

# CAMPUS NEWS

A MAGAZINE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

VOL. 3 NO. 9

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1977



## Few surprises for next year in T.E.C. Report

The Tertiary Education Commission's recommendations for 1978, which were released on September 20, included few surprises.

The recommendations for University of Wollongong operating grants next year are:

General Recurrent	\$8,950,000
Equipment (including an earmarked grant of \$195,000 for the Library)	605,000
Special Research	60,000
Student Residences	40,000
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	\$9,655,000

The recommendations are based on December-quarter 1976 cost levels and are the same as the recommendations in the Universities Commission's "Report for 1977-79 Triennium" of July, 1976, brought up to more recent cost levels.

The University will receive supplementation up to the end of this year to cover cost rises for all items and for salary and wages cost rises only next year.

No funds are recommended for building projects next year, but \$200,000 are recommended for minor works and site services.

The Minister for Education, Senator Carrick, states: "The Government will consider the Report in detail and announce its decisions as soon as possible." (Press Release of 20/9/77: "Commonwealth Grants for Tertiary Education 1978").

The recommendations for operating grants will allow the University of Wollongong to develop as planned during 1978; but there will be some difficulties if inflation continues at a high level, because there will be no supplementation to meet cost rises next year.

There will be difficulties in the building area. The Tertiary Education Commission states: "The impact of the elimination of growth in spending for universities and colleges of advanced education has fallen on building programmes."

The recommendations in the July 1976 Report of the Universities Commission for the University of Wollongong were for a building programme of \$4,600,000, in December 1975 cost levels, to start in 1978 (Social Sciences, Science, and Administration Buildings).

This would have been the largest programme of any university in Australia, apart from teaching hospitals. The programme will, of course, now not start in 1978 and will result in considerable space shortages.

The Tertiary Education Commission's recommendations are based on an estimated enrolment at the University of Wollongong of 2635 students in 1978 (2120 in terms of "student load"). This is an increase of 7.9 percent on 1977 enrolments.

The Universities Council notes that "the extent of any variation may be taken into account in the Council's assessment of general recurrent grants for 1979".

The Tertiary Education Commission states that the recommendations in the Report are consistent with the total level of expenditure for tertiary education provided in the (Government's) guidelines for 1978.

The Commission proposes to recommend on other matters in the guidelines in Volume 1 of its "Report for 1979-81 Triennium", which it proposes to submit to the Government in March next year.

L.M. Birt,  
Vice-Chancellor.

## Prof. Chipman W.E.A. lecture

Professor Lauchlan Chipman will deliver the 1977 Eddy Memorial Lecture on October 7 at 8 p.m. in Pentagon 5.

The lecture is one of the major Workers' Educational Association events of the year.

"We are very pleased to be presenting it in Wollongong this year," W.E.A. Illawarra Regional secretary, Mr. Colin Hollis said.

Professor Chipman's topic will be: "Liberty, Equality and Unhappiness".

Admittance is free, but by ticket only. Tickets can be obtained from the W.E.A. Office, 97 Corrimal Street, Wollongong. Tickets will be limited to 100.

WHAT are they watching? Turn to Page 4 to find out.



# Child-care view sparks conference

If parents want child care, they should do something about it themselves and not wait for the "experts" to establish centres.

This view, held by the University of Wollongong Child Care Committee, is one of the main reasons for the committee's decision to convene an open, two-day, child-care conference in December.

The committee hopes the conference will stimulate an awareness of child-care needs in the region.

The organisers also hope the conference will maximise parent and community involvement in all aspects of planning, running and evaluating child care.

Ms. Marian Zaunbrecher, supervisor of Kids Uni, the on-campus child-care centre at the University, has been delegated to organise the conference, which will be held in the University Union Hall on December 10 and 11.

"There is a tendency to hand over children to the experts and, as a result, there is an alienation of parents from the children and these experts," Ms. Zaunbrecher said.

"Parents should not wait until council or government organisations set up child-care centres, but actively do something about it themselves.

"This of course does not mean federal, state and local governments should not be asked to provide financial assistance."

The child-care committee hopes to involve many community organisations, particularly women's groups, in the conference. Problems of child care for migrant parents will also be discussed.

Speakers at the conference will include university lecturers on the psychology of child care and women who have an understanding of the problems of establishing child-care centres and parents.

Ms. Zaunbrecher said that the conference was important for every parent interested in child care.

Ms. Zaunbrecher and Mr. Ralph Saxton recently attended a child care conference at



THE SANDPIT at Kids Uni. is popular with the children.

the University of Melbourne.

As a result of the conference, they made several recommendations which could be applied to Kids Uni.

The committee endorsed several of the recommendations including: to establish an organisation similar to the Victorian Campus Child Care Association; to run training sessions on child care - compulsory for all parents - at the beginning of the academic year; to reconsider restructuring

the fee scale and the organising of the conference.

The committee is currently sending out invitations to seventeen colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, and universities asking them to attend a meeting on October 22, at 7.30 p.m.

The meeting will measure the extent of interest in organising a state-wide association to co-ordinate the thrust for campus child care.

## New lecturer in philosophy

Ms. Barbara Davidson is a new lecturer in the Department of Philosophy.

At twenty-five, Ms. Davidson has gained her B.A.(Hons.) and M.A., and hopes to complete her Ph.D. by the end of next year.

Her fields of interest are formal and philosophical logic, philosophy of science, epistemology, and metaphysics. In 1975 she attended courses at Oxford University as part of her masters degree.

Ms. Davidson is very interested in the teaching side of her work. "I think interesting courses can be developed, especially in lower levels of teaching formal logic," she said.

"Topics such as analysis of different sorts of arguments, what constitutes a justified basis for holding a belief, and the relationship between our different beliefs have a general application and should be

of interest to most students, irrespective of which courses they are taking."

Ms. Davidson is a contemporary of Ms. Sue Uniacke, another lecturer in the Department of Philosophy. Both started their studies in 1970 at La Trobe.

Ms. Davidson's hobbies include tennis, hockey, film-going, and listening to modern and classical music.

