

CAMPUS NEWS

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THREE GRADUATION CEREMONIES HELD IN MAY

Over three hundred and thirty students graduated in three ceremonies during May. The Occasional Address at the first ceremony was delivered by His Excellency, The Governor General, Sir Zelman Cowen; at the second, by Sir Hermann Black, Chancellor of The University of Sydney; at the final ceremony by Professor Peter Karmel, Chairman of the Tertiary Education Commission.

Sir Zelman expressed much interest in the University's Centre for Multicultural Studies, which for the first time is offering a postgraduate diploma in inter-cultural (migrant) education.

"There is a growing awareness of problems associated with migration and of relationships within a multi-cultural Australian community," he said. "The current thrust of social and educational policy is to support and encourage multi-culturalism. This envisages a society in which groups co-exist harmoniously, secure in their cultural diversity, and equal in their access to resources and services, to civil and political rights."

Addressing an audience mainly of Arts graduates, Professor Black referred to those subjects which are studied for a degree in Arts as "civilizational". He added: "You, as Arts graduates, can bring increasingly into the stream of Australian culture, elements of reflection, taste, innovation and vision with the proviso that you sustain each other. This University, having put its mark on your mind, you will be in a sense a custodian of its reputation but also a custodian of the civilizational qualities of an educated person."

Professor Karmel advocated an integrated policy for youth and said that schools today appeared not to be providing a significant proportion of young people with appropriate skills to operate effectively in a modern industrial society. He said that what is required is an integrated policy for youth which would provide each individual with an activity in the form of Education/Training/Work/Recreation or a combination of these directed towards facilitating the transition from youth to adulthood.

The 1979 graduation ceremonies provided the University with several notable "firsts".

* The first occasion when Honours degrees were awarded to students who had undertaken all their studies at this University.

* The first occasion at which there were graduates in Mining Engineering.

* The first occasion at which Special Admission Programme students graduated with Honours.

Two University medals were awarded this year. Recipients were Brian Arthur Kelly and Maurine Ann Gan. Brian received the degree of Bachelor of Engineering - Honours (Civil Engineering); Maurine, who already has a B.Sc. (N.S.W.) and a Dip.Ed. (N.E.), received a Bachelor of Arts - Honours.

The three ceremonies were held in The Union Hall; The University singers, conducted by David Vance, provided a delightful musical interlude in the colourful proceedings.

More pictures p. 6 & 7.



University Medal winners (above) Maurine Ann Gan. (Below) Brian Arthur Kelly, with the Chancellor Mr. Justice Hope.



Below: Graduates in Mining Engineering (l. to r.) David Paul Cameron and John William Wood, with Professor Bonamy.



PRIMARY PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

Professor Alex. M. Clarke, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Linda L. Viney, of the School of Behavioural Sciences at Macquarie University, have published a paper in the March issue of *Australian Psychologist*, under the title *The Primary Prevention of Illness; A Psychological Perspective*.

Health care systems in Australia are focused primarily on the treatment of presenting illness, they state, and much of this illness is known to be psycho-social in origin. Primary intervention, by psychologists among others, aimed at attempting to prevent such ill health therefore seems a most appropriate addition to the already existing systems.

The paper explores the concept of primary prevention, with a focus on the development of more competent coping both by people with on-going difficulties, and those who may experience difficult situations. The question of why primary prevention is not being practised more extensively is examined. Possible answers are discussed including the lack of immediate rewards it provides for professionals, its low visibility preventing adequate government funding and the lack of descriptive research results on which to base it. Examples of primary prevention from North America and Australia are discussed and in conclusion, some implications of this approach for the research and practice of Australian psychologists are considered.

The above is an outline of the general scope of the article. In commenting on current health care systems in Australia some specific points made by Professor Clarke and Dr. Viney are:-

- * Health care systems in Australia are currently oriented mainly towards the treatment of existing illnesses and of presenting injuries.

- * The costs of the health services delivered under the traditionally physician-centered systems have risen dramatically in Australia, as they have in the U.S.A., Canada and Britain.

- * This has occurred because of elements which these various systems have in common: for example, the institutionalisation of health itself.

- * There is a heavy reliance on treatment by physicians, hospital care, laboratory tests and the prescription of drugs to promote the recovery of health.

Ischaemic heart disease, respiratory diseases and lung cancer, alcoholism and motor vehicle accident traumas account for a sizeable proportion of the Australian morbidity and mortality rates, say Clarke and Viney. Many of these are to some extent the result of self-imposed risks, such as over-eating, smoking, malnutrition, poor diet, excessive alcohol intake, drug dependence, careless driving of motor vehicles, physical and social environmental hazards, such as air, noise and water pollution, crowded accommodation, and lack of knowledge about human biology. All of these factors increasingly contribute to morbidity and could be prevented by early intervention.

It seems appropriate, they claim, to implement health programmes which aim, in addition to their emphasis on secondary prevention or the treatment of existing illness, to eliminate or minimize the causes of dysfunction. That is, health programmes should also focus on primary prevention.

In the field of mental health, "primary prevention" is defined as "the attempt to lower the rate of new cases of mental disorder in the population by counteracting some of the causes before they have a chance to produce illnesses."

Primary prevention services should be available on a large scale to the victims of natural disasters. Clarke and Viney point out that the cyclone that devastated Darwin on Christmas Day 1974 had its greatest effect not simply in terms of physical injury but in the associated psychological traumas manifested in behavioural disturbances, psychosomatic symptoms and stress reactions of both adults and children. The greatest incidence of these psychological traumas was among those who were evacuated, whether they returned to Darwin later or not.

These problems of relocation, the writers claim, highlight the need for an integrated and collaborative intervention by health, education and welfare services. These three services have been for some time provided successfully under the one umbrella in the U.S.A. Hopefully, a similar amalgamation may be achieved in Australia.

COPIES OF THE FULL TEXT OF THIS ARTICLE ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING OFFICE, THE UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG (EXT. 975).

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Gary Ianziti has taken up his appointment as Lecturer in Italian, within the Department of European Languages. Dr. Ianziti, who was awarded his Ph.D. by the University of North Carolina in 1977, has already held teaching positions at the Indiana University and the University of North Carolina, in the U.S.A. and at the University of Pisa, Italy.

