

DI(M)E.

Beginning in 1979, the University will offer a programme of study leading to the award of a Diploma in Intercultural (Migrant) Education (DI(M)E). The Diploma course has been designed to provide training and background knowledge for people involved in the teaching and counselling of migrants, as for example, schoolteachers, social workers, government and industrial personnel.

Entrance to the DI(M)E Programme

The DI(M)E programme will initially be offered at postgraduate level, and comprises two years of part-time study. Special admission may be granted in later years to non-graduates who have a particular vocational interest in the field, and the University would welcome an expression of interest by non-graduates.

Classes in the programme will be small and will attempt to draw together the variety of experiences of students working with migrants as educators, counsellors, welfare workers etc. Because of the small class size, entrance to the programme will be competitive.

Focus of the DI(M)E Programme

"Core" subjects in the programme include "Sociological Aspects of Migration" and the "History of Migration": in the first year these courses will be complemented by the learning of elements of a foreign language - intended to introduce students to the communicative context of migrant experience. Italian will be the primary offering, but French is available to those students who possess a command of Italian. Coursework is integrated with "Practical Studies", a learning programme which will evolve from the students' own interests and entail involvement in migrant communities, research on issues of interest to migrant communities, and public seminars.

Applying the course to Vocational Interests:

The second year of the part-time programme will involve a mixture of core and elective coursework: some electives provide academic background; others orient more towards vocational concerns. Programme Directors will attempt to frame elective offerings around the vocational interests of students. Elective material may be offered in the following areas:

Education in relation to migrants and migration.

Psychology in relation to migrants and migration.

Economics in relation to migrants and migration.

Migration and ethnic diversity.

History of the migration process (advanced level).

Migrants in the Workforce.

English as a Second Language.

Speech Adaptation.

Other courses may also be developed from 1980 onwards, but will depend on an alignment between emerging student interests and staff capabilities within the University of Wollongong.

Centre for Multi-Cultural Studies

The DI(M)E Programme will be taught within the framework of the University's Centre for Multi-Cultural Studies. This Centre has a "Downtown" location in Wollongong, supported by University-based resources and personnel. Activities of the Centre have so far focussed on research into migrant issues, and have been supported both by internal University and external project funding. Research has been completed into learning problems of migrant children, the experiences of migrant women in the workforce, the effectiveness of television programmes as a means of learning English as a second language, and histories of Dutch, German, Italian and Greek ethnic peoples in the Illawarra region. Future research activities and community-oriented programmes of the Centre will be integrated with teaching in the DI(M)E programme.

Activities of the Centre were highlighted in the two-day Conference of the Australian Population and Immigration Council held at the University in October 1977. The Centre for Multi-Cultural Studies is guided by a Steering Committee comprising:

Professor L.M. Birt (Vice-Chancellor, University of Wollongong)

Mr. G.W. Falkenmire (Director, Adult Migrant Education Service, N.S.W.)

Associate Professor J.S. Hagan (Department of History, University of Wollongong)

Professor S.C. Hill (Department of Sociology, University of Wollongong)

Professor R.C. King (Department of Education, University of Wollongong)

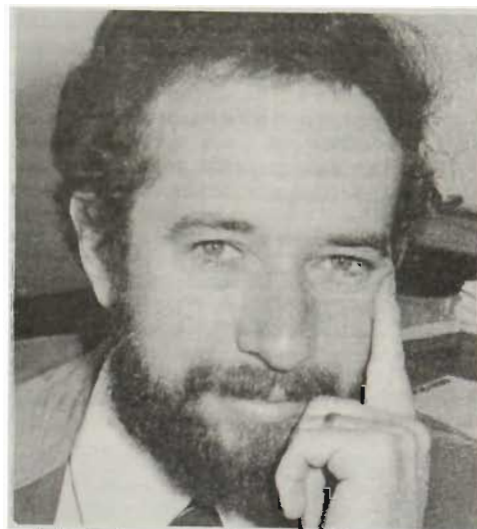
Mr. R.F. Stewart (Registrar, University of Wollongong)

Dr. P. Totaro (Chairman, Ethnic Affairs Commission of New South Wales)

Professor J. Zubrzycki (Chairman, Australian Ethnic Affairs Council)



Above. Prof. R. King. Below. Prof. S. Hill.



EXAM. RESULTS.

Examination Results for Session II, 1978, will be released at 12.00 noon on Friday, 22nd December, in the Pentagon.

Examination Result Notices not collected by 6.00 p.m. will be posted to term addresses that evening.

Students who have not paid outstanding charges to the University, such as late charges, student loans, library fines, other charges etc., by Wednesday, 20th December, will have their Examination Results withheld.

Where outstanding charges are paid after 20th December, results will not be available until Thursday, 4th January, 1979.

Staff Resources

Courses will be taught by the University's academic staff from a range of disciplines but with a commitment to migrant studies. Staff involved in the 1979 core programme include:

- Dr. Andrew Jacobowicz, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology
- Ms. Pat Brewer, Lecturer, Department of Sociology
- Associate Professor Jim Hagan, Associate Professor, Department of History
- Dr. Vincent Cincotta, Lecturer, Department of European Languages.

Enrolment and Further Information

The University invites any prospective students seeking further information or wishing to enrol in the first year of the course in 1979 to direct enquiries either to:

- Ms. Heather Nash, Graduate Assistant (Student Enquiries), University of Wollongong, P.O. Box 1144, Wollongong. N.S.W. 2500. Telephone: (042) 282998.

- Ms. Wendy Foulser, Project Officer, The Downtown Centre, Centre for Multi-Cultural Studies, 3rd Floor M.L.C. Building, 172 Keira Street, Wollongong. N.S.W. 2500. Telephone: (042) 284902.

ENROLMENTS SHOULD BE COMPLETED BEFORE 1ST DECEMBER, 1978

ACADEMIC CALENDAR.

The Academic Senate has resolved that the Academic Calendar for 1979 be:

- Session 1**
- 26th February - 13th May (11 weeks)
 - May Recess - 14th May - 20th May (1 week)
 - 21st May - 10th June (3 weeks)
 - Study Recess - 11th June - 17th June (1 week)
 - Examinations - 18th June - 1st July (2 weeks)
 - Mid-Year Recess - 2nd July - 15th July (2 weeks)

- Session 2**
- 16th July - 26th August (6 weeks)
 - August Recess - 27th August - 9th September (2 weeks)
 - 10th September - 4th November (8 weeks)
 - Study Recess - 5th November - 11th November (1 week)
 - Examinations - 12th November - 2nd December (3 weeks)

HONOURS DEGREE IN PHILOSOPHY.

The University will offer a Bachelor of Arts with Honours degree in Philosophy for the first time in 1979.

Students will study moral and political values, the nature of mind, logic, and theories of knowledge.

