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VICE CHANCELLOR COMMENTS ON WILLIAMS REPORT

Part 1

THE REPORT ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO THE YEAR 2001 (THE "WILLIAMS REPORT")

Some highlights from a paper prepared for Senate and Council by the Vice-Chancellor.

On Thursday, 22nd March, 1979, the Report on Education and Training to the Year 2001, prepared by the "Williams Committee", was tabled in the Federal Parliament. In these notes, I identify those parts of the Report which, at a first rapid and partial reading, appear to me to be of particular importance to the Universities and especially to the University of Wollongong.

While my comments are centred on the significance of the document for the Universities, much public comment has been concerned with wider aspects, and has given me the impression that there were expectations that the Report would provide rapid and certain solutions for a great range of interlocking educational, social and economic problems. In so far as the basic considerations were directed to the educational system, I believe these expectations were simply unrealistic. Those who have any understanding of the nature of the processes of formal education will need no convincing that rapid and radical change is neither desirable nor likely to be effective; the process involves an exposure to structured experiences extending over ten to twenty years, during which students acquire intellectual and practical skills and learn to apply them in various contexts, in what is inevitably a slow process of personal maturation. In a chapter on "Evolutionary Change", the Committee concludes from a study of "possible futures" that the implications for post-secondary education to the year 2001 were not very dramatic, except perhaps that a clearer identification of limited resources and global pollution might demand much more intensive research. They conclude that "there is no reason to look beyond evolutionary changes in post-secondary institutions in this century ... (and) ... that even the developments in educational technology are not likely to undermine existing institutional forms in this century".

The Australian University System

Although the Committee has eschewed "revolutionary recommendations" my reading of its recommendations suggests that it does identify many desirable changes and developments in and by Australian Universities. These are set against a general analysis, which includes statements on:

(i) Growth

The Committee presents a projection of growth in the university system which until 1981 follows the present projections of the T.E.C., and thereafter (as perhaps the most consistent with stated policy aims) a projection which sets a potential for growth as described in the accompanying table, though the extent to which that potential is realised will depend on the growth rate for G.D.P. This projection provides for a 10% increase between 1981 and 2001 whereas in the C.A.E. sector on the same assumptions, growth would be 30% (to 213 million enrolments).

Year	No. of students (thousands)
1977	158.4
1981	162.8 (170.2)
1986	176.6
1991	188.0
1996	182.7
2001	186.9

(ii) The Number of Universities

The Committee proposes consideration of the integration of the activities of the Universities of Murdoch and Western Australia. Otherwise, it sees little advantage in the reduction of the number of universities, recognising the small costs involved (8.5% of the operation costs of the State Universities are attributable to the five most recent foundations), the problems of staff and student relocation, the access to higher education which is provided by at least some of the new and smaller universities (including Wollongong) for students outside large metropolitan areas, and finally the relatively small "excess cost" resulting from the small size of these institutions, which represents only about 3-4% of operating costs in 1977.



The Vice-Chancellor, Professor L.M. Birt.

(iii) Size and Costs

The Committee believes that a University can be both economic and effective at a size of about 3,000 EFTS, especially if there is a review of the range of activities in the smaller Universities ("very good Liberal Arts Universities operate economically with less than 3,000 students"), and with some co-operation between Universities in producing complementary courses. Future funding of high cost Universities (including Wollongong?) should depend on such a review of the "funding formula" used for Universities of different size and range of activities.

The Report also notes that the real income of Universities has moved as follows in recent years: between 1957 and 1968, an increase of about 30%; thereafter, a decline by 5% to 1975, and approximately a further 5% decline by 1979.

(iv) Access

The Committee believes that the growth of the advanced education sector could provide for a steady improvement in the minimum entry scores for Universities, leading to a further improvement in graduation rates (60% in 1957, with 35% in minimum time; 70% in 1971, 57% in minimum time), without serious

Cont. on P.2

problems of restricted access. The Committee believes that Universities should prepare an annual analysis of the relation between tertiary entrance scores and the performance of students in various faculties, and of progress rates for postgraduate students. It also proposes that the State Examining Boards and Universities should discuss the nature of the information required for efficient selection, the availability of adequate advice to students contemplating entry to Universities, and the arrangements under which new students begin their first year of university studies.

(v) **Research**

Noting that research and research training are "the most distinctive features of the Universities", and that there remain in Australia a "tremendous array of intellectually challenging and nationally important problems which should be financed", the Committee expresses concern about the reduction in real resources for research in recent years. This has effected the level of special research grants, the proportion of operating funds which Universities are able to apply directly to research, the funds available to bodies such as the A.R.G.C., and the number of Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards available for postgraduate scholars. The Committee makes strong pleas for improvement in all these areas.

The Committee also recommends that Universities should "review their postgraduate programmes in the light of ... (changes) in the employment opportunities for their postgraduate students".

The Committee identifies as an important issue the question of whether Universities give sufficient attention to identifying staff members with the greatest capacity for research, and arranging the internal allocation of research funds accordingly. It believes that it is highly desirable to develop an internal "peer review" system, to identify meritorious projects and the most able researchers.

(vi) **Improvements in Performance**

The Committee suggests a number of ways in which Universities could and should improve their performance in teaching and research, for example, they recommend that

(a) Teaching Methods. In addition to the investigations into selection methods and information for first year students, the Committee recommends that new students be given opportunities for improving their learning techniques at the beginning of their university studies, and more personal attention from staff by "a redistribution of teaching duties in favour of

first year". It would also like to see consideration of the introduction of "rehabilitation courses" during the summer, where failure rates are high. It says there is a need for more effective provisions for credit transfers and a study of the reasons for the low graduation rates of part-time students. It would also like to see an expert examination of programmes for staff development - in the theory and practice of teaching, curriculum development and examining, and some firmer relationship between satisfactory performance in these areas and the granting of tenure.

(b) Development of Research. In addition to recommending general improved support for research and research training, the Committee suggests that "Universities should formulate explicit policies on the expected division of staff time between teaching and research", and on the application of different ratios of academic staff to students and to technical and administrative staff, reflecting differences in the nature of research. Their comment that it would then be "easier to make a cost of temporary staff to cover the absence of tenured staff during a period of full-time commitment to some research projects" is relevant to discussions within this University about the problems faced by departments which believe they could contribute more effectively to research programmes of local importance if these could be recognised by additional resource provision, in the interests of developing more effective University-community interaction.