From 1976 to 1977 Dr. Ianziti held a Fulbright Fellowship for research in Italy and from 1977 to 1979 was a Research Fellow, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. His research interests are in the approaches to historical writing developed by the Italian humanists, particularly those associated with the court of the Sforzas in fifteenth-century Milan. This involves studying the uses of literature as a propagandist tool for shaping public opinion and conditioning men's minds - a function which in many countries today is fulfilled by the mass media. He has just completed an article on this subject which will appear in the next issue of *Rinascimento* and hopes that further work will lead to a book on the subject.

His teaching at Wollongong will concentrate on Italian literature and civilization particularly the medieval and Renaissance periods.

Mr. Luciano Ricci has also taken up duties as Lecturer in Italian and will specialize in teaching the Italian language and modern Italian Theatre.

Mr. Ricci graduated B.A. (Honours), First Class in Italian, from the University of Sydney and was tutor in Italian at the University from 1972 to 1978. His research interests concentrate on the modern Italian novel and the Theatre of the Religious, Fantastic and Fable genres. He has recently returned from a period spent in research in Italy for the compilation of an M.A. thesis on the writings of the modern Italian writer, Dino Buzzati.



We wish to redesign the masthead of Campus News, incorporating the logo shown above. Suggestions would be welcomed by The Editor, Campus News, Development and Planning Office, Administration Building.

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

Professor Quentin Gibson of the Australian National University, visited the Department of Philosophy to address its research seminar on Friday, 25th May. His topic, 'Existence', received the thorough, systematic treatment for which he is well known.

Professor Gibson advanced six theses:

1. Either something exists or it does not;
2. There are no different sorts of existence;
3. Existence does not admit of degrees;
4. Existence is not relative;
5. Existence is not a property of anything; and,
6. Only what exists can be experienced or referred to.

He produced a transcendental argument for the first four theses, claiming that their acceptance was a necessary condition of the possibility of inquiry. His paper provoked lively discussion amongst the participants in the seminar, who included two former pupils of Professor Gibson's, Dr. John Bishop (Philosophy) and Ms Kay Salleh (Sociology). There was some opposition, both from adherents to the idealism of Hegel and F.H. Bradley and from sociologists of knowledge.

Professor Gibson has been an important figure on the Australian philosophical scene for thirty years. A pupil of John Anderson's, he was foundation member of the Department of Philosophy at the Canberra University College, which subsequently became the School of General Studies of the A.N.U. He has written extensively in the philosophy of the social sciences, and maintains a consistent adherence to realism, the Humean account of causation, and the doctrine of the unity of the sciences. His book, *The Logic of Social Enquiry* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960) has become a standard work on what is now regarded as a central area of philosophical importance.

N.Z.

Mr. L.J. Splitter represented the Department of Philosophy at the New Zealand Division of the Australasian Association of Philosophy 1979 Annual Conference, held in Hamilton on May 4-9. His official contribution to the Conference was a paper entitled 'Essence, Kind and Explanation', which dealt with the problem of providing a realist basis for the classification of natural kinds in general and biological species in particular.

Approximately ten Australian Philosophers attended the conference which attracted members of Philosophy Departments throughout New Zealand.

BUSINESS FINANCE

Students in Business Finance, a core undergraduate-level subject in the Department of Accountancy's degree course for BCom majors in Accountancy, were joined by local members of the accounting profession in a recent seminar on The Capital Market.

The three hour seminar, held in the Pentagon, was led by three senior members of the merchant banking profession, including Mike Hines, state manager of the Sydney-based AMP Morgan Grenfell Limited, and Bruce McKenzie, corporate lending manager of AMP Morgan Grenfell. These two speakers discussed the borrowing and lending functions of the short term money market in Australia, in which AMP's money market subsidiaries are significant participants: AMP Discount Corporation is one of the nine authorised dealer companies which, by virtue of Reserve Bank accreditation, form the official market; AMP Morgan Grenfell, a member firm of the Accepting Houses Association of Australia, acts as a dealer in the unofficial market, as part of its broader merchant banking activities.

"The insider's perspective of the function of the money market provided useful practical insights to supplement the necessarily abstract appreciation of the functions of financial intermediaries that students obtain from textual and journal sources", commented Kent Wilson, who organized the seminar. "The success of this seminar supports the Department's view that there is a continuing role for practitioner involvement in the teaching of courses, such as Business Finance, which attempt to provide students with a framework of economic understanding that is not only theoretically rigorous, but relevant as a guideline to practical decision-making", he said.

The third speaker at the seminar was Tony Arnold-Boakes, an assistant director of the London-based Morgan Grenfell & Co. who discussed recent developments in international banking and finance. Recently arrived in Australia on a brief secondment, Tony explained the functioning of the Euro Dollar and Euro Bond markets, to which Australian companies have become increasingly attracted as sources of finance with the rise in domestic interest rates.

MATURE-AGE WOMEN STUDENTS

Ms. Sue Kelly, lecturer in psychology at Swinburne College of Technology in Melbourne, has completed a survey of 700 mature-aged women students at Melbourne State College and has found that most women say they feel more confident and more interesting since going back to study and in many cases this has revitalised their marriages.

Most of the women surveyed also said the relationship between their husband and children had improved dramatically because the father was spending more time with the children.

Ms. Kelly plans to interview the women again in 18 months and extend the study for a Ph.D. degree at Melbourne University.

The 700 women filled out a detailed questionnaire on how they were coping with their studies and home lives and 19 of the sample were selected for in-depth personal interviews. Ms. Kelly's husband, Bill Hampel, who is a lecturer in Education, interviewed the women's husbands.

The women were aged between 25 and 61 and came from a wide range of backgrounds. Most lived in a stable marital relationship.

The majority of women interviewed said, however, they had problems in trying to find time to do everything.

Ms. Kelly believes her study shows that families and educational institutions have to change a lot more to make things easier for mature age female students.

Mature age students make up a quarter of the student body at Melbourne State College and the percentage of mature students in educational institutions in Australia and overseas is steadily increasing.

(From the Age, Melbourne).