Announcing the new course Philosophy Department Chairman, Professor Lauchlan Chipman, said that admission to the intensive final year of the four year degree would be restricted to students who consistently showed above average ability and exceptional promise in Philosophy in their first three years at university.

Those who completed their final year at a very high level would be qualified to seek junior teaching positions in Australian university Departments of Philosophy, and to pursue research for a higher degree.

Professor Chipman emphasised that all candidates would be examined externally by senior staff of Australia's older established universities to guarantee immediate parity of standing for Wollongong's Philosophy graduates.

Wollongong University's Philosophy Department began teaching two years ago with one staff member.

It now has an establishment of seven full-time staff and this year teaches over 300 students.

Wollongong University is the only tertiary institution in the Illawarra or South Coast regions at which Philosophy may be studied.

MITSUI FOUNDATION

The Mitsui Educational Foundation has informed the University of Wollongong that a Mechanical Engineering student at the University has been selected to visit Mitsui in Japan.

He is Mr. Paul Buchhorn, a third year student, who will make the visit along with four other Australian university students.

The five students will inspect engineering and manufacturing complexes, will have the opportunity to speak to leading Japanese businessmen, and will be shown Japanese industrial developments.

They will also visit rural areas and some beauty spots.

The visit will extend from November 23 to December 23, and as sponsor, the Foundation will meet all expenses.

During the last six years the Foundation has selected a total of 41 young men from Australian universities to visit Japan.

The Foundation was originally funded by Mitsui and Co. (Australia) Ltd. with a \$200,000 grant, the income from which is used for sending students to Japan.

The intention is to promote a better understanding between the two countries, not only in business but also through an appreciation of Japanese culture and history.

IMPACT

Over the past few years a Commonwealth Government interdepartmental research project called IMPACT has been developed to the stage where valuable advice on economic policy formation can be obtained from its computer models of the Australian economy.

The largest and most advanced of the IMPACT models is called ORANI, which disaggregates the economic variables (e.g. consumption, investment, government expenditure) into the 109 industries of the 1968/69 input-output tables for the Australian economy and analyses the interactions between these industries. ORANI also deals with relative prices of commodities, imports and exports, and occupationally disaggregated employment demand. Its purpose is to provide projections of the effects of various economic policy changes on these variables. Examples of the policy changes which have been simulated include changes in tariffs, exchange rates, indirect taxes and wages policy. ORANI also possesses a regional disaggregation capability which has been tested at the State level for differential impacts of national policies on the industrial composition of each of the six States.

Mr. James Guest (research assistant and part-time tutor in economics at the University) has been made an honorary member of the IMPACT Project and, with supervision of Mr. R.G. Castle (Lecturer in Economics), will use ORANI to examine the impact on industry outputs and employment of changes in the level and composition of government expenditure in Australia. This study will be completed this year, and is to be published as an IMPACT Project Working Paper.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION APPOINTS DIRECTOR.

The Chairman of the Council of Wollongong Institute of Education, Mr. R.J. Pearson, has announced the appointment of Mr. Walter Pike as Director of the Institute.

Mr. Pike had previously held the post of Acting Director following the retirement of Mr. M.E. Hale in March this year.

Mr. Pike was born in Somerset and educated at Crewkerne Grammar School and the Universities of Exeter and London.

During the war he served in the Second Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Mr. Pike came to Australia in 1953 and held teaching posts at North Sydney Technical and Narrandera High Schools before becoming a lecturer in teachers' colleges.

In 1969 he was appointed Vice Principal of Wollongong Teachers' College, a post that later became that of Deputy Director of the Institute.

CONFERENCE OF ECONOMISTS.

During the August recess, four members of the University of Wollongong presented papers to the Seventh Conference of Economists of Australia and New Zealand at Macquarie University. This was one of the highest representations by an Economics Department in any Australian University or research institute and testifies to the active research programme currently undertaken at Wollongong.

The four papers presented were:

- "Recent extensions to the Heckscher-Ohlin model of trade" (D.E. Lewis)
- "The Lome Convention and the A.C.P. sugar exporters: the political economy of conflicting policies" (A.M. McGregor)
- "The N.S.W. Fishing Industry; caught on an historical line, baited with empty promises and trapped in a net of limited understanding" (A.J.S. Partridge)
- "Income inequality and economic growth in underdeveloped countries: an econometric analysis" (J.F. Guest)

Dr. Lewis's paper was an extension of work he had published in the United States before his appointment to Wollongong. Dr. McGregor's was an outcome of his leave last year in America and Europe. In Mr. Partridge's case the paper followed up his visit last year to Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, and his participation in the International Conference at Vancouver on the extension of national fishing rights to the 200-mile limit. Mr. Guest's paper was a product of research in Australia and in Fiji in which he has been associated with frontier work in the application of econometric analysis to this aspect of economic development.

IMMIGRANTS.

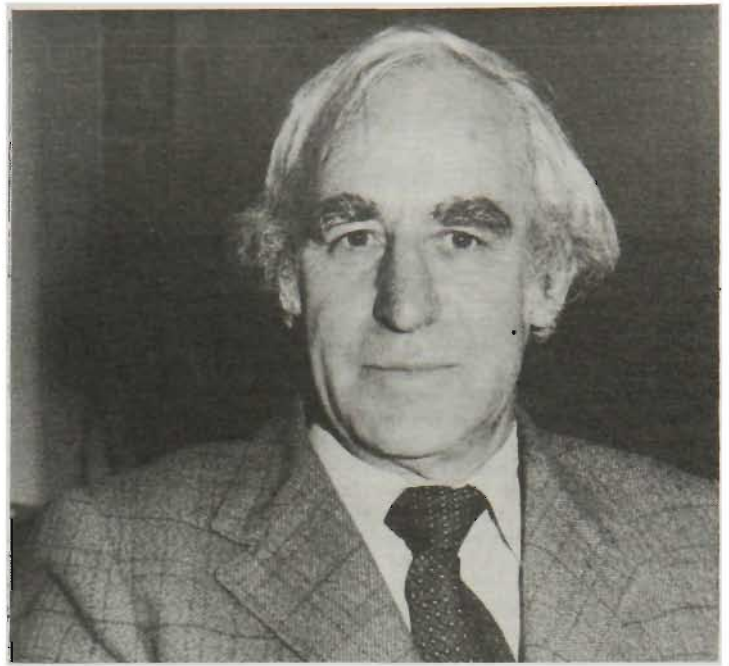
Professor Lowell Galloway of the University of Ohio is one of the best known American authors on manpower economics and the economics of migration. He is at present American-Australian Foundation Visiting Professor at the University of New South Wales, and is engaged, with members of the Department of Economic History, on a joint study of the history of Australian immigration.

