THE UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG
CAMPUS NEWS

VOL. 5. NO. 9. OCTOBER 26, 1979.

BARBADOS SUGAR INDUSTRY STUDIED

Recently returned from Barbados is Dr. Andrew McGregor, of the University's Department of Economics. Dr. McGregor was invited by the Government of Barbados to head an interdisciplinary team to inquire into the country's sugar industry. The study was primarily concerned with the problems of harvest mechanisation and alternative land use. The report has been forwarded to the Director of Finance and Planning in Barbados and Dr. McGregor will return there in October for a further eight months to co-ordinate some of the activities expected to arise from the report.

Sugar manufacturing is associated with Barbados to a far greater extent than with any other "sugar island" of the Caribbean, said Dr. McGregor. Historically the island's contribution to the world sugar industry, both in terms of technological innovation and output, has been quite out of proportion to its size. Even at today's output level, far below that of the peak of the 1960's, Barbados still produces about one ton of sugar per acre of national territory and nearly half a ton per inhabitant.

The study undertaken by the team, he said was commissioned during a time of major change in the Barbadian sugar industry as sugar cane production on the island is in the midst of the transition from manual to mechanical harvesting. At the same time the decline in the area devoted to cane and in yields per land unit during the past decade have raised questions concerning the allocation of land. These developments have intensified the felt need for a reform of institutions to reflect the greater demands made on government/industry relations.

There is, said Dr. McGregor, a move throughout the West Indies to diversify out of sugar cane production, but suitable alternatives are not easy to find. Barbados, for example, is admirably suited to sugar cane and alternatives are not always as good as they seem at first consideration. The main alternative that has been suggested is vegetable growing, but there is only a small domestic market and export potential is limited.

Contd. P. 6.

Above: Complex Australian Harvester in background, section of simpler Barbados system in foreground. Below: Woman loading hand-cut cane.

PHILOSOPHERS HAVE WIDE AND VARIED INTERESTS

According to Professor Lauchlan Chipman, Philosophy is the study of those problems which cannot be solved by the methods of observation, experiment and simple calculation, and for which the primary method of attack is through the exploration of implications and the study of implication itself.

Lauchlan Chipman, the University of Wollongong's Foundation Professor of Philosophy, took up his appointment in 1975,having previously been Senior Lecturer in Philosophy at Melbourne University. He holds, among other degrees, a Bachelor of Laws degree from Melbourne and a Doctorate of Philosophy from Oxford.

At Melbourne he was awarded the Hastie Exhibition (Philosophy) in 1963 and the next year a Commonwealth Postgraduate Award. In 1965 he received a Commonwealth U.K. Award - a travelling scholarship which took him to Oxford, where, in 1967 he obtained first place in B. Phil. and the University College Governing Body Special Prize.

Returning to Melbourne he took up the study of law and in 1973 was awarded the Hearn Exhibition (Jurisprudence). However, despite unusually wide and varied interests, not to mention an inexhaustible geyser of pertinent ideas on any topic that may arise, philosophy is clearly his prime and overriding academic love. He never practised Law and Philosophy must have forgiven his brief infidelity for his happy absorption with his original love is obvious to all.

Professor Chipman sees the immediate purposes of philosophy in the University as:-

- Enabling students to uncover and critically examine assumptions implicit in the religious, moral and political doctrines which they have encountered in the home, the school, and society at large;
- training students in rigorous thinking, to enable them to combat dogmatism and prejudice, in themselves and in others;
- complementing the University's scientific work by examining fundamental questions which do not admit of scientific treatment, and adding to its literary work by investigating the truth or falsity - and not just the literary values - of the various ideas, doctrines, and world pictures, which are part of our cultural heritage.

Thus philosophy students receive training that will enable them to deal effectively with any problems in career or private life, that they may encounter. Of the 200 students enrolled in Philosophy at Wollongong - about 60 E.F.T. S. - most do one or two years only. This is perhaps an unfortunate by-product of the lack of appreciation on the part of Australian employers of the value of Philosophy as a discipline. This does not pertain overseas; in the U.K., for example, a person with a good Honours degree in Philosophy is sought after by Industry and the Civil Service, for it is realized that such a person must have an admirably trained mind and be accustomed to analysing and solving problems. Employers realize that subsequent job training, whatever its nature, can be assimilated easily and effectively by such a mind. This is an opinion which Lauchlan Chipman hopes to foster in Australian employers.

"Philosophy is the oldest discipline," he points out. "Most others are spin offs. Philosophy deals with fundamental problems; when something becomes capable of being treated experimentally it ceases to be philosophy. For instance, Physics, when in its infancy as a science, was called 'Natural Philosophy.' Psychology was formerly regarded as a branch of Philosophy and some people still think that its setting up as a science in its own right has been premature."

The practical value of Philosophy has, he feels, been pithily summed up by David Hume, the 18th century Scottish philosopher, when he said: "Philosophy won't train people for any particular position in life - but a lawyer will be a better lawyer, and a general will be a better general, for having learned to think rigorously."

Various branches of Philosophy inevitably impinge on other disciplines; pure Mathematics, for instance, has a close affinity with Logic. It was, in fact, the high reputation which the University of Wollongong enjoys in the field of Pure Mathematics that strongly influenced Lauchlan Chipman's decision to come to this University as Foundation Professor of Philosophy.

Wollongong has not disappointed him. He is delighted with his staff. When we were building up this Department, he recalls gleefully, "it was a buyer's market for academics. Wollongong was able to attract the best."