SLOPE STABILITY

Campus News has heard from Dr. Robin Chowdhury, who is currently on study leave overseas and working as Visiting Professor in the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Roorkee, India. Dr. Chowdhury wrote as follows:-

The Australian Road Research Board (ARRB) approached me in 1977 and requested that I undertake a study of slope stability related to current Australian Road Design. There was a thorough discussion of the scope of the study during our subsequent correspondence and guidelines were finalised after an officer of the Board visited me in Wollongong. The study was concerned primarily with Australian practice and how it measured up to established principles and latest conceptual and practical developments which have taken place in different countries of the world. A review of international developments was made and valuable information received from geotechnical engineers and researchers in USA, U.K., Canada etc. In Australia, all the road authorities in different states were contacted and their practices with regard to investigation, analysis and design critically reviewed. A report of the study was then prepared. This report could not be completed before I left Wollongong for U.S.A. on the first part of my study leave. However, I was able to mail the completed report to ARRB in late 1978 before the due date. On receipt of the 86 page report it was reviewed by two officers of the ARRB including their Deputy Director.

The following paragraph from a letter (to me) of Dr. M.G. Lay, Executive Director, A.R.R.B. is relevant:

'Dr. Metcalf and Mr. Morris have reviewed the report and both agree that it is a valuable contribution to the state-of-the-art on methods for improving the stability of slopes, on techniques for examining the stability of natural and cut slopes and on remedial measures for improving the stability of near failed or failed slopes'.

POLLUTION STUDIES IN PORT KEMBLA HARBOUR

Dr. Tom Grant and Mr. Peter Moran from the Department of Biology have received a \$1,900 grant from the State Pollution Control Commission to undertake pollution studies in Port Kembla Harbour.

Peter, who is a full time Ph.D. student has begun a research program, under the supervision of Dr. Grant, which is investigating the effects of pollutants on marine fouling communities. In particular the project will attempt to determine the effect of pollution on:

- the colonisation and succession of fouling communities
- the diversity of fouling organisms
- and the growth and reproduction of fouling organisms

It is hoped that the results from this project will also be of practical importance, in demonstrating that fouling animals can be used as indicators of marine pollution in other areas.

Marine fouling communities are well known to people connected with the sea, since they form the thick encrustations found on the hulls of ships, jetty pylons and other submerged structures. Animals which are commonly found in fouling communities are: barnacles, tubeworms, sponges, ascidians, bryozoans, molluscs, and hydroids. These organisms are sedentary or sessile. That is, they remain attached to a surface and are not free to move. Consequently their abundance and distribution can be readily measured, unlike other marine animals such as fish or benthic (bottom dwelling) species whose population characteristics can be hard to ascertain. Moreover fouling communities are amenable to experimental manipulation in the field. This last feature is particularly important and is the major reason why fouling organisms are being used in Peter's project on marine pollution.

The method used in this project involves the analysis of fouling communities from areas within Port Kembla Harbour that exhibit varying degrees of pollution. The fouling organisms at each site are collected using settling panels, which are 15cms square and made from sandblasted perspex (a material that provides a good settling surface). A series of panels are connected to a framework which holds the panels tightly in position. This 'settling rig' is then submerged to a depth of approximately 3m being suspended by wire rope and attached to a concrete block on the sea floor.

Once submerged, fouling organisms attach to the panels in the form of larvae, they then undergo a metamorphosis in which they change from a juvenile form to an adult. In barnacles this change can be quite complex involving as many as 6-7 different stages. When the fouling community has developed sufficiently the panels are taken up, preserved in a formalin solution, and then censused.

By removing panels from a site at different points in time the colonisation and succession of the communities can be observed. By comparing the distribution and abundance of species from different sites in the harbour it is possible to analyse the effect of pollution on these fouling communities.

As is the case with all marine studies the biggest force Peter faces in his project is the sea. Not only is the sea capable of very destructive and unpredictable events, it also causes severe corrosion problems. Consequently all the structures designed in this project must be able to withstand large amounts of force and be resistant to corrosion, as well as being practical. However bearing in mind Murphy's Law which states that if anything can go wrong it will, Peter twice weekly checks all settling panels for damage, wear or corrosion. Generally this is carried out either by SCUBA diving (depending on the visibility of the water) or by hauling the cages to the surface. The \$1,900 grant from the State Pollution Control Commission will be used to purchase a boat, outboard motor and trailer which will enable Peter to site settling panels in areas within the harbour which are free from human interference. The remaining money will be spent on buying further materials for the construction of more settling rigs.



Above: Closeup of a fouling community showing calcareous tubeworms and barnacles.

Below: Peter Moran inspecting settling panels in Port Kembla Harbour.



NEW TAXATION INCENTIVES

DONATIONS TO UNIVERSITY A TAX INCENTIVE

Staff and graduates may be interested to learn that they can benefit from donating items such as their personal libraries or works of art to the University.

The Federal Government has introduced a new scheme of taxation incentives, designed to develop Australia's cultural and historical collections.

The scheme allows the value of donations to museums, libraries, and art galleries to operate as a taxation deduction.

Apart from a few exceptions, the full market value, which is obtained by averaging two valuations, can be claimed.

It is advisable that any person interested in taking advantage of the scheme should first approach the University to discover if the article is acceptable for its collection. Further information on procedure can be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs, the Librarian or the Bursar.

Below we reprint a recent information sheet on this subject received from the National Library of Australia.

TAXATION INCENTIVES FOR GIFTS TO PUBLIC MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES & ART GALLERIES

The Department of Home Affairs has recently issued a leaflet explaining the provisions of the scheme for taxation incentives for gifts to public museums, libraries and art galleries. A committee has been set up to administer the scheme, which is on a three year trial period ending in December 1980. The Committee includes officers of the Department and representatives of art galleries, museums and libraries. The National Library has a seat on the Committee in an *ex officio* basis. At the request of the Committee the text of the explanatory leaflet is printed below. A scheme to help develop Australia's cultural and historical collections.

- Do you own items which could be suitable for the collections of a museum, library or art gallery?
- Would you like to donate items to one of these public institutions and at the same time reduce your taxable income?
- This pamphlet sets out the simple steps if you want to benefit from the scheme.

