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University team investigates effectiveness of TV series

A research team at the University of Wollongong has begun a major investigation into the effectiveness of "You Say the Word": a television series, shown on television channels throughout Australia, to help migrants learn English.

A \$50,000-grant from the Australian Department of Education is funding the project in its first year.

The Department administers and funds Wollongong-based Migrant Education Television (METV) which produces the "You Say the Word" series.

"You Say the Word" had its origins in late 1969 when a decision was made to launch a bold, innovative approach to the teaching of English to migrants . . . by using television.

In response to an offer from Wollongong's commercial television station, WIN-4, the Department of Immigration agreed to develop a series of television programmes for migrant viewers.

WIN-4 would provide facilities and free on-air time and the Department, through METV, would be responsible for all production.

The end result was a series of programmes which allowed migrants to practise English in their own homes.

The first programme was screened on WIN-4 on September 11, 1971. This pilot study for the WIN-4 viewing area comprised

forty one-hour programmes in black and white.

A small METV team battled to produce sixty minutes of television a week, training people as it went.

Remembering those days, METV's executive producer, Mrs. K. C. Gordon, said: "Sometimes when the programme began on air on Saturday mornings, we were still editing film for that particular episode."

Today, Mrs. Gordon heads a full-time production staff of more than thirty talented young men and women, many of whom are migrants or have a migrant background.

They work in a rambling, old, two-story, brick building . . . a former private hospital . . . in tree-lined Smith Street in Wollongong.

VTR segments are taped at WIN-4. Drama is filmed at METV's studio at Fairy Meadow Hostel in Wollongong. A 40-foot by 80-foot hut was converted for this purpose.

Other filming is done on location in and around Wollongong, and, when necessary, in other parts of Australia.

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PROFESSOR Stephen Hill.



PROFESSOR Ron King.

By-law changes proposed

The University is proposing to amend the University of Wollongong By-Law.

The proposed amendments cover: Council membership, membership of the University, common seal of the University, chancellor and deputy-chancellor, courses and degrees, honorary degrees, academic costume, convocation, vice-chancellor, and discipline.

Each of the subjects covered by the proposed amendments is set out in a document consisting of two parts. The first part is an explanatory note which:

(a) outlines briefly the present position; i.e. whether or not a matter is covered by a resolution of the Council or the By-Law;

(b) contains a general "policy" statement including what the Committee on Legislation believes to be the authority for the proposed action, and

(c) states; where appropriate, a more detailed set of proposals to give effect to the general "policy".

The second part is the proposed draft amendment.

In accordance with the request of the Council's Committee on Legislation the documents are available for comment on both the substance of the proposals and the precise amendments.

The Committee on Legislation will consider these comments and submit the final drafts to the Council.

All comments on the drafts should reach Mr. B. C. Moldrich, secretary, Committee on Legislation no later than 5 p.m. on May 8.

Copies of the proposals are available from Mr. Moldrich (ext. 292).

TV series research topic for University team

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From June, 1974, a revised and improved series was screened by eight commercial television stations in Australia.

Production of a colour series of thirty-nine programmes began in April, 1974, and WIN-4 screened the first programme in May, 1975. Ten other Australian television stations screened the series.

In February this year, METV began producing another colour series comprising sixty-five programmes for screening by thirteen commercial television stations throughout Australia.

"You Say the Word" provides English instruction. It also gives information on Australian community services, and dramatises social and domestic situations which migrants commonly experience. Well-known Australian television personalities feature in the series.

In each programme, segments cover a course of basic, spoken English. These segments are scripted by professional educationalists: the words and phrases are related to the action and selected so that the migrant viewer's English can improve steadily.

Other segments entertainingly dramatise work, and domestic and social situations to assist migrants to learn about Australia's customs, institutions and community services.

Viewers are invited to participate actively in the oral language practice. The METV theory is that the more effort the viewers make to participate, the more effective their learning and speaking will be.

"The thing which is unique about 'You Say the Word'," says Mrs. Gordon, "is the amount of participation it requires of the viewers.

"Our theory is based on the premise that, if you want to learn from the programme, you have to do the work.

"We say that we can provide a controlled situation that is so clearly done that the person can speak almost then and there. No other language programme does it this way."

Mrs. Gordon is pleased that the research project is now underway. "I tried for five years to get an evaluation unit set up, so this research is most welcome," she said.

The research team, the director of which is Professor Ron King, chairman of the Department of Education at the University of Wollongong, began work on the project in October last year.

The other team members are: Professor Stephen Hill, co-director and chairman of the Department of Sociology at the University of Wollongong; Dr. Eric Kellermann, who is employed as a research fellow; Miss Wendy Foulser, who is a project assistant; and Miss Carmen Strauh, who is a part-time project assistant.

As a psychologist, Professor King is interested in research into learning and, particularly, the context in which learning occurs both in and out of school situations.

As a special part of this interest, he is concerned with research design and methodological aspects of research.

Professor Hill has a special interest in the impact of technology on society and sees the METV research project as one way of working in this area.

He is concerned that the University of Wollongong should continue to build up a relationship with the local Wollongong community, particularly with migrants, who constitute about forty-five percent of the population.

"Focussing on the education of migrants is a good starting point," he said.

Professor King said that, for some time, the Australian Department of Education had felt that television was a useful medium for assisting migrants to learn English and to learn about certain aspects of life in Australia.

"The Migrant Education Television unit was born out of this kind of consideration," he said.

"It began its activities partly through educated guesswork and in the absence of any great amount of information about migrant groups, their life styles, and family and occupational considerations.

"From its own resources, the METV production team has fostered ideas about what could and should be done.

"The research project takes its place as a natural and necessary development arising from the concern of the production staff to clarify the place of television programmes as a service for migrants."

Professor King said that the research team considered that some evaluation should be budgeted for as a normal activity.

"It is desirable to build into the total production cost a percentage of funds to cover research and evaluation.

"This does not seem to have happened to date, but we feel it to be a desirable way of operating."

He said that the research was attempting to uncover:

- characteristics of migrants and migrant groups;
- the ways in which migrants were learning English and learning about the Australian way of life; and
- the context in which migrants learn English.

"One idea is to assess the impact of 'You Say the Word' among migrants," he said, "so we are examining the educational backgrounds of migrants to test the relevance of programme techniques and content for particular cultural groups. We are evaluating METV, but not in isolation.

"We hope to produce some information which will enable the METV production team to plan its future activities on a rational basis and on information gained from actual audiences.

"We hope some statement might be made about alternative ways of assisting migrants to learn English and to learn about the culture, especially those ways which involve the use of television as part of a more extended programme.

"Also, we hope eventually to be able to organise the information we obtain in such a way that the Australian Department of Education and the Australian Government of the day can make constructive changes to policies concerning the use of mass media techniques in the integration of migrants into Australian culture and in the integration of Australians into the cultures of migrant groups."

Professor King said that he and Professor Hill began work on the planning of the re-

search in July last year and employed staff in October. "We were then able to get down to the hard practical work," he said.

"We have been given \$50,000 for the first year, but if we stop at the end of one year, we will only be able to provide information about the context in which people learn a new language, about the characteristics of the migrant population, and about other basic areas.

"Over a longer period, we will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of a full series of 'You Say the Word' programmes."

Professor King said that the research team considered it was important that the research programme should be carried through into a second stage.

After that, some thought would have to be given as to whether future evaluation should be done by outsiders or from within the Australian Department of Education.

The research team has already completed a pilot study in the Wollongong area.

This study was set up to observe oracy and the influence of ethnicity on language acquisition and on motivation to acquire fluency in English.

Five ethnic groups were chosen: Croatian, Italian, Macedonian, Spanish and Turkish. Thirty people were chosen for interview from each group.

The research team felt that, since the women in the families of these ethnic groups could be assumed to have less contact with industrial work and, hence, be more likely to live an isolated life, they might be in greater need of basic language acquisition than the men.

