

CAMPUS NEWS

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

VOL. 5 NO. 2

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1979.

WOLLONGONG WELCOMES STUDENTS FROM U.S.A.



Above. Giles Pickford, Development Officer (bottom r.) talks with some of the students from New Jersey, U.S.A.

Fifteen students from New Jersey, U.S.A., are among the newcomers to Wollongong this semester.

The visit of the students, 10 men and 5 women, was arranged by the Council For International Education, in New Jersey, but the visit of each student is self-funded. Some have obtained interest-free government loans, others were eligible for grants from their college.

The Council has in the past arranged visits by students to England, Denmark, Belgium, Japan, Kenya, Sweden and Israel, but this is the first year that a visit has been arranged to Australia.

Students of the required academic standing were offered the choice of the University of New England, La Trobe University and the University of Wollongong.

Our students selected Wollongong for the following considerations:-

- * Proximity to Sydney.
- * Closeness to good beaches.
- * Courses offering suited to their studies.

Their studies here will count towards their degrees back home. Most are studying science but others are working towards degrees in Social Science (Humanities.)

Three New Jersey Colleges are represented - Stockton State College, Montclair State College and William Patterson College.

The students who are staying at International House, were met on arrival by Assistant Registrar, Kevin Turnbull, and Students Admission Officer Peter Wood who, with his wife, Susan, entertained them during their first week-end in Wollongong. They immediately felt "at home" because Susan comes from New Jersey herself. They were subsequently entertained at afternoon tea by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor L.M. Birt.

VALE

It is with great regret that Campus News records the death of Professor Austin Keane, Professor of Mathematics since 1964, who retired last year because of ill health. The University Council conferred upon him the title of Emeritus Professor in the University of Wollongong - the first time such a title has been conferred. An obituary by Professor C.A.M. Gray, appears on page 3 of this issue.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Two new members of staff have taken up their appointments in the Department of Psychology at the University of Wollongong.

Mr. Doug Cornford has been appointed Senior Tutor in Psychology. Mr. Cornford was formerly a Counsellor at the Family Court, Sydney Registry, and before that a tutor in psychology at Newcastle University. He graduated B.A. with honours in psychology and philosophy from Newcastle in 1968 and has since completed a M.Sc. in psychology.

Mr. Cornford proposes to begin a research project this year on the relationship between imagery as a predominant mode of thought and certain features of personality and social attitudes.

Mr. John de Wet, who has taken up the post of lecturer in psychology, was formerly lecturer in psychology and clinical psychologist at the University of Cape Town. He graduated B.A., with honours in psychology at the University of Cape Town in 1973 and M.A. the following year. He then spent 18 months doing a post-master's clinical psychology course at the University of Cape Town's medical school complex.

Mr. de Wet's interest in clinical psychology is Anorexia Nervosa, which he has researched towards a Ph.D. degree which he hopes to submit this year.

Anorexia Nervosa is a psychological disturbance characterised by weight phobia and excessive dieting.

Mr. de Wet's wife Joan is a Librarian who hopes to pursue her career in Australia.

JOHN STEINKE REPORTS ON STUDY LEAVE

Mr. John Steinke, Senior Lecturer in Economics, who was on study leave overseas during 1978, has provided Campus News with a brief report on his work during that year.

"During my study leave, I attempted to achieve greater knowledge in three areas:

1. The application of the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (the Williamson Act). This knowledge is relevant to my third year course in Urban and Regional Economics (ECON 314). My interest in the specific topic arises from research previously undertaken by Professor Blakey and myself on behalf of the Illawarra Regional Advisory Council.

2. Current economic policies of western European nations relating to employment and industrial relations. This knowledge is relevant to my lecturing in Economic Policy (ECON 304), Macroeconomics (ECON 205), and Comparative Economic Systems (ECON 302).

3. The functioning of the Soviet and Yugoslav economies. This information is relevant to my course in Comparative Economic Systems (ECON 302).

Topic Number 1: Both Australia and the United States have experienced difficulty in controlling speculation in rural land on the fringe of urban areas. Though such lands are zoned rural, speculative purchases may occur if speculators believe there is prospect that the land may be rezoned for urban use within a few years.

Such speculative purchases are ordinarily at higher prices than would be paid for land, purchased for rural purposes. This increase in land prices increases the valuation of the purchased land, and of all adjacent rural properties. The increase in valuation then causes an increase in rates levied, an increase bearing no relationship to the income derived from rural use of the land. In some cases, rate increases are so great as to make it difficult for land owners to continue to retain the land for agricultural purposes. Pressure is thus created for land subdivision, often into sub-economic farmlets, and/or for rezoning of the land for urban uses.

The State of California has attempted to cope with this situation through the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (The Williamson Act). Briefly, the Williamson Act provides that owners of land with a rural zoning may contract with the relevant local government authority to maintain their land in rural usage for a minimum of 10 years. Valuations and rates are then based upon the rural use of the land, irrespective of what may happen to the use and price of other rural land in the area.

Unfortunately, many farmers, while wanting relief from rate increases caused by land speculation, also want to retain the option of reaping the gains from land subdivision or rezoning.

As a result, many owners of rural land, in areas strongly affected by speculation, decline to take advantage of the provisions of the Williamson Act. However, in areas where speculation is relatively weak, the great majority of landowners make use of the Act.

In sum, though the Williamson Act provides effective economic protection to the rural land owner who wishes to maintain his land in agricultural use, it has not prevented continued speculative pressure for subdivision and rezoning of lands near urban areas.

Topic 2: In investigating European policy initiatives in the fields of employment and industrial relations, my technique was to visit relevant advisory or research organisations, familiarise myself with their functions and research programmes, meet and interview as many of the relevant executives and research workers as possible, read their reports, then return for further discussion based on my reading of their work.

The Western European nations share, to varying but considerable degree, the Australian problem of high unemployment which resists reduction through both Keynesian and Friedmanite fiscal and monetary policies. Forecasts prepared independently by the E.E.C., O.E.C.D., I.L.O., and E.C.E. are in general agreement that high levels of unemployment can be expected to continue until at least the mid 1980's.

Various western European governments are experimenting with many new tactics for coping with high unemployment, while other tactics are still in the discussion stage.