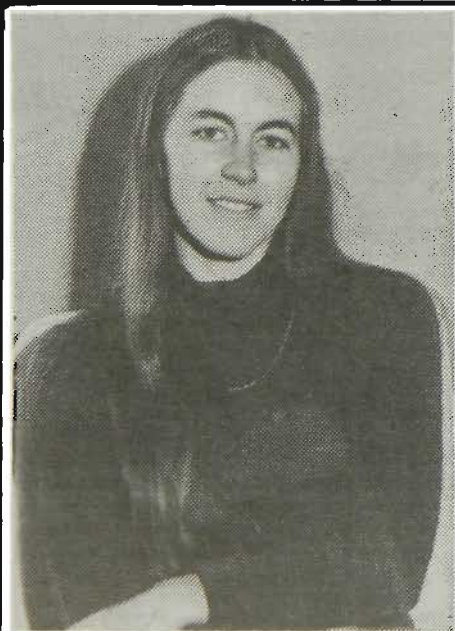
She will start lecturing first-year students in October.

## Camera Club display

The University Camera Club held its fourth annual photographic exhibition from September 13 to 21 in the Union.

Acting Registrar, Mr. Challice Moldrich, opened the exhibition, which culminated club activities for the year.

A total of sixty-five colour and black-and-white prints were displayed. The contributors were students and staff of the University.



MS. Barbara Davidson.



# Union Board poll 'one of the highest'

The annual election for the University of Wollongong Union's Board of Management achieved "one of the highest polls we have had", the Returning Officer, Mrs. Susan Stevenson, said after the counting of votes.

A total of 491 members and life members cast a total of 2273 votes on September 12 and 13 to elect six new board members, she said.

This compared with last year's election when 323 members cast 1163 votes to elect four board members.

Altogether, fifteen students and staff stood for election this year.

Those elected are all students. They are: James Black, John Bywater, Michael Halls, Jennifer MacDonald, John Roach, and William Murphy.

All have been elected for two years, except Mr. Murphy who has been elected for one year or two years.

The Board of Management will determine his period of service at its November meeting in the light of the University Council's decision, at its October 28 meeting, about how many persons it wishes to nominate to the board for 1977-78.

At present, the University Council has four nominees on the fifteen-member board.

The new members will take their place on the fifteen-member board from September 20.

The other board members are: Professor J.L.C. Chipman, Mr. G.W. Butler, Ms. A. Geary, Mr. C.T. Heazlewood, Mr. D. Jamieson, Mr. D. Lear (chairman), Mr. W. Pike, Mr. M.J. Ross, and Mrs. H.S. Stevenson (secretary-manager).

Union management is vested in the Board of Management; it determines policy, which is implemented by the Union's management staff.

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## New H.E.B. secretary

Mr. A.G. Day has been appointed secretary of the New South Wales Higher Education Board.

Mr. Day, B.Sc. Dip.Ed. B.Ed., has been the Board's deputy secretary since its formation at the beginning of 1976.

After completing his professional training, Mr. Day taught for fifteen years, including six years as a subject master, with the Department of Education.

In 1971, he was appointed senior research officer of the New South Wales Universities Board and, from 1973 to the end of 1975, he held the position of secretary of that board.

His new appointment was effective from August 22.

## MARY'S SONGS ARE TAPED



MRS. Mary Black.

A tape of Scottish songs, recorded by Department of Education secretary, Mrs. Mary Black, has been added to the Lyle Collection in the National Library of Australia in Canberra.

The tape has also been sent to the Institute of Scottish Studies at Edinburgh University.

Dr. Emily Lyle, a researcher at Edinburgh University, recently visited Australia to collect Scottish folk songs.

Her main interest was in what happened to a musical folk heritage when the people and the songs were transposed to a foreign shore.

Copies of fifty-four tapes Dr. Lyle made while she was in Australia have been placed in the National Library.

Wollongong University Archives Officer, Mr. Laurie Dillon, recently sent Mrs. Black's tape to the National Library to be added to the Lyle collection. He also sent a copy to Dr. Lyle in Edinburgh.

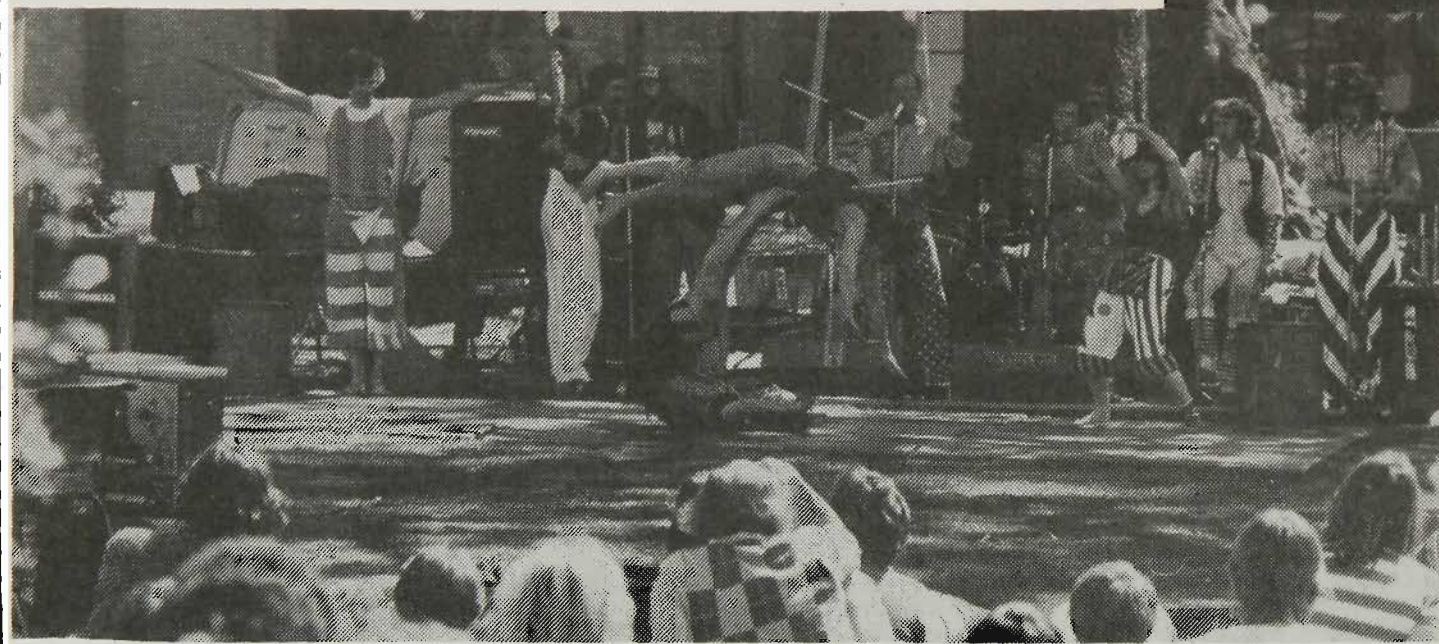
Mr. Dillon said that Mrs. Black's singing ability and deep involvement with the Scottish folk song (post-war) movement made her work of particular value to Dr. Lyle.