(c) Flexibility and Staffing Matters. The Committee believes that in a period of slow growth in academic staff numbers, Universities will need to develop more flexible and responsible staffing structures. A central issue is that of tenure. The Committee believes that tenure is an important protection for academic freedom ("the freedom of the scholar to seek and publish the truth as he sees it and to make his views available for critical comment") but the "significant issues for consideration" relate to whether Universities grant tenure too early or too easily, whether they have adequate powers to dismiss inefficient staff and how they can adapt to changing emphases in teaching and research. The Committee believes that Universities will need to provide for redundancy, a planned balance between tenured and non-tenured appointments, secondment of staff and redundancy. On study leave the Committee seeks a review of the present guidelines at the end of the triennium, noting in particular that at a time when opportunities for recruiting new young scholars and researchers are limited, every care must be

taken to protect the quality of scholarship and research and the position of Australian Universities in the "international community" of Universities.

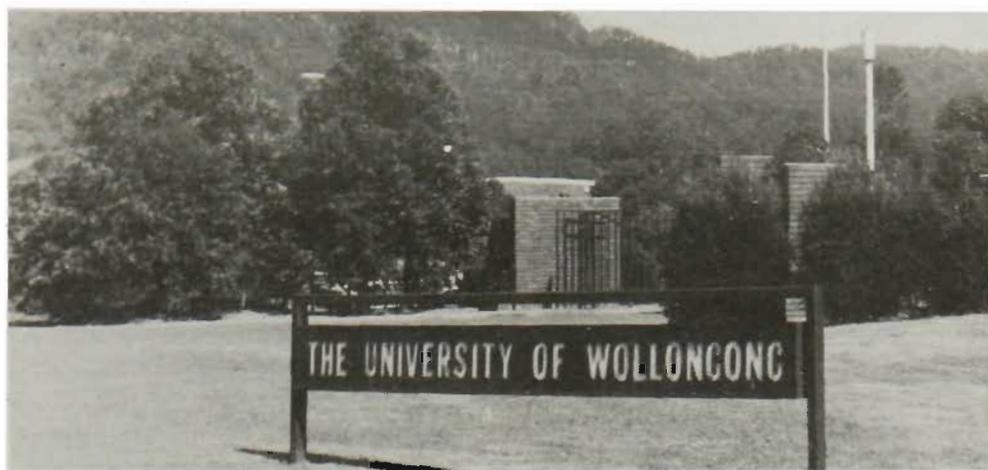
(d) Co-ordination of Activities. The Committee believes that the co-ordination of the university sector should remain predominantly a responsibility of the Commonwealth, in direct interaction with the Tertiary Education Commission. It believes however that it will be beneficial for Universities to discuss their forward-planning programmes with State co-ordinating bodies (such as the Higher Education Board).

(e) The Committee recommends an extension of the practice of conducting internal reviews of University operations, such as is now being done in Wollongong through the agency of the Vice-Chancellor's Planning Committee, and the Council's approval of "departmental review procedures". The Committee believes that it is possible to draw up a "check list" for Universities, against which they might get at least an approximation to a measurement of the effective performance of their various duties. The check list for Universities includes

- the existence of written objectives
- the consistency of staff and student selection and the design of courses with the objectives
- instruction of staff and staff development and assessment to ensure high quality in teaching and research
- an analysis of attrition rates
- a review of examination results for various types of students
- a review of teaching, curricula, and examining in the light of results and comments from students, professional associations and employers
- methods of relating academic and financial planning
- inter-institutional collaboration
- decision-making processes
- the balance between teaching and research and the allocation of resources
- methods for allocating research funds
- the acceptability of graduates
- the attraction exercised by Australian University Research Schools on outstanding scholarly visitors.

I believe that this incomplete description of the Committee's discussion of the University system in Australia fully justified the remark I made earlier, namely that its recommendations, if acted on by Universities, would produce many significant and important changes in the conduct of affairs.

I am pleased that the University of Wollongong has already begun to collect information about many of the activities which have caused the Committee concern, to analyse this information and investigate what might be done. On this general theme of improvement of "productivity" in Universities in a no-growth situation, the Committee believes that "the main opportunities for increases in productivity come not from reducing staff relative to students but from greater attention to programming to make possible a more efficient use of the time of staff for both teaching and research".



PART 2

Having commented on the Williams Committee recommendations on the education system as a whole, Professor Birt goes on to comment on the report as it particularly concerns the University of Wollongong.

The University of Wollongong.

I have already drawn attention to the fact that the University of Wollongong has, of its own initiative, begun to consider many of the issues touched on by the Williams Report, as part of its own planning for the next two decades. It is also obvious that many of the recommendations described above are highly relevant to our own forward planning. In particular, I note the comments on

- (i) **Size and range of activities.** The Committee's suggestion that the minimum effective size of a University might be reduced to about 3,000 EFTS, at which level the institution would receive "standard funding". The proposed revision of the range of activities carried on in small Universities and of the funding appropriate to these activities, and the suggestion that different Universities might collaborate to allow students to do part of their degree work as external students elsewhere may demand a revision of our own notions about the nature and essentiality of further growth. We may also need to revise our own conceptions of the minimum viable size of the academic units which carry out teaching and research in Wollongong.
- (ii) **The unity of the "University sector".** The Committee has examined the arguments which suggest that the Universities of the country might be divided into two groups, but concludes firmly that it cannot "recommend the removal of the recently established Universities from the University sector".
- (iii) **Amalgamation of Institutions.** The Committee examined the question of amalgamation of the University of Wollongong and the Institute of Education in the context of a discussion of excessive costs. The Report rehearses the history of developments here, and notes that even if the two institutions were to

amalgamate completely, giving a total EFTS of about 3,300, this would still not provide a satisfactory solution to the "problems of scale" i.e., achievement of the 4,000 EFTS regarded as necessary to give a reasonable cost per student in a largely non-technological University. (It would seem to do so, however, on the Committee's own view of 3,000 EFTS as a satisfactory size). It recommends finally (in a Chapter devoted to the Colleges of Advanced Education) that "the terms of reference of inquiries into ... amalgamations ... specify the range of considerations to be brought into account ... (including) the effects on the quality of education and on access to education, the economic effects of the proposals on the regions served and on the rest of the sector or other sectors, and any problems of an industrial nature", and that "the Tertiary Education Commission in consultation with the (H.E.B.) commissioned some evaluative case studies of the effects of amalgamations on costs and the type and quality of education received by students". (It will be recalled that we made exactly this point to the Universities Council some little time ago, without success.)

