for students of economics in most Australian universities.

Professor Havrilesky came to Australia in July to spend six months as a visiting professor at Monash University.

He has been studying Australian monetary and fiscal problems, and will refer to the Australian budget and the post-budget Australian economy during his lecture.

After the lecture, there will be an open question-and-answer session.

Staff changes

APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. A. Pozzacchio	27/7/76	P/T Female Cleaner	Central Services
Mrs. H. M. Griffiths	2/8/76	Garden Labour	Estate Div.
Mrs. S. White	5/8/76	Office Assist.	Central Services
Miss N. I. Bottom	9/8/76	Programmer	Library
Mr. L. A. Hick	16/8/76	Technical Off.	Chemistry
Mrs. C. D. Boyd	16/8/76	Typist/Office Assistant	Library
Mr. S. Kumar	24/8/76	Chief Cataloguer	Library
Mr. L. Dillon	25/8/76	Archives Off.	Library

RESIGNATIONS

Mr. I. J. McAlister	23/7/76	Research Assist.	Mech. Eng.
Mrs. M. Brown	26/7/76	P/T Female Cleaner	Central Services
Mrs. K. Barker	30/8/76	Library Assist.	Tech. Services.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Architecture has "inhibiting features"

Dear Sir,

My purpose in writing a reply to the article entitled "The Library: Academic Core of Campus" published in Campus News, Vol. 2, No. 7, 1976, is to counter what I feel is a misleading report on the library building. The article may leave some readers with the impression that the library is a well planned, functional and attractive building.

As a librarian employed in the "academic core of campus", I am constantly appalled by the inhibiting features of this architectural contribution to library service at the University. In the interest of brevity, I am only commenting on a few of the matters with which I could take issue and some of the points I do make certainly require further elaboration.

Mr. Fuller's anecdote about storage in ancient civilizations, albeit fascinating, is quite irrelevant since "preservation of valuable documents" is not a major preoccupation of most modern libraries. Such documents are largely unavailable to new libraries and it is more important to provide storage for materials in microformat, which is often the only form in which older material can be acquired.

I acknowledge that the library materials we do possess must be stored in a constant temperature (if this is possible given the vagaries of air conditioning) and this has been achieved in many libraries which still provide attractive windowed areas for reading and other library activities.

I wonder what the early custodians of documents felt about their working environment? I feel that mine is not much of an improvement on the fifth century B.C. The working area is cramped and was apparently planned with little knowledge of the numbers of staff to be accommodated or the space and layout requirements of their jobs. I can only conclude that Mr. Fuller really believes that the "collection and cataloguing order of books has not effectively changed since the fifth century B.C."

I am not sure what is meant by the "cataloguing order", but the facilities provided could only have been designed to produce cataloguing disorder. Many libraries have opted for demountable, glass-partitioned offices which more readily allow for changes in work flow and expansion of staff. The platitude about providing service during erection of Stage 2 may evoke a hollow laugh from library staff who endured months of such extreme noise and general disruption that on one occasion they walked off the job.

The success of library design is certainly aided by an adequate brief and I can only assume that Mr. Fuller was deprived of this since our library reflects none of the recent advances in library design. The facilities it does provide are either poorly located, badly designed or barely functional.

For example, in a small library with limited staff numbers the circulation desk would be better sited near the exit where staff can perform the dual function of security check and circulation control. Similarly the catalogues and reference collection (both essential for answering enquiries) are not easily accessible by desk staff. The Technical Services section is a draughty, ugly barn. The receiving dock actually opens into the work area. The design of this area does nothing to facilitate the essential work flow between Acquisitions and Cataloguing.

Mr. Fuller mentions relating "people inside the building to the site". The only way the library staff can "relate" to the site is by peering through dirty slits which seem to have been provided only to enable defence of the building with crossbows (possibly against enraged staff and students?).

The shoddy design of the toilets must be a source of annoyance to all who manage to find them. Why were toilets not planned for the ground floor where most library staff work instead of forcing us to use those on the second floor or the already congested student toilets? Apparently in the original plan we would not even have had the option of the second floor. Why were the handicapped not fully provided for at this stage? For instance, surely automatic doors would be an obvious choice for both handicapped and other library users.