None can, as yet, be said to have clearly demonstrated great efficacy in reducing unemployment.

The new tactics fall into the main categories: those that attempt to increase employment levels by altering the relative cost of capital equipment and labour; those that attempt redistribution of existing employment opportunities; and those that attempt a redistribution of income toward the most disadvantaged employment groups.

It is my intention to pursue the possibilities of a tactic which is in the discussion stage: changing taxation structures in such a way as to remove or reduce incentives to substitute capital for labour in the production process. The University has approved a research grant for this purpose.

Topic Number 3: Although the Soviet Union has a major role in any course in Comparative Economic Systems, I had not previously had opportunity to visit there. Prior to leaving Australia, I made arrangements, through Intourist and the Soviet Consulate, to meet specified Academics and Gosplan (State Planning Commission) officials in Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev. I was also able to obtain permission to travel between those cities, and into and out of the Soviet Union, by private motor vehicle.

In the event, most of the official arrangements for interviews in the various cities proved miserably inadequate, and I was largely dependent on making my own arrangements. However, the travelling arrangements were satisfactory, and I obtained a much more comprehensive view of economic life in the Soviet Union than is available to visitors who travel by air or rail.

My primary research objective was to obtain information about the way in which the Soviets determine the location of new



industry. I am presently writing an article on the subject (working title: The Locational Decision in the Soviet Union) and hope to have it ready to submit for publication in a few weeks time.

However, it may be of wider interest that I found the gap between living standards in the countryside, and those in the metropolitan areas, to be very large by Australian or western standards. Public facilities, of most types, are extremely scarce in the villages and small towns, and the distribution network extraordinarily underdeveloped.

Upon leaving the Soviet Union I proceeded to Yugoslavia, where I had previously (in 1970) made a detailed investigation of the "Self Management" system. Yugoslavia differs from the other Communist countries in that economic decision making is decentralised rather than centralised. That is, each firm takes its own decisions with regard to production, prices, investment, wages, sale of goods, and so on, rather than those decisions being taken by centralised planning authorities. It is a market system, rather than a command economy.

My primary objective was to acquaint myself with those changes in the Yugoslav economic system which had occurred since my 1970 visit.

These may be summarised as administrative changes which broaden the degree of economic autonomy enjoyed by the firms, and strengthen the profit motive within those firms. In addition, the Yugoslavs are contemplating significant expansion of the scale of operation permissible for privately owned firms.

Summary and conclusions: It is in the area of Macro-economic policy that I have received the greatest benefit from this study leave - through exposure to current European thinking and practice. Aside from obtaining the stimulus for my next research project (as previously mentioned), I obtained knowledge which must be reflected in the quality of my lectures.

In addition, I have established many new contacts in universities and inter-governmental organisations in Europe. Hopefully, I have increased their knowledge of this university - and established channels for future exchange of information.

NEW DEPARTMENT

The University's newly-created Development and Planning Office was established by a resolution of the University Council at its meeting in October, 1978.

The Development and Planning Office is under the direction of the Registrar, Mr. Ron Stewart, and the recently-appointed Development Officer, Mr. Giles Pickford (see biography below).

The idea of a Development and Planning Office for the University of Wollongong came as a result of Mr. Stewart's visits to a number of similar operations in some of the larger U.S. Universities, and some of the newer U.K. Universities, where there is a long tradition of public relations and fund-raising exercises.

The special tasks of the Development and Planning Office (D.P.O.) are to assist the Vice-Chancellor in planning for the University's future development, and to promote public relations activities on behalf of the University. In line with both of these activities, the D.P.O. has already begun preparation of material for the University's submission to the Tertiary Education Commission for the 1982-84 triennium, while the public relations function is being fulfilled by a consolidation of relations between the University and the various branches of the media.

Specifically, the D.P.O. carries out the following tasks, some of which have been absorbed from what was previously the 'Information Office':

- External and internal communications (such as **Campus News** and 'Take Note').
- Promoting community liaison.

- Fund raising.

- Servicing the University of Wollongong Graduates' Association.

- Servicing the University's planning operations (including the Vice-Chancellor's Planning Committee).

- Supporting approved new developments and specific projects (currently the Centre for Multi-Cultural Studies, and the foreshadowed Performing Arts Centre).

The Development Officer

The University's Development Officer, Mr. Giles Pickford, commenced duties in Wollongong early in February. Previously, Mr. Pickford has served as Executive Director of the Australian Cancer Society, a position in which he gained considerable experience in fund-raising and public relations generally.

Mr. Pickford has also had considerable experience within universities, having worked at both the University of New England and James Cook University. From 1966 to 1969 he served as Assistant Secretary to the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

The University's new Development Officer is married with four children. He grew up on a farm near Albany, Western Australia, and has a first class honours degree in English from the University of Western Australia. His interests are shooting, poetry, reading, and tennis, although not necessarily in that order!



Above. Mr. Giles Pickford, Development Officer.

AUSTIN KEANE

With the death of Austin Keane on March 13th the University of Wollongong has lost one of its academic pioneers. Professor Keane joined the staff of the then University College in October, 1964. His appointment allowed the development of Arts studies and at the time his appointment was regarded as the first professorial post in the future Faculty of Arts. To this position he brought wide and varied experience having held positions both in Government and Academic institutions.

A dedicated academic his experience and understanding overcame the initial difficulties of the fledgling faculty particularly those associated with extending the range of subjects offered in Arts and strengthening the existing courses in Science.

He was instrumental in establishing computer facilities at Wollongong. I well remember receiving a telegram while overseas, signed A. Keane, informing me that negotiations had been completed for the purchase of the I.B.M. computer from Lucas Heights. This was a momentous time for Wollongong. The early appreciation of the importance of having a major computer facility at Wollongong set the way for the rapid development of the University at Wollongong and was due to the foresight and drive of Austin Keane.

In retrospect all this seems of little significance but at the time they were undertakings of great difficulty requiring skill and political abilities of the highest order.

Some have said that in the early days Wollongong was merely another Technical College but, it may be added, never by anyone who was present at the time and never by Austin Keane. It can be said with some truth that he restricted his professional opportunities to establish a University at Wollongong, one providing facilities and opportunities superior to those existing elsewhere in the State. This was shown by his work as the first Chairman of the College Board of Studies a position that most certainly was no sinecure with two masters to serve. With his unfailing good humour and astuteness he successfully made that Committee a viable unit with pride and confidence in its own abilities.