HOW TO MAKE A DONATION

1. Approach the public museum, library or art gallery of your choice and check with the Director whether the Taxation Office has confirmed that his institution is eligible to participate in the scheme.
2. Discuss your proposed donation with the Director or a responsible member of the staff and establish that the institution is prepared to accept it for its collections.
3. Ask the Director for a copy of the list of approved valuers and select any two who are registered to value the class of property you wish to donate.

4. Arrange for the valuations to be carried out by the two valuers. Each will give you a valuation certificate. Valuers may charge a fee and the payment of this is a responsibility of the donor. Some institutions may meet all or part of such fees. Discuss this with the members of the institution's staff.
5. Hand over your donation together with copies of the valuation certificates.
6. Attach the original of the valuation certificates to your income tax return and claim, as a tax deduction, the average of the valuations given. The deduction may be claimed only in respect of the financial year in which the donation was made.

POINTS FOR DONORS TO NOTE

Am I entitled to the full market value for my gift in all cases?

You may claim the full market value as a tax deduction but the Commissioner of Taxation may vary or limit the deductible amount where -

- (a) he does not consider the amount claimed fairly represents the market value of the gift at the time it was donated;
- (b) conditions attached to the gift are such as to prevent the recipient institution from having full custody, control and clear title to the property;
- (c) a person such as an artist or dealer makes a gift of property which if he had sold it the proceeds of the sale would have been assessable income. In such cases, the deduction usually will be restricted to the cost of acquiring or producing the property. It is up to the donor to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Taxation that the property was not held for commercial gain; and
- (d) the deduction claimed is greater than the amount needed to reduce to nil the assessable income of the donor for the financial year in which the gift is made.

When should I have the valuations carried out?

So that valuations reflect the true market value they must be made within a period of 30 days before or after the date on which the gift was made.

Am I required to use any particular valuers?

You are free to use any valuers you choose provided that they are registered under this scheme and are approved to value the class of property which covers your gift. We recognise that valuers for certain classes of property may not be available in Australia and, where necessary, will help arrange valuations being made overseas. Where it appears that the original valuations do not reflect the true market value of your gift, a third valuation may be called for by the Committee set up to approve valuers.

FOR DIRECTORS OF MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES AND ART GALLERIES

1. Establish with the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation in the nearest capital city that your institution is a public museum, public library or public art gallery for the Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme.
2. Send details of the authorised collection policies of your institution to the Committee on Taxation Incentives for the Arts, P.O. Box 1252, Canberra City, ACT 2601. The Committee should be advised of any subsequent variations to the policies.
3. Ensure that you have a list of registered valuers. This is available from the Committee.
4. Discuss any proposed gift with the owner and ensure that it is in accord with the collections policies of your institution before advising the owner of your ability to accept the gift for inclusion in a collection your institution maintains or is establishing.
5. Assist the donor to select two valuers and ensure that they are approved to value the item to be donated. The Committee recognizes that valuers for certain classes of property may not be available in Australia and will assist in having valuations carried out by approved valuers overseas.
6. Formally accept the donation and ensure that the valuation certificate is dated within a period of 30 days before or after the date on which the gift was made. Complete the Certificate of Donation form and send it, together with copies of the valuation certificates, to the Committee. Certificate of Donation forms are available from the Australian Government bookshops located in all capital cities.

APPROVAL OF VALUERS

Any person who believes that he or she possesses the necessary knowledge, experience and skills may apply to be a valuer. Applications are considered by the Committee on Taxation Incentives for the Arts and the Department of Home Affairs enters details of approved applicants in a register. Applicants must demonstrate that they have expertise in particular areas and provide names of referees who are qualified to comment upon that expertise.

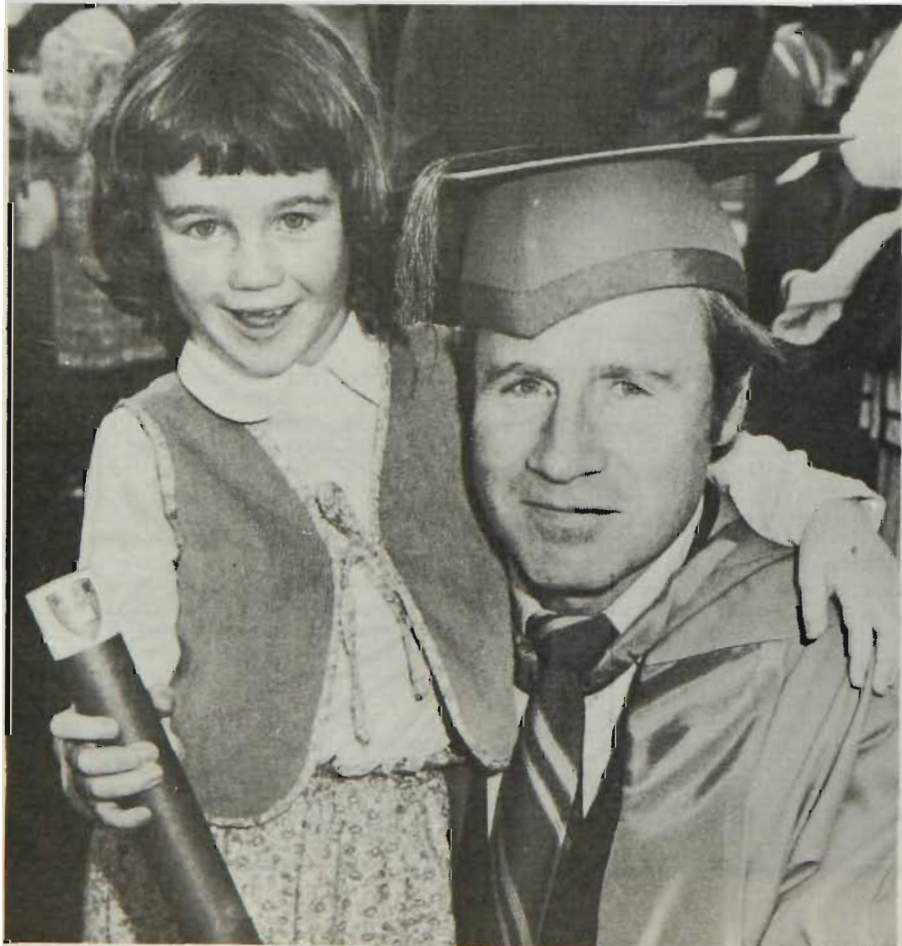
Application forms are available from the Department of Home Affairs.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in January 1978 the Committee has received notification that gifts of a total value of over \$200,000 have been made under the scheme. These have come from over 50 donors and 26 institutions have been involved. Over 160 valuers in all States of the Commonwealth, the Northern Territory and the ACT have been registered.