He said that Mrs. Black introduced many of the songs with interesting comments and how she came to know of them.

Mr. Dillon has a copy of Mrs. Black's tape in the University Archives.



# SOAPBOX CIRCUS ON CAMPUS



## Dr. Boas colloquium

Dr. Walter Boas, formerly chief of the Division of Tribophysics, CSIRO, gave a metallurgy and physics colloquium at the University on September 21.

He spoke on "Some Reflections on the History of Metal Physics".

Dr. Boas is regarded as one of the "founding fathers" of metal physics.

Under his leadership, the Division of Tribophysics was recognised internationally for work in the field of metal physics and surface phenomena.

Students and staff took full advantage of warm, sunny, spring weather on September 12 to watch an open-air performance of the Soapbox Circus.

The Circus is currently touring the Australian east coast and is built on the vaudeville band of musicians from Melbourne called Captain Matchbox.

This group was acclaimed for songs like "My Canary's Got Circles Under His Eyes" and "Nagasaki".

The Circus comprises the renamed "Matchbox" and acrobatic troupe called the Australian Performing Group.

The venue for the lively and entertaining University of Wollongong performance was the figtrees between the Union and the Library.

# Study team recommends on subject catalogue

The Wollongong University Subject Catalogue Study team has recommended that the present card subject catalogue be closed, as soon as possible after the design of a program necessary to allow a new catalogue to be produced.

This is one recommendation the team issued in a report to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Michael Birt, and to the University Librarian, Mr. Jeff Hazell.

The study team included chief investigator, Mrs. Roslyn Hunt, and Robin Horne, Lucille Boone, Lyndal Dennis and Helen Whelan.

The study was conducted in the University between January, 1975 and December, 1976. The major part of the report, published in three volumes, is available in the Library under the title: "PRECIS, LCSH, and KWOC: report of a research project designed to examine the applicability of PRECIS to the subject catalogue of an academic library."

In a letter to all study participants, Mrs. Hunt said that the study team encountered some difficulties in obtaining and holding the support of enough students and acad-

emic staff to complete the searches asked of them.

"Our debt to all of those who began the study in such a way to provide us with any data is considerable," she said.

"I would like to acknowledge, too, those who wrote or rang to explain why they could not participate or could not complete the undertaking they had made.

"Clearly our greatest debt is to those who completed all the tasks set; without any of them the viability of the study could have been in considerable doubt."

Mrs. Hunt said that the recommendation applicable to the University of Wollongong would result in the provision of a considerably more sophisticated keywork catalogue than the one the study tested, preferably issued on microfiche, containing full titles in direct word order and a full statement of

the PRECIS index entry for the works for which it is available.

The catalogue would also contain cross references.

These recommendations have been made in the report to the Vice-Chancellor and Librarian.

## Qld.'s acting deputy

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Queensland, Professor E.G. Saint, has been appointed Acting Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic).

He will hold the position from November 1 until the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor, possibly in about a year.



# Book supplier reps visit here for talks



**ACQUISITIONS** Librarian, Miss Ruth Lotze, and Library Committee chairman, Professor Ron King (right), with Mr. Miles Blackwell, sales director of Blackwells, Broad Street, in Oxford, England.

Mr. Blackwell visited the Library on September 12 and spoke with Professor King, Miss Lotze, Technical Services Librarian, Mr. Jerry Lorenc, and Senior Librarian, Ms. Felicity McGregor.

He also spoke to members of the Acquisitions Department.

The visit was one of a number he was paying to Australian universities and colleges of advanced education.

Blackwells is in the heart of the University of Oxford and is not only a specialist academic bookseller but also a specialist in supplying libraries with books and periodicals.

It has customers in all parts of the world, including all Australian universities and major colleges of advanced education.

For nearly three years, Blackwells has been one of the University of Wollongong's major supplier of academic books.

Mr. Blackwell said that Blackwells despatched books, if they were in stock, usually within three weeks of the order date.

If they were not in stock, Blackwells was in the hands of the publishers concerned, he said. Some publishers were very prompt and could deliver books to Blackwells within three days.

Mr. Blackwell said that there had been a Blackwell's Bookshop on the site in Broad Street since 1879 when Benjamin Blackwell opened his doors in a space twelve feet square.

In 1889, Sir Basil Blackwell, president of the firm, was born above the original shop, in the room which was now the chairman's office.

The bookshop prospered in its academic surroundings and was soon enlarged by acquiring the tailor's shop next door at No. 51.

Later it spread into Nos. 48 and 49 and further backwards and sideways, culminating in the construction in 1966 of the Norrington Room beneath neighbouring Trinity College.

(According to the *Guinness Book of Records*, the Norrington Room, with 160,000 volumes on two-and-a-half miles of shelving constitutes the largest display of books anywhere in the world in a single room).

A centralised administrative and processing building, Beaver House, was completed in January, 1973.

"The firm has grown since 1879, but Blackwells is determined to remain a family firm and to keep as friends its customers all over the world," Mr. Blackwell said.

On September 16, Mr. Denis Stephens, Manager, Library Services Division of Blackwells North America, Inc., visited the Library.

He discussed with senior staff the problems of book supply from North American sources and the services Blackwells North America could supply.

## Australia can learn from Bulgaria

Mrs. Peggy Errey, who recently spent five weeks in Bulgaria as a trade union delegate, said that Australia could learn from the way Bulgaria looked after its students, children, and workers.

She said that the Bulgarian Government placed the greatest importance on education, followed by child care and worker conditions.

Mrs. Errey, cleaning supervisor at the University was one of seventeen Australian and New Zealand women who visited Bulgaria in a Trade Union Women's Activist Group.

As well as being president of the Miscellaneous Workers' Union South Coast sub-branch for nine years, Mrs. Errey has been an active trade unionist on the Coast for more than thirty years.

In Bulgaria, she visited textile factories, child-care centres, farms, universities, and hospitals.

"There are free flats and free food for students, and they are given the equivalent of the tertiary allowance in Australia," she said. "The majority of doctors are women."

She said that child-care centres were very well equipped; one centre she visited provided a 24-hour service for 300 children.

In the hospitals she visited, Mrs. Errey noticed that they did not have as much modern equipment as Australian hospitals, especially in the maternity wards.

Mrs. Errey said the housing, which included high-rise flats with shopping centres underneath, was not of the same high standard as in Australia.