Background and interests of staff are varied. Dr. Harry Beran, currently on overseas study leave, is a specialist in political theory and before adopting Philosophy as his life work had been an executive with a major international corporation.

Laurence Splitter came to the Department with a distinguished academic record. A Rhodes Scholar, he had a double first class honours degree from Monash University, in Mathematics and Philosophy, and had spent some years at Oxford - to which University he will soon be submitting his thesis for a Doctorate of Philosophy. Originally his main interest was in Logic, but he is now expanding into the areas of Philosophy of language and metaphysics and developing a special interest in the philosophy of biology.

This has been perhaps a natural progression. At Monash he was concerned in particular with the logic of identity and from this went on to the consideration of natural kinds," e.g. Are the natural kinds (of creatures and substances) objectively real or conventional and fictional? Are the various species as classified by biologists "natural or conventional?" To further his work in this area he has in the last couple of years, learned a considerable amount of biology. His doctoral thesis for Oxford is entitled; "Natural Kinds - Essence and Identity."

Laurence Splitter is an enthusiast for the founding father of Philosophy - Aristotle. "I'm beginning to realize how absolutely fundamental Aristotle is to Philosophy today. Doctrines and theories keep coming up nowadays that are just the working out of ideas that Aristotle and Plato had; despite the limited scientific knowledge of their times they managed in many cases to come up with the right conceptual ideas."

The great German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, also has a strong influence on his work and he regards it as a privilege to have worked in Oxford with Professor Sir Peter Strawson, the distinguished metaphysician in the Kantian tradition.

Looking to the future, he can see his interest in the Philosophy of Education becoming stronger. "You shouldn't have to ask," he says firmly, "what is the use of this kind of study. It's an inappropriate question. Education is an end in itself. It should be part of one's enjoyment of life."

He agrees that one role of the Philosophy Department in any University is to function as a sort of "watchdog"....supporting all Departments in their efforts always to produce clear arguments and rational behaviour.

He would like to see Logic introduced into schools curricula - the training it offers in clear thinking is at least as direct as that offered by the teaching of, say, Latin. He is impressed that Queensland schools have been teaching Logic since 1919.

Apart from Philosophy, Laurence Splitter's great love is Music, he is Cantor at a Sydney Synagogue and is a member of the University Singers.

Dr. John Bishop graduated from the A.N.U. in 1972 with a B.A. (Hons) and a University Medal. He then went to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he read for the Ph. D., returning to Australia in 1976 to take up an appointment as Tutor, and, later, Senior Tutor in Philosophy at Monash University. In February, 1979 he came to Wollongong as Lecturer in the Philosophy Department.

His special interests include Epistemology and Methodology, the Philosophy of Mind, and the Philosophy of Religion. Epistemology concerns the critical evaluation of assumptions underlying disciplined inquiry: At the centre of John Bishop's interests is a concern with the question of the unity of scientific method. Is there a single 'correct way' to search for knowledge, no matter what subject you are researching? Are the criteria for acceptable explanation uniform, or are there different criteria for historians from the ones that apply to physicists; one methodology for a chemist, and another again for a sociologist, and so on? The fundamental importance of these questions emerges when we reflect on the fact that scientists quite often disagree on important and practical issues - for example, on the utility of Vitamin C to control the common cold, or on whether 2,4,5,T causes birth defects. To decide who is right (if anyone is!) we need to have a grasp of the conditions under which a claim to knowledge is justified.

John Bishop's research broadly concerns the question whether the behaviour of persons stands in need of different explanatory criteria from the behaviour of the rest of the natural world. This raises the question of the criteria for counting a being as a person, and, at this stage of the interview, he startles the interviewer by suggesting that technology might someday produce computers of such sophistication that one would have to consider giving them the vote - but he is kind enough to chuckle when he says it. Recently, he has been concerned with the question of the relation between being a person and having a language. His paper entitled 'More Thought on Thought and Talk' is to appear in the British journal Mind in January 1980, and he has others on the same general subject in preparation.

To date, John Bishop has done little teaching at Wollongong in the philosophy of religion, but he is looking forward to giving a course for the W.E.A. which will consider attempts to prove and disprove the existence of God and the success or otherwise of the project of natural theology.

As a practical contribution to debate on questions of scientific methodology, John Bishop has been involved in organising informal seminars amongst his colleagues in the sciences, in history, and in the social sciences, to discuss comparative methodology. He is delighted that in 1980 this University will offer for the first time a course at 400-level in Epistemology and Comparative Methodology, open not only to philosophy students, but to students in all displines.

Ms Barbara Davidson, who joined the Department in 1977, graduated M.A. from La Trobe University, where she specialized in Modal logic. She is currently working on a thesis on The Philosophy of Probability for her degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The thesis is an investigation of the number of fundamentally different probability concepts used in describing the nature of, and our beliefs about the world, the nature of these concepts and the relationships holding between them. "My special area of interest," she says, "is epistemology and the philosophy of science, with an interest also in formal and philosophical logic."

Modern scientific developments have had a great impact on the philosophy of science; they have not only introduced new problems, but also have raised new aspects of old problems. Developments in computer technology have given rise to new research programs in formal logic, as well as raising many interesting questions relating to other areas in philosophy, e.g., the philosophy of mind.

New scientific theories have also affected the major trends of thought in philosophy of science. "for example," says Ms. Davidson, "the development of quantum mechanics in physics, and the corresponding indeterminacy principle, has pointed to the need for a radically different analysis of the concept of physical probability. In fact it appears that there may be two fundamentally different physical probability concepts - one concerning microscopic phenomena which are taken to behave indeterministically and the other concerning phenomena involving macroscopic entitles which behave deterministically."