In recent times and despite failing health he provided skill and judgement in the Administration of the new University. He was its first deputy Vice-Chancellor and his knowledge and experience eased the start of the new Institution.

He will be greatly missed and remembered with much affection.

It is unlikely Wollongong will again have such a devoted servant.

Professor C.A.M. Gray,
1st Warden of the
Wollongong University College

Below. The late Emeritus Professor Austin Keane.



ORIENTATION WEEK—A CRITICAL COMMENTARY

We're not sure what your experience of Orientation Week this year was, but our impression was:

1. that there were very few students around at Orientation;
2. that introductory lectures were attended by very few people;
3. that library tours were attended by very few people;
4. the programme for the week was published on the afternoon of the second day of enrolment;
5. it was not possible to publicise or ask new students to commit themselves to what did not exist for them;
6. those who prepared experiences for Orientation were disappointed and will be sceptical about doing the same next year.

The SRC, mainly in the person of Alan Brightman, tried valiantly to organize and run a whole week of activities, found it a mammoth task and were unable to meet deadlines - therefore, the lack of publicity at enrolment. We think, however, that Orientation should be and, with some foresight and planning, can become a total University community responsibility. There are many people on this campus who share this view and we feel it is time we formed a permanent, on-going body responsible for Orientation. This group of people would have to start to plan now for next year.

We believe the following things about Orientation:

1. that it is the responsibility of everyone on campus to welcome newcomers;
2. that it is often a hit and miss exercise based on precedent rather than thoughtful planning;
3. that material produced by professionals involved with student services, and welfare and literature about student needs in Orientation can be used as a valid basis for planning;
4. that it should be an ongoing activity for which continuity is essential: it becomes a difficult project to organize because it falls to a few people at the wrong time of year (exam time and vacation) and becomes a rushed and ill-conceived activity;
5. that now there are many resources which did not exist when the current form of Orientation - Initiation evolved.

We see some of the possible aims of Orientation to be (derived from research literature and from direct reports by students):

- (a) to assist students in social familiarization and a feeling of inclusion in the University community and thus to avert feelings of loneliness, anxiety and alienation;
- (b) to provide students with adequate and clear information on the mechanisms of the institution - geographical setting, operation of student administration, operation of the library, campus agencies, clubs and other bodies;

(c) to assist the student in adapting to the role of student at the University level. This will involve a transition from teacher-centred to student-centred learning for some. For others it will mean some realignment and renegotiation of roles to allow return to study;

(d) to assist students in assessing their expectations to avoid disappointment or perfectionism and to aid them in learning decision-making skills so as to avoid wasting time and energy;

(e) for the University to be aware of the needs of special groups of students, e.g. part-time, mature age, out-of-town students, disabled or minority groups.

Initiation and bastardization have been found to be counter-productive (to say nothing of their cruelty) in helping people to integrate. But the carnival type of Orientation can maintain its fun and at the same time be more valuable for everyone.

If you are interested in helping to make Orientation 1980 a success please come to a meeting at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 28th, in Pentagon Lecture Theatre No. 2.

Monica Manton Michael Breen
University Counsellors.
Jenny MacDonald
President, S.R.C.

Below. Orientation Week barbecue on the Union Patio.





Above - top to bottom. Professor P. Fisher and Mr. A. Segal offer advice and information to a new student. Dr. N. Adams gives an introductory lecture on psychology. Section of The Pentagon during enrolment.

STUDY LEAVE FOR PROFESSOR B.H. SMITH

Professor B.H. Smith of the Department of Electrical Engineering is taking twelve months' study leave, of which all but four months will be spent working in the Electrical Engineering Laboratories at Wollongong. This will enable him to take full advantage of a \$25,000 grant for the Electric Vehicle and Variable Speed Drive Project. An Assistant Research Officer, two full-time Ph.D and three Masters students are also associated with this project.

During the four months' overseas, visits will be made to Universities, Research Centres and Industries in Europe, North America and Japan. Approximately two months will be spent with the Department of Electrical Engineering in the University of Bath.

Associate Professor W.H. Charlton is Acting Chairman of the Department during this period of study leave.

IN-SHORE OIL SPILLS

In-Shore oil spills: Economic aspects of recovery operations proposed for Port Kembla.

The University's Department of Economics was requested by the Illawarra Regional Advisory Council to study the economics of proposals for recovery of oil spilt in Port Kembla. These proposals were put forward by the late Dr. Max Leiner, who manufactured an absorbent polyester in his factory at Bellambi. He claimed that it would be more efficient to recover oil for recycling, whereas the present method was to disperse the oil. Dr. Max Leiner died last year and his son Peter, is now in charge of the factory at Bellambi.

A study was undertaken by Professor K.A. Blakey and research assistants Margriet Hendriksen and James F. Guest. They have reported the results of their study in Research Bulletin No. 12 of the Department: **In-shore oil spills: Some economic aspects of recovery and dispersal operations.**

They found a case, based on experience overseas and the study of present methods, for the use of absorbents where the size of the spill, the thickness of the oil slick, and other conditions made it feasible. However the research and development required to establish a system of organisation which would operate effectively in applying the appropriate technique in removing or dispersing oil should be undertaken by the Commonwealth and State Government bodies which have both the resources and the authority required for such a task.

A further finding based on the study of experience in Port Kembla, Sydney Harbour, and some overseas ports was that the greatest progress had been made, especially in Sydney, through the provision of the means and the incentives to prevent oil spills by setting and enforcing appropriate standards for equipment and operations in taking on and discharging oil and managing on-shore storage of oil.

The University of Wollongong

BOTH WINGS ARE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE STAGE II PROJECT. WHEN THE NEED ARRIVES FURTHER EXTENSION TO THE WEST IS POSSIBLE.

NORTH WING SOCIAL SCIENCE. UNDER CONSTRUCTION POSSIBLE OCCUPANCY FEB. 1980.

EAST WING SOCIAL SCIENCE. UNDER DETAILED DESIGN. SHOULD COMPLETE IN 1980.