She said that women were well dressed in good-quality clothing, and they told her they could afford a house (three per cent bank interest) and a car.



MRS. Peggy Errey

The miner and farmer were among the wealthiest people in Bulgaria, with many making as much as a university professor, she said.

Unemployment was non-existent and labour was in short supply, necessitating a 42-hour week.

Mrs. Errey travelled about 3000 kilometres around Bulgaria, as well as spending three days in Moscow seeing the Red Square, the Kremlin, and the Metro.

She said that, if she had the opportunity, she would like to see Peking next.

## McClellan will sing here

Top Australian singer-songwriter, Mike McClellan, will return to the University on October 10 to give another of his popular concerts.

The folk, country and blues singer and guitarist will perform in the Union Hall at 8 p.m. The Arts Council of N.S.W. is presenting the concert.

Mike McClellan, who became a successful folk singer in Peter, Paul and Mary's heyday ten years ago, has been described by superstar, Roger Miller, as "great, really talented".

Tickets for the concert are \$3 for students and pensioners, and \$5 (plus a booking fee) for non-students.

Tickets are on sale at the Union Office, Monday-Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The bar and bistro facilities will be available the night of the concert.

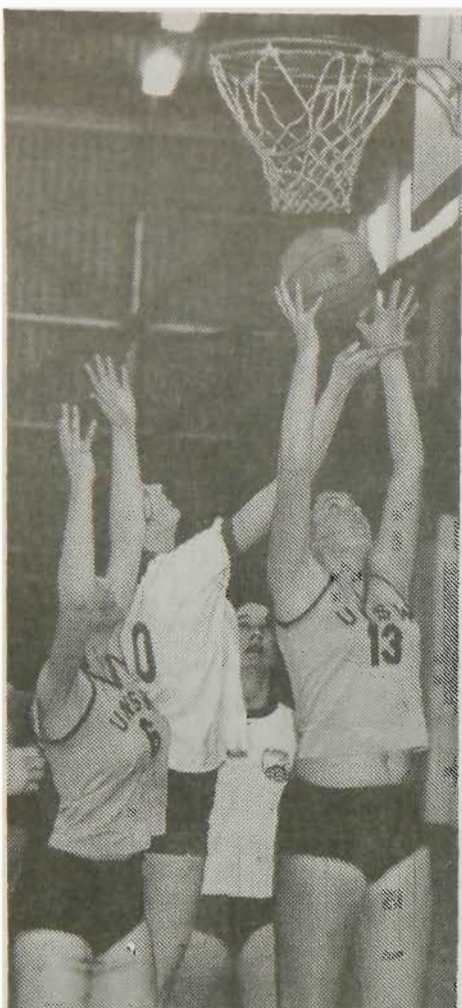
### CAMPUS NEWS

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Tony Barker . . . . . Editor  
Janine Cullen . . . . . Reporter  
Beatrice Henderson . . . . . Production Assistant



# INTERVARSITY BASKETBALL



**PICTURES:** Action in a game between the University of New South Wales and the Australian National University at Beaton Park Stadium.

## Mixed fortunes

University teams had mixed fortunes in the semi-finals of the Illawarra winter table tennis competition played on September 13 and 14.

In Division 1, University 1 dropped to third position after being equal in points with Beaton Park Devils; the Devils had won one more game (102 to 101).

In the minor semi final, University lost 6-2 to Beaton Park Reds.

In Division 2, University 3 lost the first two games against Dapto Cricketers B, but then won the next six to go through to the preliminary final.

In Division 3, University 5 surprised by losing their major semi-final 6-1 against Beaton Park Rovers, but should win through to play them again in the grand final.

In Division 4, University 6 lost its minor semi-final 6-2 to Dapto Cricketers B, a team they had beaten twice before. In Division 5, University 9 surprised by beating Beaton Park Family 6-4 in the major semi, after having lost on all previous occasions.

The position therefore, is that Uni. 1 and Uni. 6 have been eliminated, Uni. 3 and Uni. 5 are in the preliminary finals, and Uni. 9 is in the grand final for Division 5.



Between August 28 and September 2, the University of Wollongong Basketball Club hosted the first Intervarsity sporting competition to be held at the University.

Games were played at Beaton Park Stadium and the Institute of Education.

Club officials were very pleased with the running of the competition, which "went off very smoothly".

The University men's team finished fifth (fourth last year in Hobart) and the women's team fourth (sixth last year).

La Trobe University beat the University of New South Wales in the men's grand final and Macquarie University beat the University of New South Wales in the women's grand final.

Both the winning teams finished second in last year's competition.

University of Wollongong forward/guard, Wally Hammonds, an Illawarra Hawks representative, was selected in the men's Combined Universities Team.

He was second top scorer, with 110 points, in the men's competition.

Wollongong centre/forward, Chris Jones, was selected in the women's Combined Universities Team and was also selected as the "most valuable player" in the women's competition.



# First pre-stressed concrete beam

The University of Wollongong's Department of Civil Engineering cast its first prestressed concrete beam in September this year.

The beam is 5.25 metres long and is unusual because it is hollow along its length. This "box-type" construction is in contrast with conventional solid beams.

The pretensioned box beam is a quarter-size model of the type used in highway-bridge construction.

The testing of the beam and of many other beams of similar design forms an integral part of a research project on the rigidities of cracked concrete bridges.

Dr. Y.C. Loo, of the Department of Civil Engineering, is supervising the project.

The beams will be tested in the Department's Structures Laboratory under loads simulating the crossings of heavy vehicles. Eventually, the beams will be tested to destruction.

Two final-year students, Messrs. G. Butler and M. Boenisch, and a Ph.D. candidate, Mr. Yen-Wen Wong, are currently involved in this long-term project.

The recent construction of a 100-ton capacity, self-contained, prestressing bed in the Department of Civil Engineering allows pretensioned concrete beams to be fabricated within the University.

Australian Iron and Steel donated the steel for the prestressing bed's construction and Australian Wire Industries, in Newcastle, donated the prestressing wires for the whole project.

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## Canadian will visit campus

Professor L.G. Hepler, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Lethbridge, Canada, will visit Wollongong in October.