Recently she has been involved with the development of the subject, Clear Thinking and Arguments. "We need all be concerned with the way that we, and others, reason" she says. "In general, we aim to heighten students' awareness of the reasoning processes they and others use and to develop their ability to critically evaluate their own beliefs and the beliefs of others."

In 1974 Ms. Suzanne Uniacke graduated B.A. with first class honours from La Trobe University and also received the D.M.Myers University Medal. She became a tutor at that University, then Senior Tutor. In 1974 she (like Barbara Davidson in the same year) was granted a Commonwealth Postgraduate Award. In 1976 she was offered a Gowrie Scholarship, which would have taken her to Oxford, but did not accept this, taking up instead the offer of a Lectureship in Philosophy at Wollongong.

Her broad fields of interest are Moral Philosophy (Ethics and Social Philosophy); within that very wide area her particular research studies concern (a) Privacy, and (b) Responsibility.

Her B.A. thesis was written on Privacy and The Right to Privacy and her paper on this theme was published in the Bulletin of The Australian Society For Legal Philosophy and in The Proceedings of the Russellian Society (The Journal of the Sydney University Philosophy Department.)

This paper attracted the attention of Mr. Justice Kirby, who asked her to submit it to The Privacy Commission, which she did, subsequently participating in a Seminar with members of that Commission and members of the Society for Legal Philosophy. She further advised the Commission on other Australian philosophers who were particularly qualified to assist its work.

Currently Suzanne is exploring the question of Responsibility, and this is the topic of her M.A. thesis, on which she is currently working. She is considering such questions as:-

* Moral responsibility and the conditions of responsibility for both actions and the consequences of actions;
* How moral responsibility differs from legal responsibility and causal responsibility;
* what sorts of evaluative and moral judgements, if any are basic to judgements on moral responsibility;
* the relationship between ascribing moral responsibility and making moral judgements about the agent - i.e. praiseworthiness and blameworthiness.

Suzanne still finds time and enthusiasm to devote to a number of hobbies, such as experimental cooking, herbs, listening to blues music and restoring old furniture. She is also interested in antique jewellery and glass, and single malt Scotch whisky.

Dr. Jim McKenzie specializes in Logic. In 1968 he graduated B.A. (Hons.) in Philosophy from Monash University, later proceeding to obtain his M.A. and then the degree of Ph. D., his doctoral thesis being on Formal Logic and Dialogue. He then went to the Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education, at Rockhampton, where he taught philosophy to trainee primary school teachers, the Institute having unusually advanced ideas on teacher training. He left Capricornia to take up his post as Senior Tutor in Philosophy at Wollongong.

The title of his doctoral thesis is significant of his personal approach to his chosen discipline. It is perhaps an over-simplification to say that he aims to "humanize" Logic. His approach is best explained in his own words: "Logic traditionally is the study of argument, of attempts to prove things, and this has come to be taken as a sequence of formulae on a piece of paper, as in a Maths text book. The language is simplified into a very simple mathematical-type language, but more ominously the people are simplified out; there is no mention of who is producing the argument, or of whom he is trying to convince contd. p. 4.

Contd. from P.3

"Surely Argument is used in an attempt to convince another person, but there is nothing in Logic, as it is practised today, which involves persons. It started to get this way half through Aristotle's career, but his early writings deal with arguments between pairs of people, either for sheer sport, or to settle legal or political debates. Much the same as with Plato's dialogues.

"There are various outstanding problems in formal Logic which can be solved by returning to this wider context, in which there are PEOPLE.

"I want to bring logic systems back to the early Aristotlean method and I hope to show that some logical systems are less adequate than systems set in a context of two people debating. Of course, the argument still has to be stated as formally and mathematically as in more orthodox systems."

A paper of his on this theme was published in the U.S. Journal of Philosophical Logic. It contained some criticism of the approach of two Canadian Philosophers, J. Woods and D. Walton, who have subsequently reposted in another U.S. based journal, Nous. As philosophical journals tend to be of a very international nature, debate on the subject has probablv only begun.

Apart from Aristotle, Jim McKenzie considers that the two philosophers who have most influenced his thinking are Imre Lakatos, recently deceased, the Hungarian-born philosopher who did most of his important work in England, and the 13th century English philosopher, William of Sherwood - both distinguished writers and interested in dialogue.

Of the latter, Jim says: "There is no evidence to prove that William of Sherwood was an associate of Robin Hood of the same address - on the other hand there is none to prove that he wasn't." He chooses to think he was.

Like his colleagues, Jim has a variety of outside interests, notably Rock Music and Science Fiction. He has also contributed book reviews and other feature articles of a general nature to Nation Review.

With a Department staffed by men and women who are both achievers and enthusiasts, Lauchlan Chipman is determined that Philosophy graduates from the University of Wollongong will have a degree respected by any University in the world. In order to buttress the high standard demanded by himself and his staff he has adopted the unusual practice of having all examination papers in new subjects in their first years and some final year papers, including all dissertations, marked independently by philosophers from other Universities.

Currently the Philosophy Department is housed in somewhat cramped quarters in what is humbly known as The Hut. Remembering Diogenes, who made a lasting international reputation for himself from an even more modest address, they don't complain. But they will not complain either when they are moved next February into the more spacious quarters being prepared for them in the new north wing of the Social Science Building.

Above: (l to r) Prof. L. Chipman, Ms. Barbara Davidson, Dr. John Bishop, Ms. Suzanne Uniacke, Mrs. Anne Morton, (Secretary), Mr. Laurance Splitter, Dr. Jim McKenzie.