- (iv) **A Regional Advisory Council in the Illawarra Region.** The Committee discusses the arguments which have been put forward for the possibility of developing special relationships between the tertiary institutions in Wollongong. It notes that the University is small, with a high relative cost per student and still higher relative cost per graduate; that the W.I.E. deals only in teacher education; that the Illawarra is a distinctive educational region with a socio-economic structure making it very important to give special attention to transfer credit arrangements

to facilitate movement from TAFE to higher education and that there is already a Regional Advisory Council for Technical and Further Education. It suggests that the formation of a Regional Advisory Council (with a membership including the Vice-Chancellor, and the Directors of the Institute and of Technical and Further Education) might enable "distinctive arrangements for post-secondary education" to emerge in the Illawarra. The Advisory Council would be asked to "encourage the integration of post-secondary activities" and to advise the post-secondary commission in the State on tertiary education courses and the most efficient use of post-secondary facilities. In essence this picks up the proposals made by the University to the Working Party on an Education Commission established by the State Government. For my own part, I am very pleased to see this reference and hope that further discussions may reveal that progress can be made towards some real achievement in this area. The Williams Committee suggests that similar arrangements might also be useful in (for example) Newcastle, Armidale and Townsville.

- (v) **Contracts.** In discussing the proposition that Universities should restrict their teaching activities to degree and higher degree work, the Committee suggests a significant revision in that it proposes the "contracting" of certain courses by particular institutions. The intent is to provide the broadest possible opportunity for entry into a variety of levels of courses in tertiary education, drawing on the total pool of expertise (whether in University, College or Technical Institution) in a particular region. It gives as an illustration the provision of sub-degree courses in

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fields of applied science which cannot be adequately dealt with by a College of Advanced Education (for example like the W.I.E. with its specialisation) or the Technical College, but which could be provided by the University through its Science and Applied Science (Engineering in the case of Wollongong) departments. It notes that the objections which are commonly raised to a University offering sub-degree courses are twofold, namely that resources tend to be monopolised by the higher grade courses so that the sub-degree courses are impaired; and the converse, that resource competition between the "more relevant" and currently important sub-degree courses might also impoverish the University's own essential teaching and research functions. These difficulties can be avoided by the provision of "financial contracts" for which there are special funds provided. The Committee points to "evidence" from the Advanced Education sector in other States that the integrity of different institutions is not undermined nor their identity altered, when they provide courses normally offered in another sector on a limited scale (less than 20% of their activities). With this in mind, the Committee recommends that the T.E.C. discuss with the University and the Higher Education Board the introduction of diploma courses on a contract basis (I understand that this might relate to teacher education and training) and "that the University of Wollongong be given contracts to provide diploma courses in its present fields of study", in consultation with the Higher Education Board through the Regional Advisory Council referred to previously. Elsewhere, the Committee described similar arrangements which might be made between Colleges of Advanced Education and T.A.F.E. In each case, "contracting" involves an offer by institutions to provide courses which are normally located in a different sector.

(vi) **Sub-degree Work and Entry Arrangements.** In proposing entry into sub-degree work offered in Universities, the Committee also notes that this could be particularly important in certain regions such as the Illawarra where access to the whole array of tertiary offerings might need to be available at many levels of attainment, and that the arrangements might assist the University to improve the quality of its student intake and performance by an upward adjustment of entry requirements. The breadth of provision of opportunities for tertiary study in the entire complex of institutions (University, College and Technical Institution) would ensure that such a raising of entry standards will not pose undue educational problems.

(vii) **Research.** The Committee notes that the decision by the Universities Council to recommend

greater percentage increases in the special research grants of some Universities (not including Wollongong) might be seen as a "first step" towards building up some Universities as special centres of research excellence. The Committee has however rejected the notion that there should be a division of Universities into two classes, and reiterates that there are "some very distinguished scholars in small Universities, and that wherever they are, good researchers should receive the greatest possible support (through, for example, A.R.G.C.). It nevertheless sees a strong case for concentrating resources in appropriate areas, and for "changing the basis of allocating research grants to Universities".

(viii) **Migrant Studies.** In commenting on the Galbally Report, the Committee recommends further research into the problems of schools with large numbers of migrant children with language problems, and more assistance for teachers in developing and teaching curricula for classes of mixed ethnic origin.

(ix) **Library Developments.** The Committee notes that the continued cost of escalation of library materials, and the state of development of many educational libraries (such as that in the University of Wollongong) is a cause for considerable concern. The problem of developing adequate libraries is particularly severe when real income falls. Recognising therefore that libraries are central to the educational process, and that there is "a need for special attention to the problems of library services outside the main metropolitan centres", the Committee recommends "the further development of State-wide library services ... (to) cater for the major needs of students in schools, T.A.F.E. and small Colleges of Advanced Education". The Committee's thinking in this matter is in line with that of the N.S.W. Vice-Chancellors' Conference, which has been actively exploring ways in which the State's major libraries (both University and non-University) might improve their service to education and the community by collaborative activity. The University of Wollongong has committed itself to full participation in this programme.

Conclusion

In the final paragraph of its letter to the Prime-Minister, the Committee remarked that "the quality and range of the system of education is of great importance to the future of our country. We hope that our report will contribute to the understanding of the problems and possibilities, and help to raise both the quality and efficiency of the system". On my first reading of the sections immediately relevant to the work of the Universities, that hope could be realised by a thoughtful and imagin-

ative response from institutions like our own - and it is important that it should be!

GOVERNOR GENERAL TO DELIVER OCCASIONAL ADDRESS

Their Excellencies, Sir Zelman Cowen, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Lady Cowen, will visit the University on 10th May, 1979. Sir Zelman will deliver the Occasional Address at the ceremony for the conferring of degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Science. Sir Zelman was previously Vice-Chancellor of the Universities of New England and Queensland.

On the following day, 11th May, there will be two further degree granting ceremonies. The first, for the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, will be addressed by Sir Hermann Black, Chancellor of the University of Sydney, and a well-known economist. The second, for the conferring of degrees in Arts, Education, Engineering, and Metallurgy will be addressed by Emeritus Professor Peter Karmel, Chairman of the Federal Government's Tertiary Education Commission.

A total of 319 bachelor degrees, and 10 higher degrees will be awarded at the ceremonies.