When he visited Wollongong on Thursday, 4th October, Professor Galloway gave a public lecture on *The Old and the New Immigrants*. He compared American and Australian experiences of migration - in which the Australian pattern closely approximated to that of America 50 years earlier.

For social, economic, and political reasons the old migrants from Western Europe were criticised and discriminated against by the established population in each case. Similarly the new migrants into the United States in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th century from South, East and Central Europe were called anarchists, criminal and unemployable: the Poles, Greeks, Italians, etc., of that period took over the role filled previously by Western European newcomers including the Irish. A migrant inflow of similar social composition entered Australia in the period after the second world war - and encountered similar criticism from old Australians.

Professor Galloway presented an extensive analysis of historical and statistical evidence to show that in fact the children of American migrants who were described variously (in the latter period) as Sicilian bandits, Armenian rogues and the dregs of the Balkans had less criminality, a better employment record, and higher average incomes than the established American population. His researches in Australia had not been completed, but the evidence so far on these questions also suggested that Australian experience was following the American pattern.

In the evening of the same day Professor Galloway was the principal speaker at a seminar on U.S. Unemployment Experience and possible implications for Australia. Senior students and staff in the Economics Department took part.



Prof. K.A. Blakey

FASHIONS IN CENTRAL BANKING.

In the course of a 3-day visit to Australia Professor J.S.G. Wilson of the University of Hull came to Wollongong to lecture on *Fashions in Central Banking*. His visit to this University was sponsored by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand in consultation with the representatives of industry, the Society representatives from Sydney, and University students and staff made up the audience.

Professor Wilson is a West Australian. He has taught economics in universities of Tasmania, Sydney and London. His books and articles on monetary economics have had an international impact, and he is Vice-President of the European Universities Society for Monetary Research.

In his lecture Professor Wilson stressed the way fashions in central banking policy have affected the U.K., U.S.A., France, Western Germany, and Australia. He gave examples for the interwar years, the post-war growth period, and the current trough in economic activity. He saw a need for increasing use of open market operations, but believed in the support by direct controls of bank credit, and by the achievement of co-operation between the central banks and trading banks. There was a lively discussion of the achievements and failures of monetary policies.

The chairman, Professor Ken Blakey, complimented the organiser on campus, Mr. Michael Ross, and the N.S.W. Branch (Sydney) liaison sub-committee convenor, Mr. Mervyn Fiedler, on the arrangement of the lecture.

DR. P. J. WILSON.

Dr. P.J. Wilson was one of the first Honours graduates in Economics who completed his degree requirements at Wollongong. He was awarded a Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Scholarship to undertake a study of *Rent Determination and Capital/Land Substitution: The Case of a Regional City Central Business District*. This year he was awarded his Ph.D. for the study. He was the first University of Wollongong Ph.D. in Economics.

His research, based on land values and land use in the Wollongong Central Business District, has also produced a number of publications. The latest of them, "Bargaining Power and Location as Factors in the Determination of Site Values", has just been published in the top British journal in his special area of interest (*Regional Studies*, Vol. 12, pp. 21-47, Pergamon Press).

Dr. Wilson is now a lecturer in economics in the School of Finance and Economics, the New South Wales Institute of Technology, but he is still a resident of Wollongong.

CANADIAN ROCKS ON DISPLAY

A display of Canadian rocks, minerals and gemstones was recently held in the Department of Geology at the University. The display, which was on show for several weeks, was arranged through the Canadian Consulate General's office in Sydney.

The rocks were in two groups, larger samples being mounted in clear plastic blocks. Approximately 150 smaller rock types were housed in drawers for individual inspection. These showed examples of metal ores, including gold; industrial materials; and fuels, including uranium and petroleum.

The display formed part of the changing range of materials on display in the Department of Geology. Members of the Department are involved in collaborative research with Canadian geologists, and recently Dr. Brian Rust of the University of Ottawa spent several weeks of his study leave in the Department.

As part of the displayed materials the Canadian rocks were a useful extension of the teaching function of the Department of Geology. However, such displays, which are presented regularly, are open for study by all interested persons, and this Canadian exhibit attracted considerable interest. Many of the samples proved most useful as class material because they represented excellent examples of important rock and mineral types. One example was labradorite, named after Labrador, a large peninsula in north-eastern Canada.

Because of the wide interest attracted, a return of the Canadian display has been requested and it is hoped to repeat it during 1979.



Pictured here are two sections of the display



PRE-SCHOOL IN THE BUSH.

(Adapted from de Lacey, P.R. and Poole, M.E. (Eds) *Mosaic or melting pot: cultural evolution in Australia*, Harcourt, Brace and Janovich forthcoming);

One of the first occasions on which the title "The University of Wollongong" was displayed publicly was on the sign board of a small school, 500 miles north west of the university itself. The board was due for repainting in 1974, and so it was inscribed "Bourke Preschool - Supported by ... (several bodies) ... and the University of Wollongong".

Soon after the national referendum on the status of Aboriginals, an innovation in social action research was begun in 1968, in the far west of New South Wales. Known as the Arid Zone Project, it was essentially an experiment in community psychiatry, under the aegis of the School of Medicine of the University of New South Wales. As part of the Arid Zone Project, plans were drawn up by a psychiatrist, B. Nurcombe, and a clinical psychologist, P. Moffitt (both now permanent residents in the United States) to establish a preschool. A social psychologist was engaged to explore over several months the social structure of the town's 3,000 white and 800 Aboriginal people, together with their wishes about the kind of preschool they preferred. Both communities overwhelmingly opted for an integrated, compensatory operation. Funds were secured from the Office of Aboriginal Affairs in Canberra, and the Australian Minerals Industries' Research Association for a three-year term in the first instance, and premises were rented from the Darling Shire Council and appropriately renovated. With the co-operation of several government departments and the base hospital, exhaustive records of the town's infant population were assembled. From these lists, children judged to be most in need of enrichment preschooling were selected on the basis of a verbal test at age 3½, and in every case physically possible the offers were accepted. Two teachers and three Aboriginal aids were engaged, and at the end of 1969 Project Enrichment of Childhood, Bourke, N.S.W., commenced.

But why under the control of a university? For, so far, the operation called merely upon clerical and organisational resources, which most communities can provide for themselves well enough. The major justification for university involvement was, and still remains, program development and research. During its first full year of operation, the preschool ran two parallel programs: a traditional program such as is found in most N.S.W. preschools, and a language-enrichment program, based on the work of Bereiter and Engelmann, two American educator psychologists, who argue for a deficit hypothesis to explain the retardation of less-advantaged children by comparison with their middle-class peers. This point of view is challenged by other psychologists, and some anthropologists, who insist that it is more appropriate to think of cultures and subcultures as different than to regard them each with its

location on a value-based hierarchy. But some pragmatists in this context, such as the present author, consider that despite the many shortcomings of the middle-class, dominant subculture in western countries, it calls the tune, and determines the skills to be mastered - the hoops to be jumped through - to achieve success at school, and in turn to gain access to a share of economic and political power, and, in the case of disadvantaged minorities, to break out of the poverty in which they have been encapsulated.