Accordingly, interviews . . . which were done in the homes using audio cassettes and video tapes . . . were conducted as nearly as possible on a breakdown of eighty percent female and twenty percent male.

The study attempted to evaluate "You Say the Word" in context. "We wanted to see people in their own homes where the learning occurs," Professor Hill said.

"We were also attempting to assess the change which occurs as a result of the programme."

Different language structures across ethnic groups, cultural diversity, variation in previous educational experience, isolation from fellow nationals and general differences in life styles were accounted for as far as possible.

Information concerning involvement in community activities and in the use made of alternative language-learning opportunities and methods were also noted.

With the pilot study's completion, the research team has embarked on the second stage of the research. This includes detailed study within the Wollongong area of language improvement, in conjunction with the new 'You Say the Word' series.

And, in addition, the research team is attempting to set up cross-sectional studies in a number of locations such as Sydney, Melbourne, and Shepparton.

"In doing this, we are not so much assessing change in language," Professor Hill said, "as we are looking at the characteristics of different migrant groups in different locations with different levels of literacy in English, and attempting to relate this to the television programme itself."

Both Professor King and Professor Hill are deeply committed to the development of a Centre for Multi-cultural Studies at the University of Wollongong.



THESE students found a shady spot from which to watch a recent concert on the lawn near the Union Building.

University investigates re-enrolment problem

The University is trying to establish why almost 300 students, who were eligible to re-enrol, failed to do so this year.

Assistant Registrar, Mr. K. Turnbull, said the number of students who failed to re-enrol was increasing alarmingly each year.

"It is a worry when almost ten percent of students at the University do not return after summer vacation," he said. "We must find the reason."

Mr. Turnbull said that 298 students failed to re-enrol this year, not including those who had finished their courses, those who had failed a second time, or students who had asked for leave of absence.

"The students who failed to return were all eligible and were expected to return," he said.

"The drop-out rate is increasing each year and, before it gets a lot worse, we must try to find out why."

Mr. Turnbull said that almost two-thirds of the students who failed to return lived in the Wollongong area.

In a letter to the students who did not return, the Registrar, Mr. R. F. Stewart, asked them to answer the questionnaire to assist the University in overcoming any difficulties which might affect the academic performance of students.

He said that the answers would be kept confidential and would not be taken into account if the students involved sought re-admission.

The questionnaire lists fifteen reasons for not returning to University. They include: inappropriate course or subjects; unsatisfactory dealing with academic staff or administration; lack of variety in university activities; general disillusionment with university study; financial, family, personal or health reasons; accommodation problems; dislike of Wollongong's region and environs; taking up employment; and lack of student facilities.

It also asks whether the University was first choice as tertiary educational institut-

ion when students originally enrolled, whether they are attending another educational institution in 1977, and whether they intend to re-enrol at the University of Wollongong in the future.

Registrar is awarded travelling fellowship

The Association of Commonwealth Universities / Commonwealth Foundation has awarded the Registrar, Mr. Ron Stewart, an Administrative Travelling Fellowship.

It is one of ten such fellowships awarded to fellows in Commonwealth countries in 1977 and will assist a programme of overseas study which Mr. Stewart will undertake from September this year.

Mr. Stewart, who was appointed secretary of Wollongong University College in February, 1970, and Registrar in February, 1974, will be away from the University for a year.

The main theme of Mr. Stewart's overseas study will be to examine the management-organisational structures in associations of universities and teachers' training institutions in the United Kingdom, Western Europe, Canada, and the United States in terms of their possible applicability to Australian situations.

From September this year to June next year, he will be in the United Kingdom and Western Europe and will be based at the Institute of Education at the University of London.

He will be in Canada and the United States in July and August next year.

Bridge expert visits campus

A world authority on concrete bridge engineering gave a public lecture at the University of Wollongong on April 26.

He is Professor A. R. Cusens, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering and Director of the Wolfson Bridge Research Unit, both at the University of Dundee, Scotland.

He spoke on "Recent Advances in the Analysis and Design of Concrete Bridges".

Professor Cusens is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a prestigious learned society, second only to the Royal Society (London). Before taking up his Chair at Dundee in 1964, he was Academic Dean and Head of the Division of Structural Engineering at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok.

After a decade of research on concrete technology and structural engineering in general, he turned his interest in the early 1960s to the important field of bridge engineering.

In addition to a number of other major research grants, Professor Cusens has been given a six-year grant, totalling \$160,000, by the Wolfson Foundation for research aimed at developing economical road-deck systems.

Apart from many papers on concrete technology, concrete structures, and the finite strip method, Professor Cusens has published a book entitled, *Bridge Deck Analysis*.

A second book entitled, *The Finite Strip Method in Bridge Engineering*, written jointly with Dr. Y. C. Loo of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Wollongong, will be published later this year in London.



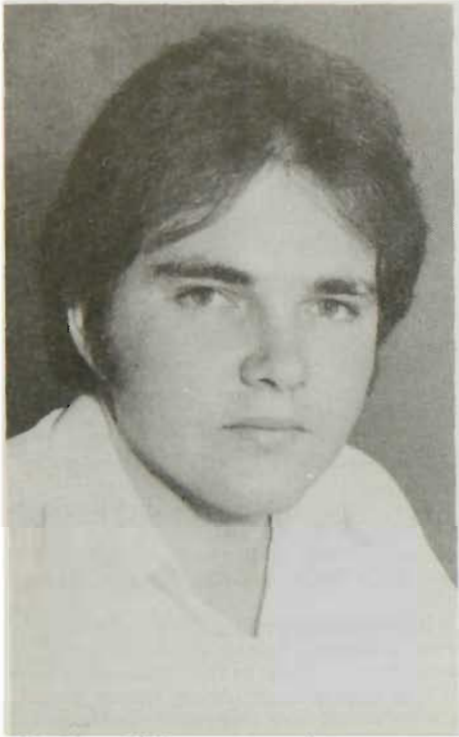
MR. Ron Stewart.

While at the University of London, Mr. Stewart will work with Dr. Taylor, Director of the Institute of Education.

Mr. Stewart has also received a grant from the Kellogg Foundation to assist with study and travel expenses.

THE S.R.C. 1977-78

New president to share work



PRESIDENT, Michael Halls.

Newly-elected Students' Representative Council president, Michael Halls, does not want to rule autocratically but to share the workload with the other twenty-one S.R.C. members.

Michael, 21, was elected president unopposed last month after twelve months as S.R.C. Education Officer.

He said that he did not intend to allow S.R.C. activities to interfere with his studies for his Arts degree. "But I intend to work hard, and I hope to involve the other members fully," he said. "It is impossible to be president properly in a part-time capacity."

He said he was disappointed that only fifteen percent of students voted at the S.R.C. elections.

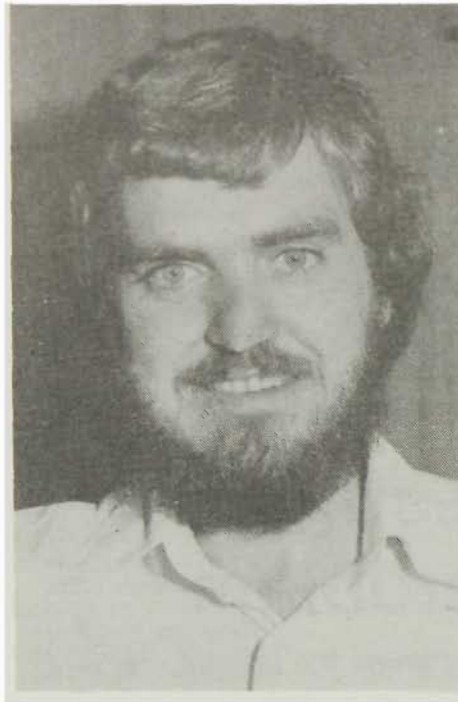
"This was ten percent lower than last year, and the S.R.C. worked hard throughout last year and at Orientation Week talking to students about the S.R.C.," he said.