GRADUATE PICTURE



Above: The Governor General, Sir Zelman Cowen, delivers his Occasional Address. Below: Dr. Barry John Allen with daughter Juliet. Dr. Allen, a physicist at Lucas Heights Atomic Energy Station, received his Doctor of Philosophy degree.



Below: Special admissions student Allan Barry receives his Bachelor of Arts - Honours.



ION DAYS PARADE

How and Jill Hiddlestone, who both graduated



Above: Denis John O'Hara who graduated B.Sc. chats with his parents and Lord Mayor Frank Arkell.

Below: Miss Ethel Hayton, MBE, who presented books to the Library after the ceremony, with Dr. Edgar Beale (l.) and the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Hope.



Below: Tea and conversation on the lawn followed each graduation ceremony.



A.I.M.S.

The Australian Institute of Marine Science, located at Townsville, welcomes visiting researchers and offers not only good working facilities but also modern on-site housing.

The AIMS Visiting Investigator Program is intended to accommodate Australian and overseas-based researchers whose interests complement those of the Institute. Support can be provided in two categories:

- (a) Invitational. In cases where researchers are invited to undertake study at AIMS, the Institute will cover travel and living expenses in addition to providing general access to its facilities and support.
- (b) General. For projects not undertaken by invitation and which complement AIMS activities and objectives, the Institute will attempt to provide access to laboratory and field facilities to investigators. However, funds for travel, for direct technical assistance and for salaries cannot in general be provided. For those interested it is recommended that background details of proposed research be provided for consideration by AIMS in advance of initiatives taken to obtain other necessary support from research granting agencies. Information provided should include concise statements of:
 - (a) Research proposal background.
 - (b) Objectives and methods.
 - (c) Necessary support and timing.
 - (d) Personnel and c.v. of senior investigator.

Preliminary enquiries are welcome at any time. Specific proposals will be considered quarterly, i.e. January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15. Enquiries should be addressed to: The Director, AIMS, P.M.B. No. 3, M.S.O. Townsville, Qld. 4810.

Dr. R. Mc. C. Lilley of the Department of Biology attended a Marine Science Forum at AIMS on 5th and 6th May, 1979. Reporting on this he said: "The facilities at the Institute are largely oriented towards marine biology. However, some geological and physical oceanographical research is also in progress ... In accordance with its charter AIMS is willing to provide facilities to researchers in Marine Science from other institutions. Because the costs of conducting marine research are generally an order of magnitude higher than comparable terrestrial scientific activities, this provides a unique opportunity for Australian university scientists working in the marine-related areas."

Ross Lilley has agreed to act as "liaison officer" to AIMS on behalf of the University of Wollongong.

FACILITIES

10,000m square well-instrumented modular laboratories completed 1977. Fully equipped 13.7m and 24.4m research vessels and support craft. Research platforms in major mangroves and on extensive coral reefs. PDP 11.70 Computer. Sea Water on line in laboratories. Library - over 400 Journal Subscriptions. Lecture Theatre - Seating for 70. Projection Room. Modern on-site housing for visiting researchers.

CURRENT BASE PROGRAMS:

Tropical marine food webs.
Mangrove ecosystems and inshore productivity.
Zooplankton physiology.
Reef-building organisms and the Great Barrier Reef.
Coral Taxonomy.
Calcification in corals and coralline algae.
Reef geomorphology.
Tropical marine pollution.
Heavy metal detoxification mechanisms.
Organochlorine compounds in reef biota.

OBJECTIVES:

While developing a core of on-going research, to assist and co-operate as far as possible with others having professional interests in the Marine Sciences.

AFFILIATION:

A Statutory Authority of the Commonwealth, created through the Australian Institute of Marine Science Act of 1972 and responsible to the Minister for Science.

INTERCULTURAL STUDIES AT WOLLONGONG BY P.R. de LACEY

Intercultural studies commenced in the behavioural sciences at Wollongong University College in 1969, when the author continued studies, among Aboriginal and white children from contrasting environments, commenced at the University of New England and in New Zealand. In 1972-73, these studies were extended to include black and white children from four states in the U.S. Subsequently, when Dr. P. Rich came to work with the author as a Visiting Fellow in 1976, work was extended with research assistants, to include groups of immigrant children from six mainland European countries, with instruments that included the Wollongong Acculturation Research Instrument, developed for the purpose. The following year, at the East West Centre, a study was commenced in collaboration with researchers from several Pacific and Asian universities, together with graduate students and research assistants at U.W. comprising the local intercultural group. The culmination of the work of this group, and researchers at Macquarie University and elsewhere in Australia, is a book, **Mosaic or melting pot: cultural evolution in Australia**, published in Sydney and due to appear mid-year.

Throughout the development of these studies, educational implications have always received attention in both research and courses offered. Manifestations of this emphasis are seen in compensatory early-education programs research and development in both New South Wales and Queensland, where the author is consultant.

It is appropriate that such intercultural studies should flourish in Wollongong, in view of the composition of the population. But it is essential, as the author has previously urged, that these studies do not become confined to specifics relating to elements of the European macroculture. To maintain an adequate theoretical, and practical, perspective on intercultural issues, it is important to consider a much wider spectrum of cultures, despite some local and political pressures to do otherwise. While such a policy is fully defensible on theoretical grounds, it is also justifiable on practical grounds, since it is more than likely that our interactions with other cultures will be increasingly with Asian and Oceanic peoples. These considerations are fundamental to courses and research programs offered by the intercultural group though there are always opportunities to apply basic knowledges, understandings, and skills, once acquired, to local questions and problems.

HISTORY OF WOLLONGONG LIGHTHOUSE



Above: Tom Moore outside the Lighthouse.