The results of the first year of operation were dramatically in agreement with some contemporary American experiments. While the traditional program made little difference to the language and cognitive skills measured, the experimental program produced large gains, in terms of verbal IQ a mean on 25 points. Technically, this meant raising children's IQs from borderline-defective to normal, during two hours a day, five days a week for a year. Thenceforth, the traditional program was abandoned, while the experimental program has been refined with the addition of visual-motor co-ordination training, more attention to the development of self concept and social skills, and a home-liaison section. Gradually, too, the preschool has expanded to include, or has become merged with, a wider move to upgrade the total ecology of the community.

The essential ingredients of Project Enrichment have come to be eight in number: First, the program and the teachers are specially geared to the needs of less-advantaged children, whose physical and cognitive environments are different from middle-class environments, and are probably deficient in some respects. Secondly, no fees are charged. Thirdly, the home-liaison operation engages as colleagues the co-operation of the mothers. Fourthly, the preschool provides transport for children whose families have no car. Fifthly, a very low teacher-pupil ratio of about 1:10 is observed. Sixthly, nutritious snacks, designed by dieticians, are provided at each session. Seventhly, a regular evaluation is necessary: when resources permit it can be thorough. Finally, the operation is primarily community based, with university support in terms of advisory and testing services. Attention is paid, in the teaching content, to both white and Aboriginal history and axiology. There is also medical and dental support from the N.S.W. Health Commission, the University of N.S.W. Medical School, and other agencies. A recent Health Commission report commented favourably on the physical well being of young Bourke children by comparison with some others in the far west.

The present author joined the project in 1970, first as an educational consultant, later as co-director with Nurcombe, and finally as director when Dr. Nurcombe accepted a chair at the University of Vermont. In 1972, the Australian Minerals Industries Research Association terminated

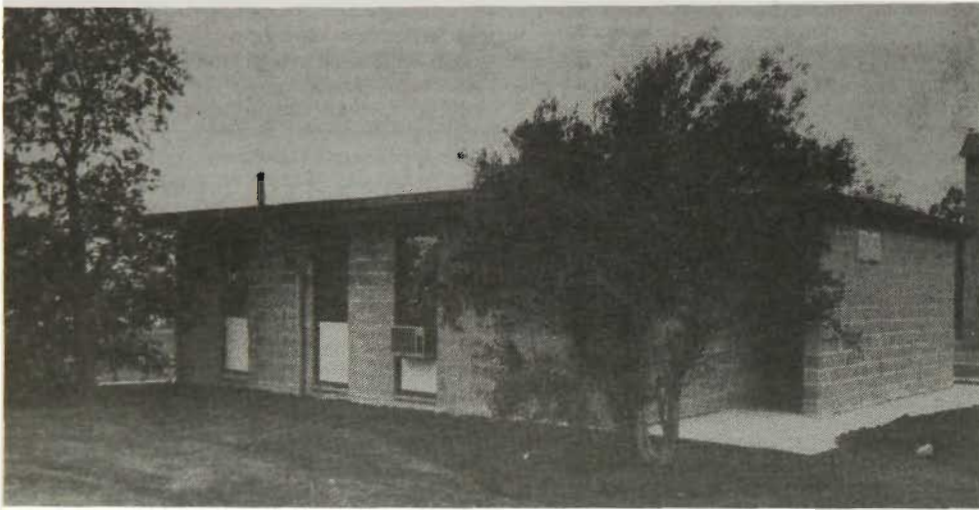
its contribution, and New South Wales and Australian Governments picked up the tabs. About half of the pupils are Aboriginals. Each year, there are 48 preschool places available. Because there are generally between 55 and 65 children at any one age range in Bourke each year, the applications of some children to attend the preschool have to be rejected. These are always children judged to be least in need of compensatory education.

Follow-up studies carried out with the expupils of the preschool show some subsequent erosion of gains. Over the last year, however, Bernard Brown of the D.H.E.W. has reported that 96 American studies have shown that the gains are likely to reappear during adolescence, implying U-shaped growth curves for those children receiving compensatory early-childhood education. Some researchers have recently suggested that the cost of such early-childhood enrichment programs is very much less than the cost of special-education programs for adolescents. This year, the first cohort of ex-preschool-pupils has reach high school, and resources are being sought to evaluate their status.

Currently, moves are being made to pass more of the responsibility across to the local community, leaving only professional direction in the hands of university workers. Two Colleges of Advanced Education and the University of Wollongong are using the preschool for practice-teaching and similar purposes, while several academics from the University have visited the preschool for research purposes. Currently, besides the Director, Mr. R. Castle, of the Department of Economics, and Dr. G. Sherington, of the Department of Education, are researching there. Besides offering such valuable opportunities for interdisciplinary work, the preschool is regularly a training ground for teachers destined for the Weipa Aborigines Society's preschool at Weipa South, North Queensland. In addition, possibilities of transporting and adapting some of the methods and principles developed at Bourke, in association with colleagues in Canada and the United States, for use by immigrant communities in such locations as Wollongong are now being examined.

Surveys contributed to by a group of researchers in this University, of whom the present author has been one, are showing clearly that the clientele of formal education outside the mandatory age range (6 to 15) is increasing rapidly. As a consequence, the composition of this clientele is also changing. For example, in the 1971 survey, whereas 3% of the Wollongong adult population had university degrees, 30% of preschoolers' parents were graduates. At the end of 1977, the proportion had dropped to about 10%. In the same time, the proportion of preschoolers of the total preschool-aged population has risen from 6% to 36%. It seems appropriate that formal education as an institution should note these changes, and amend its offerings accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY'S NEW ANIMAL HOUSE.



Above. The Animal House.

The most recently completed buildings on campus are the Department of Biology's animal house and glass house. These are situated to the north of the ACS Building beside the Institute's football field.

It is now possible for the animals to live in spacious accommodation. For the officer-in-charge, Linda Deitch, there is now room to work and she can give the animals the individual attention they need. As well as giving the animals more space, it is now possible to keep more animals. Those kept in largest numbers are rats, with which every Biology student becomes familiar in first year. There are also rabbits, mice, bandicoots, echidnas, toads, meal worms (for food) and at present a wallaby. Previously, lack of space prevented a rabbit breeding programme, but one has now been started.