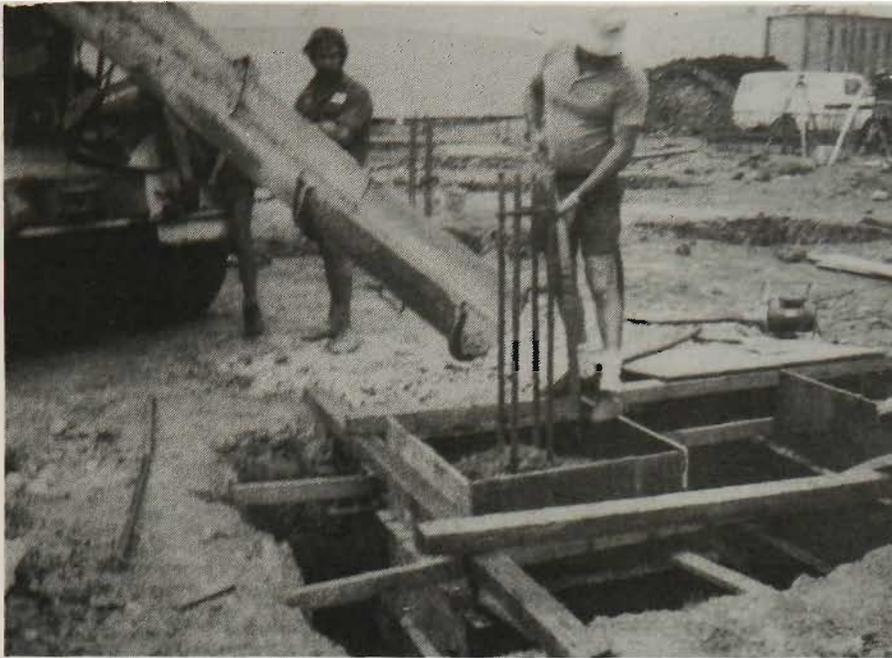
UNIVAC 1106 EXPANDED

The University Computer Centre has added two magnetic disc memory units of world leading performance to the Univac 1106 Computer. They will more than double the capacity of the existing eight units.

The units are the first to be installed in Australia and are at the forefront of technology, with the ability to transfer data at over a million characters per second, and to find any piece of information in .028 of a second. The units have three slave computers incorporated in their design, to enable them to be used to maximum efficiency by the main computer system. The slave computers also have the ability to record any potential errors and assist engineers to diagnose and locate possible trouble, independent of the main system.

The units will enable the Computer Centre to improve considerably the service it gives to students and staff in such fields as student courses, research projects, computer aided instruction, University Administration and Library cataloguing.

SOCIAL SCIENCE EXTENSIONS



Progress Report by Peter McNamara, Clerk of Works

Owing to the nature of the ground, the Social Science extension is being built on a series of reinforced concrete piles. These piles, 500mm in diameter, vary in depth from 7 metres to nearly 11 metres in order to meet solid ground. The type of pile used is known as a grout pile, which means that, when the desired depth is reached the concrete is pumped through the hollow core of the auger and the auger is withdrawn as the concrete is forced into the hole, leaving no open holes and causing very little noise during operation.

When these piles have been poured, reinforced and set (all 72 of them), they have to be jack-hammered to the required level and then have reinforced concrete pile-caps formed over them. These pile-caps in turn take the concrete slab or footing beams as the case may be.

Left, the first pile-cap is being poured with foreman Bill Hughes on the vibrator.

GESTALT THERAPY WORKSHOPS

Two weekend residential workshops in Gestalt Therapy will be held at Gerroa during May. These will be facilitated by Dr. Don Diespecker and Mrs. Carolyn Perry of the Department of Psychology.

The first, from May 4 to 6, will be an introductory workshop and the second, from May 25 to 27, for those with previous experience in a Gestalt Workshop.

The fee of \$40 is all inclusive - full board, accommodation and tuition. A 10% student discount applies. The venue is a large beach house at 58 Burke Pde., Gerroa, 45 minutes south of Wollongong. Accommodation is mostly on a shared basis, with rooms having two or three beds. Participants should bring their own bed linen, tea towel and personal effects.

Both groups are intended as a personal growth experience and may not be suitable for anyone currently in psychotherapy.

Both of the workshops are filling rapidly and those who are unable to secure a booking are invited to seek a place in a third Workshop, The Gestalt Approach, to be held at the Fitzroy Falls Conference Centre on 18, 19 and 20 May. The same fees apply.

Those interested should contact Dr. Diespecker, ext. 991.



Dr. James Oldham (R. above) led a very successful four-week training workshop in Gestalt Therapy conducted earlier this year at the Fitzroy Falls Conference Centre. This was under the sponsorship of the University's Counselling Centre and its Psychology Department.

\$ \$ \$

"HAVE YOU SAVED \$10" CONFIRMATION OF ENROLMENT 1979

The confirmation of enrolment form was posted to all students on 12th April, 1979. The form will show all subjects in which they are currently enrolled for 1979.

This form must be checked for accuracy, signed, and returned to the Academic Registrar by 4th May, 1979. Amendments, if necessary, must be made on appropriate forms which are available from the Student Enquiries Office.

If the confirmation of enrolment form is NOT returned by the prescribed date, the student will be required to pay a CHARGE OF \$10.

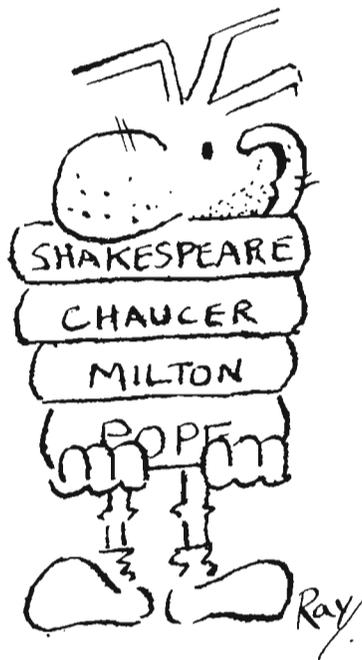
If the confirmation of enrolment has not been received by now, the onus is on the student to check with the Student Enquiries Office in the Administration Building. This must be done before 4th May, 1979.

The non receipt of the confirmation of enrolment form will not be accepted as a reason to waive the \$10 charge.

B.C. Moldrich,
Academic Registrar.

\$ \$ \$

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT SPANS LITERATURE AND THOUGHT FROM BEFORE KING ALFRED TO THE PRESENT DAY



Campus News recently interviewed Professor Ray Southall in the first of a series of Departmental interviews planned for 1979.

In 1978, the English Department was the fifth largest Department in terms of student numbers.

First year students in English can choose to study English Literature or English Language, or Drama, or all three. The first session of the Literature stream is devoted to critical method and modern prose and deals with such authors as D.H. Lawrence, Ernest Hemingway, Joseph Conrad, James Joyce and Patrick White. The English Language stream deals with the history and development of English up to the Middle English period and provides an introduction to mediaeval life and thought. The course introduces the writings of Chaucer. Another stream within English Language surveys modern approaches to basic problems in philology and investigates questions of grammar and phonological classification and terminology. In the first session, Drama studies include children's play, drama and socialisation and drama and self-realisation. This course has particular application to role-playing, drama in education, drama and therapy and psychodrama.