See Also P.8.

AVCC CONSIDERS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee has asked a federal parliamentary committee to consider whether the Government should increase its financial support for Australian university involvement in technical co-operation programs with the ASEAN countries.

At present most university involvement in this work is through the Australian-Asian Universities Co-operation Scheme (the AAUCS) but individual universities have also established close contact with some Asian universities.

✻✻ ✻✻

The AVCC recently told the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence that Australian universities' associations with ASEAN countries were a substantial and integral part of a wider pattern of academic relationships.

It suggested that for some years to come, it seemed likely that developmental assistance to universities in some neighbouring countries would be needed but the character of relationships will gradually change from 'aid' to co-operative academic links as those universities mature.

The AVCC also said that there were largely untapped Australian academic resources which could be gainfully used in response to requests for developmental assistance from neighbouring countries in higher education.

These points were made in a submission prepared by the AVCC for an inquiry being undertaken by the Senate Committee into Australia and ASEAN.

The main purpose of the submission was to point out the links which already exist between universities, the government and Asian universities. It showed that the AVCC and Australian universities were associated with Government - through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) in conveying advice and assistance to the member countries of ASEAN.

The principal instrument of association was the Australian-Asian Universities co-operation Scheme (AAUCS), but the universities also participated directly in other developmental programmes conducted by ADAB (e.g. the Colombo Plan) on a substantial scale.

A second association was through the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Education by advising on, and participating in, the exchange of people, knowledge and ideas under programmes derived from cultural agreements.

In September 1978, the AVCC established an International Relations Committee (IRC) whose function it was to report and advise the AVCC on those aspects of Australian universities relations with institutions and organizations overseas which were not comprehended by the development assistance programmes of AAUCS.

Outside the official aid and cultural-relations programmes the AVCC and universities conducted relations with overseas universities and learned bodies in many countries, including ASEAN, through direct inter-institutional links.

They also participated in activities of the United Nations and affiliated agencies, private foundations and trusts and foreign governments. Much of this collaboration was concerned with developmental projects in or for the ASEAN countries and it complemented relationships established through AAUCS official aid programmes.

A Third function was to provide educational advice and facilities for private students from ASEAN (and other) countries, a function which also complemented the contribution of universities towards training students sponsored by overseas governments under the Australian Education and Training Programme of ADAB.

The submission said that the 1979-80 programme of the AAUCS provided for assistance to seven southeast Asian universities - four in Indonesia, two in Singapore and one in Malaysia. The programme of secondments, visiting assignments, training courses, study leave awards, postgraduate fellowships and other awards tenable in Australia, was likely to take 100 Australian academic and other staff to southeast Asia and bring up to 40 Asians to Australia, in addition to the 43 who already held AAUCS fellowships here.

In Malaysia and Singapore, and at Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, Australian staff would continue to support and influence the character of the local universities' own development programmes. At Hasanuddin, Udayana and Brawijaya Universities (known as the HUB universities) in Indonesia, AAUCS was continuing the special, rolling programme of staff training which was reviewed annually by the AAUCS—HUB conference.

Established and projected (to 1982) AAUCS programmes provided for advisory, training and research activities, support services and supply, to associated overseas universities in the following disciplines:-

Indonesia

- Plant and animal production
- Agricultural Economics
- Science basic to an agricultural educatior
- Food Science and Technology
- Population Studies
- English as a Foreign Language
- Library Services and Publications
- Technical Services

Malaysia (Faculty development at Universiti Pertanian Malaysia)

- Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Science and Environmental Studies
- Resource Economics and Agribusiness
- Food Science and Technology (Projected)
- Fisheries and Marine Science (Projected)
- English as a Foreign Language (Projected)

Singapore

- Commercial studies

The submission said, "It is clear from discussions with ADAB and Indonesian government officials that the latter regard the AAUCS as being distinct from and additional to the official bilateral aid programme; and that, as the levels and breadth of AAUCS activities and costs grow, closer ties between the two programmes is desirable."

"The fundamental question is whether the Australian government and universities are content to allow a demand on resources to expand gradually within the framework of rolling, triennial planning or whether, once the pattern has changed from short-term to long-term inputs, projects should be individually planned within, and separately financed from, the normal bilateral aid programme."

The report said, "The emphasis in AAUCS programs has been in disciplines related to food production and population studies."

"Within the Australian universities community, there is a considerable pool of well qualified specialists in other fields such as medicine, engineering and the social sciences."

"There is a strong case for tapping this resource and the best way to achieve this may be to develop AAUCS's liaison and advisory functions in full co-operation with ADAB in those aspects of the bilateral aid programme relevant to higher education."

Barbados - Contd. From P.1.

The most promising area of diversification was found to lie in alternative uses for sugar cane, in particular cane fibre for board manufacture and cane based live stock feeding systems.

The study team was impressed by the indigenous mechanical harvesting system designed in Barbados, which Dr. McGregor described as a very interesting effort to deal with environmental conditions found in many parts of the world. This is an intermediate-technology system suited to the present stage of transition. It is not as technically complex as the system of harvesting developed in Australia and it also allows for the gradual phasing out of labour, an important consideration to a nation with high unemployment.

Right: Smallholder delivering cane.

UNION DINNER

Right: The Hon. Paul Landa, M.L.C., guest speaker at this year's Union Dinner for a record 250 people.

CAMERA ON CAMPUS

Left: From Top.