"They don't seem to care what happens to the \$14 fees they pay every year,

"During my term as president, I intend going out more on campus and meeting people."

Michael, who lives in Wollongong and Cabramatta, said he hoped to do his Dip. Ed. next year and take up a teaching career.

"Everyone tells me my talent lies in administration and, who knows, one day I may be vice-chancellor," he said.



VICE-PRESIDENT, Jim Malcolm.
Electrical Engineering student.



SECRETARY, Jenny MacDonald.
Arts student.



TREASURER, Roy Kampen.
Arts student.



A.U.S. Secretary, Mick Costa.
Arts student.



EDUCATION Officer, Karin Lettau.
Dip. Ed. student.



WOMEN'S Officer, Jean McLeod.
Arts student.



ENVIRONMENT Officer, Murray Robinson. Arts student.

The third S.R.C.: "What are we all about?"

1977 . . . And the third Students' Representative Council has taken office. What are we all about? What can we do? Where and Why?

Firstly, I see the presidency as a necessary and vital position that *will* justify the existence of the S.R.C. to students. To do this, I have the support of a group of students who have already displayed enthusiasm, intelligence and, most importantly, *activity*.

I'm realistic and know that a cohesive student consciousness does not exist on this campus, nor on any other.

But, then, we are not a well-oiled machine, but a group of individual Australians brought together in pursuit of educations. The main thing is that we can work together for mutual advancement.

After all, an education is more than can be acquired by fulfilling the formal requirements of this institution.

The S.R.C. is a socio-political welfare organisation. It's made up of students, *for* students; it *is* the voice of students on campus and in the community.

Let's not delude ourselves; no organisation of this nature can ever represent *all* views at the same time. However, we will and do represent every view, individually.

People must remember that we are responsible to collectives of students and their objectives.

My job is not easy: I must be a bureaucrat while leading an organisation that condemns bureaucracy in its harmful forms; personal studies conflict with a heavy official commitment; a low level of involvement of students in their own affairs places excessive stress on others.

Nonetheless, I feel good as president; I have a sense of power and achievement when I help a student.

And that gets to the issue of my involvement . . . helping the individual student. This is the basis of the student movement, of student politics; that *is* the S.R.C.

The aims of the S.R.C. express my meaning.

The S.R.C. shall:

- ☆ represent students;
- ☆ promote student welfare;
- ☆ foster interest and involvement;
- ☆ afford a recognised communication network;
- ☆ expose and encourage student awareness of community, national and international affairs;
- ☆ promote the social life of students; and
- ☆ carry out activities and undertakings to aid, assist and activate the student body and the individual.

This S.R.C. will do anything at all to mobilise students in areas of concern to thinking human beings.

This does not mean that we are "anti-anything". It means that, as people, we care . . . enough to do something for ourselves which incidentally benefits others.

I am unceasingly amazed that students only ever complain about paying the \$14 annual student union fee, but care so little to participate in its legitimate, rational and constitutional expenditure.

The S.R.C. cares about people and their interaction with University government, the environment, women, education, the community, the national student union, public and personal problems, and issues internal and external to the University.

The distinction is that this S.R.C. will get off its rear and do something. Change is an active phenomenon.

As a person, I care little for someone who does not have the guts to work for his own principles and ideals. Utopia is a long way off for all of us.

Only the most naive people would continue to believe that attendance at a university entitles them to the sanction of isolation from reality.

"Education" at the university level does not just mean competence in a particular discipline or vocational training; "student" does not mean that a person is no longer a participant in the affairs of society (immediate and local or internal and long-term and global).

By attending a post-secondary institution, the individual has committed himself to an additional chunk of life, not an escape from life.

The S.R.C. offices are in Stage 1 of the Union complex and are open to all students.

**Michael Halls, President,
Students' Representative Council.**

Students, staff invited to attend service

Students and staff are invited to attend a service for the University and other Wollongong tertiary institutions at St. Michael's Provisional Cathedral at 7.15 p.m. on May 15.

The guest speaker will be Sir Norman Anderson, formerly of the University of London, where he was Professor of Oriental Laws and Director of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

He also served as chairman of the House of Laity in the General Synod of the Church of England.

As an author, he has endeavoured to grapple with a number of contemporary issues in the perspective of Christian faith.

In 1975, he delivered the London Lectures in Contemporary Christianity, since published under the title, *Issues of Life and Death*.

Students and staff are invited to wear academic dress, and facilities for robing will be available in the Church Hall.

A LETTER FROM AMERICA

*By Professor Alan Cook.

America, under its new President, is coming out of its coldest winter in decades via its warmest late winter in decades.

The U.S.A. is rightly said to be a land of contrasts, and the weather is not the least of these. As I write, in eastern Kansas, we are under the influence of the great south wind which gave Kansas its Indian name, and the temperature is 18°C, while a blizzard (at -10°C) covers western Kansas.

The University of Kansas (known as "K.U.") has its main campus (shades of U.N.S.W. in the words "main campus"? - but not really) in Lawrence.

The Medical Centre is forty-five miles east in Kansas City, Kansas, which looks across the river to Kansas City, Missouri. Topeka, the capital of Kansas, is twenty-five miles west of Lawrence.

The great western plains are rather difficult to describe. For the most part, they are gently rolling, and certainly not as flat as the Riverina plains of New South Wales.

Lawrence has streets which are steep enough to be closed off in icy weather. West of Lawrence, the plains insensibly but inexorably rise 5000 feet over the 650 miles to Denver . . . gateway to the Rockies and all that.

Lawrence has a population of 45,000 and, since the University has 25,000 students, K.U. rather dominates the town. With major football and basketball teams, a history of 100 years or so, and many rich (and well-organised) alumni, K.U. has a presence and substance unrelated to its dependence on government funding.

The income of the K.U. Endowment Association is about the same as the total recurrent funds for the University of Wollongong, and the association is a major landholder.

On campus, one is bombarded by information ranging from a monthly dose of official speak, to a newspaper published each weekday in semester by students of the School of Journalism. (Last week's headlines included an Iranian student accused of being a Savak agent, a student from Haskell Junior Indian College shot dead by three policemen, and a college basketball player who appears to be in the process of being sued by a woman student for having infringed her civil rights.) The University also operates an FM radio station as well as the all-singing, all-dancing sports teams.

The campus, obviously, is large to accommodate 25,000 students, but most buildings are small relative to the ferro-concrete monsters of the larger Australian campuses. Many are built with the attractive limestones of the district, which gives a pleasant tone to most of the campus. The only truly appalling buildings are the football stadium and the basketball fieldhouse.

The University emblem is the Jayhawk, a rather jolly realisation of a mythical bird named in honour of free-state raiders from Lawrence. Encouraged by John Brown, of "body" fame, the Jayhawkers made themselves generally unpleasant in neighbouring

Missouri and were rewarded by having Lawrence sacked.

I am working at the State Geological Survey which, like many, but not all, other state surveys, is attached to a university in much the same way as a research institute.

Many of the Survey staff hold joint appointments at the Survey and in a relevant department where they contribute to the teaching programme. In this way I also hold a position on the Geology Faculty and teach a course in the postgraduate program. (A note for my fellow ex-members of the Ad Hoc Grade Points Committee: the graduate students here are urging the dropping of grades and grade-point averages for graduate work at least.)

Many procedures in the University are incredibly complex . . . five signatures including the chancellor's and Board of Regents secretary's for interstate travel; no petty cash, and tenders on all items over \$50 . . . "lowest tender has to be accepted".

For this last reason, I am spending a significant proportion of my study leave chatting or reading notices in the elevator (lowest bid you see) as it, that is, the elevator, very slowly and erratically goes down when you've pressed to go up and *vice versa* . . . only six floors, but living on the fifth floor you can often visit three of them twice on a single journey.

I am working on the problem of how, when, and where the oil and gas in Kansas was generated. Oilfields are widely distributed in Kansas and there are large reserves of very heavy (viscous) crude which cannot for the most part be recovered economically.