At second year level there is a wide range of topics. This includes, in the Literature stream, 16th century poetry and prose, Elizabethan and Jacobean drama, 17th century poetry and prose, Restoration and 18th century drama, Utopian and anti-Utopian literature. In the Language stream, it includes Old English and Middle English. In 1980 Drama will also become available at second-year level.

Similar options are available in third year and the fourth year honours programme, including a third year course in Australian Literature. They build from the grounding given in earlier years.

The interests of the staff in the Department of English are as wide and as varied as the courses that are offered. Professor Ray Southall, who heads the Department, has published critical works on poetry, prose and drama from the 16th century to the present day. He regards Leavis as the most seminal critic of our times, equivalent in his influence to Dr. Johnson and Matthew Arnold in previous periods. When Campus News asked Professor Southall what he regarded as the difference between scholarship and criticism, he replied that he considered criticism to be evaluative, whereas scholarship worked with primary material and (as with so much 'basic' research) often seemed to be done for the sake of doing it rather than because it was worth doing.

Professor Southall is ably assisted by the hardworking Departmental Secretary, Mrs. Audrey Allen.

Language Stream

Doreen Gillam was Acting Chairman of the Department before Professor Southall was appointed, and continues to act in his absence. She has published widely on Old English topics and on the writings of James Joyce, the modern Irish novelist and short story writer. She organized and introduced the present language courses from first year to Honours level. Recently Doreen Gillam was invited to lecture on Old English and also Australian English at the University of Ghent in Belgium.

Doreen Gillam is currently writing a book on the treatment of personal relationships in Old English Poetry, for which she was provided a research grant by The University of Wollongong. The book is partially completed, and is being reviewed by Professor Renée Derolez of the University of Ghent.

Rod McConchie has a special interest in the Old Norse analogues of Beowulf and is currently working on Shakespearean bawdy. Old Norse, Old High German, Old Saxon, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon provide the roots of our language and culture. Unfortunately it has not been possible for the University to offer a course in Old Norse. Professor Southall commented that Australian attitudes to history closely follow those of the Americans in that we tend to look no further than the modern

period, whereas in England and Europe the study of history and of literature invariably goes back well over a thousand or two thousand years in time. He added that in years to come the descendants of the migrant people of Wollongong may well begin to press for university courses in the history and literature of ancient Europe.

Miranda Baker is a Tutor in English Language and has a special interest in warfare in Old English poetry and runs a lively and interesting seminar in Mediaeval Life and Thought. She also has a subsidiary interest in computer applications to linguistic research, and in contemporary pop lyric.

Literature Stream

Dorothy Jones of the English Department is researching the image of the woman in English Literature particularly in the Renaissance period. She is interested in all aspects of the subject including the neoplatonic concept of beauty.

William McGaw has recently completed a thesis on the reputation of metaphysical poets, that is, how they were received at different times since they wrote their work. Much has hinged on the concept of the conceit. His work spills over into a developing concern for the literary theory of the 17th and 18th century.

James Wieland has recently joined the Department of English to teach the first year introductory course in Modern Prose and Critical Theory and the third year course in 19th Century Poetry and Prose, commencing in 1980. He has a special interest in post-colonial literature, and is currently working on six post-colonial poets including the Australian poet, A.D. Hope. He has a University of Wollongong Research Grant to aid this work. James Wieland is a West Australian who has recently returned to Australia from Canada to take up his appointment at the University of Wollongong.

Gary Hayes is a Senior Tutor in the English Department and is currently carrying out research on two Australian novelists, Patrick White and Randolph Stow.

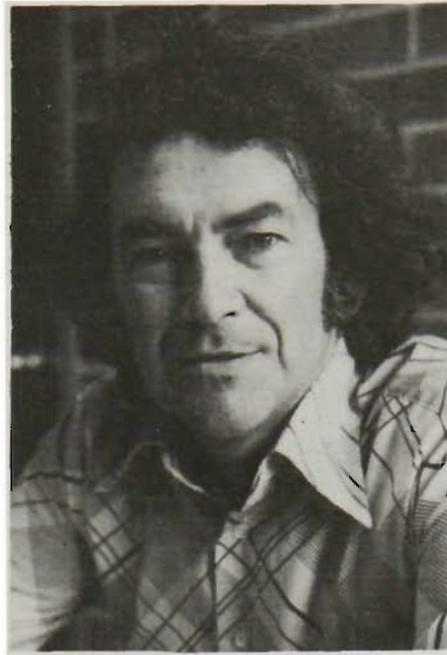
David Vance is a part-time Tutor in Renaissance poetry. He holds an honours degree in Music from Sydney University, where he also teaches. Research: the relationship of poetry and music, with specific interests in the setting of English texts by Benjamin Britten. David is the conductor of the Wollongong University Singers. He is to be instantly recognised by a red beard attached to a bald head.

David Vance has tutored part-time in literature for the past four years, and, is unofficial Master of the Professors' Musick.

When Campus News asked Professor Southall about Maurie Scott's interests in research and study, he replied that as Maurie Scott now has a student/staff ratio of over 90 to 1, he will be unable to concentrate very much on his research topic! Maurie

intends to enrol in a Ph.D. in the near future. His topic will be a study of the responses of young people to television, specifically the methodology of developing greater critical appreciation of television programmes. In addition to having almost 100 students enrolled in first year Drama this year Maurie Scott is also deeply involved in the recently-created Illawarra Council of the Performing Arts. This Council has been charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating and stimulating activities in the performing arts in Wollongong and also the task of finding a physical location in which the performing arts can create productions of a professional standard for the entertainment of the region. He stated that he believed that the State and Local Government bodies seem to be most sympathetic to aiding such a venture.

Campus News previously reported briefly on the new drama workshop that has been set up for joint use by the University and the Wollongong Institute of Education. Professor Southall said that he thought that graduates who will major in Drama in future years will be most suitable for positions requiring community organization and encouragement of the dramatic and



Above, Professor Ray Southall.

performing arts. He stated that drama had many applications in the field of therapy, specifically mentioning the problems of old people and the sick who could use drama not only to entertain themselves but also to broaden their horizons and improve their participation in life. He also mentioned the importance of drama in preserving the culture of people in the developing nations where modernisation has a tendency to take over and destroy traditional values, especially among young people. Professor Southall believes that drama used constructively amongst the young can help them to retain the traditional culture and values of their own society while learning to live with advancing technology.