Within the building, each room has individually controlled temperature and "day/night" cycles. This makes it possible to provide conditions that are optimal for each species. This is especially valuable for nocturnal animals as it allows them to be active during our day in their "nocturnally illuminated" rooms and rest at night with their white lights on. Other necessary features include a food store, cage cleaning room with a very large sink and an air exhaust system to keep the atmosphere as tolerable as possible.

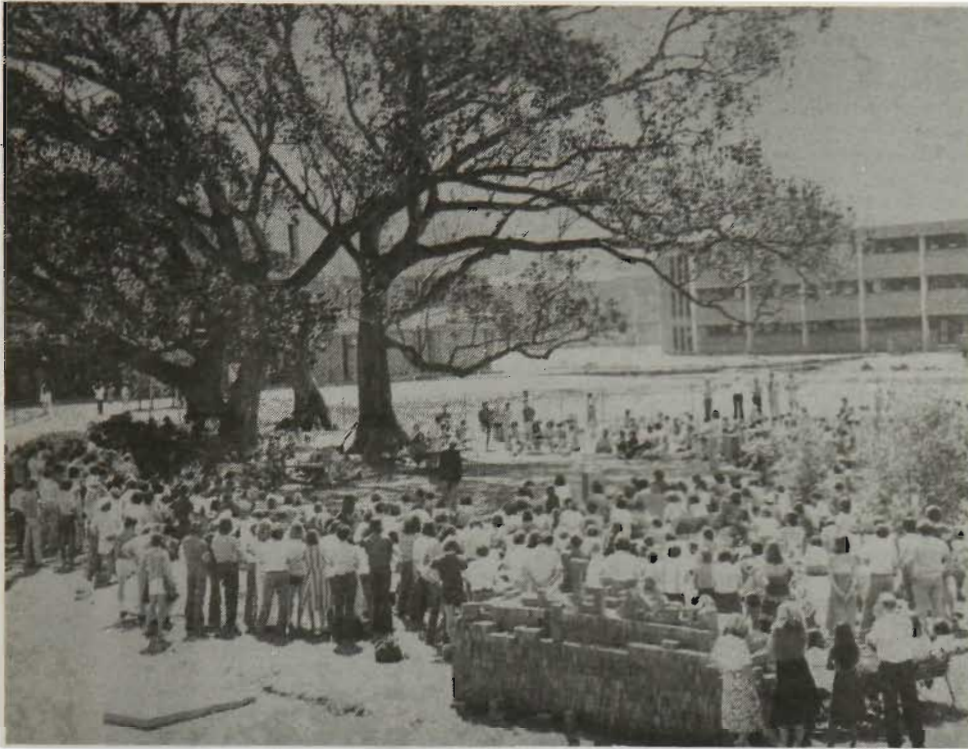
The glass house is close to the animal house and this will be used for growing plants for class and research work. Previously, any spare corner under benches was used for this. The growing conditions can now be controlled and supervised much more satisfactorily. It will also be possible to propagate in adequate quantities.

These additions to departmental facilities will greatly ease the problem of supplying plants and animals when needed. In particular, we will no longer have to rely on other universities for our supply of animals.

Below, L. to R., Anne Lee, Prof. Brown, Peter McNamara, Linda Deitch and some "boarders" at The Animal House. At Bottom, Diane Kelsey, Linda Deitch and friend.



PICTURE PARADE.



Right. Mr. Bob Hawke, President A.C.T.U., addresses a recent lunch time Forum "under the fig trees." Above. Section of the large and interested audience who heard Mr. Hawke.



Below. The South Coast Theatre Company performing at the first of two half-hour free entertainments presented at the University under the sponsorship of the South Coast Trades and Labour Council as part of its aim to bring Art into the Workplace.



GENERAL STUDIES

PRESENT PROGRAMME AND FUTURE PROSPECTS REVIEWED BY D. J. DILLON-SMITH, CO-ORDINATOR

I have been asked to write something about what for want of a worse name, is still known in this university as 'General Studies'. This may be of some interest since 'General Studies' has developed in a different way at Wollongong over the past few years. Before that time it was concerned with a number of short courses, in what was vaguely known as 'the Humanities', for students in faculties other than arts. This is the form it still takes at the University of N.S.W. where, following a Council assessment based on An Evaluation undertaken by the Tertiary Education Research Centre, the Department of General Studies received a new lease of life. The programme had formerly, as also at Wollongong, been the counterpart of an obligatory science subject or H.P.S for students in Arts. The underlying philosophy was essentially some sort of bridging of the two cultures in the modern university. With independence for Wollongong, an assessment of the place of 'General Studies' was made and a new direction was eventually decided upon. I myself felt strongly that since a feature of the new university structure was the autonomous subject department, General Studies should not seek to be a separate department amongst others. Its role was contributive and interdisciplinary not self-contained or competitive.

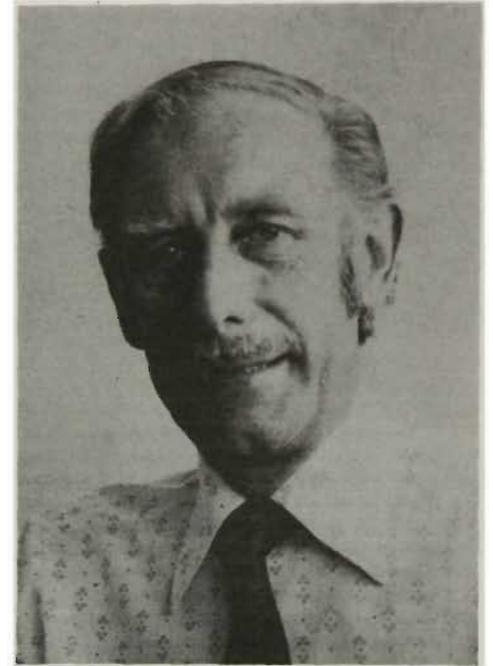
This background is not familiar to everyone now in the University. But the present 'General Studies' is a servicing unit which has tried to be sensitive to the changing demands of a new and small university unable to offer all the multiplicity of courses displayed in the calendars of the larger ones. While the essential importance of the established disciplines will remain and be reflected in the corresponding subject departments, with their teaching and research, there is a need also to consider student interest and student response - "customer preference", in other words. Neither universities, parents nor governments (in the democracies) are eager to tell students what courses they ought to do. The change in job opportunities has, of course, had its effect here, as has the changing nature of the university population.