DRAMA WORKSHOP STAGE I. FIRST AREAS RESERVED IN STAGES. (C)

SITE FOR RELOCATED A.C.S ANNEXE, LECTURE THEATRE ANNEXE AND POSSIBLY, EDUCATION LIASON UNIT. TO BE MOVED END 1979.

AREA RESERVED FOR FUTURE SCIENCE BUILDING

BUILDERS STORAGE SHED TO BE REMOVED WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED FOR THE BUILDING PROGRAMME.

AREA FOR LATER EXTENSION OF MAIN CAR PARK

AREA FOR LATER EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

AREA OF FUTURE DAM ON SOUTHERN CREEK.

APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE BUT NO DATE SET FOR THIS WORK.

SOUTHERN WING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. (NO DATE SET.)

AREA FOR POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF COMPUTER CENTRE.

AREA FOR LATER CIVIL ENG. EXTENSION.

SITE FOR CURRENT DESIGN BUILDING

SITE OF FUTURE ADMIN. BUILDING. (NO DATE SET.)

AREA RESERVED FOR FUTURE STUDENT STAFF SERVICES BUILDING. (NO DATE SET.)

AREA FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING EXTENSIONS. (NO DATE SET.)

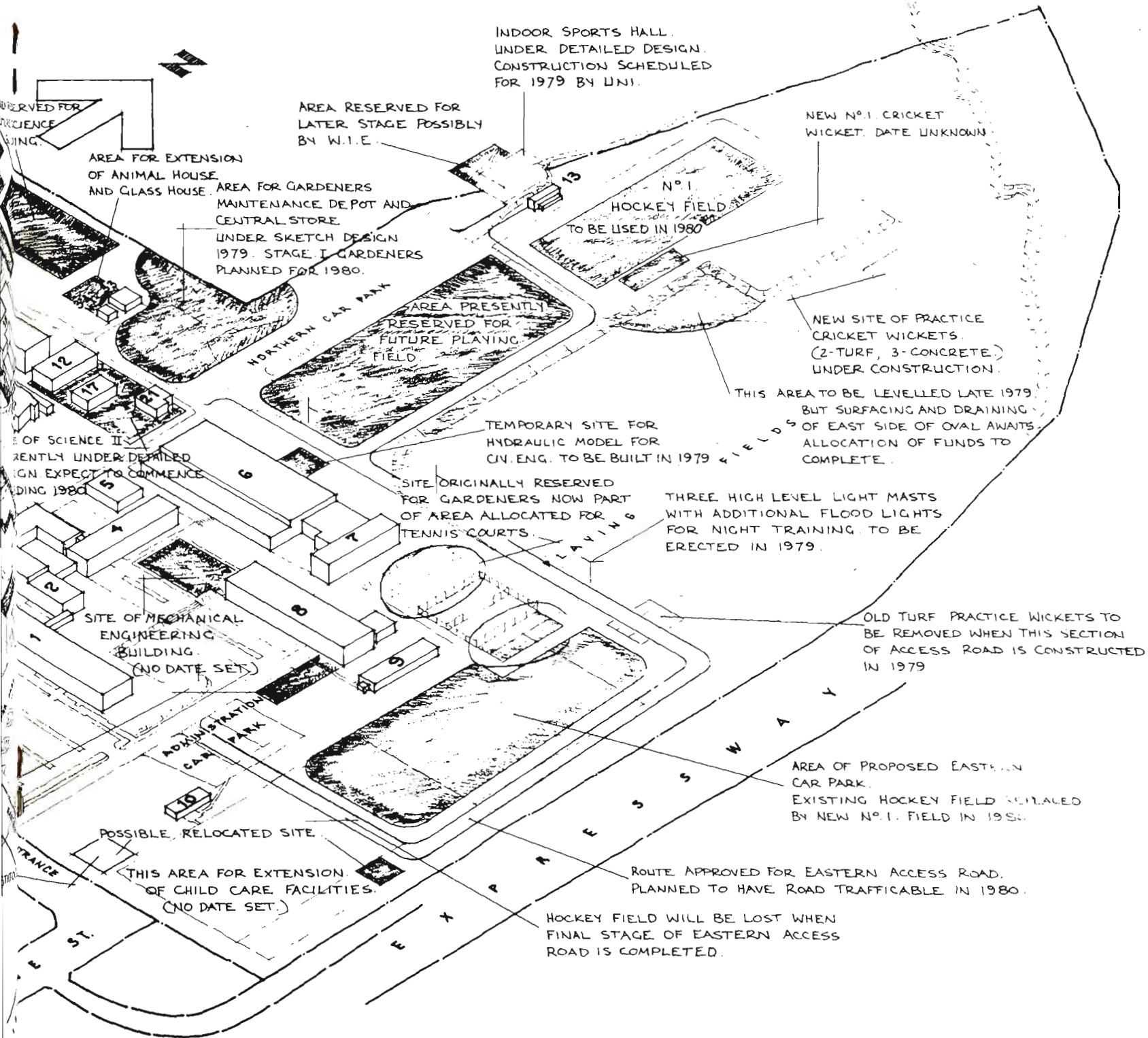
POSSIBLE FUTURE EXTENSION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

WEATHER STATION

THE NOTES ON THIS PLAN INDICATE THE AREAS SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE BUILDINGS AND WORKS AS DETAILED IN THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN INCORPORATING VARIATIONS TO THE DEC. '76 PLAN WHICH HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN APPROVED BY THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

THE SITE SHOWING PROPOSED AND APPROVED CHANGES TO THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.
(DEC. 1976)
AS AT MAR. 1979

WORKSHOP (JOINT UNI. W.I.E. PROJECT.)
LAST USED FEB. 1979.
RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION
(NO DATE SET.)



INDOOR SPORTS HALL.
UNDER DETAILED DESIGN.
CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULED
FOR 1979 BY UNI.

AREA RESERVED FOR
LATER STAGE POSSIBLY
BY W.I.E.

NEW N°1. CRICKET
WICKET. DATE UNKNOWN.

AREA FOR EXTENSION
OF ANIMAL HOUSE
AND GLASS HOUSE.