In the west of the state, the Hugoton Embayment is a major source of gas for other states (where users currently buy it for less than I pay for the same gas to use in Kansas which goes part of the way to explaining why the Texan's bumper stickers of, "Let the Yankee bastards freeze in the dark", more or less came to fruition).

In eastern Kansas, oil production is almost a cottage industry with many farmers owning their own wells. These are often very shallow, some producing horizons being at 100 metres.

During the great natural-gas crisis, when President Jimmy finally acted, the big question at lunch in the Survey was, "how would they regulate the guy in Lawrence main street?" He has a natural gas well on what is now a single residential plot of land and uses its miniscule production for his own home.

There is also some interest in seeing if the origin of the famous Tri-State lead-zinc ores can be related to oil and other fluid migrations and new ore provinces discovered.

With major work going on to assess earthquake risks to a projected large nuclear power plant in Kansas and plans for a large coal gasification plant at Wichita, there are



PROFESSOR Alan Cook.

times when it all seems to be happening out here in the middle of America.

When you find that half the flow of the Arkansas River may be consumed in the Wichita plant and that the major aquifer in western Kansas is already dry in some counties, the thought changes somewhat.

Something sure is happening, but what will eventuate over the next decade or two in this country which is beginning to get overdrawn notices from its bank of resources?

The day may not be too far off when it is not worth clearing beautiful Interstate 70 when it is blocked by a blizzard in western Kansas.

* Professor Cook is chairman of the Department of Geology, University of Wollongong. He is currently on study leave as Visiting Research Scientist with the Kansas Geological Survey.

Golf was lecture topic

Associate Professor Jack McConnell, of the School of Physics, at the University of New South Wales gave an open lecture on "Golf . . . Folklore, Fact or Fiction?" at the University on April 21.

He said: "The simple facts are that the transfer of momentum from clubhead to golf ball and the behaviour of the ball in flight are pure physics, and as such are predictable.

"However, all of the joy, the frustration, and the hard-luck stories start with the other factor involved, the golf swing.

"Although this is a horrendous mixture of physics, physiology and psychology, the physics is important enough, and surprising enough, to warrant a close study.

"The principles are simple; the difficulty lies in putting them all together in that vital one-fifth of a second which constitutes the golf swing."

Education growth had three-fold pressure: Lord Vaizey

The pressures for education growth in the twenty years of great economic growth from 1948 were three-fold, Professor Lord Vaizey of Greenwich, professor of economics at Brunel University, England, told a public lecture at the University on April 4.

He said that, firstly, the period was accompanied by the most astonishing growth of fecundity in the industrialised world: the age of marriage dropped; the number of people who got married rose; and the size of families increased.

"As a consequence, a torrent of children kept the education ship more than afloat and rushed it down the river of life, as it were; and many of us did well out of that," he said.

Lord Vaizey said that, secondly, incomes rose so perceptibly that people aimed high. They shifted their form of expenditure throughout the industrialised world very much towards the children.

"And it is obvious that people were living out their desires and fantasies through their children, so that there was a tremendous pressure for higher education," he said.

"This was manifested in the private education system, which contrary to all predictions, boomed and became a potent force.

"It was a potent political pressure for higher expenditure on education, first on primary and secondary schools and then, as the children graduated from secondary schools, on tertiary education."

Lord Vaizey said that the rate of enrolment of children from non-professional backgrounds increased in all countries in this time, but it increased at exactly the same rate as the rate of increase in the participation of children from professional backgrounds.

"So the degree of social difference between family background of university students, in particular, remains the same, indeed, in most countries as it was at the end of the 1940s," he said.

"Moreover, astonishingly enough, it remains invariant between countries.

"One of the most astonishing things is the extent to which this huge educational revolution took place absolutely regardless of the political complexion of the countries which experienced it."

Lord Vaizey said that, thirdly, there was the belief that this huge transformation, that the world had come through, required more and more skilled and qualified people.

"This is an argument which I have always used with a certain degree of circumspection, since it always did occur to me that, should it turn out not to be true, we might find ourselves unwinding the whole system to my personal advantage," he said.

"And so it has turned out.

"The chief factor for getting the numbers up was oddly enough the growth of education.

"In the boom period, education was absorbing one-third of the product of higher education itself.

"And my guess is that the biggest change that is going to take place in Australia in the near future is the end of this particular market.



VISITING English economist, Lord Vaizey (middle), with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Michael Birt (left), and the Department of Economics chairman, Professor Ken Blakey.

"In the United Kingdom, we've had situations where one-sixth of the teaching force were new graduates, products of the colleges of advanced education and of the universities.

"And we are going to be in a situation for the next fifteen years where the percentage of newly trained teachers is going to be under three percent."

Lord Vaizey said that it was "pretty obvious" that all these three forces pushing up educational expenditure had expired.

He said: "In the first place, the world population boom in the industrialised countries is over, at least at the moment it is.

"The number of children is falling throughout the industrialised world on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

"This has removed the pressure for educational expenditure and, specifically, for high education.

"The second thing is that economic growth has hesitated and may well be over in a substantial number of countries.

"At least, to put it another way, even if it's not over, people take a more cautious attitude towards the future than they did in the very buoyant years.

"Their expectation for their children is more cautious as they can see that education does not add to social mobility.

"It does in individual cases, but, generally, it comes a very bad second to marrying the boss's daughter.

"Thirdly, there is hesitation in the rate of growth of the economy; and the rate of growth in the demand for skilled people is also hesitating.

"So you get an oversupply of highly skilled people in large numbers of fields, which is characteristic of large areas of the developing countries in general.

"My own guess is, certainly in respect of the United Kingdom, that we have reached in real terms, leaving aside inflation, just

about the peak of our educational expenditure.

"And I would guess that over the next fifteen years it will fall by about one-fifth in real terms and we shall have all the problems of the stationary state."

Cross carried message

Before Good Friday, the Christian Union had a "wooden cross" message on campus.

Many students reacted to the cross; some were offended, even jesting about burning it down.

Despite the ugliness of death conveyed by the cross, Christians celebrated Christ's victory over death in the Northern Lounge, taking of bread and coke.

More news on the Christian frontier is the arrival of small groups on campus from April 5. These groups of six people meet for one hour weekly on lawns in a quiet spot.

They arose because Christians at University figure they couldn't make it alone. They needed others to care for them. They can now pray together about situations they have gotten into, people they are concerned for on campus, etc.

Radical Christian Worship continues on Thursday nights at 7.15 in the Northern Lounge and is open to all interested students and staff.

A local Christian Conference (sponsored by C.U.) is planned from June 3 to 5 at Kiama Church of England Hall. Registrations close on May 31.

**Glyn Phillips,
for the Christian Union.**

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA REVISIT

By Dr. Beverly Walker,
Department of Psychology.

In November last year, I was fortunate to be able to return to The People's Republic of China at a time of particular interest.

The political situation had changed dramatically since my visit two years before.

Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai were dead; Hua Kuo-feng had assumed the chairmanship of the central committee of the Communist Party as well as the premiership; and the Gang of Four (Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen, Yao Wen-yuan and Chang Chun-Chiao) had been "smashed".

About this last event, little was known in the West other than that they had been arrested.

I was very apprehensive. The Gang of Four had come to prominence during the Cultural Revolution. Did this mean that the policies that had resulted from this upheaval in the 1960s and had become a part of Chinese life were to be reversed? Was China on the brink of civil war as "right" and "left" ripped each other apart to gain power?

These were frightening thoughts, since I had grown to love and respect many of the aims of the Chinese people: to raise their standard of living from that to which they had been reduced by civil war and enemy occupation; to restore their pride in themselves which had been obliterated by imperialist occupation and exploitation; to create a new way of educating their children so that they did not instil elitist views in those who succeeded, but instead a respect and understanding of manual labour and those who undertake it.