His visit is part of an Australian-wide tour, sponsored by the British Council and the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

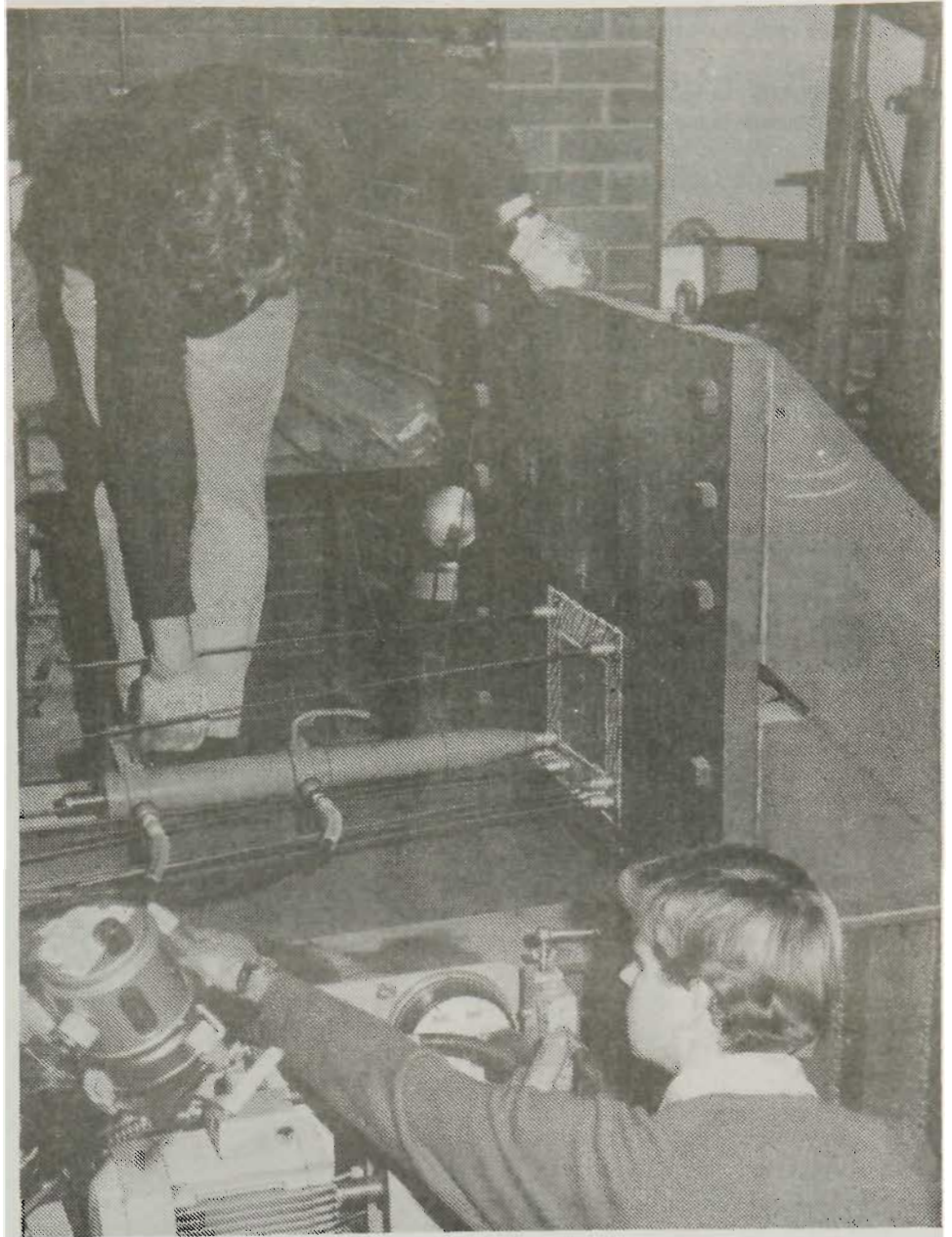
An eminent thermodynamicist, Professor Hepler is a graduate of the University of Kansas and of the University of California (Berkeley).

He is the author and co-author of several books, has written many review articles, and has a long list of other publications.

Currently, he is research professor for the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority, which is concerned with the production of oil from the mighty Athabasca Tar Fields.

While in Wollongong, Professor Hepler will give a series of lectures.

These will be directed to undergraduates, research personnel, and professional scientists. He will also collaborate with academic staff in research studies.



**FINAL-YEAR student, Mr. Greg Butler, uses a prestressing jack to tension wire against the buttress wall of the prestressing bed before concrete was poured, in the Department of Civil Engineering's Structures Laboratory.**

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## Geography holds big Schools Day

Four hundred year-12 students visited the University for the Department of Geography's Schools Day on September 16.

The students spent about six hours on campus, and, after a welcome from the Vice-Chancellor, Professor L.M. Birt, and Departmental Chairman, Professor Murray Wilson, listened to a series of lectures from departmental staff.

Professor Wilson said that the purpose of the day was to provide an opportunity for the students to sample university-type

teaching and learning and to reinforce their H.S.C. work.

The lectures were directed specifically at topics which the students or their teachers had suggested would be useful.

The students came from twelve schools in Wollongong, Shellharbour, Nowra, Kiama and Ulladulla.

On September 26, the Department of Geography staff visited high schools in Bowral and in Crookwell, Braidwood and Goulburn to talk to students.



# IN SEARCH OF THE NUB OF

By Dr. Philip de Lacey

## LEARNING

How differently do Filipinos and Australians think? How universal are human behaviour patterns? How much do we understand lifeways other than our own? What are the fundamental problems in emigrating from one country to another? How can international misunderstandings be alleviated?

Island Australia has had to address such questions as never before since it began to expand and diversify its immigration 30 years ago. Answers have been sought, perhaps too often, in running basic English courses on radio and television and putting more spaghetti in school-book illustrations. Perhaps too seldom we have looked for more basic principles from which to derive and co-ordinate policies and practices.

An excellent opportunity to consolidate and extend understandings in this area appeared in the form of an invitation to join for five months the staff of the Culture Learning Institute, one of five institutes

which comprise the East West Center in Honolulu.

Subsequently, this experience was expanded in visits and studies with colleagues in eight universities, institutes and schools in the United States, Canada, England, Switzerland, Italy, Kenya, South Africa and Australia, and in tangible outcomes such as a long-term developmental survey of children in eight countries by ten academics, for which I have become responsible. So it was that our time away from Wollongong began just after New Year, 1977.

To spend study leave in paradise and yet not depart this life is a fantasy come true

for up to 2,000 professors a year from North America, Asia and around the Pacific. But there is minimal time for snorkel, sand and sun because time commitments to the East West Center programmes are suitably heavy.

The professors — assistant, associate or full — are already established professionals, so they are dubbed "participants" rather than students, while the invited temporary staff are collectively senior fellows or consultants.