Schools Liaison Officer, Tom Moore, has written a booklet on the history of the Wollongong Lighthouse (Belmore Basin), which was commissioned by the Tourist Association.

The booklet, which is well illustrated, is in fact, more than a history of the Lighthouse for it covers succinctly the history of Wollongong itself from 1815 to the present day. The growth of the city is amusingly indicated by early references to it in the press. The Colonist, in 1836, described it as "already assuming the appearance of a thriving village." In 1869 it had evidently grown to some extent for the Sydney Morning Herald called it "a picturesque little town."

The booklet concludes with a letter from the N.S.W. Director of the National Trust of Australia to the Town Clerk of the City of Wollongong, conveying official confirmation that the Belmore Basin Lighthouse has been included in the Trust's Register.

"This little structure," wrote the Director, "together with its sister at Wollongong, possesses a romantic, dream-like character against the seascape setting. The two structures contribute unique historic and artistic qualities to enrich the national heritage and at the same time signalise an important advance in the capacity of Australian craftsmen to match the metal engineering techniques of industrialised Europe."

Tom Moore devoted his spare time for several months to researching and writing this booklet which is to be used by the Tourist Association as a "giveaway" to visitors to the Lighthouse when it is open to tourists.



Above: The historic Lighthouse at Belmore Basin.

REVOLUTIONARY BRITISH SCHEME FOR EDUCATION

From Dr. Harry Beran of the University's Philosophy Department, at present on study leave overseas, comes an article recently published in the leading English newspaper, *The Guardian*, and which presents a case for a revolutionary new development in education. The article, by the paper's Education Correspondent, John Fairhall, is reproduced below.

Every citizen should be entitled to 22 years free education in order to meet the needs of a changing Britain, an Open University conference was told yesterday.

Eleven of the 22 years would be at school and the other 11 would be taken whenever the individual wanted, supported by an educational salary.

The scheme was put forward by Dr. Eric Midwinter, head of the public affairs unit of the National Consumer Council and chairman of the Advisory Centre for Education.

Dr. Midwinter gave examples of how the system would work.

After completing his compulsory schooling a man spends two of his remaining 11 years at school, with an educational salary. He then spends a further year's credit over two years part-time. At 23 he decides that he needs a one-year course connected with his job.

At 42, he finds that opportunities in his career are drying up, and spends a year on his hobby, ornithology, and then a year training for a new trade.

At 51 he decides to spend a year with his 16-year-old daughter on an archeological project. Before retirement he puts in a year on medieval history and a year on house maintenance.

He spends his last piece of free education in a year's study of comparative religion and ethics, specially programmed for older people.

Dr. Midwinter outlined the course taken by the man's wife, which included a year's study of civil engineering taken with her 16-year-old son. Her final years would be used in taking a sociology degree.

Answering criticism that such a system would be divisive, Dr. Midwinter told the conference, held in Leeds, that there was a precedent.

Roughly one in 10 post-school adults were unemployed and living on mean-tested benefits, he said. "They enjoyed, by and large, high status and material comforts. They are called university students."

To those who said that a 22-year education system would be costly, Dr. Midwinter replied that one million unemployed people were costing nearly 10 billion pounds in social security payments, Government expenditure on training, and losses in taxation. With the arrival of the micro-chip, unemployment in the eighties was now being estimated at 4 to 5 millions, he said.

SENATE ELECTIONS

Professor Geoffrey Brinson, Chairman of the Department of Metallurgy, has been re-elected as Chairman of the University's Academic Senate.

Professor Brinson was first elected Chairman in 1976. His association with the University dates from 1961 when he was appointed Senior Lecturer in Metallurgy. In January 1964 he became Associate Professor and in September 1969 was appointed to the foundation Chair of Metallurgy.

Professor Barry Leal, inaugural Professor of French at the University since 1974, and at present Chairman of the Department of European Languages, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Academic Senate, replacing Professor Lauchlan Chipman, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, who will be absent for several months during 1980 on an outside studies programme.

Professor Leal was responsible for the establishment in 1976 of the Illawarra Branch of the Alliance Française, a worldwide cultural organization, and is still President of that branch.



Above: Prof. G. Brinson



Above: Prof. R.B. Leal

GOOD NEWS FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING

"We have some news that would be of interest to school leavers who are worried by the constant talk of graduate unemployment," a university spokesman said.

"The news is that we know of no graduate in Civil Engineering from the University of Wollongong who has failed to get a rewarding job in a short space of time after graduating."

The University believes that this piece of good news can be attributed to the recognition that has been given to the Wollongong degree.

The degree is one of only three in Australia automatically accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers in London.

It also qualifies for exemption from the three sections of the Local Government Engineers examinations. The three sections are Road Engineering, Public Health Engineering and Town Planning. Most civil engineering degrees only qualify for one or two of these exemptions.

"The Civil Engineering Advisory Board ensures that industry is closely consulted about the course work requirements for our degree," said the Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering, Professor Gray, "and this helps us maintain a standard which ensures the best possible employment prospects for our graduates."

The other factor is that there is a world wide shortage of civil engineers. The developing world, especially the Middle East, South America, Africa and S.E. Asia have some huge projects underway.

"If a Civil Engineer is prepared to travel," said Professor Gray, "the world is his oyster."

FAUSA REGRETS LOW RESEARCH FUNDING

Research funding has fallen to a critically low level in Australia, the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations says.

Important research and development work has either been cut or left unfinished because of shortage of funds - the result of a four year \$400 million cost cutting exercise by the Federal Government.

FAUSA believes Australia could be heading towards a dangerous dependence on overseas technology as our own research efforts slacken.

In a letter to all Federal politicians, FAUSA President, Mr. Peter Byers, says: "Increased expenditure on research is a matter of national importance. A country which depends on imported technology relinquishes control over its own destiny..".

Mr. Byers said the shortage of funds is also affecting other government funded research areas. He said universities, semi-government bodies and private industry needed more encouragement and support for future research activity.

The letter is the start of a FAUSA campaign aimed at showing Federal politicians that research effort is vital for Australia. FAUSA has asked its 8000 members to lobby local members of parliament as pre-Budget talks come closer. Part of the campaign will be a newspaper advertising programme in major daily newspapers.