With these doubts, I was disarmed at the border by a girl who welcomed me, saying how pleased she was that I was visiting China at this time of great rejoicing. This set the pattern for the whole trip. Wherever I went, I found people celebrating . . . and became convinced that this was genuine (despite my original scepticism).

This is not to say that all people were happy. The Gang of Four had some support, particularly in areas where I visited . . . Shanghai; a silk brocade factory in Hangchow that had stopped production briefly before our arrival over this issue; Nanking University which shut after I left in December; Peking University where no lectures were being conducted during my visit.

But the overwhelming majority expressed their elation at the exposure of the crimes of the Gang of Four.

Many of the assertions about the Gang of Four I had discounted as mere scandal-mongering. But people whom I spoke to informally, people who had been directly affected by the Gang of Four, corroborated many of these stories . . . particularly those involving the luxurious life led by this group.

More importantly, the Gang of Four were held responsible for many of the consequences of the Cultural Revolution that had been unacceptable to many Chinese and westerners alike.

They had imposed a rigid censorship, had placed a straight-jacket on cultural life, and had debased political debate by reducing it to mere slogan-bandering. People were afraid to speak out against them for fear of being labelled "capitalist-roaders" or "revisionists".

Mao Tse-tung was quoted as saying that the consequences of the Cultural Revolution were seven parts good, three parts bad. The Gang of Four were regarded as the perpetrators of "the bad".

They had attempted to undermine the position of Chou En-lai, the much revered former Premier, as well as his associates. In Peking, in particular, it was noticeable that pictures of Chou En-lai hung in a prominent position in houses I visited.

While touring around, it was possible to participate in the campaign because much of the criticism was conducted by superb cartoons. Most factories, communes and schools had posters prominently displayed commenting on the current political situation.

I was entertained by colourful performances wherever I went. These included items like "Warmly Celebrating the Great Victory" and "Down with the Gang of Four".

While the current political upheaval became a focus of my tour, my understanding of China was considerably expanded in other directions as well.

I had a lengthy discussion with those involved in treating mental disorders; another with two judges from the High People's Court in Shanghai; and a visit to a deaf-mute school which had pioneered the effective treatment of deafness by acupuncture. As well, I visited many communes, factories, schools, universities and houses.

A less well-planned highlight was my presence in Peking during an earthquake . . . quite a substantial one, over six on the Richter scale. I experienced something of the terror that must have been felt by millions of Chinese during the major earthquake at Tangshan.

In my case, however, the earthquake had been predicted. The Chinese were not asleep in the brick flats or houses, but were spending the night in the earthquake shelters that lined the streets. Consequently, the damage was minimal.

If any of you are fortunate enough to be offered an opportunity to visit The People's Republic, don't hesitate. I can assure you that it is an experience you will never forget and one which cannot help but change your outlook on life.

To visit a society where "love thy neighbour" (the Chinese equivalent is "Serve the People") is put into practice, rather than being merely a phrase that is mouthed but ignored, is a great privilege.



EARTHQUAKE shelters for blocks of flats



WALL-POSTER criticising the Gang of Four



in Peking.



of Four, illustrating the hatred felt for



WOMAN strapping a baby on her back in Kwangchow. Babies are carried in this way in southern China, whereas in the north they are pushed in bamboo baby carriages.



CHILDREN taking notes from wall-posters criticising the Gang of Four, Kwangchow.

Senate to meet with revised membership

The Academic Senate will have a revised membership at its next meeting on May 25.

The new composition, which was approved by Senate and the University Council last year, comprises ex-officio and elected members.

The ex-officio members are the vice-chancellor, departmental chairmen, the University Librarian, and faculty chairmen.

The elected members are one fulltime academic staff member elected by and from members of each faculty and one student member of each faculty elected by and from the students enrolled in the subjects offered by the member departments of a given faculty.

The academic staff members representing the faculties are: Dr. Peter Arnold (Engineering); Dr. Winifred Mitchell (Humanities); Mr. Peter Castle (Mathematics); Dr. Tony Wright (Science); and Mr. John Anderson (Social Sciences).

Two of the five student positions will be represented at the May 25 meeting.

They are Engineering (Mr. Greg Butler) and Humanities (Ms. Jo Anne Symes).

At the Academic Senate's April meeting, the chairman, Professor G. Brinson, read a letter from the vice-chancellor, Professor L. M. Birt, expressing regret that he was unable to attend.

In the letter Professor Birt said: "Senate can, I believe, look back on its activities during the last year with considerable satisfaction."

"In many ways, it has been an especially significant period, as it brought us information about constraints on growth and development which are likely to be applied for some years ahead."

"The Senate and its members have helped very materially to strengthen the bases of academic development already laid down and to prepare the University to adapt to its changing circumstances."

"The attitudes and deliberations of its present members have strengthened the esteem in which the Senate is held in the University."

R.U. first-up win

The University Rugby Club had an encouraging start to the season by defeating Camden 10-3 in the first game of the season.

University's points came from a try by Mick Gordon-Smith and two goals from John Perberton.

Thanks to Brian Chenhall, the club now has a best-and-fairest pewter. The first recipient was prop, Simon Drew, for his performance against Camden.

On the Intersarsity scene, Queensland has withdrawn its support. It now appears that there will be no host university to hold this annual, or should I say "animal" event.

A great pity, indeed, one Phil McInerney and I would agree that Rugby Intersarities, at any time, are more than a mouthful.

James Sanders.

Geography reader is top authority on Asian ports

Eighteen months' study leave in Asia has made Dr. Ross Robinson, reader in the University's Department of Geography, one of the world's leading authorities on Asian ports.

Most of the knowledge and experience gained during his leave will be presented in his new book, *Ports Systems: A Spatial Analytic Approach*.

Dr. Robinson spent his study leave in Bangkok, at the invitation of the United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

"It provided the possibility for further in-depth study of developing countries and a rare opportunity for an academic to continue research and to assist in development programmes," he said.



DR. Ross Robinson.

"Research can be very difficult in Asia because of the restrictive nationalist policies and language difficulties, but an official

invitation opens many doors normally closed to academic researchers.

"It has been my experience that it is simply not possible for an academic researcher, with a Western background and Western culture traits, to adequately understand the problems of developing countries in Asia, or the problems of port development and efficiency particularly, unless he is able to penetrate the barriers of officialdom and study problems first hand."

Although based at Bangkok, Dr. Robinson travelled to ports throughout the ESCAP region, which stretches from Iran in the west to Korea in the north-east and includes Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand in the Pacific.

His discussions with international bodies also took him to New York, Paris, London, Geneva, The Hague and Washington.

During his study-leave period, he wrote a number of papers as ESCAP documents for distribution to and consideration by the forty member Governments.

"My trip provided rich experiences in the Asian development context and certainly exceeded my expectations of becoming familiar with port development and efficiency problems in Asian ports," he said.

"Contacts in Asia are now quite extensive and avenues for further research are considerable."

Dr. Robinson said his family was looking forward to meeting and to entertaining the University's small contingent of Asian students.

FOOTNOTE. Dr. Robinson's book, *Urban Illawarra*, a comprehensive socio-economic analysis of the Illawarra region, its emerging patterns, problems and future, was launched on May 5.