Mr. Ron Stewart wrote about this fact in the October issue of Campus News and showed some of its implications. I think 'General Studies' is already making some contribution towards catering for the 'non-traditional' intake of students he referred to. In fact, I think one of the main advantages of such a unit in the university is that it builds in additional flexibility at very low cost. 'General Studies' in a changing university situation can indeed be looked at as an inexpensive unit for generating new courses or co-ordinating potential offerings in response to changing demands. Moreover, as has been said before, our university, which cannot offer students a great diversity of choice, is unavoidably in competition with larger universities which can. It is

obvious that in the present financial freeze, the only way we can enhance our appeal in this way, is by trying to cater for felt demands without committing ourselves to the cost of new departmental establishments. Maximum flexibility in meeting changing demands is best maintained within a General Studies type framework, with interdisciplinary cooperation, fixed term staff appointments and without the department structure which is often hard to modify and impossible to demolish. This has most of the advantages, even if some of the disadvantages, of the 'demountable' building in today's university where planning for the future has to be less rigid than formerly.

It only remains for me to outline our present programme in General Studies and refer to future prospects. The 'new style' interdisciplinary courses began in 1976 with the introduction of a one year course on 'Women in Society'. This seemed to capitalise on a growing interest - as a pre-enrolment survey showed - and it took its place amongst women's studies courses offered by several other universities. The open seminar seemed to me to be one interesting feature of this new subject at Wollongong. While there have been requests for extension to a second year (that is, at 300 level) present staff in contributing departments is quite unable to shoulder any further burden. Other new subjects followed; first for those needing additional help in understanding and writing English, and then a subject known as 'World of Language', which seeks to introduce students, by means of varied language material, to an understanding of how language operates and to the concerns of modern linguistics. Since linguistics touches many other disciplines at certain points, the contribution of staff from the relevant departments has greatly enriched this course. The way is now open for a sequence at 300 level, 'World of Language' II.

Other subjects now offered are 'Religious Studies' A and B, which though small, has generated considerable interest and widened students' view of other religions and other cultures. 'Concepts of the Modern Universe', offered under 'General Studies' by the Department of Physics, has given some understanding of astronomy to students who do not necessarily have a physics or mathematics background. This has proved a very popular course and a major worry has been whether all those wanting to enter it could be accommodated. Similarly **Industrial Relations** has proved almost embarrassingly popular, its enrolments rising from 81 in 1977 to 102 this year. Out of the success of this subject and requests for a sequence in Industrial Relations a proposal is now being discussed to develop a three-year programme based on co-operation between General Studies and the departments of Economics, Accountancy, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, and History. The programme is an extension



Mr. D.J. Dillon-Smith.

of the idea of the Melbourne University course and will be both inter-and multi-disciplinary in character. There are Industrial Relations courses offered in about half the Australian Universities though there are only two full departments as such. The course has a particular relevance in the Wollongong setting.

'Science Technology and Social Progress' is a one session subject based on a seminar and tutorial approach. It grew out of the interests and concern of a number of staff in various departments - Engineering, Metallurgy, Sociology and Biology, and other participants in the seminar appropriately enough come from industry itself.

Next year a start will be made to fill an obvious gap in any university curriculum, when the first part of the new Fine Arts Course will be offered. If, as is anticipated, the demand warrants it, Part A will be repeated in 2nd Session to allow enrolment of those unable to take the subject in the first part of the year. Fine Arts will contain two major elements, Art and Architecture, and the lecturers will be Mr. Bill Peascod and Mr. Ralph Bloomfield, who have the advantage of extensive experience not only in the theory but also in the practice of their subject. A third strand provided by the Philosophy Department will introduce students to the aesthetic principles underlying the appreciation of the arts. It is also my hope that the University might be able to find some provision for students to try their hand at working with a brush, not only in the class periods but also in their own time.

HALPERN COURTYARD



Above. Professor Bert Halpern, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, chats with the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Hope, after the latter had unveiled a plaque in the science building courtyard commemorating Professor Halpern's election as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science and naming the area The Halpern Courtyard. Members of Council, Staff and students attended the ceremony.

NEW DEPUTY CHANCELLOR.

The Council of The University has elected its new Deputy Chancellor, Mr. L.B. Kelly, M.L.A. for Corrimal.

Mr. Kelly was elected in place of Dr. D.E. Parry who had ceased to be a member of Council after sixteen years of service, first to the Wollongong University College Council and since 1975 the University Council.

Mr. Kelly is Speaker in the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly.

COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Council of the University has elected Dr. Pat Mowbray as a new member of Council. Dr. Elizabeth Kernohan and Mr. John Lysaght have been re-elected as members.

STUDENTS PRESENT SUCCESSFUL REVUE.

Maurie Scott, Lecturer in Drama, comments below on the Drama Society's first Revue - *The Carfartic Bordeville Show*, presented during October in the Union Common Room.

"Though I says so 'oo shouldn't", the Drama Society's revue seems to have been a success. Certainly in terms of audience numbers and response, the company was delighted with its reception. As Director, I was pleased with the pre-production work and in-season performance of both cast and crew. It was really an ensemble production, with ideas and inventions coming from all members of the company.

When we were contemplating the venture we thought that a traditional "Undergraduate Revue" would take off on campus, and I had an idea we'd have the talent available to make it work.

From experience of other institutions I am convinced that a Revue can become an integral part of the life of the institution, a focal point of a process by which the institution defines its identity, warts and all, in an entertaining but potent way.

But for this to happen, one needs plenty of local reference and original satiric material on whatever topics are pertinent at the time.

Regrettably, in our first Revue only 30% of the items were of this kind. Not enough! Next year, for we intend the Revue to become an annual event, the Drama Society fervently hopes that the fertile creative talents of the University will contribute sketches, songs, ideas etc. in sufficient quantity to allow us to have a local content of at least 80%.

WOLLONGONG A.R.G.C. GRANTS DOUBLED.

The Australian Research Grants Committee has allocated \$120,255 for research projects in the University of Wollongong for 1979.

This is nearly twice the amount allocated for 1978 which was \$63,390.

The Australian Research Grants Committee is the main source from which the Federal Government provides funds for research for universities in Australia.

Of the grants for 1979, 9 are for new projects and 8 are sums provided for continuation of existing projects which have previously been funded by the A.R.G.C.