AREA FOR GARDENERS
MAINTENANCE DEPOT AND
CENTRAL STORE.
UNDER SKETCH DESIGN
1979. STAGE I GARDENERS
PLANNED FOR 1980.

N°1
HOCKEY FIELD
TO BE USED IN 1980

NEW SITE OF PRACTICE
CRICKET WICKETS.
(2-TURF, 3-CONCRETE.)
UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

AREA PRESENTLY
RESERVED FOR
FUTURE PLAYING
FIELD

THIS AREA TO BE LEVELLED LATE 1979.
BUT SURFACING AND DRAINING
OF EAST SIDE OF OVAL AWAYS
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO
COMPLETE.

TEMPORARY SITE FOR
HYDRAULIC MODEL FOR
CIV. ENG. TO BE BUILT IN 1979

SITE ORIGINALLY RESERVED
FOR GARDENERS NOW PART
OF AREA ALLOCATED FOR
TENNIS COURTS.

THREE HIGH LEVEL LIGHT MASTS
WITH ADDITIONAL FLOOD LIGHTS
FOR NIGHT TRAINING TO BE
ERECTED IN 1979.

OLD TURF PRACTICE WICKETS TO
BE REMOVED WHEN THIS SECTION
OF ACCESS ROAD IS CONSTRUCTED
IN 1979

SITE OF MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING
BUILDING.
(NO DATE SET.)

AREA OF PROPOSED EASTERN
CAR PARK.
EXISTING HOCKEY FIELD REPLACED
BY NEW N°1. FIELD IN 1980.

THIS AREA FOR EXTENSION
OF CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
(NO DATE SET.)

ROUTE APPROVED FOR EASTERN ACCESS ROAD.
PLANNED TO HAVE ROAD TRAFFICABLE IN 1980.

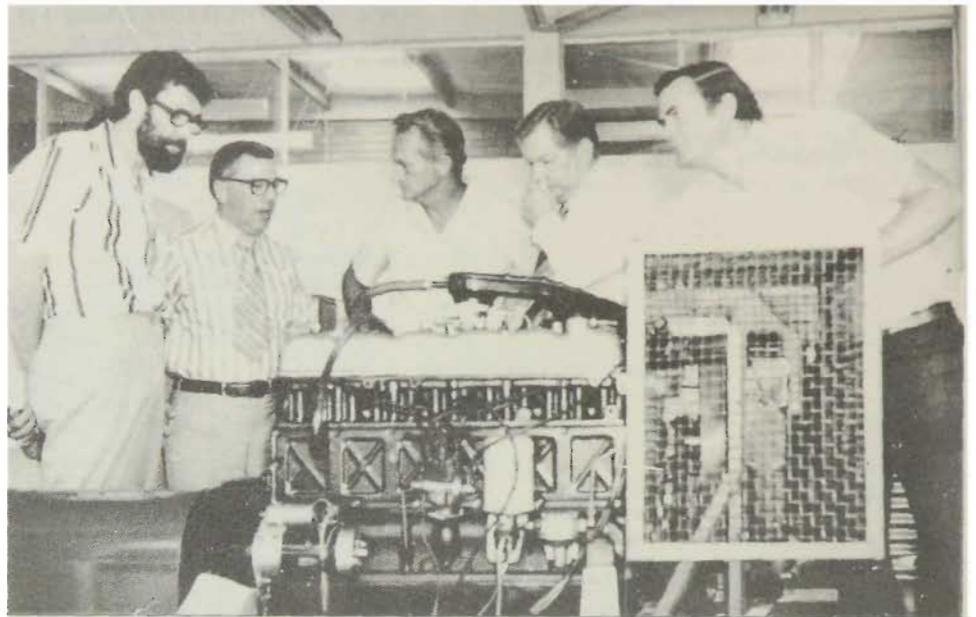
HOCKEY FIELD WILL BE LOST WHEN
FINAL STAGE OF EASTERN ACCESS
ROAD IS COMPLETED.

THIESS TOYOTA DONATE ENGINE

Thiess Toyota Pty. Ltd. have donated to the Department of Mechanical Engineering a six-cylinder "Land Cruiser" engine. This represents a valuable addition to the Internal Combustion Engines Laboratory. It has been coupled to a dynamometer and instrumented to enable a wide range of tests to be conducted. Undergraduates and postgraduate students will use the engine on project work related to the control of exhaust emissions and the influence of such control on overall engine performance and economy.

Tests will also be conducted using liquid petroleum gas as a fuel, to extend existing departmental research in this area.

The engine was officially handed over to Professor S.A. Marshall by two representatives of Thiess Toyota, Mr. R.J. Hancock, National Service Manager, and Mr. P. Scott, Sales Manager.



Above. (left to right). Inspecting the engine, Professor S.A. Marshall, Mr. R.J. Hancock, Professor S.E. Bonamy, Mr. P. Scott and Mr. A. Kent.

AWARDED POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two brothers, Henry Lee and Alexander Lee, have accepted offers of a post graduate scholarship at the University of Wollongong for 1979; each plans to study for a Ph.D. Henry completed his studies for a B.A. in 1976, majoring in history. He then obtained his Dip.Ed. and spent last year as a research assistant for Stewart West, M.H.R. for Cunningham. Alexander completed his studies for a B.Sc. in 1978, majoring in maths.

Ultimate career plans for the brothers are a little uncertain at present, but both are looking to the academic field.



Above. (left to right). Henry and Alexander Lee.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO H.P.S.

Last October Wesley C. Salmon, Professor of Philosophy at Arizona University, and his wife Merrilee Salmon, who is also a member of the philosophy department at Arizona, visited the Campus under the sponsorship of the department of H.P.S. Professor Salmon is a philosopher of science of the first rank; he has written influential papers on scientific explanation and probability. During his visit Professor Salmon gave two seminars, one to H.P.S. and one to Philosophy. Both seminars attracted good audiences and generated interesting discussion. Professor Salmon was favourably impressed with the standard of debate; it was particularly encouraging to see that members of departments not noted for their enthusiasm towards H.P.S. attended the seminars and made contributions.

John Forge of H.P.S. and Barbara Davidson of Philosophy, the convenors of the respective seminars, arranged for the Salmons' visit and provided entertainment for them in the evening. After dinner the Salmons were guests at the University Revue directed by Maurie Scott, both Davidson and Forge took part in the Revue.