Staff changes

APPOINTMENTS

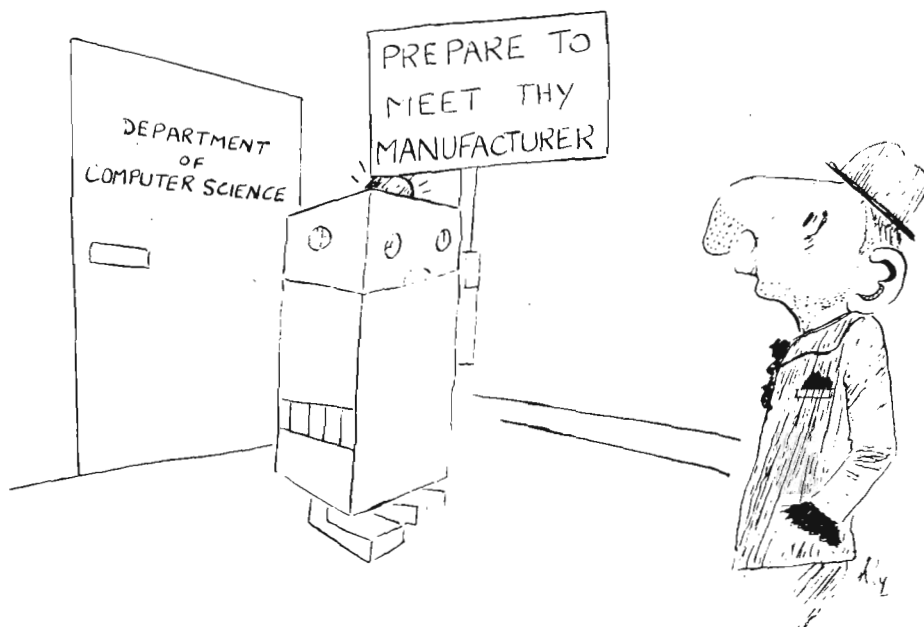
Miss M. WHETTON	Library	28/2/77
Snr. Librarian		
Mr. D. M. MARTIN	Geology	28/2/77
Technical Officer		
Mr. B. W. LAKE	Student	
Admin. Assistant	Admin.	2/3/77
Mrs. D. HOBBS	Library	4/3/77
Typist/Office Assist.		
Mr. D. MAGYAR	Estate Div.	7/3/77
Air Cond. Mechanic		
Mr. O. MANLEY	Mech. Eng.	10/3/77
Lab. Assistant		
Mrs. C. DRABBLE	Chemistry	21/2/77
Technical Officer		
Ms. H. RAUS	Chemistry	14/3/77
Technical Officer		
Mrs. J. M. PHILLIPS	Library	14/3/77
Library Assistant		
Mrs. R. D. BARGON	Library	14/3/77
Librarian		
Dr. R. H. BRADBURY	Biology	14/3/77
Lecturer		
Dr. G. C. NANSON	Geography	14/3/77
Lecturer		
Mrs. L. M. GREEN	A.D.P. Unit	15/3/77
Machine Operator		
Dr. J. D. OLIVER	Comp. Cent	21/3/77
Analyst/Programmer		
Mrs. A. A. O'KEEFE	Library	21/3/77
Typist/Off. Assistant		
Dr. I. M. McLAINE	History	21/3/77
Lecturer		
Mrs. M. G. INGLIS	Economics	1/4/77
Secretary		
Mr. R. F. THORNTON	Science Fac.	
Technical Officer	Workshops	4/4/77
Mr. J. TONG	A.D.P. Unit	12/4/77
Analyst/Programmer		
Mrs. C. A. PERRY	Psychology	12/4/77
Lab. Assistant		
Mr. L. R. FANTINEL	Psychology	14/4/77
Tutor		
Mr. T. A. JONES	Psychology	18/4/77
Snr. Tech. Officer		
Mrs. J. QUINN	Physics	19/4/77
Secretary		
Miss. L. ANDERSON	Comp. Cent	15/4/77
Programmer-in-Training		

RESIGNATIONS

Mrs. H. MAJER	Economics	11/3/77
Secretary		
Mr. C. CHAPPELL	Estate Div.	21/3/77
Garden Labourer		
Mr. P. M. BUNN	Psychology	7/4/77
Lab. Assistant		
Miss S. MOORES	Physics	6/4/77
Secretary		
Mr. A. G. KENNEDY	Civil Eng.	12/4/77
Snr. Lab. Craftsman		
Mrs. E. J. EVANS	Psychology	7/4/77
Tutor		
Mr. J. M. FREESTONE	Psychology	15/4/77
Tutor		

RETIREMENT

Mr. K. J. SIMMERS	Central Serv.	21/4/77
Attendant/Cleaner		



Visitor's hobby is bell ringing

Englishman, Dr. George Nix, who is visiting the University's Department of Electrical Engineering as honorary lecturer, has an unusual hobby, "campanology" -- the art of bell ringing. But he has found no bells to peal in Wollongong.

Although there are thousands of bell ringers (known as campanologists) in the United Kingdom, the hobby is relatively unknown in Australia. There are less than twenty-five Australian towers with bells hung for change ringing.

Dr. Nix last month joined bell ringers from Sydney to ring changes on Maitland's six bells.

He also hopes to be guest campanologist in Sydney and Melbourne at the invitation of the Australian branch of the Association of Change Ringers.

Dr. Nix has been an electrical engineering lecturer at Manchester University since 1960, and his research has included work on linear induction motors, electromagnetic levitation, and electronic control of motors.

In 1968, he met the University of Wollongong's Department of Electrical Engineering chairman, Professor Brian Smith, during Professor Smith's study leave at Manchester University.

"Since his visit, we have kept in contact," Dr. Nix said. "I was fortunate in obtaining the Drapers Company travel award so that I could spend my study leave here. Study leave is less common in England than in Australia."

While at the University of Wollongong, his teaching area is electrical machinery. "I am also interested in the department's work on variable speed electric drives," he said.

Dr. Nix is married and has three children, aged eleven, eight and three. He will be at the University until November.



DR. George Nix.

Thesis is basis for book

The Oxford Ph.D. thesis of a new lecturer in the University's Department of History, Dr. Ian McLaine, will be published as a book later this year.

The book, an examination of British morale and domestic propaganda during World War II, will be released in England and Australia.

Dr. McLaine comes to Wollongong after sixteen months writing his book and running a fourth-year honours course on Australian Society and World War II at Melbourne University.

"As an art teacher I became very interested in the history of the visual arts," he said. "This led to my studying history at Monash University; and I gave up school teaching, after eleven years, when I decided

in 1971 to do postgraduate research at Oxford."

Dr. McLaine and his wife, Glenys, are shortly to move into a house at Mangerton.

Mrs. McLaine, who studied town planning as a postgraduate student at Oxford, hopes to work in Wollongong on a regional or local government level. They have two children aged seven and eight.

Dr. McLaine's hobbies include golf, squash and chess. He was, and is, a keen supporter of Australian Rules Football in Melbourne.

He assumed duties on March 21.



DR. Ian McLaine.

Main carpark is a major success in landscaping

The main carpark outside the Metallurgy Building was the outstanding success story of recent landscape development, according to University Landscape Supervisor, Mr. Leon Fuller.

In twenty months, many of the trees had reached six metres, he said. "And the brick paving, which was recently laid, now completes the carpark landscaping."

Mr. Fuller said: "The trees and shrubs have already softened the harsh effect of parked cars."

"Mulches, woodchip and pebbles have been used to reduce weed growth and to retain moisture in the soil."

He said that landscaping between the main entrance and the climatological station included low mounds, planted with Malaleucas.

"The foliage of these plants will finally merge and create a dense, green effect in this area, with the mounds adding interest," he said.

Mr. Fuller said that the general planting around the University was designed to soften hard edges, provide shade, and extend the wooded mountainside of Mt. Keira into the grounds.

The basis of this planting was Eucalypts indigenous to Wollongong.

Mr. Fuller said the large gaps in the planting were due to proposed future building sites and areas of landscape as yet unplanned.

"One of these is the main central courtyard," he said. "A proposal for this has been put forward and awaits approval and finance."

Brick paving would be the hard-paving theme of the University, and evidence of this was showing around the Pentagon and the Metallurgy Building.

"The area between the Union and fig-trees is now taking on some character, with the lawn finally stabilised," he said.



TURF has now been laid between the Science Building and the Pentagon.

Mr. Fuller said that some planting had been done in the outer areas of the University: along the expressway, just inside the fence, on the northern side of the north creek, and on the hill near the entrance to the Institute of Education.

"The trees planted will grow at a slower rate because they cannot receive the same care as those within the built area of the University," he said.

He said that the northern creek area to date had received some attention through mowing, cleaning out weeds such as Lantana and Blackberry, and tree planting.