Independent and expert committees have backed FAUSA's views, including the internationally based OECD and the Australian Science and Technology Council. Most recently the Williams Committee Report on Education and Training said: "If research funds are not adequate Australia will lose to overseas universities a proportion of its ablest young graduates and become more dependent on overseas developments in science and technology".

University funds in 1979 are no greater, in real terms, than the average amounts spent in 1973-75. But since then student numbers have jumped by almost 22 per cent to 142,500 full-time enrolments.

Mr. Byers says university funding has been cut by \$400.5 million in the three

year period from 1976 to 1978, compared with the amounts recommended by the Universities Commission in May, 1975.

Internal research funding in universities comes from a steadily declining proportion left after salaries and fixed costs like power and telephone. Mr. Byers says this proportion has shrunk from 15 per cent to four per cent in recent years. It must also cover library grants, maintenance of scientific equipment and purchase of scientific supplies.

The latest available comparative figure shows that in 1973 Australia's gross expenditure on research and development as a proportion of gross domestic product was 1.2 per cent - compared with 2.1 per cent in the United Kingdom, 2.3 per cent in the United States and 2.0 per cent in West Germany.

The Tertiary Education Commission - which makes recommendations about university funding to the government - has found that money available for a research worker has dropped by almost 50 per cent in real terms between 1966 and 1976 (from \$7,380 per research worker to \$3,800). The number of Commonwealth Post-Graduate Awards has been cut from 875 in 1975 to 680 in 1979.

FAUSA is asking for increased expenditure on research for the sake of national well being as well as the continued health of our universities. It wants action on the Williams Report recommendations to restore the number of post graduate awards, to increase spending on research funding bodies including the Australian Research Grants Committee and the National Health and Medical Research Grants Committee and to increase special research grants in universities from 0.7 per cent of recurrent funds to 2.13 per cent by 1981.

The 1977-78 report of the Australian Science and Technology Council says: "The skills of the very best investigators are at present being under-utilised because their research projects are inadequately funded. Some (projects) are of such promise and excellence that they should be supported to a much greater degree than at present".

PROFESSOR SOUTHALL IN G.D.R.



Above: Prof. R. Southall

Professor Raymond Southall, Chairman of the Department of English, has recently returned from a six week visit to the German Democratic Republic, where he was the guest of the Academy of Science and the Shakespeare Association.

During his visit, he lectured at the Academy of Science, the Academy of Arts and Humboldt University in Berlin, the Shakespeare Association annual conference at Weimar, at Halle, Rostock, Greifswald and Leipzig Universities and at the Potsdam Teachers' Training College. He also spoke to meetings of trade union colleagues throughout the G.D.R.

His lecture to the Academy of Science will appear in *Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik* and that to the Shakespeare Association in the *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*. The matters discussed at trade union meetings were the subject of an interview he gave to G.D.R. radio and of an article on his visit which will appear in *Sontag*, a national weekly newspaper.

Whilst in Berlin, Professor Southall had talks with the publishers Aufbau-Verlag, regarding the proposed publication of his selected essays in German translation, and Akademie-Verlag, for whom he is to compile and edit a collection of British Marxist literary critical essays.

This was his fourth visit to the G.D.R. In 1969 and again in 1970 he and his family spent a month in Plane, Brandenburg and Berlin as guests of Humboldt University and in 1973, immediately before taking up appointment at Wollongong, he returned to the G.D.R. to teach contemporary English literature at Halle. "My family and I", he added, "have a great affection for the G.D.R. and its people."

Professor Southall also has close relations with colleagues in the Federal Republic, which he first visited in 1959 with his wife, Nina, who was a guest of the European Iron and Steel Community. He has acted as examiner for the University of Bremen and in 1977 visited Bremen to deliver two lectures on the traditional popular ballad. The text of the lectures

is appearing in the current and forthcoming issues of the German-English *jahebuch Gulliver*, which is published in West Berlin and whose editorial board he joined towards the end of 1978. An invitation to revisit Bremen upon completing his tour of the G.D.R. had reluctantly to be declined, because of a prior engagement at Potsdam.

As on previous occasions, the main theme of his various lectures and discussions was the need to recognize literary criticism as the central and organizing discipline of the age. In view of this, he was asked to advise on and contribute to the new ten year research programme in English Literature at Rostock and in Leipzig was able to advise on the use of critical exercises as a means of improving and testing reading. The Politburo has now called for more attention to be paid to literary criticism in the G.D.R. "At the teaching, research and highest political levels," Professor Southall remarked, "I believe the fundamental importance of literary criticism is now coming to be recognized in the G.D.R."

The visit was not entirely devoted to business. Professor Southall attended a performance of Brecht's *Mahagonny* at the Comic Opera in Berlin, a showing of his favourite film, *M. Hulot's Holiday*, in Weimar and joined Rostock workers in their May Day demonstration. He was provided with many opportunities to indulge his interest in urban planning, renewal and development and was conducted around the old town of Quidlenberg, in the Hartz mountains, by the town architect and spoke to the Polish team engaged in the restoration of the town's mediaeval and Renaissance dwellings.

Professor Southall expressed his thanks to his hosts throughout the G.D.R. for their warmth and hospitality, in particular Professor Robert Weimann of the Akademie der Wissenschaften, Dr. Dietzel of the Akademie der Kunste, Professor Dorothea Siegmund-Schultz of Halle, Professor Horst Hohne and Dr. Patrick Plant of Rostock, Dr. Joachim Krehayn of Greifswald, Professor Georg Seehase and Dr. Helmut Finden of Leipzig, Dr. Wolfgang Witz of Potsdam. He was especially appreciative of the cheerful and unstinting work of his two assistants, Ingrid Franz and Doris Weimann, which ensured the success of a complicated and busy tour.