Federally funded and autonomous, the E.W.C. is adjacent to the University of Hawaii at Manoa, whose libraries it shares.

Though the E.W.C. confers no degrees at the end of its courses, its staff serve on university Ph.D. committees, especially for the

Continued next page.



DR. Philip de Lacey (Fourth from right) was one of the many academics at the East West Culture Learning Institute, in Hawaii, for the Cross-Cultural Research for Behavioural and Social Scientists.



# IN SEARCH OF THE NUB OF LEARNING

Continued from previous page.

students it sponsors. Both staff and participants are as free as in most universities, but their programmes are encompassed within the general brief applying to the four Institutes of the E.W.C. to contribute towards alleviating international misunderstandings.

How? Mainly through the pursuit of one form or another of intercultural studies. For example, the programme in which I was a senior fellow in the Culture Learning Institute was concerned with intercultural research methodology in the behavioural sciences.

Chaired by a senior permanent staff member, a research associate, the staff for this four month programme included two chairmen of state university psychology departments (from Africa and the U.S.).

Occasionally their lectures and presentations were augmented by contributions of short-term visitors and doctoral students. The fifteen selected participants in this programme included psychologists, anthropologists, linguists and educators from nine countries.

After two months of fairly formal lectures, the second half of the programme staff were asked to set up more informal studies.

My own developed into the beginning of a two-year survey of classificatory and language skills, based on earlier work in Australia and the U.S.

The sight of ten doctors of philosophy from seven countries studiously cutting out and colouring in as they prepared their test materials was a rare one. But, under these informal conditions, a wealth of information passed, as intercultural and interdisciplinary reservations melted away. And it was fun.

After Honolulu we had useful discussions in Tuscon, Arizona, with an expatriate Australian we had met at the University of Georgia in 1972. He is Dr. Robert Tierney; both he and his wife have taught in state schools in the Illawarra.

At the University College of Education, Dr. Tierney is in the Reading Department, and is developing programmes of reading for Mexican and Indian Americans, for many of whom English is not the early dominant language.

But there was still an hour to see the fascinating Desert Museum, remote from the city and as notable for its collection of live animals as its fossils.

Philadelphia was cool and staid. Much of the city centre is slowly being restored, almost as it was in the Eighteenth Century, complete with Benjamin Franklin's "busy-bodies", small exterior mirrors allowing apartment occupants to scrutinise callers unseen, before deciding whether to answer the door.

In such a small house we stayed two nights, though by day I had to leave the family to revisit Liberty Bell and other attractions while I called on Drs. Sigel and Cocking at the Institute for Research in

Human Development, in the E.T.S. in Princeton, New Jersey.

Dr. Cocking has previously worked, and published, with me in issues on children's play, and on the Bourke experimental preschool; and he is a consultant with the intercultural language and conceptual development project.

In Vermont, we visited Dr. Barry Nurcombe, formerly of the U.N.S.W. Medical School, and now a professor of psychiatry at the state university at Burlington. Dr. Nurcombe and I had collaborated over several years in work and writings about the Bourke preschool, a project now in jeopardy with reductions in federal government spending. We were able to discuss this issue and examine follow-up data.

St. John's, Newfoundland, is a chill and stoney place, where stunted spruce and canny farmers coax a tentative living out of the thin soil, where icy fogs roll constantly in off the Labrador current, even in early summer.

But the cod are scrumptious, and the fisher folk both friendly and fascinating: they are supposed, linguists told us, to perpetuate, in their isolated communities "down to de bay", examples of Seventeenth Century English.

Dr. Lorne Taylor, formerly of Wollongong University College psychology staff, and his extending family thrive there.

Dr. Taylor is now acting director of the Institute for Research in Human Abilities, at Memorial University, which is still developing its buildings, and even a new medical school, despite a 25 per cent drop to 6,000 in student enrolments.

Dr. Taylor and I would like to continue our former intercultural work, preferably in Australia.

In London, at the University of London Institute of Education, the Director, Dr. Bill Taylor, and I discussed trends in teacher training, problems of mergers of teachers colleges and universities and economic issues, and we have agreed to exchange documents on these matters.

These discussions had been foreshadowed by talks in Honolulu with university and teachers college participants in Honolulu from New England (N.S.W.) and New Zealand.

A diversion to Cambridge was followed by four busy days in Geneva, seeing Dr. Paulo Friere, eminent Brazilian social philosopher in education; Dr. Barbel Inhelder, chief lieutenant of Dr. Piaget, and one of the members of the University of Geneva who has shown interest in our intercultural surveys.

Alas, acquaintance with the Alps had to be confined to glimpses from Alitalia's windows.

Rome, as fascinating as hoped for, allowed us to appreciate the source of Napoleon's inspirations for triumphal arches either end of the Champs Elysées in those of Titus and Septimus Severus, not to mention his vandalism in breaking up so many ancient tombs in his search for loot.

In the square labyrinth of the Foreign Ministry, it was possible to learn something of the place of Italian emigration to Australia within the context of Italian emigration in general, and to sow a seed in a proposal for an exchange graduate scholarship between our two countries which has already found Australian support.

Though Nairobi is almost on the equator, it seems clearly to be committed to a southern hemisphere temperate weather pattern. At 5,000 feet altitude it was cool and cloudy; at the house of our host, Dr. Pierre Dasen, it was cooler and misty, among the tea and coffee plantations, some still managed by white planters, much as in colonial days.

As part of his contract at the Bureau of Educational Research in the University of Nairobi, Dr. Dasen and his wife maintain two servants from their own salaries, in what was formerly a mission house.

At the nearby village of Ngecha we attended a market (price fluctuations reflect in the size of the heaps of vegetables; the prices are constant), saw where Jomo Kenyatta once ran his little shop, had a meal with a Kikuyu family of a hot cake of maize, beans and pumpkin leaves with sweet tea, and received a present of a Masai cattleman's stool.

Nairobi itself provided its famous game park, and the excellent Bomba dancers, who provided examples of traditional dancing from several of Kenya's tribes.

Nearby we were treated to demonstrations of traditional tribal buildings and villages, together with explanations of social structure and life ways. Politics and consequent airline rescheduling precluded our planned visit to psychologist colleagues at Lusaka, so we overflowed to Johannesburg, thence by car to Pietermaritzburg and an educator colleague whose experience included eight years as headmaster of a residential school in Malawi.

This visit afforded a splendid opportunity to glimpse at first hand some complex educational and social situations, the University of Natal and some magnificent country, before we returned via Mauritius.

As an exercise in the exchange of cultural ideas, the time away was not without its fascinations, even perplexities.