The H.P.S. department is planning to have more distinguished visitors this year; these include Jerry Ravetz, Joseph Ben-David and Rom Harre.

PROFESSOR BLAKEY AT BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

Professor K.A. Blakey, Chairman, Department of Economics at the University of Wollongong, has been appointed a Visiting Professor at Brunel University, London, from February 27 to November 23, 1979.

Professor Blakey, who is on study leave from Wollongong, left Australia on February 26 and will spend most of the year in London working with his colleague, Lord Vaizey who heads the School of Economics at Brunel University. The terms of his appointment to Brunel will leave him free to concentrate on his own research, which is concerned with the significance of economics education in a self-determining community, with special reference to developing countries. This work, said Professor Blakey, has already had a boost from Professor Thomas Luckman, Professor of Psychology and Sociology at the University of Konstanz, in Germany, who was a Visiting Professor at the University of Wollongong in 1978.

While in Britain Professor Blakey will also follow up some aspects of the study of regional development in which he has been involved as a member of the Illawarra Regional Advisory Council. He will be in touch with some former Oxford associates who are working with regional councils and the National Economic Development Commission (NEDDY).

Professor Blakey plans also to visit Geneva and Washington, D.C., for discussions with former colleagues at I.L.O. and the World Bank.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Established by Royal Charter in 1954, The Australian Academy of Science celebrates its Silver Jubilee this year. To mark the occasion the Academy has arranged three weeks of special activities for the public.

One highlight is a spectacular exhibition illustrating some of the contributions science has made to Australia and the world over the past quarter of a century, and some directions for the future.

There are also films, audio-visual displays, lectures and symposia with eminent Australian and overseas scientists taking part.

The Academy of Science is located in Gordon St. Canberra City, between the Lakeside Hotel and the Australian National University.

The exhibition will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. until and including Thursday 22nd March.

Exhibits will cover the following topics:

- * Marine Pharmacology.
- * Serving Australia With Satellites.
- * Creation and Copyright. (Control of the reproductive processes of man and other mammals.)
- * Holograms in Science and in Art.
- * Interscan.
- * Cancer and Cell Colonies.
- * Listen to the Stars.
- * Science in our Schools.
- * The Australian Academy of Science.

Symposia, held in Becker Hall on March 27th, March 28th, and March 29th, are open to the public; admission is free, but by ticket only. Tickets may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 783, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

Themes for the Symposia are as follows:

- * How Science Functions: Ideals, Images and Realities.
- * Changing View of the Physical World 1954 - 1979.
- * Life: Hierarchies of Interacting Molecules.

PUBLICATIONS

The following material is available from the COUNSELLING CENTRE:

ACCOUNTANCY
ACCOUNTING
ADMINISTRATIVE CAREERS & INFORMATION
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - BUREAU OF
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE
ARCHITECTURE
ARMY
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA PROCESSING OPPORTUNITIES
AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE
AUSTRALIAN IRON & STEEL
AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY & ADVANCEMENT
BACKGROUND TO CAREERS
BURROUGHS IN BRIEF
CAREERS BULLETIN - AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE
CAREERS FOR GRADUATES IN COMPUTING SCIENCE
CAREERS IN COURT & PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING
CAREERS INFORMATION SHEETS -
Computers
Insurance
Journalism
Librarianship, Archive Work, Information Science & Related Areas
Marketing
Market Research
Opportunities for -
Biochemists
Biologists
Chemists
Civil Engineers
Discontinuing Students
Economists
Electrical & Electronics Engineers
Graduates of Any Discipline
Mathematicians
Physicists
Sociologists
Professions Related to Medicine
Personnel Work
Publishing
Research Design & Development
Scientists in the Health Services
Secretarial Work
Study & Employment Overseas
Teaching Overseas
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PRESENTING AT INTERVIEW - Monash University Careers & Appointments Office Publication
APPLYING FOR A JOB - Sydney University Careers & Appointments Office Publication
LOOKING FOR A JOB - Graduate Careers Council of Australia Publication
FINDING A JOB - University of New South Wales Student Counselling & Research Unit Publication.

GESTALT THERAPY TRAINING WORKSHOP

A four-week training workshop in Gestalt Therapy was conducted from January 15th to February 11th, 1979, under the sponsorship of the University's Counselling Centre and its Psychology Department.

Monica Manton (Counselling) and Dr. Don Diespecker (Psychology) have supplied Campus News with the following explanation of Gestalt therapy together with a description of the work undertaken during the workshop period.

Gestalt therapy is an existential therapy whose founder, Fritz Perls, was primarily influenced by five traditions: Psychoanalysis, Reichian Character Analysis, Existential Philosophy, Gestalt Psychology and Eastern Religions. It has been developed and expanded by many others since and there exists a respectable body of literature explaining the underlying theory. However, there is a distinction between Gestalt theory or philosophy and Gestalt methodology and learning a few potent Gestalt techniques does not make one a Gestalt therapist.

In mid-January this year twenty people who came from all over Australia and who included psychiatrists, psychologists, doctors, social workers, occupational therapists, priests and psychiatric nurses arrived at Fitzroy Falls Conference Centre (FFCC) for a four-week intensive training workshop in Gestalt Therapy. This workshop was jointly sponsored by the University of Wollongong Counselling Centre and the Department of Psychology and made possible through the efforts of Monica Manton, Don Diespecker and Marion Allen. The workshop was led by Dr. James Oldham who is one of the leading exponents and practitioners of Gestalt Therapy.

The Gestalt approach presupposes a certain theoretical and philosophical framework which focuses on awareness, on the importance of the 'here and now', emphasizes **experience** and **expression**, personal responsibility (which differs from the popular use of the word that carries with it a sense of obligation) growth and wholeness or integration.

Being constantly in the here and now is amazingly difficult - if not impossible. Unusual too. Like writing in the present tense. In Gestalt workshops the here and now is immensely important - the difference between reminiscence of the past, speculation of the future. Be here now. We're in the big spacious room at Fitzroy Falls Conference Centre. The rain and fog of the past three days have gone - the sky is a brilliant blue; no clouds and the forest is a motley of vivid greens, pale greys and ochre colours.