1. The understatement of the year? Our camera shows Mt. Keira as the biggest speed hump in existence.

2. Spring sunshine attracts students to the balcony and lawns around the Union.

3. Snapped during Newcastle v Wollongong Intervarsity cricket. Newcastle won.

PHILOSOPHY - STOP PRESS

FIRST HIGHER DEGREE IN PHILOSOPHY

The University of Wollongong has awarded its first Master of Arts degree in Philosophy. Mr. Lindsay Porter, formerly a resident tutor in International House and part-time tutor in the Philosophy Department, was awarded the MA for his thesis on Kemp Smith's account of Kant's transcendental deduction of the categories. Mr. Porter came to Wollongong from the University of Melbourne, where he obtained First Class Honours, first place, and the Hastie Exhibition in the Honours School of Philosophy. He held a Commonwealth Postgraduate Award while at Wollongong.

Mr.Porter is now a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Newcastle, where he is conducting research into the German philosopher Hegel. He is also continuing to pursue his interests in music, German culture, and steam trains.

Of the twelve postgraduate students in Philosophy presently at the University of Wollongong, eight are graduates from other universities. Departmental Chairman Professor Lauchlan Chipman stressed that it was important that the University of Wollongong attracted graduates from other universities and indicated that it was his policy to encourage Wollongong's Philosophy graduates to proceed to other good Philosophy departments wherever possible. This would hasten the circulation of new ideas, and discourage the 'in-breeding' which Professor Chipman believes is a disturbing characteristic of some of Australia's older Philosophy departments. At present Wollongong's Philosophy postgraduates include graduates from Melbourne, Sydney, N.S.W., and Macquarie Universities in Australia, and Fordham University N.Y.

****

HONORARY POST

Philosophy Professor Lauchlan Chipman has been appointed an Honorary Associate in the Department of Traditional and Modern Philosophy of the University of Sydney. The appointment was made by the Senate of the University of Sydney on the recommendation of its Academic Board, and was announced on September 11th.

Professor Chipman is responsible for a limited amount of Ph.D. supervision for the Sydney University Department of Traditional and Modern Philosophy in the area of philosophy of Law.

PHILOSOPHY CONFERENCE

A large delegation of staff and students from the University of Wollongong attended the annual national conference of the Australasian Association for Philosophy, held at the University of Melbourne from August 26th to September 1st, 1979.

Two Wollongong staff members, Dr. John Bishop and Dr. Jim Mackenzie, were among those to deliver papers. Their respective subjects were 'Some Lingering Doubts about Reasons and Causes' and 'Begging the Question.' Other staff present were Lauchlan Chipman, Barbara Davidson, Laurance Splitter, and Suzanne Uniacke from the Department of Philosophy and John Forge and Gary Price from the H.P.S. Department. This was the largest representation from any university outside Melbourne.

A conference highlight was an address on 'Causal Explanation' by the eminent Princeton philosopher David Lewis, who visited the University of Wollongong earlier this session.

Next year's conference will be held in Sydney. Professor David Armstrong has been appointed convenor and Associate Professor Keith Campbell of the Department of Traditional and Modern Philosophy, University of Sydney has been elected President of the Australasian Association of Philosophy for 1979-1980.

* * *

VISITING PHILOSOPHER

Professor H. J. McCloskey of La Trobe University has been appointed the first Visiting Professor in the University of Wollongong Philosophy Department.

One of Australia's most distinguished philosophers, Professor McCloskey is a graduate of and formerly a Reader in the University of Melbourne. He was recently awarded a D. Litt. by that university in recognition of the high quality of his very many publications. Professor McCloskey's three original books are all used as texts or references in this university. His God and Evil is an attempt to show that Christians have failed to meet the traditional atheist objection that God's existence is incompatible with pain and suffering, and is used in Religious Studies. Professor McCloskey's Meta-Ethics and Normative Ethics has been used for several years in the Ethics course, while his commentary on John Stuart Mill is well known to Philosophy 103 students.

During his visit to Wollongong Professor McCloskey gave seminars on Environmental Ethics and (with Professor Lauchlan Chipman) Conscience and the Law.

AUSTRALIAN CULTURE

AUSTRALIAN CULTURE

Is it feasible to construct a history of Australian culture? This was the theme of a special conference organized by the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the History of Ideas Unit of the Australian National University, at John XXIII College in Canberra on the 15th and 16th of September.

Australian poet A. D. Hope was the keynote speaker, the other speakers being Dr. F. B. Smith (historical perspective) Mr. C. Wallace-Crabbe (literary perspective) and Professor Lauchlan Chipman (philosophical perspective). Professors B. W. Smith, M. O. Roe, J. A. Colmer, and K. K. Campbell chaired the sessions on the first day, while the second day was devoted to discussing the practicalities of the project. Professor Chipman will be presenting a revised version of his paper to a University of Wollongong seminar early next year.