The new projects for which funds have been provided are:-

- (i) a biography of Archbishop Mannix (Associate Professor Kiernan).
- (ii) agricultural production cooperatives in New Guinea (Dr. McGregor)
- (iii) fast photo-electric photometry of astronomical sources (Dr. Smith)
- (iv) the nature of chemical bonds to metals (Dr. Burton)
- (v) thermal properties and thermal history of rocks from the southern Sydney basin (Dr. Facer and Professor Cook)
- (vi) barrier beach development on the southern part of the Illawarra coast (Dr. Jones and Dr. Elliot)
- (vii) landform evolution in the Upper Lachlan and Wollondilly valleys (Dr. Young)
- (viii) a study of flexible and efficient techniques for storing and searching large volumes of textual information (Dr. Dromey)
- (ix) performance evaluation of a portable operating system (Professor Reinfelds and Mrs. Schafer)

The ongoing projects for which funds again will be provided in 1979 are:-

- (i) a history of the A.C.T.U. (Associate Professor Hagan)
- (ii) solid state spectroscopy: electronic and vibrational spectra of solids (Professor Fisher, Dr. Simmonds and Dr. Martin)
- (iii) rapid and quantitative amino acid analysis by direct mass spectrometry (Professor Halpern and Associate Professor Bolton)
- (iv) thermodynamic studies of solute retention and solute fluxes in micro-organisms (Professor Brown)
- (v) metabolite fluxes across chloroplast envelope membranes and the regulation of photosynthesis: phosphate translocation in pea chloroplasts (Dr. Lilley)
- (vi) photosynthesis and osmoregulation in marine algae. Isolation and study of chloroplasts from Dunaliella (Dr. Lilley and Professor Brown)
- (vii) channel migration and the character of flow through meander bends (Dr. Nanson)
- (viii) the development of earthquake energy absorbers for bridges (Dr. Loo and Associate Professor Upfold)

With the award of the new grants, there are now projects supported by the A.R.G.C. in each of the University of Wollongong's five faculties, i.e. Engineering, Humanities, Mathematics, Science and Social Science.

For the past two years the University of Wollongong has set aside from its recurrent funds a small but increasing amount for research grants to members of the staff of the University. These grants are allocated on the recommendation of the University's Research Committee.

The University's Research Committee has encouraged staff by providing funds for their research projects, and has also encouraged them to make applications to outside bodies, such as the Australian Research Grants Committee, for support for their research projects.

We believe that the substantial increase in A.R.G.C. grants to staff of the University of Wollongong for 1979 is in large measure due to the encouragement given by the University's own Research Committee.

STUDY LEAVE FOR PROFESSOR DUNCAN.

Professor Ross Duncan, Head, Department of History, will be on study leave from late November 1978 to mid June, 1979. During his absence Associate Professor C.P. Kiernan will act as head of the History Department.

Dr. Ian McLaine's position as lecturer in History has been converted to a tenured post.

HOLIDAY LODGE.

A group of Wollongong people are at present looking into the possibility of establishing a

HOLIDAY LODGE

in the Jervis Bay - St. Georges Basin area.

It is envisaged that the building would provide communal living areas, kitchen, bathrooms, etc., and sleeping quarters in the form of bunkrooms suitable for an average size family.

Persons interested in forming a Co-operative Society to establish such a lodge are requested to contact Peter Van der Werf on Ph. 297311 Ext. 824 (B.H.) or Ph. 298842 (A.H.).

THE "MAKING" OF LITERATURE.

Dr. James Wieland, recently appointed as lecturer in nineteenth and twentieth century prose and nineteenth century poetry, is particularly interested in the "making" of literature, and hopes shortly to bring together others in Wollongong who share this interest. This, he says, is not to suggest some kind of "creative writing" course, but rather a workshop where problems may be discussed and work aired.

Dr. Wieland holds the degree of B.A. (Hons.) in English Literature from the University of Western Australia; M.A. and Ph.D. from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. He is a qualified teacher and has held various positions with the Education Department of Western Australia. He is now in charge of the prose-fiction course for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries at this University. In addition, his research interests are in contemporary Commonwealth poetry and he is currently working on a study in which the Australian poet, A.D. Hope, is a key figure.

Dr. Wieland is married, with two young children. He told Campus News that "from a youthful energy" he retains a residual interest in track and field, but that it no longer stretches to much action.

UNION BOARD.

The following have been elected to the Union Board of Management, to hold office until September 1980:

Peter Terence Castle, Anthony Scott Pearce, John Raspin Panter, James Phillip Malcolm, Joseph Scimone.

I S B N.

Members of staff are reminded that each University publication consisting of five or more pages should be assigned an International Standard Book Number (ISBN) before it goes to the printer.

The National Library of Australia has provided the University with a series of numbers allocated to our ISBN prefix. Staff members who are preparing publications should contact Trevor Cuthbertson, Secretariat (ext. 998) and supply, in writing, the details of each publication so that an ISBN may be allocated.

The failure in the past to allocate ISBNs for some publications has caused the National Library some concern. Staff co-operation in this matter would, therefore, be greatly appreciated.

CAPITAL WORKS FOR 1979.



Above. The Estate Manager, Mr. J.F. Bell, who reports below, on the Capital Works Programme for 1979.

The sketch design for Social Science Stage II was completed in April 1977 and received the approval of the Universities Commission in June. However, the government decision to defer new buildings planned for 1978 meant also deferment of detailed design. In July this year the Vice-Chancellor accepted the recommendation that our architects for this project, Crooks Michell Peacock and Stewart, be authorised to continue with design of the north wing. This decision has been justified by the subsequent recommendation of the Tertiary Education Commission and the government acceptance to include this project in the buildings to commence in 1979.

The funds will enable the north wing to commence early in 1979 with the expectation that space in it will be available for first session 1980. The total project will also include the east wing, part of what was originally described as the south wing. The funds allocated will not at this time enable the two lecture theatres included in the sketch design of the south wing to be built. We also sought funds to provide an additional area for the Centre for Multi-Cultural Studies in the north wing and this too will have to wait for a later stage. Nevertheless the new building will provide much appreciated relief to our most acute pressures on existing space.

Detailed design of the east wing has just commenced. The expected timetable is to call tenders for the north wing closing before Christmas. Separate tenders for the east wing will probably close in June 1979.

Building work will commence on site early in 1979 and continue through 1979 and 1980. There will be some inconvenience to the people who are using the existing building whilst the extensions are being built but every effort is being made to minimise it.

The initial brief called for use of a standard module for construction to enable maximum adaptability in both the initial and subsequent allocations of space and although there have been changes in the expectations of departments since the sketch designs were prepared it has been found that the design is flexible enough to enable the building to be occupied in stages with some changes in the initial allocations of space.

The Buildings and Site Committee will be considering in November a proposal to move in 1980 the Departments of English, History and Philosophy into the north wing of Social Science Stage II together with the Departments of Accountancy and Education and the General Studies Office. These moves will have consequential effects on relieving pressure in the A.C.S. Building and in the Hut.

The full benefit will not be felt until 1981 and European Languages, for example, will not achieve much relief until they can move to the east wing of Social Science Stage II where the new language laboratory areas are incorporated, they will meanwhile use the facilities in A.C.S. and the A.C.S. annexe.

We are hoping that with the allocation of funds for the design of Science II in 1979 it will also be possible to start construction of this building in 1980 while Social Science II is being completed. This building will further relieve the pressure on space in the A.C.S. building and will enable the Department of Biology to come together in one location for the first time.

The items to be included in the 1979 Minor Works Programme are still under review. It will include some further alterations to existing buildings which are important to enable departments to make best use of the existing space since in 1979 we will have the most difficult period we have had to date in trying to accommodate further new activities and more people in our existing buildings.