Mr. Fuller asserts: "It is a building of great flexibility providing all the basic requirements for proper interfiling and easy accessibility". Did Mr. Fuller's brief include a requirement for interfiling? "Proper" or otherwise, it has not been achieved. I would suggest that siting the brick seminar and study rooms around a core brick area such as the stairway, instead of in the middle of the reading room, would have permitted "greatest flexibility in the location of standard shelving" and a more logical disposition of the collection.

If funds are scarce and storage space is so vital, why provide a large balcony which cannot be used for anything but the fabulous social occasions which the library regularly organizes? Did the planners fail to consider the security risk of such an area or the fact that recreation in this area may interfere with the adjacent student reading area? I understood that the roof would also not be available for general use because of the expense of erecting safety rails. Moreover, does not the security problem posed by the balcony apply equally to the roof?

Since shortage of finance is used as an excuse for certain short-comings, no doubt there is an explanation for the brand new ceilings and light fixtures which adorn the largest fire stairs in the southern hemisphere and yet could not be provided in the Technical Services area or on the second floor.

I could not begin to comment on the space "available for audiovisual studios, microprint reading areas and reader education programmes". These areas have certainly not been planned and I am not sure what the planners have in mind for a reader education area. Does Mr. Fuller understand this concept?

I realize Mr. Fuller's firm is not responsible for some of the problems I have outlined. Indeed, I do not know who is to blame for this expensive and unimaginative mausoleum. Although an attractive and functional building does not guarantee an effective library service, it is at least a step towards establishing the library as "heart of the campus".

Felicity McGregor,
Acquisitions Department,
The Library.

That's not a cow, it's a horse!

Dear Editor,

> ". . . but the reason that cow doesn't have horns is because it is a horse."

The S.R.C. has recently requested material for its 1977 Alternate Handbook and provided some guidelines for contributors. The questions posed in the guidelines express a narrow concern for "relevance", assessment and "course work" and no understanding whatsoever of the nature of University study at undergraduate level.

It is true, as the projected Handbook seems intent upon revealing, that many students enrolled at the University of Wollongong should be in a technical college or a C.A.E. and are in real educational need of the kind of regimen such institutions provide.

It is right that the S.R.C. - and the University - should pay attention to these students and help to redirect them to the type of institution which caters for their needs, but it is pointless to appraise the University as though it were a horse of a different feather.

Yours sincerely,
R. G. T. Southall,
Chairman, Department of English.

Please note ISBN requirements

Members of staff are requested to note that University publications consisting of five or more pages should be assigned International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN) before they go to the printer.

The National Library of Australia has now provided the University with a computer print-out of numbers allocated to our ISBN prefix. Would staff members preparing publications please contact Lynn Edwards, Secretariat (ext. 398) and supply, in writing, the deatils of their publications so that an ISBN may be allocated.

The erratic nature of this University's past ISBN practices has caused the National Library some concern. Staff co-operation in this matter would, therefore be greatly appreciated.

SPORTING NEWS

Club gears for cricket season

The University Cricket Club begins the new season's competition on the first weekend in October.

After its success in maintaining four sides last season, the club intends to enter four teams in the local competition.

Once again, the club is looking for cricketers, both experienced and inexperienced (with no age barrier).

While first grade provides good cricket for the better players, fourth grade has proved to be a good social grade and, if last season is a guide, has a reasonable turnover of players.

Practice sessions are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 4 p.m. Again this year, the club has the services of a very experienced and knowledgeable coach, Mr. Jack Treanor.

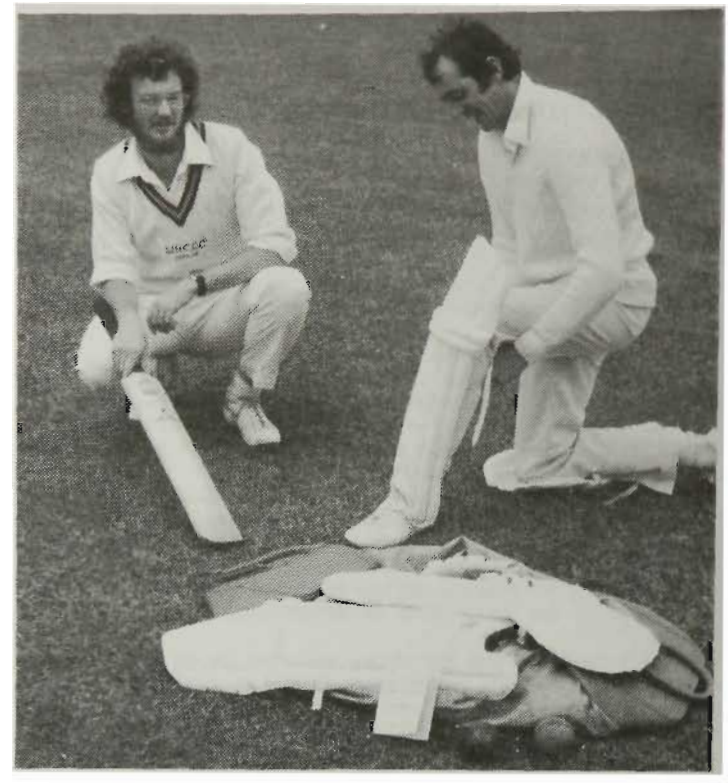
As players from last season would know, he was able to involve all members into active practice sessions.