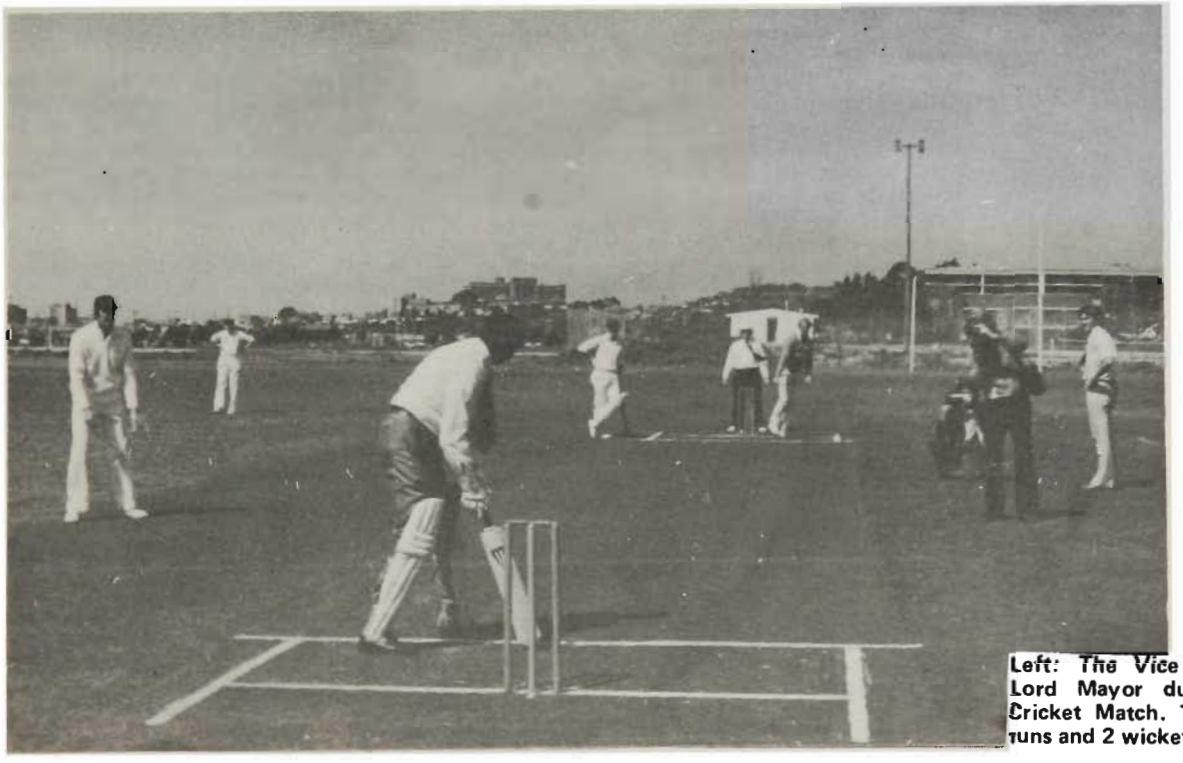
STUDENT FROM DENMARK

Soren Ivarsson of Denmark is gaining his first University experience at Wollongong. Soren, 18, has come here under the Rotary Exchange Plan and is studying H.P.S. He will be in Australia for one year, after which he plans to go to the University of Copenhagen where he will study History and Physics with a view to becoming a secondary school teacher. His excellent English was learned during his years at Secondary School in Copenhagen.

UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL

In connection with the preparation of recommendations to be made by the Tertiary Education Commission for the 1982-84 Triennium, members of the Universities Council will visit the University of Wollongong on Monday 26th May and Tuesday 27th May, 1980. This visit will fall within a programme of visits to all Australian universities to be made by the Council throughout the months of April to September, 1980.

Left: Former Prime Minister, Mr. Gough Whitlam addresses an overflowing audience in The Union Hall, as he delivers the first of the R.F.X. Connor Memorial Lectures. Mr. Whitlam chose as his subject, "The Connor Legacy." The University's Historical Society, which organised this event, is having the full text of the address printed and it will be available for sale.



Left: The Vice Chancellor bowls to the Lord Mayor during the Town v Gown Cricket Match. The Town won by fifteen runs and 2 wickets.

NOTES FROM H.P.S.

Professor Ron Johnston has been appointed to the National Committee for History and Philosophy of Science of the Australian Academy of Science, and has also been elected a Vice-President of AAHPS^3.

'Directing Technology' is the title of a recently published book by Ron Johnston and his former colleague at Manchester, Phil Gummett.

The direction of technology to socially useful ends has become one of the major preoccupations of the day throughout the world. Governments, business firms and others have become anxious to promote new technologies and have developed various methods of doing so. But governments and citizens, individually and collectively, have also become concerned to regulate the undesirable side-effects of some technologies or even to ban their use altogether.

This book addresses these problems through thirteen original studies of policy options and decision-making processes in the promotion and control of technology. Examples are taken from Western Europe, Canada and the United States and nuclear power, aviation and motor vehicles are among the industries from which examples are taken.

In Part Two, under the heading 'The Control of Technology', the use of regulatory mechanisms is discussed in relation to motor vehicles in the USA and pesticides and recombinant genetics in the UK. Other subjects discussed are the control of the environmental impact of technology, technology assessment, the role of legislatures in the control of technology and the political theories which underpin attempts to direct technology.

At the Jubilee ANZAAS Congress to be held in Adelaide from May 12-16, 1980, there will be a new section entitled:

History, Philosophy and Sociology of Science

Four symposia are planned, under the titles 'The Professionalisation of Science in Australia', 'The Interface Between Science and Politics', 'The Social Construction of Scientific Knowledge' and 'Technology and Society.'

Wollongong University was well represented at an Academy of Science sponsored Symposium on Studies in History and Philosophy of Science: Their Educational Role and Bearing on Contemporary Problems held in Melbourne University on 23-25 August. The new Professor of H.P.S., Ron Johnston, flew directly back from England to chair one of the sessions and lead a workshop on the educational potential of contemporary public controversies. Also in attendance were Evelleen Richards, John Forge and Gary Price, and five students - Shantha Liyanage, Pam Smith, June Doyle, Jo-Anne Symes and Robyn Slater. The Symposium, which was addressed by a number of leading Australian and Overseas H.P.S. Scholars, concluded that there was an important and expanding role for H.P.S. in a society dominated and perplexed by technology.