The Sports Association plans to provide some \$80,000 for construction of an Indoor Sports Hall and this will be high on the priority list of projects for 1979.

The improvements to our service road system which have been made in the last two years will continue in 1979 but the extent of the work will depend on its relative priority compared with such items as a Gardeners' Compound and a new Central Store. Decisions can be expected in November which will have a significant effect on the appearance of the north side of our campus.

STAFF CHANGES.

APPOINTMENTS

MISS A. MACKIE		
Temporary Lecturer	European Languages	28.3.78
MR. N. KANDASAMY		
Professional Officer	Electrical Engineering	3.4.78
MR. P. INHAT		
Technical Officer	Physics	3.4.78
MS. M. CHOATE		
Research Assistant	Accountancy	3.4.78
MRS. P. BASU		
Programmer	A.D.P.U.	3.4.78
MR. M. HORT		
Snr. Technical Officer	Estate	17.4.78
MRS. A. MARCOLIN		
P/T Cleaner	Estate	17.4.78
MR. D. POULIOS		
Cleaner	Estate	17.4.78
MISS A. BICEGO		
Secretary	Accountancy	24.4.78
MR. G. CARFIELD		
Gardener	Estate	26.4.78
MISS W. FOULSER		
Administrative Assistant	Education	1.5.78
MISS L. DIETCH		
Laboratory Assistant	Biology	8.5.78
MRS. D. SWOOPE		
General Library Assistant	Library	22.5.78
DR. D.S. HAWLEY		
Lecturer	European Languages	31.5.78
MR. M. ROGERS		
Computer Trainee	Computer Centre	1.6.78
MRS. M. YATRAS		
Stenographer	Library	6.6.78
MR. S. CHAPMAN		
Lithographic Operator	Central Services	6.6.78
MR. A. KANTSLER		
Professional Officer	Geology	6.6.78
DR. J. WIELAND		
Lecturer	English	6.6.78
MRS. M. ELLIS		
Librarian	Library	12.6.78
MS. M. RONAN		
Professional Officer	Education	25.5.78
MISS L. WALTERS		
Research Assistant	History	24.5.78

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MRS. V. MOON Library Assistant	Library	12.6.78
MISS M. VARGA Stenographer (Temp)	Mathematics	14.6.78
MRS. J. THOMPSON Secretary	Civil Engineering	12.6.78
MISS R. CULLEN Library Assistant	Library	14.6.78
MRS. P. MACKAY Lecturer	Accountancy	30.6.78
MRS. G. NEILSON Steongrapher	Education	29.6.78
MR. M. LEEDHAM Attendant Patrol	Estate	30.6.78
MRS. F. SHERWIN Stenographer	Education	3.7.78
MR. T. THEW Technical Officer	Geology	3.7.78
MISS A. LAVIN Library Assistant	Library	3.7.78
MR. P.J. KNOTT Library Assistant	Library	6.7.78
MRS. J. KIERNAN Library Assistant	Library	10.7.78
MS. P. BREWER Lecturer	Sociology	10.7.78
MRS. H. DELAÑEY Machine Operator	Library	3.7.78
MISS C. MCWAIDE Lecturer	Accountancy	19.7.78
DR. H. SPENCER Lecturer	Biology	24.7.78
MR. I. BRITAIN Tutor	History	24.7.78
MR. J. GUEST Research Assistant	Economics	7.8.78
MRS. J. SASSAL General Library Assistant	Library	28.8.78
MR. M. KOSAKA Research Associate	Physics	31.8.78
MR. H.A.L. JEANJEAN Temporary Tutor	European Languages	4.9.78
DR. T.A. BAILEY Lecturer	Computing Science	4.9.78
MISS M. CRINNION Telephonist/Office Assistant	Central Services	8.9.78
MR. R. VAN IERSEL Computer Trainee	Computer Centre	8.9.78

MISS J. KEANE Gardener	Estate	15.9.78
MRS. W. DAVEY Teacher	Bourke Pre-School	11.9.78
MISS K. RIDLEY Teacher	Bourke Pre-School	11.9.78
MRS. M.L. HUTTON Secretary	H.P.S.	18.9.78
MR. E.A. BEARDON Professional Officer	Education	9.10.78

RESIGNATIONS

MISS L. MCCAFFERY Library Assistant	Library	23.3.78
MISS R. INGOLD Office Assistant	Estate	5.4.78
MR. J. PEMBERTON Technical Officer	Geology	14.4.78
MR. A. ABDIPRANATO Research Assistant	Chemistry	25.5.78
MR. A. BARKER Information Officer	Registrar	28.4.78
MRS. A. GENERO Stenographer	Library	2.5.78
MRS. H. SHEPHERD Researcher	History	10.5.78
MR. M. BLACK Attendant Patrol	Estate	22.5.78
MISS M. HENDRIKSEN Research Assistant	Economics	27.4.78
DR. R. BRADBURY Lecturer	Biology	2.6.78
MRS. S. CONDON Secretary	Civil Engineering	6.6.78
MRS. U. STEELE Library Assistant	Library	26.5.78
MRS. R. HOLLAND Library Assistant	Library	26.5.78
DR. J. BRADSHAW Lecturer	European Languages	19.6.78
MRS. J. MULLER Machine Operator	Computer Centre	4.7.78
MR. T. HOLE Gardener	Estate	6.6.78
MRS. M. MURRAY Typist/Office Assistant	Library	21.6.78
MRS. A. CARNEY P/T Cleaner	Estate	21.7.78

MISS M. WHETTON Snr. Librarian	Reader Services	4.8.78
MRS. P. DOOLAN Teachers Aid	Education	30.6.78
MRS. G. LOVE Telephonist/Office Assistant	Estate	3.8.78
DR. R. RUDZATS Lecturer	Chemistry (Retired)	31.8.78
MRS. N. STEPHENSON P/T Cleaner	Estate	25.8.78
MRS. M. FISHER P/T Cleaner	Estate	2.8.78
MRS. R. BARGON Librarian	Library	25.8.78
MR. D. POULIOS Attendant Cleaner	Estate	31.8.78
PROF. A. KEANE Professor	Mathematics (Retired)	11.8.78
MRS. H. WHITER Typist	Secretariat	1.9.78
MISS D. DROMARD Tutor	European Languages	17.8.78
MISS N. RONAN Professional Officer	Education	1.9.78
MR. J. MANTON Architect	Estate	16.10.78
MRS. B. MAHONEY Stenographer	Finance Office	10.11.78
MR. O.J. MANLEY Laboratory Assistant	Mechanical Engineering	27.10.78



The staff of the Information Office thank all those who have assisted them in the production of Campus News during 1978. They offer to all readers their best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.



CAMPUS NEWS

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