"To attain the desired park-like setting in this area, it is hoped that a major effort can be made this winter to landscape this area properly," he said.

Dr. Bradbury, 30, will start lecturing next session, his first teaching appointment, and is currently preparing the course.

"What has impressed me is that Wollongong University is one of the few universities in Australia where I would be able to take my ecology students out for practical lessons without travelling long distances," he said. "What other university has a rainforest at its back door?"

Dr. Bradbury comes to Wollongong after two years as a Queen's Fellow in Marine Science studying Australian coral reefs.

This year he will analyse his coral-reef research and continue a joint project with the CSIRO Eco-Systems Group to study interactions between fish and corals.

He also is looking at how the many species of ants of the Mt. Keira rainforest compete amongst themselves and partition their environment.

Dr. Bradbury gained his B.Sc. in zoology in 1967 and his Ph.D. in marine zoology in 1975.

In 1974, he was awarded a CSIRO postdoctoral studentship at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia.



A SECTION of the brick paving which has been laid along the carpark side of the Metallurgy Building.

Act to prevent pollution now, says ecologist

Ecologist, Dr. Roger Bradbury, believes Wollongong has a fifty-fifty chance of not becoming as polluted as Sydney if preventive steps are taken immediately.

Dr. Bradbury, a new lecturer in the Department of Biology, said that Wollongong's pollution was still localised and not a blanket of smog covering the city, as in Sydney.

He said that ecological havens, such as the Mt. Keira rainforest and Lake Illawarra, must be protected from "creeping industrialisation."

His research in Wollongong will include a survey on the effect of industrialisation on the South Coast's estuaries.



DR. Roger Bradbury.

This year, he has two research students at the University of Wollongong. They are Peter Moran, who is working on factors affecting the structure of marine communities, and Tom Gorman, who is doing his master's degree on the ecology of rainforest birds.

Dr. Bradbury's hobbies are surfing and skin-diving.

Metallurgy on display

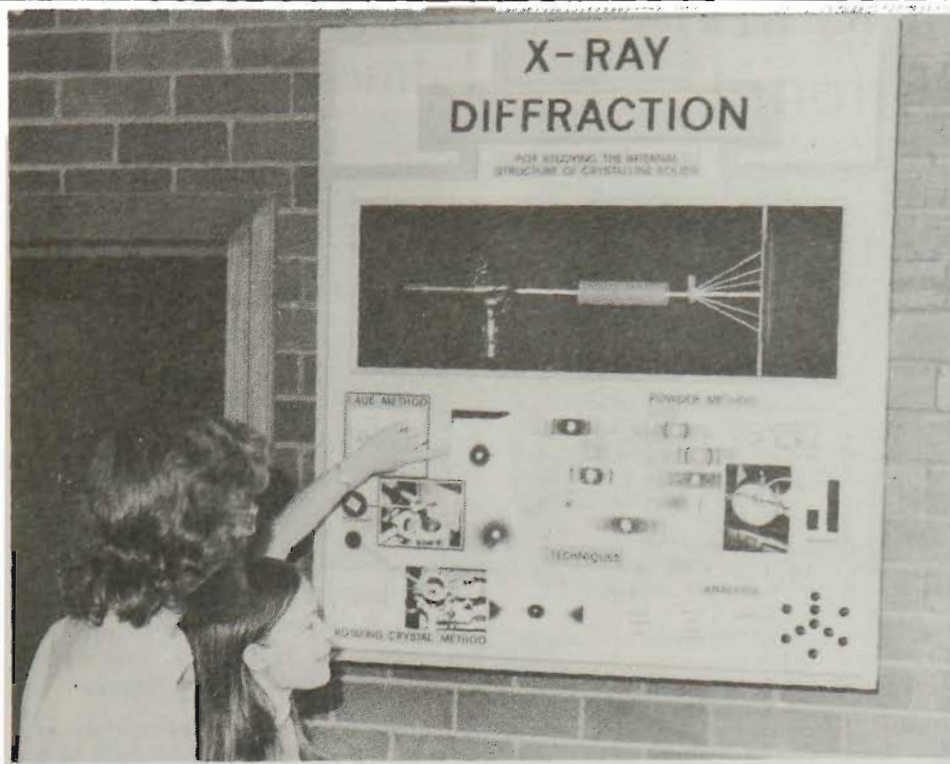
The Department of Metallurgy has taken full advantage of the first-floor foyer in the Metallurgy Building to promote its activities.

It currently has visual displays on X-ray diffraction and electron microscopy fixed to the walls.

Technical officer, John Lewin, designed the display units under Associate Professor Noel Kennon's supervision.

The department is planning other display units to cover the whole spectrum of activities in the department.

It feels that such displays serve multiple purposes: they are a statement of the range of research and teaching interests of the department; they are most useful talking points for inspections; they inform the casual visitor about the department; they reflect the pride the department takes in its pursuits; and, perhaps, most importantly, they beautify by relieving otherwise dull and uninteresting corridors and foyers.



KERRIE and David Christian, both Stage Six Metallurgy students, discuss the X-ray diffraction display in the first-floor foyer of the Metallurgy Building.

Weather station creates interest



DR. Donald Pearson-Kirk explains a cloud chart to schoolchildren at the University's climatological station.

The University's climatological station has created much interest among Wollongong schools.

Already this year, more than 300 schoolchildren have visited the station as part of their school geography classes.

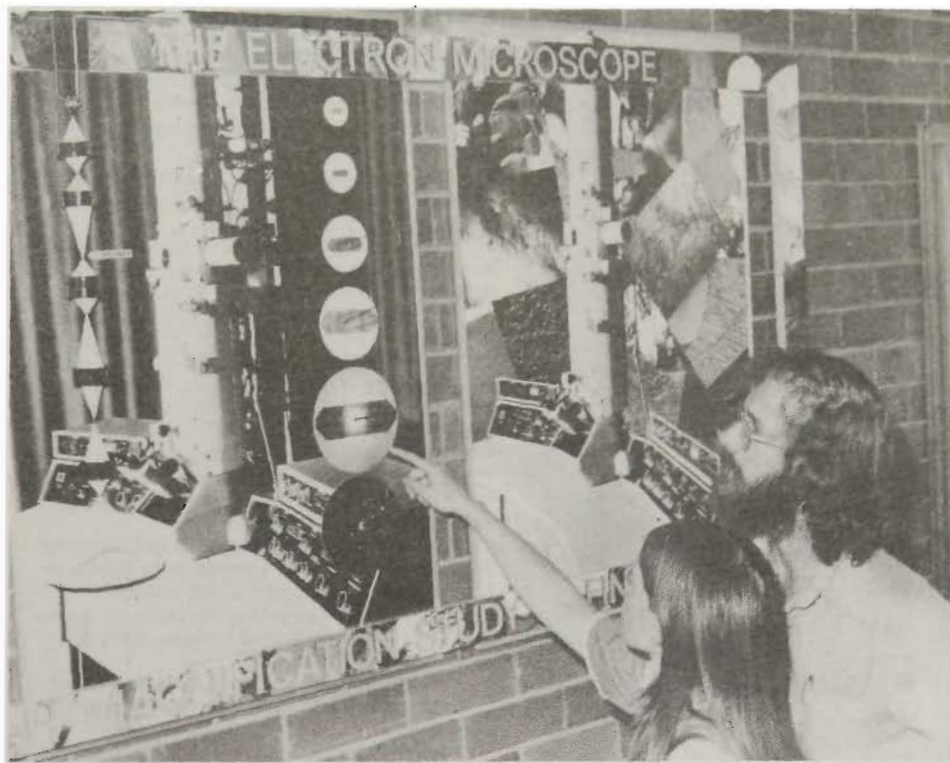
Officer-in-charge of the station, Dr. D. Pearson-Kirk, of the Department of Civil Engineering, said that between February and April schoolchildren from six schools had visited the station.

They had come in groups from between nine and ninety.