A particularly interesting recent project was the drama workshop that was recently set up in Warilla by the Shellharbour Youth and Recreation Section and in which Maurie Scott was involved. He stated that all concerned were quite surprised by the extent of the involvement of the young people in Warilla in this workshop and by the success that it had had in stimulating and inspiring them.

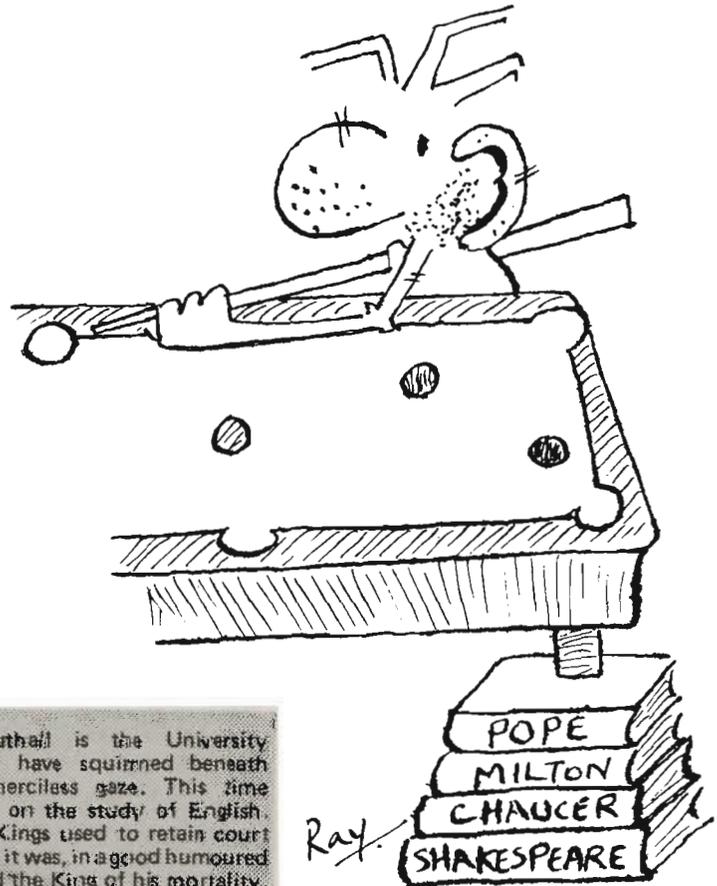
Writer in Residence Arriving in August 1979

With the help of a grant from the Literature Board of the Australia Council the Department of English, and in fact the whole University, will benefit from the presence of a writer-in-residence on the campus.

The writer is Mr. Barry Hines of Sheffield, England, author of novels, TV Plays, Screenplays and Radio Plays. His novels include "The Blender" (1966), "A Kestrel for a Knave" (1968), "First Signs" (1972), and "The Gamekeeper" (1975). He was awarded the Best British Screenplay Award by the Writers' Guild of Great Britain for his work "Kes".

There is no doubt that Barry Hines' presence in Wollongong will contribute a lot to the cultural life of the Illawarra.

Photos of other members of the English Department Staff on P. 8.



Professor Southall is the University cartoonist. Many have squirmed beneath his sometimes merciless gaze. This time he turns his eye on the study of English. In the old days Kings used to retain court jesters whose task it was, in a good humoured fashion, to remind the King of his mortality, fallibility and ordinary humanity. This role has been taken on in modern times by the cartoonist: long may he sketch and jibe.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STAFF



Above, L. to R., Doreen Gillam, Rod McConchie, and Miranda Baker.

Below, L. to R., Dr. Jim Weiland, Bill McGaw, Gary Hayes, Dorothy Jones.



VISITING PROFESSOR

Philosophy Department Chairman, Professor Lauchlan Chipman, has been appointed a visiting professor in the Faculty of Law at Sydney University for Lent Term 1979.

He will take part in the teaching of Jurisprudence to senior undergraduates and also conduct a postgraduate seminar on logic in the service of law.

Professor Chipman is a graduate in law from the University of Melbourne where he was awarded the Hearn Prize in Jurisprudence.

He will teach at Sydney University on a part-time basis while continuing with full-time responsibilities for teaching, research, and administration in the Department of Philosophy at Wollongong University.

SUPERANNUATION

The State Superannuation Board has announced a programme of seminars dealing with membership of the State Superannuation Fund. The seminar deals with topics such as benefit rights and options, changes made to the fund in recent years and fund membership generally. The superannuation seminar is of approximately two hours duration.

Attendance is open to any contributor to the Superannuation Fund.

Depending upon the number of staff interested, a seminar may be arranged at the University. Members of staff wishing to attend a superannuation seminar should contact Peter Maywald, Staff Office, Ext. 958.

PRESENTATION TO ARCHIVES

Mr. Peter Curtis, Regional Executive Officer of The Department of Decentralization has handed over to Mr. Laurie Dillon, the University's Archivist, papers and proceedings of the Illawarra Regional Development Committee covering the years 1945 to 1972, concerning the social and economic development of the region.

This was done with the concurrence of the Department of Decentralisation - the Department responsible in N.S.W. for the regional economic development of the State.

The papers consist of early correspondence, Minute Books, recent minutes of Regional Committee Meetings, up until the Committees were replaced by Regional Advisory Councils, under the Regional Organisation Act of 1972.

Making the presentation, Mr. Curtis said: "These papers and proceedings are valuable to a study of the social history of Illawarra Region, and should be available at the University Library."

Mr. Curtis continued: "Of particular interest is the 1944 Policy Statement by the Premier of N.S.W., the Honourable W.J. McKell, M.L.A., (now Sir William McKell) regarding the N.S.W. Government's commitment to post-war reconstruction and development. Students of the History of Planning and Resource Management might recognise this as being the first attempt in Australia to formalise, in an integrated way, the first stage of an indicative planning process.

I understand the necessity for a regionalised view of national resource availability had arisen in the early part of the Second War, when the then Prime Minister, the Honourable John Curtin, was being pressed by the American military establishment in Australia.

Under the leadership of Mr. Curtin, at subsequent Premiers Conferences - the notion of regional development research and policy initiatives was adopted by the States, and in particular New South Wales, which has remained a pace-setter for other States in decentralisation objectives and policy.

When the small size of the Australian population is taken into account, I think it must be conceded that the Australian approach to resource planning is no less interesting and enterprising, albeit on a smaller scale, than the overseas counterparts in France and the United Kingdom.

Obviously, much needs to be done in terms of collecting meaningful hard data on regional resources, and having it in an easily retrievable form.

This, no doubt, will provide the University of Wollongong with further opportunities to expand its interests in computing science, to complement the fine work in regional development research already undertaken by the University's Departments of Engineering, Economics and Geography.