Asked about any new insights his visit had given him into University teaching and research, Professor Southall replied that it had radically changed his attitude to positive teaching in the University. German students have 35 class hours per week and whilst considering this excessive he believes that it recognizes the new role which the University teacher must assume in the modern world. "The days when universities were centres of private study, reflecting the needs of a leisure class, belong to the past," he said. Teaching must ensure that students are familiar with what is known of their subject, whilst research adds to the body of knowledge. "The two activities,

though related, are distinct and should not be confused. However, success in research, as evident in publication, demonstrates that an academic knows his or her subject well enough to be able to make a contribution to it. The record of publication, therefore, should be a crucial consideration in appointments and promotions. This too," he concluded, "is a radical change of opinion on my part. My views on these matters are now very close to those of the much maligned scientists."

FELLOWSHIPS

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for the above Fellowships from young Australians working in the biomedical sciences, to enable them to undertake research in health-related fields in any biological or medical laboratory in the United States. Up to six awards will be made for periods of between six months and one year. An extension of up to one year may be considered.

ELIGIBILITY: The candidate must have obtained a doctoral degree, preferably within the last ten years, in the biomedical sciences and also have demonstrated outstanding research promise. Satisfactory arrangements must also have been made with a laboratory in the United States at which he proposes to train. Documentary evidence of acceptance by a sponsor in the United States of America must be provided.

A declaration must be obtained to the effect that a research position will be available in Australia on completion of the Fellowship.

STIPEND AND ALLOWANCES: A stipend of \$US13,000 to \$US16,600 is provided according to relevant postdoctoral experience.

Economy rate travel expenses for the Fellow (not for dependants) from home to laboratory in the United States and return will be reimbursed.

COMMENCING DATES: The Fellow may commence training at any date which he and his laboratory of choice find convenient, within twelve months of notification of award.

APPLICATIONS: Available from the Australian Academy of Science. Applications close on 31 October. Results will be announced the following April-June.

Australian applications are initially considered by a Nominating Committee appointed by the Australian Academy of Science. The awards are finally determined by the U.S. National Institutes of Health.

APPLICATIONS to the Australian Nominating Committee, Australian Academy of Science, P.O. Box 783, Canberra City, ACT 2601.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEDALS

1980 PAWSEY MEDAL

The Pawsey Medal was endowed to commemorate the unique contributions to science in Australia by the late Dr. J.L. Pawsey, FAA. The Medal was first awarded in 1967, and is normally awarded annually. Its purpose is to recognize outstanding research in experimental physics by younger scientists. Candidates must be under the age of 36 years at the closing date for nominations, and their research must have been carried out mainly in Australia.

Nominations of candidates are hereby invited and should include a sufficiently detailed *curriculum vitae* to allow an accurate assessment by the selection committee appointed by the Council of the Academy.

Nominations are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Executive Secretary,
Australian Academy of Science,
PO Box 783,
CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601.
NOMINATIONS CLOSE ON 30 SEPT-
EMBER 1979.

1980 GOTTSCHALK MEDAL

The Gottschalk Medal was endowed by the late Dr. A. Gottschalk, FAA. The Medal was first awarded in 1979, and is normally awarded annually. Its purpose is to recognize distinguished research in the medical or biological sciences by younger scientists. Candidates must be under the age of 36 years (and not Fellows of the Academy) at the closing date for nominations, and their research must have been carried out mainly in Australia.

Nominations of candidates are hereby invited and should include a sufficiently detailed *curriculum vitae* to allow an accurate assessment by the selection committee appointed by the Council of the Academy.

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PO Box 783,
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GRANTS CUTS

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor L.M. Birt, has warned of possible dangers for the University in Wollongong if there were cuts in the Government's grants in capital and equipment items for the University. At a recent meeting with the media he said "If implemented, these cuts will restrict our ability to properly develop some of the activities we have embarked on since the creation of the University in 1975, for example in multicultural studies, computing and languages. Existing activities also are likely to be affected because of overcrowding and deterioration of equipment.

"The University's technological resources will not be capable of effective use because these operations cannot be maintained without proper equipment. This applies particularly in geology, mining, metallurgy, engineering and the sciences. Consequently, the University's ability to serve the industrial needs of the region and Australia generally will be impeded.

"Much of our equipment and building space is old and obsolete and increasing break-downs in equipment make the maintenance of the University's normal teaching and research programmes precarious. This situation is bound to worsen if equipment and building grants are cut.

"Makeshift buildings and building space and equipment are inefficient and divert staff time from teaching and research, resulting in a general weakening of the University's total programme.

"We are in a particularly vulnerable state because of our newness and under-resourcing in terms of equipment and buildings which the T.E.C. has recognised in the past in its recommendations for special equipment grants and priority buildings. There are levels below which a University cannot properly operate, and our concern is that we are moving closer to that situation.

"We are particularly concerned at the possibility of interruption to the building of Science II, which will reduce the effectiveness of our programmes in computing, geology, mathematics and biology. Again, these are programmes of direct relevance to the industrial activities in the region.

"So far as Universities generally are concerned there will be a continued build-up in the back-log of capital needs which must reduce the efficiency of the University system at a time when it is being urged by the Government to improve its efficiency. And for Universities generally cut-backs in equipment will reduce research activities with potentially damaging effects on industrial competitiveness."

SNIPPETS

FROM

HANSARD

Question Upon Notice 3 May 1979

Accountancy (Question No. 3448)

Mr. Willis asked the Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs, upon notice, on 21 March 1979:

(1) Is there an inadequate supply of accountants in Australia.

(2) If so, what action is being taken to increase the supply of accountants.

Mr. Viner - The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) The supply of accountants in Australia varies according to the level of experience involved. According to occupational surveys conducted by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs there is presently a slight oversupply of inexperienced new accountancy graduates. On the other hand there is a moderate undersupply of accountants with 3 or more years experience. Because of the introduction of new courses and the expansion of existing ones the supply of new graduates in accounting is expected to expand over the next 2-3 years.

Question without Notice 3 May 1979

Part Time Work For Students

Senator Walters - Has the Minister for Education seen the Press report that the Australian Union of Students has launched a national appeal for part time work for students? Does the Minister agree that this initiative should be widely supported by business and industry throughout Australia?

Senator Carrick - I have not seen that published statement. However, accepting that what Senator Walters says is a true reflection of the statement, I would commend any appeal to employers to allow students to undertake sufficient part time work to enable them to sustain themselves, particularly as a supplement either to their family incomes or to their Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme allowances. I think that that would be a very good thing indeed.

CAMPUS NEWS

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