Coaching sessions involving the fundamentals of the game were well received by the inexperienced players. Such coaching, combined with excellent practice facilities, makes practice very popular.

The executive for this season is: president, Ian Dunn, Dept. of Accountancy; secretary, Ian Stone, Dept. of Geology; and treasurer, Paul Carr, Dept. of Geology.

Apart from local competition, the club also participates in Intervarsity matches. The first of these will be against Newcastle on September 25 and 26 at Wollongong.

The club looks forward to seeing new faces; and remember: EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL — AGE NO BARRIER.



UNIVERSITY cricketers, Ian Stone (left) and Geoff Boxsell, who are both left-handed batsmen.

Student in Australian judo team

A University of Wollongong student has been selected in the first Australian women's judo team to tour overseas.

She is Karin Lettau, 21, an Arts III student who is majoring in geography and education.

The tour will cost Karin $2500 for air fares and accommodation and she has to raise this amount by September 29.

Judo does not receive government assistance, and the Wollongong Judo Club, of which she is a member, is dependent on charity appeals for funds.

Karin has no funds of her own and will have to sell her 1971 Honda Scamp.

To help raise money, the University Union and the Illawarra Judo Association will hold a benefit night supper-dance ("Rock-n-Roll Night") at the Union Hall on September 11 at 7.30 p.m.

Karin has been doing judo for five years and holds a brown belt. She is eligible for a black belt, but has not had time to sit for the necessary examination.

During the August recess, she competed in the Intervarsity championships at the University of Melbourne as an individual member representing the University of Wollongong. (The University does not have a judo club.)

She won the lightweight division and came second in the open division.

Karin, who won the State middleweight championship in November last year and the Australian middleweight championship in March this year, was told of her selection in the Australian team on August 13.

The team comprises a manageress and six competitors: five from New South Wales and one from South Australia.

It will tour Europe, Britain and Japan from September 29 to October 29 and will compete in the Austrian and British open championships. (As yet, no women's world judo championships have been held, but international committees are working on this.)

The team will also visit judo clubs in Vienna, Frankfurt, Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris, London, and Tokyo.

At present Karin is doing extra judo training, completing her degree requirements in ten weeks instead of fourteen, and attending fund-raising functions.

She needs money or sponsors; or, as she put it, "I will have to collect empty bottles and/or cigarette butts to make the tour."

To make donations or for information on fund-raising, ring 28-6445 or 28-7081 during business hours.

Isador Goodman to give recital

Pianist Isador Goodman will give a recital in Wollongong Town Hall at 8 p.m. on September 11.

He will play three Sonatinas by Scarlatti, the "Apassionata" Sonata by Beethoven, and works by Debussy, Chopin and Liszt.

He is appearing by courtesy of the Illawarra Music Club.

The University of Wollongong

CAMPUS NEWS

Vol. 2 No. 9 Wed., September 8, 1976

Published regularly throughout the academic year by the Information Office for The University of Wollongong, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong, 2500. Distributed to students and staff, and to local regional, state and national individuals and organisations.

Typesetting, IBM Composer, by B.C.H. Printing Co. Text set in 8-point Univers. Photosetting (headlines), halftones and platemaking by Graphmax Printers. Printed in the University Printery on special offset paper.

Campus News strives to provide objective coverage of matters of interest to the University community. Letters and submissions are welcome. Send to the Information Office, Administration Building. Deadline next issue: Tuesday, September 28, 1976. Editorial matter may be reprinted; credit would be appreciated.

Tony Barker .. .. Editor
Dorothy Schneid .. .. Production Assistant
Beatrice Henderson .. .. Production Assistant