We could easily explain, for example, our driving on the left through two very good contemporary reasons: we don't want to get off our horses into the middle of the traffic, and as we travel the highways we like to keep approaching strangers, as a sensible precaution, on the side of our sword hands.

But it was less easy to explain away two-men-one-vote, right-handed road rules, quick-changing traffic lights or pack-it-yourself supermarkets.

Even less easily could we account for our current tendencies, in contrast to world-wide trends, to reduce public responsibility for social necessities and problems, such as preschools and welfare programmes.

By contrast with Australia, Hawaii, for example, provides nutritious cooked meals for school pupils for 25 cents a day, or free for low-income families, among a widening range of state-subsidized programmes designed to improve quality of life.

Since the second world war, there has been a general demise in ethnocentric attitudes in many social sciences, consequent upon the rapid development of serious enquiry into characteristics and the degree of communality of the world's cultures, those man-made components of the human environment.

As an exercise in pursuit of this enquiry, this study leave was clearly a necessary compliment to the kind of studies that can be carried out in Australia.



# 'JAVAGOODOLIDAI?'

By Professor Murray Wilson

The answer to that most (too!) often asked of questions is now, after two weeks, an increasingly terse, usually obscene indication that study leave was never intended to be and is rarely if ever used as a holiday.

If the questioner is then asked does (s)he mean was my journey really necessary, did I make good use of it and, incidentally, did I enjoy myself, then I reply (with such qualifications and humility as seem appropriate) with various levels of affirmation.

So for the record, yes, I believe my six months leave was necessary (for my own academic development, if nothing else) and I hope events themselves will demonstrate this in due course; yes, I think I made good use of my time away (I certainly read and wrote much more than could have been achieved here) and again I hope this will be demonstrable in quite concrete ways in time to come; and yes, despite the weather, a somewhat depressing social environment, and five months absence from my family, I did manage to enjoy myself as well, even though I never found time to tour the Scottish Highlands in a camper wagon, sleep under a bridge in Central Europe, take in a season of opera, theatre or ballet in London, Paris and/or Milan, or worship regularly at the Royal and Ancient St. Andrew's, or for that matter at any of the lesser links.

The main objective of this period of study leave was to investigate, in literature and the field, the phenomenon of social deprivation in British urban areas.

The offer of an office and facilities (bar, swimming-pool, library, etc., not necessarily in that order of importance) at the University of Glasgow, former home of Adam Smith, Lord Lister, and other notables, was sufficient incentive to attract me to the most seriously deprived of all British cities as a base for my research.

So, after Christmas and New Year in London, I sent my family home to Wollongong and prepared to meet the rigours of a winter north of the border.

One look at the city was ample demonstration of the wisdom of this choice and this was confirmed at every turn of the page or corner, for example, by declining height and weight levels among school entrants, a reputation as the "acne capital of the world", the highest levels of infant mortality in urban Britain, notably high incidences of bowel cancer and bronchitis, a rising rate of rickets (this time among the Pakistani immigrant community), and sundry other unpleasant complaints not to mention by more decrepit building stock, "planning blight", chronic unemployment, population decline etc. than I, a naive antipodean, could imagine let alone contemplate with equanimity or the apathy that seemed to prevail in many quarters there.

Yet these exist side by side with some truly grand examples of nineteenth century public architecture and a display of present and past private affluence in some segments

of the community that again was far more marked than I had been used to in Australia.

Fascination, revulsion, a thankfulness that for the most part we had missed out on the worst effects of the nineteenth century and finally the glimmerings of an understanding of what "class", "Scottish Nationalism" and regional policies are all about probably describe my reactions to this once great, prosperous and now decaying metropolis and its environs.

During my time in Glasgow I was offered and accepted invitations to visit and speak in several other Scottish and English Universities though for the most part these visits, while professionally valuable, were too brief to do more than begin to sensitise me to the problems being faced by such institutions.

Far more interesting, because so different and so unexpected, however, was an invitation from the Institute of Geography at the University of Wrocław (Poland) to become an official visitor.

So, in the first two weeks of May, I swapped cold mists and drizzle from the North Atlantic Drift for the hazy warmth of an early East European summer, and for the first time in several months began to feel fully human again.

The next nine days were spent in a near-frenzy of activity into which I somehow packed a series of lectures and seminars on various aspects of Australia's social geography and, at the request of the Director of a 98-strong staff of the Institute of Geography, a more formal discussion of "the organization, structure and problems of teaching and research in Australian geography".

For much of the time however, I was treated (by the Institute's Head of Human Geography) to a series of personally conducted field expeditions through some of Poland's major regional development centres, including the Silesian industrial region, Krakow (the day before the recent civil disturbances), Lubin (a new copper mining district), the Baltic port-shipbuilding and repair complexes of Gdynia-Gdansk, and of course, Warsaw, the heart of the nation.

Looking back on those nine days I realise now what an utterly confusing, chaotic set of impressions I retain, but much of this confusion seems to stem directly from the nature of Poland and the Poles themselves.

A Communist State in which half the population is said to be practicing Roman Catholics and in which the State not only supports and massively underwrites eccle-

—or some comments  
on returning from

## 6 months' study leave

siastical reconstruction but also the erection of statues to a recent Pope; in which (I am told) 70 per cent of all agricultural land is still in private hands; or in which, despite a salary differential which heavily favours "essential" works such as production process operators, coal miners and shipyard workers over university professors (by a factor of 2:1, I am informed), a reasonably senior academic (not a party member) can still own his own two-storied house set in a 1/6th acre block of walnut, apple, cherry and other trees, flower gardens, etc., dine off antique ceramic ware, eat with antique silver, drink Vodka from antique crystal glasses, sit at tables and on chairs that were clearly family heirlooms, and entertain on the one occasion not just an officially approved Australian academic but also a visiting Austrian cleric from the Church of Rome, clearly departed some distance from the image of a Socialist State I possessed.

Not that everyone lives like this, of course.

Far from it, and the contrast is easy to find.

My guide and mentor, for example, also a senior academic, lived in a poorly finished 2-room apartment, each room no more than 12'x6'x7'6" in a new, pre-fabricated, 8-10 storey block housing several thousand people, one of a series of identical blocks uniformly arrayed and provided with hardly even minimal services or facilities — one kiosk, sometimes selling little else but grapefruit, sometimes virtually nothing at all, being the only concession to community needs for local shopping facilities.