He and Mrs. Olga Bouma, laboratory assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering, who took twice daily readings of the station, supervised the visits, Dr. Pearson-Kirk said.

The daily statistics from the station are supplied to the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology.

An article, with photographs, about the display area in the Department of Geology's ground-floor foyer in the A.C.S. Building will be published in a future edition of Campus News.



THE electron microscope display has provided an interesting talking point for students and visitors to the Metallurgy Building.

Lecturer's teaching style differs from traditional

Lecturer Brian McCarthy's enthusiasm could be a major reason why Introductory French has one of the lowest drop-out rates of any University subject.

His teaching style, using the audio-visual De Vive Voix method, is very different from traditional French teaching.

A person walking past his lecture room could easily mistake it for a drama class, as he vividly re-enacts the scenes, speaking only French to his students.

Mr. McCarthy said that the method was similar to a child's learning a mother language. "It is based on hearing and understanding rather than simply on learning nouns, verbs and grammar drills by rote," he said.

Mr. McCarthy spent two years in France studying at Besancon University, where he gained the equivalent of an M.A., including courses in the methodology of teaching French as a foreign language and in applied linguistics.

He said that the words (about 1000) in the De Vive Voix method were based on frequency of use and serviceability and readiness of recall, and were aimed above all at teaching students to communicate with a French person.

He introduced the two-year French course in Wollongong last year for students with little or no background in French.



MR. Brian McCarthy.

"I'm very satisfied with last year's results," he said. "After two years, the students can join the students who studied French for six years at school."

Apart from recent high-school students with little or no background in French, his Introductory French students include high-school teachers, housewives, and members of the University's academic and general staff.

Research interest should interest City Council

Wollongong City Council will be able to take advantage of a research interest of Dr. Gerald Nanson, a new lecturer in the University's Department of Geography.

He is studying the effect of urbanisation on streams that run off the Illawarra escarpment.

Dr. Nanson, 30, is a New Zealander who has been studying and lecturing in Canada for more than six years. He arrived in Australia from Canada on March 13 and assumed



DR. Gerald Nanson.

duties at the University the next day.

His teaching areas are fluvial geomorphology and bio-geography. Since his arrival, Dr. Nanson said he had been studying American Creek, at Figtree.

"I am interested in monitoring the changes caused by urban development over the next few years," he said.

"One of my objectives is to build up an understanding of Wollongong's streams to enable me to advise on development."

His other interests are plant succession and the character of flow in meandering bends in the Murrumbidgee River.

Dr. Nanson gained his B.Sc.(Hons) at the University of Otago, New Zealand, in 1970. He then went to live in Canada where he obtained his M.Sc. in geography at the University of Alberta, Edmonton (1972), and his Ph.D. at the Simon Fraser University, British Columbia (this year).

In Canada, he was awarded the National Research Council of Canada post-graduate scholarship for four consecutive years.

"I have always wanted to come to Australia," he said. "I intend making this country my permanent home."

Dr. Nanson is married and has two children aged three years and twelve months old.

His wife, Carol, has trained as an electron microscope technician, library assistant and teacher, and hopes to continue working in Wollongong. Dr. Nanson's hobbies are photography, hiking and travelling.

Printery can do almost any job



LITHOGRAPHIC Operator, Mr. Colin Hart, examines half-tone prints made on the University Printery's Repromaster 2000 process camera.

The University Printery can now take on almost any printing job from a book to a card.

The recent acquisition of a \$3,500 Repromaster 2000 process camera and a \$7,300 IBM electronic composer has completed a two-and-a-half-year project to bring the Printery up to commercial standard.

Other equipment, which allows work to be done internally, includes a \$10,000 Ordibel collator; a \$13,500 2850 multilith offset machine; a \$5,500 paper mastermaker; and a \$3,000 power guillotine.

The printing of 3000 copies of the 357-page Calendar this year saved the University an estimated \$7,000.

Last year, the Printery handled 3,200,000 machine runs, compared with 650,000 in 1972.

One of the major advantages of having a printery on campus is the hours of labour it saves departmental secretaries.

With all stationery printed internally, the University has cut its costs by more than half.

The major Printery projects are the University Calendar and the monthly issue of Campus News.

Composing work, half-tones, and metal masters were previously done externally, but the new equipment has allowed the magazine to be produced almost wholly on campus.

Campus News editor, Mr. Tony Barker, said that printing the magazine on campus considerably reduced the time spent in co-ordinating production and provided greater flexibility and control in layout and design.

Central Services office manager, Mr. Harry Alla, said that all departments were encouraged to take full advantage of the printery.

"To reproduce ten copies of a document by photostating cost 45 cents compared with 17.5 cents at the Printery," he said.

Anyone interested in having a printing job done should contact Mr. Alla on ext. 384 or Central Services Officer, Mr. Ed Hyde, on ext. 332.

Library foyer display venue



COMMERCE student, Lynda Guthrie (left), and Engineering student, Jim Croton, look at one of the items in the Library's Religious Studies Display last month.

The display was the second in a series of displays which the Library intends to arrange throughout the year in the foyer.

It was mounted in association with Religious Studies staff and various religious groups.

The first display in March on Women's Studies, arranged in cooperation with Women's Studies staff, aroused much interest.

The Library hopes to arrange a different display each month in the foyer.

C.U. camp at Appin

Earlier this year, the Christian Union held a camp near Appin. This is what one person thought of it.

Camps and campsites are rarely what you expect.

The Christian Union camp at Appin was no exception. When we got there (after breaking down in the bush), there was no electricity, no running water and seemingly nowhere to sleep!

As the evening progressed, things improved slightly, but going to bed was an escape from the prevailing conditions.

Next morning, though, the place looked beautiful . . . trees everywhere, quietness; clean air, and a fresh running stream; the whole tone of the camp changed.

We learnt a lot, talked a lot, sang and just generally got to know one another.

Probably, the best part was being away from "the madding crowd" and just relaxing with people of like mind and interest. We'd go again . . . just to experience the peace, through the hassles.

Kaydee Scheul.



CAMPUS SCENES



STUDENTS strolling along the pathway in the central campus.



STUDENTS relaxing on the lawn near the fig trees.



UNDER the fig trees . . . these students were watching a recent concert held on the lawn between the Union Building and the Library.



A COMPETITOR in the giant slalom at last year's Intervarsity skiing at Thredbo.

Skiing talent for scrutiny

To assess the skiing talent within the University, WUCO is organising a weekend of cross-country and downhill racing at Perisher Valley on July 9 and 10.

This is immediately after first-session exams, and entry is open to all students and staff.

This year, Intervarsity skiing will be held at Coronet Peak, New Zealand, during the August recess (August 28 to September 4).

Students interested in any or all of the following events are invited to nominate for the team: slalom, giant slalom, special giant slalom, cross country (individual and relay), freestyle and jump.

Transport to and around New Zealand is being arranged by A.U.S.: flight to N.Z. for \$204 return, bus transport for week is \$N32; accommodation is \$N50; and lift tickets are \$N5 a day.

Anyone interested in further information should contact: Kevin Donegan, A.C.S. Building, Room G29 (ext. 270).



A W.U.C.O. member abseiling

An insight into canyoning

Canyoning is an activity which involves following relatively small creeks downstream until they enter a canyon or gorge.

The canyon may be as narrow as three metres, but have as much as sixty-five metres of cliffs towering above.

Usually one needs to abseil over a waterfall to get into the canyon proper, and once inside there is no turning back. Often swimming in icy waters is required, and in one canyon a tunnel must be negotiated.

Canyons are found just a few kilometres north-east of Katoomba and seem to be peculiar to the Blue Mountains.

Their appeal lies in the scolloping of the rock by water, the profuse collection of ferns, and the experience of quicksand. The damp and cold conditions endow these trips with a certain mystique.

These conditions, as well as the necessity for abseiling, swimming and scrambling down rocky creek beds, make these trips hazardous, but W.U.C.O. has not lost a single body yet!

John Graham