This was followed directly by the Annual Conference of the Australasian Association for the History and Philosophy of Science. A number of important decisions were made at the meeting; one, very much in tune with the developments in H.P.S. here, was to add the area of Social Studies of Science to the title; for all you acronum lovers that now reads A^{2}HPS^3. Another was to establish a committee to work on the further introduction of HPS^3 material into school curricula.

* * *

Professor Everett Mendelsohn, Professor of History of Science at Harvard University, visited HPS on September 5 and gave a seminar entitled "Frankenstein at Harvard: The Politics of Genetic Research." Professor Mendelsohn is a leading international scholar in the history of science, editor of the Journal for the History of Biology, and with wide interests ranging from the social history of science to issues of social control of research and a structure for public involvement in the sciences. In his talk he highlighted both the specific problems raised by genetic research and the lessons which were emerging for future similar issues.

Another distinguished foreign visitor was Roy MacLeod, Professor of Science Education at the University of London Institute of Education. Professor MacLeod is noted for his history of scientific institutions in the 18th and 19th centuries, and more recently in developing new models for science education at both the secondary and tertiary level, spoke on "J.D. Bernal and the Social Function of Science: A Retrospect."

Above: Prof. R. Johnston.

LIBRARY ACQUISITION

LANDMARKS OF SCIENCE

A significant recent addition to the Library is a set of material called Landmarks of Science. This series is made up of the works of Scientists from past centuries reproduced on microprint cards. There is a special machine for reading these cards in the Library.

The series is arranged in alphabetical order by name of Scientist. For instance, the sequence for the letter "N" has works by Nageli, Napier, Nardi, Navarro Y Abel De Veas, Nazari, Needham, Nelli, Nemnich, Nernst, Neumann, Newlands, Newton, etc. etc.. A separate part of the series, Landmarks II, includes reproductions of scientific journals; for example, journals published by the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in the 18th Century.

The Landmarks of Science series is housed in plastic containers, and is on the shelves in the Non-book Collection area of the top floor of the Library. There is a combined author, title and subject index to the series. This index is on microfiche and copies are available on several of the stands which hold the Library's microfiche catalogues.

TABLE TENNIS INTERVARSITY

The 1979 Table Tennis intervarsity was held at the Badminton Hall in Crown Street during the first week of the August break. 12 mens teams and 7 womens teams were registered, however, the La Trobe mens team withdrew just before the contest started, the La Trobe womens team failed to show up, but a N.S.W. womens team came unexpectedly.

The first days results were:-

Men Group 1	Monash d Newcastle	6-5
	N.S.W. d Adelaide	7-4
	Newcastle d N.S.W.	8-3
	Adelaide d Tasmania	9-2
	Monash d N.S.W.	8-3
	Newcastle d Tasmania	9-2
Men Group 2	Melbourne d Sydney	6-5
	Wollongong d New England	9-2
	Deakin d Macquarie	9-2
	Sydney d Deakin	10-1
	Wollongong d Macquarie	9-2
	Melbourne d New England	10-1
	Melbourne d Deakin	10-1
	Sydney d Wollongong	7-4
	New England d Macquarie	7-4
Women	Wollongong d Monash	6-5
	Sydney d Adelaide	11-0
	Tasmania d N.S.W.	10-1
	Monash d Adelaide	6-5
	Tasmania d New England	10-1
	Wollongong d N.S.W.	6-5
	Tasmania d Sydney	7-4
	New England d Wollongong	6-5
	Adelaide d N.S.W.	6-5

The wins by the Wollongong womens team were particularly meritorious as only one of its players had played any competition before. Also Monash was the 1978 Champion and eventually finished 3rd.

The mens team hoped for a win against Sydney as this would have allowed them to finish in the first 4. They had a chance as this match was the only one for which their no. 2 player Trevor Tandy was available. With the Wollongong men in slightly better form it could have been up to 8-3 their way but this wasn't to be.

At this stage both N.S.W. teams withdrew as their captain who was driving them up and back from Sydney became sick, later they obtained another player-driver but by then it was too later to reenter officially.

The remaining preliminary results were:-

Men Group 1	Monash d Adelaide	9-2
	Monash d Tasmania	7-4
	Newcastle d Adelaide	9-2
Men Group 2	Melbourne d Macquarie	11-0
	Sydney d New England	10-1
	Wollongong d Deakin	11-0
	Melbourne d Wollongong	10-1
	Sydney d Macquarie	11-0
	Deakin d New England	8-3
Women	Tasmania d Monash	7-4
	Sydney d New England	8-3
	Adelaide d Wollongong	7-4
	Sydney d Wollongong	10-1
	New England d Adelaide	6-5
	Monash d New England	7-4
	Tasmania d Adelaide	10-1
	Sydney d Monash	8-3
	Tasmania d Wollongong	10-1

contd. on p. 12.

FAUSA

The Federation of Australian University Staff Associations will ask Federal politicians to oppose the move to introduce fees for private foreign students studying in Australia.

The FAUSA President, Dr. Peter Darvall, has condemned the move as "pointless penny pinching with no regard for the costs in terms of international relations."

Dr. Darvall said the fees would promote a new isolationism reminiscent of the days of the White Australia Policy.

He said Australia had been able to generate enormous goodwill by the assistance to overseas students who were not wealthy by our standards.

"Our government is now prepared to throw away this goodwill to save $6 million, or less than one half of one per cent of Commonwealth expenditure on tertiary education," he said.