"I want you to spend the next hour and a half going for a walk. Choose a partner and just be aware of what you see, hear, feel, smell. Feed this back to each other", says James with a grin. We walk into the forest.

Suddenly I am aware of so many sights, sounds, feelings, thoughts, I am unable to communicate any of it. Polanyi's stunning sentence flashes through my

mind: "We know more than we can tell", "I'm aware of the damp earth, its feel, its smell; that multi-coloured gum leaf; ants moving; light coming through the ferns; shapes of that one fern leaf; cicadas; birdsong; changing hues of blue as I look up and see the moon and next to the moon, very clearly, a satellite; now I see Ian and Rob walking towards us: They're like a movie."

"Eight and a half", says James. We watch them through the view finders of our fingers.

Although an awareness exercise may be a feature in any kind of intensive group it has special relevance in this workshop because of a specific dictum: "awareness *per se* -- by and of itself -- can be curative."

The experience of staying in awareness is rich almost beyond belief. It is a perfect day for the exercise out of doors and everyone gets something out of it. I discover that looking up, with one hand shielding my eyes from the sun, enables me to see how filled the air is: it is literally a swirl of insects, seeds, birds, shining in the clear light.

Why do already competent therapists need training? In many instances simply to sharpen skills, but also to exchange knowledge and skills and because, by and large, Gestalt therapy in Australia is not taught systematically in tertiary institutions. Most practitioners who have had systematic training have obtained it overseas at training workshops. This is the first time in Australia that a four-week workshop such as this was offered and successfully carried through. There are, however, training programmes that span several months with participants attending once a week for training. Participants had the opportunity to lead the group, to practise therapeutic skills and to get feedback and evaluation from their peers - a valuable monitoring device for therapists a lot of whom practise in isolation in their consulting rooms or lead groups by themselves.

Some of the simple undramatic aspects of Gestalt therapy involve teaching people about choices, responsibility, teaching them to retrieve or discover their personal power. For therapists to be effective they need to have "therapy" too, to understand their own process. Gestalt therapy, among other things, trains people to be well and stay well. Gestalt therapy also teaches that each person can be his own therapist.

Now several members want to work; several wish to be therapists. Choices are made. The two who decide to work together get stuck. James is in the background chuckling. "Stay with it", he urges. "Experience being stuck." The client looks frustrated; all of her body language indicates frustration and stuckness. James holds up three fingers: his message to the therapist that his client has switched off one of her input channels. The therapist has switched off too. He moves sharply, mobilizing his client,

and suddenly says: "I'm going for some coffee". Three other participants sit up and ask for coffee too. The client does a double take, but begins to use her eyes, her ears

After dinner we work again.

Gestalt therapy deals often with what is termed unfinished business. There are many situations in my life that are unfinished. Some I can tolerate, others persist in plaguing me, crying out for completion. Whilesoever I don't complete them my energy is being utilized in attending to them and my progress and growth tends to be impeded. How do I finish unfinished situations? Fantasy, recreation of situations, etc. are used extensively in Gestalt.

"I'm angry."

"With whom?"

"My wife."

"Imagine that she's here now, sitting on this cushion in front of you."

"I can't; it was a long time ago -"

"Can't or won't?"

"OK. I can. There she is again, ten years later."

"Here you are again. Tell her. Here you are again and I'm still angry."

Enactment, or re-enactment, is a way of working on unfinished business, a way of resolving (rather than "solving") a concern or issue which otherwise consumes energy. Recognition or acknowledgement by the client of this angry part of himself will allow him to integrate or re-integrate his other parts. The therapist will always interrupt or stop the process when the client becomes more fully aware of what he is doing to himself by wasting energy on unexpressed anger. Good therapy means helping to put the person in touch with the obvious: that which is obvious to the other participants may be causing pain or frustration to the client. When the client gains an insight to or an understanding of his own behaviour ("Aha, I've got it!") the therapist will stop.

Gestalt emphasizes awareness of (getting to know) parts of myself, e.g. if I become aware of and become acquainted with the sadistic, cruel part of myself I can choose to use it appropriately; while I am unaware of it and do not accept it I can masquerade as a totally benign person and exercise my cruelty unknowingly and, therefore, sometimes much more lethally.

Gestalt Therapy (Continued)

While I am unaware of myself or unacquainted with myself I see myself (both good and bad) in other people (or things and situations). When I know myself I can own myself and exercise choice and expand my behavioural possibilities. How do I become aware of myself?

Later, we are back in the big group. Twenty of us and James. "Who wants to work".

Sue has a dream she is puzzled about. She begins to tell it in the present tense, begins to add detail: "I'm in a medieval banquet hall, in a castle; there's a long table."

"Lie down and be the table", says James and Sue does a double take and gets into it. She enacts a number of these parts, learning, discovering each minute; becoming aware that every part of her dream is a part of herself. We watch and listen entranced. It's good work: The therapist is right on - he follows Sue's process, never pushing her too hard, always creative for her, always sharp with his intuitions; and Sue flows with her own process ...

Gestalt therapy pays a lot of attention to communication particularly its form. While it might seem that insisting a person says 'I won't' rather than 'I can't' is a trifle pedantic it does make a considerable difference to a person's sense of power. A lot of the commonly used phrases in our society make people helpless and powerless and absolve them of responsibility for their own actions, viz. I can't help it, you made me do it, life's like that, that's fate, I don't know what got into me, etc.

Again, Gestaltists avoid why? questions concentrating rather on how. Pedantic? Perhaps, but ask a person why he is constantly disappointed and the answer is likely to be "don't know" or theoretical - "probably because my mother did x, y, z to me as a child". Ask him how he becomes disappointed and you have a concentration on the process whereby he becomes disappointed and a choice becomes available to change the process.

"I feel helpless".

"Be helpless", says the therapist.

"I can't", cries Mary.

"Who or what stops you?"

"I don't know, I don't know". She grabs her shoulders, rocks and agonises.

"Who stops you?"

"I do".

"How do you do that. Show us".

She curls up.

"What's it like down there?"

"It hurts; it's terrible - I hurt".

"Tell that to some people here. Tell them and acknowledge that".

She does that.

They then go on to "explore" ways in which she makes herself helpless and ways of changing that process.