Mr. Laurie Dillon commented: "The Region owes a very warm vote of thanks to Mr. Curtis and the Department of Decentralisation for extending their philosophy to the housing of such important material.

"Subject areas covered include employment, education, population, transport, harbour facilities, housing and beach erosion. The records will be made available as soon as access discussions are completed with the Archives Authority of N.S.W."

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Dr. Beverly Walker, Lecturer in Psychology, has been appointed Australasian Editor of *Women's Studies*, an international quarterly published by Pergamon Press. Editor is Dale Spender, a graduate of the University of Wollongong, who subsequently obtained her Ph.D. in London, where she has been working at The London Institute of Education.

Dr. Walker returned to Wollongong last January after a visit to London for consultations with the Publishers and the Editor. She regards her appointment as Australasian Editor of the magazine as a compliment to the Women's Studies course here and a token of its recognition internationally. "I have just written a paper on Women's Studies in Australian Universities," she told *Campus News*. "Ours is the only large-scale interdisciplinary course being offered in Australia."

Dr. Walker is looking for contributions, including book reviews, from Australasia. Prospective contributors are invited to contact her with suggestions.

Women's Studies is a well presented publication, featuring good quality academic, well-researched material within a feminist frame-work.

Before producing the first issue last year Pergamon Press researched the market and found there was a strong need for such a journal.

It is available by subscription only. Inquiries should be addressed to Pergamon Press, 19 Boundary Rd., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W.

DR. JERRY RAVETZ IN WOLLONGONG



Above, Dr. Jerry Ravetz (L.) with Dr. Ron Johnston, Professor Elect of H.P.S.

Dr. Jerry Ravetz, visiting Australia as a guest lecturer at the Academy of Science Silver Jubilee celebrations in Canberra, spent a day in Wollongong at the invitation of the University's Department of History and Philosophy of Science.

Born in the U.S.A. and a naturalized British citizen since 1960, Dr. Ravetz has a worldwide 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.

Dr. Ravetz is head of the Division of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Leeds. He 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 technology, 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.

During his day at the University Dr. Ravetz held a Media Conference in the morning, conducted a seminar on 'Determining the Acceptability of Risks' in the afternoon, and a public lecture on 'The Meeting of Knowledge and Power' in the evening.

At his Media Conference, Dr. Ravetz said that the techniques of genetic manipulation could be used to produce "wonder drugs", such as insulin, that now are extremely expensive to produce. However, only half of one percent of all money invested in genetic engineering was being spent on research into the risks involved.

Future benefits, he said, must always be balanced against present risks.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS FORUM



Above, Mr. Bill Kelly, Organiser, Federated Engine Drivers' and Fireman's Association, pictured here with Liz Hilton (Educational Resources Unit), was the speaker at the first Public Questions Forum of the year. His topic was "The Attitude of the South Coast Trades and Labour Council to the Proposed Coal Loader."

Below. An interested member of the public questions Mr. Kelly.



SNIPPITS FROM HANSARD

SENATE. QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE
28 FEBRUARY 1979.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator PUPLOCK - Has the Minister for Science and the Environment seen recent Bureau of Statistics figures which indicate that spending by Australian companies on research and development fell by 18 per cent between 1973-74 and 1976-77, that is, from \$190m to \$157m, and that the number of man-years involved fell by a figure of 40 per cent? Does the Minister recognise the potentially disastrous situation which Australia could face if this trend continues? As part of the reason for this decline may be attributed to the phasing out of the Research and Development Incentive Grants scheme by the Whitlam Government, will the Minister now give some consideration to the reintroduction of some similar scheme to try to reverse this unfortunate situation?

Senator WEBSTER - I certainly did see the article. My Department had some part in getting the research carried out. Senator Puplick refers to the new Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Research and Experimental Development by Private Enterprises 1976-77*. The bulletin represents the first statistics on research and development published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It has been compiled from data basically supplied by private enterprises in respect of that particular year. The Bureau conducted this survey at the request of my Department. The data forms part of the Department's survey in comparisons of research expenditure for what will be known to honourable senators as Project Score. We have had the publication previously of some of Project Score's work. Comparable data for 1976-77 for the Commonwealth Government, State governments, higher education and the private non-profit sectors again will be published shortly by my Department. The honourable senator, having shown great interest in this matter, will find interest in that particular publication.

Senator Puplick is correct. The trend evident in the ABS statistics confirms surveys undertaken by such private organisations as the Australian Industrial Research Group and the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia. The Government has been aware of the trend and shares the honourable senator's concern that this situation should be remedied. In many ways the fall-off of private research and development expenditure is a direct result of the economic downturn of recent years. As the economy picks up and confidence returns to the private sector the Government expects that there will be some upturn in investment in the longer term activities in which research and development expenditure is a

very important part. When the Government became aware that research activity in the industrial sector was declining - I think the honourable senator had referred to the fact that it was occurring in previous years - it was prompted by a number of members of the back bench to take early steps to stem this particular trend. The Senate will recall that it was announced in July last year that an allocation of about \$24m had been made available for industrial research and development through the Industrial Research and Development Incentives Program administered by my colleague the Minister for Productivity.

In a Budget that was marked by maximum expenditure restraint in response to economic circumstances, the Government has shown its concern through this initiative and will continue to monitor the response of industry to the increased incentives through continued surveys in the IR and D activity. There are indications that there has been very good industry response to the new arrangements for the Industrial Research and Development Scheme and although it is early days yet since this was introduced, the Government's reaction to the problem appears to be bearing fruit.

WOODCUT PAINTING FOR UNION

Sydney artist, Luis Vivas, has been commissioned by the Union to create a large wood-cut painting for the wall of the bar. It depicts the little village of Ronda in southern Spain.

Born in Madrid, Luis Vivas studied art in London, Paris and Rio de Janeiro before coming to Australia in 1960, where he continued his formal studies in art at East Sydney Technical College. He held his first one-man show at the Eldorado Gallery in Sydney in 1967 and, with the encouragement of local artist, Bill Peascod, his first Wollongong show at the Ronyln Gallery in 1976.

He has been particularly interested in wood-cut paintings for the past 4 years; previously he worked in oils or acrylics on canvas.

In May Luis will hold his first Adelaide exhibition; further shows are lined up in the future for Brisbane, Melbourne and Spain.

"My work," said Luis, "is related to the predominant ideas of European art, but primarily I carry within me a depth of feeling for my country and its tradition, to which I have tried to give expression. It is because I am Spanish that I feel as I do and the political drama of Spain will appear in my paintings, even though it is not specifically propounded. I want to imbue my work with everything of Spain and, like it or not, this includes not only romantic castles, the flowers of Sevilla and the wine of Jerez, but the prisons, the agonies of revolt and the inhuman delays to progress suffered by our people for so many years.