●●●●●●●●

The Federal Government should finance vital university research from the $2058 million income produced by the crude oil levy, the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations says.

FAUSA President, Dr. Peter Darvall, said that in the recent budget cuts had been made to Australian Research Grants Committee and Education Research and Development Committee allocations and to the Commonwealth Post-Graduate Award Scheme.

Restoration of this money is absolutely necessary to maintain research basic to Australia's technological advancement and for the preservation of its cultural heritage.

Only $1.5 million would be needed to restore funding in these areas. Another $5 million would compensate for cuts in previous years. This compares with the total university budget for 1980 of over $700 million.

Ironically much of the research currently under threat is directed at making Australia independent of important fuels and associated technology.

FAUSA believes that to deny universities the necessary research funding - for materials, equipment, support staff and other ancillary expenses - is to squander the resources already invested.

Table Tennis contd. from P.11.

On Thursday morning the 2 mens groups played off: 1st in Group 1 v 2nd in Group 2, 2nd in Group 1 v 1st in Group 2, 3rd in Group 1 v 4th in Group 2 etc.. The winners of each pair of games and the loser then met in the finals. For the women the finals were 1 v 2, 3 v 4, 5 v 6. The results were:-

Mens Semifinals		
For 1st - 4th	Monash d Sydney	6-5
	Newcastle d Melbourne	6-5
For 5th - 8th	Adelaide d Deakin	11-0
	Tasmania d Wollongong	6-5

(The loss by the Wollongong men was a major surprise).

Mens Finals		
For 1st and 2nd	Newcastle d Monash	6-5
For 3rd and 4th	Melbourne d Sydney	6-5
For 5th and 6th	Adelaide d Tasmania	6-1
For 7th and 8th	Wollongong d Deakin	8-0
For 9th and 10th	New England d Macquarie	6-5
11th	N.S.W.	
Womens Finals		
For 1st and 2nd	Tasmania d Sydney	8-3
For 3rd and 4th	Monash d New England	6-5
For 5th and 6th	Adelaide d Wollongong	6-5
7th	N.S.W.	

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

On the final day individual championships were played. The results of the finals were:-

Mens Singles	R. Haberl (Newc) d T. C. Chew (Monash) 21-11, 21-11, 21-14
Womens Singles	J. Stacey (Monash) d A. Atkinson (Tas) 21-11,21-11,23-21
Mens Doubles	N. T. Ngui (NSW) - W. Wong (Melb) d R. Haberl - C. Harcombe (Newc) 21-18, 20-22, 21-16
Womens Doubles	J. Stacey (Mon)- C. Beckitt (Tas) d B. Rieck - R. Alders (Syd) 21-8, 21-14
Mixed Doubles	J. Stacey - G. McBurney (Mon) d S. L. Lim - N. T. Ngui (NSW) 25-23, 21-13

The best performance by Wollongong players came from N. Q. Thoi in the mens singles who lost to the eventual winner R. Haberl in the quarterfinal by 18-21, 21-15, 21-12, 21-13 and by Ros McCann in the womens singles who lost to the eventual winner J. Stacey by 21-17, 21-14, 21-8.

I. V. Rankings were as follows:-

Men	1	R. Haberl (Newc)	Women	1	J. Stacey (Mon)
	2	T. C. Chew (Mon)		2	A. Atkinson (Tas)
	2	T. O'Brien (Syd)		3	B. Rieck (Syd)
	4	N. T. Ngui (NSW)		3	C. Beckitt (Tas)
	5	M. Riddiford (Melb)		5	R. Alders (Syd)
	6	N. Q. Thoi (Woll)		6	K. Mills (N.E.)
	6	L. Dimeo (Melb)		7	R. McCann (Woll)
	8	P. Lao (Syd)		7	C. Katte (Syd)
	9	W. Wong (Melb)		9	S. Frazer (Tas)
	10	G. McBurney (Mon)		10	S. L. Lim (NSW)

CRICKET CLUB FACILITIES

The University's Cricket Club has begun training for the 1979/80 season. Training is held at University Oval on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 4p.m. onwards. The Club is represented by four grade sides (first through to fourth) which compete every Saturday, except over the Christmas period, in the Illawarra District Cricket Association competition. The 1978/79 season produced two milestones in the club's history in that it achieved its highest ever placing in the club championship and also in that both first and third grade sides reached the semi-finals. Unfortunately, rain severely curtailed play in both games with the result that both sides were eliminated from the competition.

In the current season the club is to utilise high quality practice facilities for the first time. This new training area is located at the northern end of University Oval, adjacent to the expressway. Recently, two half length concrete pitches were set down and these have been covered with all-weather, synthetic "gabba grass." Additionally 5 practice turf wickets have been installed and the whole area surrounded by a 4m high wire fence. The new facility represents a significant improvement on practice wickets available in past seasons and should ensure that training can be held despite periods of inclement weather.

On Wednesday, October 3rd, a number of members played for the Vice-Chancellor's XI against a "Town" Side captained by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Frank Arkell. This Town v. Gown match was played at University Oval beginning at 10a.m. and was part of the Festival of Wollongong programme. Bob Simpson appeared for the "Gown" side and Max Walker for the "Town."

The Cricket Club is seeking new members: previous experience is not essential.

Inquiries should be directed to:

Bryan Chenhall - University, ext. 438

or

Geoff Bailey, Institute of Education, Phone 292111.

CAMPUS NEWS
Published throughout the academic year by the Development and Planning Office for The University of Wollongong, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500. Distributed to students and staff, and to local, regional, state and national individuals and organisations.