And so the process goes on. Gestalt Therapy is an evolving therapy and its conceptual framework, as well as its techniques and the particular styles of its practitioners, is also in process and evolving. It is a system that seems to suit people who are prepared to tolerate some ambiguity, some movement in boundaries, some change and evolution. Its essence is its non-static character.



James Oldham (above) was born in Melbourne, Australia, and completed his medical training there, graduating in 1967. He initially specialized in surgery, obtaining his M.D. at Monash University in 1972. During his surgical specialization he became interested in psychosomatic medicine and decided to study psychiatry. He travelled to Toronto in 1972 and started training as a Gestalt therapist under the supervision of Dr. Harvey Freedman and Jorge Rosner. After three years he graduated from the Gestalt Institute of Toronto and is at present on the faculty as a trainer of therapists. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada and is a lecturer in the University of Toronto Department of Psychiatry.

ACADEMIC PROMOTIONS

Following the 1978 round of meetings of the Academic Promotions Committee, Council at its meeting on 27th October, 1978 and 2nd March, 1979 approved the following promotions.

Promotion to Reader:

Dr. R.N. Chowdhury - Department of Civil Engineering.

Promotion to Senior Lecturer:

Dr. V.J. Cincotta - Department of European Languages.

Dr. E. Dayal - Department of Geography.

Dr. R.V. Nilsen - Department of Mathematics.

Dr. G.W. Trott - Department of Electrical Engineering.

Accelerated Progression Within the Lecturers Range:

Dr. A.M. McGregor - Department of Economics.

Dr. F.S. Piggitt - Department of History.

VISIT OF DR. RAVETZ

A British academic who has gained a world-wide reputation as an authority on the problems presented by the growing need for detecting and assessing potential hazards raised by scientific research and technological development will be a guest of the University on Friday, 23rd March. He is Dr. Jerry Ravetz who is in Australia as a guest lecturer at the Academy of Science Silver Jubilee.

Dr. Ravetz, who is head of the Division of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Leeds, was the first to raise the notion of a 'critical science' in his book **Scientific Knowledge and its Social Problems** and has since devoted his efforts to developing and putting into practice that idea. He was for a number of years Director of the Council for Science and Society, a group of concerned scientists and citizens, which has published reports on the impacts of advanced technologies, the problems of determining the risks of technological hazards and the danger of overt political interference in science. He was a foundation member of GMAG - the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Group - established to develop methods for regulating research on recombinant DNA.

He will give a seminar at 2.30 p.m. in Social Science Room G15 on 'Determining the Acceptability of Risks' and a Public Lecture at 8.00 p.m. in Pentagon Theatre 5 on the subject of 'The Meeting of Knowledge and Power', Friday 23rd March, 1979.

SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING

The University has let a contract worth \$980,364 to Hughes Bros. of Port Kembla for the building of the northern wing of the Social Sciences Building. The project is being funded under a Commonwealth Grant.

The northern wing will consist of three floors having a net building area of 2,470 square metres. It is expected to be completed by November 2, 1979 and will house the following departments: Accountancy, Education, English, Geography, History, Philosophy, and the General Studies section.

Tenders for the eastern wing of the Social Sciences Building will be called in April.

STUDENT ELECTIONS

Students are reminded that nominations close on Monday, 26th March, for the following elections, details of which are displayed on University Notice Boards:-

Election of students to the -

-Academic Assembly

-Building and Site Committee

-General Studies Committee

-Timetables Committee

-Faculties of Engineering, Humanities, Mathematics, Science and Social Sciences

COUPLE LEAVE BRISBANE FOR WOLLONGONG

New students enrolled at the University for 1979 include Mr. Bob McDonell and his wife Carol, formerly of Brisbane. Mr. McDonell, 69, and Mrs. McDonell, 56, were both registered teachers in Queensland, specializing in Italian, and have published text books on the teaching of this. Mrs. McDonell, who migrated to Australia from Italy in 1965, matriculated in Rome and did part of an Arts course there. However neither has a University degree so they decided to fill in their "retirement years" by studying to acquire one.

They found no suitable course offering in Queensland so, having heard excellent reports of the European Languages course at Wollongong, sold their home and have enthusiastically settled here. Apart from studying for their degrees the McDonell's are engaged on writing another text book.

Mr. McDonell, originally from Victoria, was for some years Chief Examiner in Italian for the Senior Public Examination, run by the Queensland Education Department, and also a teacher at Brisbane High School. He studied French with Professor Barry Leal, Wollongong's Chairman of the Department of European Languages, when the latter was lecturing in French at Queensland University.

The McDonell's introduced Italian lessons at Ingham, Queensland, a predominately Italian community where Australian children were disadvantaged by not knowing Italian which, they feel, should be introduced at primary school level.



A.I.S. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING TRAINEES

Miss Karen Irvine and Miss Suzanne Spasich, who joined A.I.S. in January this year as Chemical Engineering Trainees, are the first women to be accepted in this field by the Company.

Both are enrolled as part time students of Mechanical Engineering at the University. Karen completed her H.S.C. at Wollongong High School and Suzanne attended Port Kembla High School.

Below. (left to right). Karen Irvine and Suzanne Spasich.



FINITE STRIP METHOD

Civil Engineering Department Senior Lecturer, Dr. Y.C. Loo and Professor A.R. Cusens of the University of Leeds, England have just published their new work entitled 'Finite Strip Method in Bridge Engineering'. The book is released by the Publishing Division of the cement and concrete Associations, U.K. as one of their Viewpoint Publications series titles.

The finite strip method is a special form of the computer-based finite element approach. The finite element technique is an analytical tool widely used by engineers, scientists and mathematicians. In comparison, the finite strip method, though restricted to a smaller field of application, is far more economical than a comparable finite element analysis.

The main theme of Dr. Loo and Professor Cusens' book is the developments and applications of the finite strip method in bridge and related structural analyses; it contains primarily the works of the two authors in this area. In the book the finite strip procedures for bridges ranging from simple concrete slabs to multispan steel viaducts of box-type construction are discussed.

The book is the second major work published in recent months by members of the Department of Civil Engineering. Dr. R.N. Chowdhury's book 'Slope Analysis' was released late last year.