"What interests me most is that nobility within people which has nothing to do with title or descent - that integrity of character that can be found in both aristocrat and commoner. Those with this quality are the ones who perpetuate tradition and cultivate human values."

Below. Luis Vivas with his almost completed wood-cut painting.



PATTERNS IN CRYSTALS

Below is a review by Dr. D.P. Dunne, Senior Lecturer in Metallurgy, of a recent publication by Associate Professor N.F. Kennon - *Patterns in Crystals*, published by John Wiley and Sons, 1978 (197 pages).

The tremendous growth of publications in both arts and science has been accelerated by several developments apart from advances in discovery and understanding. One of these developments is everyman's hedge against inflation - the fast-growing and ever-popular promotion paper. To qualify for this category the writing must never ascend above the level of waffle and the work must be either trivial or inconclusive. The best promotion papers appear, of course, in second-rate or abstruse journals and are preferably uncontaminated by the ravings of a referee. Another development is the proliferation of highly specialised periodicals for highly specialised people. A typical example is the significant, if narrow, "Journal of Monocular Microscopy for One-Eyed Metallographers" and another is the well known, if cryptic, "Advances in the Philosophy of Education for Educated Philosophers".

A third contribution to the literary explosion is the writing-of-a-book-phenomenon: every second Joe seems to be writing a book offering a "new" twist to an otherwise well-worn track. In the harassed reader trying to float with the book flood, the Joe-phenomenon often evokes the "not-another-(expletive)-book-on....!" reaction.

Being antagonistic towards the Joe-phenomenon, my initial reaction to "Patterns in Crystals" by N.F. Kennon (John Wiley and Sons, 1978) was "not-another-bloody-book-on-crystallography!" However, this first reaction was, I now admit, an unwarranted dismissal of a book which on reading turns out to be a genuine gap filler. No repetition of the traditional text on crystallography here, but a book written for a wider than usual cross-section of readers with an interest in the nature of crystal patterns.

The approach is based on definitions and concepts of crystallography which are expressed clearly and concisely in numbered statements throughout the book. As only elementary mathematics is invoked, the book is open to hobbyists such as lapidarists and gemmologists, as well as to college and university students interested in the conceptual basis of crystallography. For the latter group "Patterns" is really a "what-you-always-wanted-to-know-but-were-too-scared-to-ask" treatment.

All too many of the traditional texts on crystallography introduce the unfortunate reader to "self evident" concepts of symmetry and symmetry operations in 3D patterns in Chapter 1 and then bombard him with Hermann-Mauguin notation in Chapter 2. "Patterns" on the other hand starts

from a logical foundation of concepts underlying 2D patterns (Chapters 1-7) and then gradually builds up the concepts of 3D patterns (Chapters 8-17). After a treatment of macroscopic symmetry of 3D patterns, point groups of symmetry are introduced in Chapter 11. The basis of the 7 crystal systems is then discussed in terms of the types of rotational symmetries described by the point groups. Subsequent chapters treat the unit cell of a crystal, the Bravais lattice, crystal structures and space groups. The concluding sections deal with indexing of planes and directions, plane spacing calculation and the application of X-rays to crystal structure analysis. The book therefore provides a fairly complete and detailed introduction to crystallography and starts at such a basic level that the concepts are accessible to readers with little or no previous knowledge.

The clarity of the presentation is exemplary and it would be hard to find another book which makes a better attempt at overcoming the conceptual difficulties of 3D crystal pattern analysis.

MULTICULTURAL STUDIES

Officials of the University of Wollongong met during March with representatives of the Interim Council of the proposed Institute of Multicultural Affairs and the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs to discuss possibilities for a working relationship between the University's Centre for Multicultural Studies and the proposed Institute, and to provide the University with further information from which to draft a submission to the Interim Council.

Establishment of the Institute of Multicultural Affairs was one of the leading recommendations of the Galbally Review of Migrant Services which was presented to Federal Parliament in May of last year.

Professor Jerzy Zubrzycki of the Interim Council of the Institute has been a member of the Steering Committee of the University's Centre for Multicultural Studies since its inception. Other members of the Steering Committee include Dr. Paolo Totaro, Chairman of the Ethnic Affairs Commission of N.S.W., and Mr. G.W. Falkenmire, Superintendent of the Adult Migrant Education Service of N.S.W. Professor Zubrzycki was accompanied by Messrs. Hogg and Macauley of the Galbally Working Group within the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

The meeting was held in the "down-town" office of the Centre for Multicultural Studies, 3rd Floor, M.L.C. Building, Keira Street.

Professor Stephen Hill, Acting Director of the Centre, outlined the Centre's teaching and research programme, and the contacts that the University has already cultivated with local migrant communities.

Professor Zubrzycki and his colleagues then questioned the University representatives as to what needs they felt could be served by the Institute, and what would be the best arrangements for communication and research funding. The site of the proposed Institute was another important topic of discussion.

After discussion, the University's Registrar, Mr. Ron Stewart, said that he felt the Canberra representatives were aware of the valuable work being done by the Centre for Multicultural Studies, and that they viewed the Centre's activities as constituting substantial action research, and a channel through which information on multiculturalism in the Illawarra could be transmitted to the Institute of Multicultural Affairs.

The visit to Wollongong was one of a number of visits to various centres in Australia being made by the Interim Council to formulate plans for the exact working arrangements of the Institute.

PART-TIME JOURNALIST

The position of part-time journalist in the Development and Planning Office which has been in existence on a casual basis since 1977, has now been formalized.

The position, which was advertised within the University, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Peggy Tellick. An Arts graduate of Melbourne University, Peggy has spent most of her working life in Journalism and Public Relations. She was for 15 years Public Relations Manager of Fibremakers Ltd., and based in Melbourne. She came to Sydney in 1971 and opened her own Public Relations Consultancy, which she ran successfully for some years; then returned to journalism as Editor of a textile/garment trade paper, "Australian Women's Wear". When the publisher decided to base all his Editors in Melbourne she resigned and came to live in Wollongong.

Last year she attended the Creative Writing Workshop - Science Fiction, conducted by Dr. Don Diespecker, of the University's Psychology Department - with some diffidence for, as she confesses freely, her knowledge of Science is minimal. Nevertheless, last month she was awarded third prize in the Short Story Competition conducted by the Illawarra Writers Group for a story, "The Ancestress", which she wrote while participating in this workshop.

CAMPUS NEWS

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