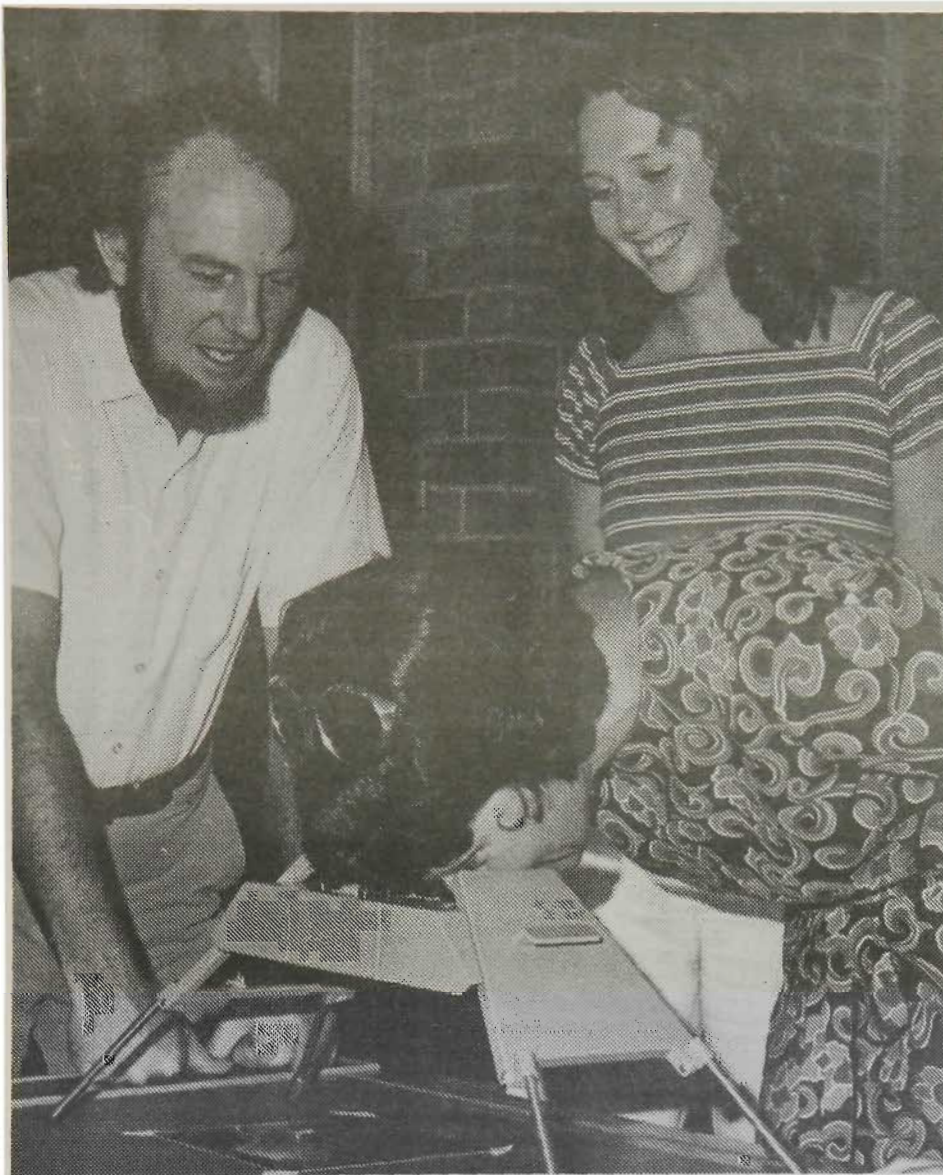
In a very real way such problems serve merely to demonstrate:

- (a) the intense pressure on the Polish economy to produce basic raw materials or industrial goods required by other sectors of Comecon, often at the expense of basic consumer products, including food and housing;
- (b) the severe difficulties faced by the Central Government in keeping the productive and consumptive aspects of rapidly flowering regional development programmes more or less in phase, problems which are further evidenced in the almost unbelievably high level of regional environmental pollution and despoilation which make the consumption of even reticulated and purified(?) water something more than just a gastronomic hazard, and breathing a decided risk.

Nowhere was this more apparent than in the industrial area centred on Katowice, where, for kilometer after kilometer along railway and river could be seen serried ranks of belching blast/open hearth furnaces, coal mines, cement works, chemical plants and raw material dumps, much as I imagine Britain's Black country must have been during the last century.

Continued next page.





DEPARTMENT of Geography chairman, Professor Murray Wilson, and students.

## "JAVAGOODOLIDAI?"

Continued from previous page,

Yet Polish geographers are apparently only now beginning to exhibit a professional interest in such matters.

Indeed, one of my travelling companions, a post-graduate student, claimed to have read the first paper on the need for environmental protection and improvement to accompany future regional development at a national meeting of geographers within the past year.

Despite such problems it was not possible to leave Poland with anything but a healthy respect for the success of the economic transformations so far achieved, the remarkable success of planned regional development programmes, the extreme richness of Polish culture and the strength of Polish intellectual activity, to which must be added my deep gratitude for their friendliness, their embarrassing, indeed overwhelming hospitality and for their ready, if sometimes mordant sense of humour, about which a book could be written.

On the return leg I travelled via the U.S.A. and across the Pacific, breaking my journey in Iowa, San Francisco and Honolulu to renew contact with former classmates and colleagues.

The high (or low) point of this period was an invitation to join an all-night field trip through "San Francisco — the Sleepless City" being offered for credit at San Francisco State University.

So from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m. the next morning we toured the night-work areas of the city, beginning with the mail sorting activities of the Central Post Office, the San Francisco Police Department facilities, and a series of industrial and maintenance plants before graduating to the city's "Tenderloin" district — to observe (believe it or not) the "nature, distribution and change through time" (midnight, 2.00 a.m., 3.00 a.m.) of operating commercial activities, e.g. bars ("gay" and "straight"), sex parlours, liquor stores, porno book stores, etc. and to listen to a diatribe from the organizer of, and spokeswoman for, San Francisco's street walkers and founder of COYOTE ("call off your old tired ethics"),

before finally unwinding in the comparatively salubrious surroundings of the early morning flower and produce markets.

Fascinating? Yes. Useful? In a way. For credit towards a degree? I really don't think so. For while the instructor had certainly devoted a great deal of time to organizing it and the students certainly had to display physical fortitude of a high order, the intellectual level seemed slight, their preparation for the course was non-existent, and the follow up, apart from submitting a write-up of their notes, zero.

Somehow I don't think I will be proposing to Senate that the Geography Department be allowed to mount a series of "tour for credit" courses, e.g. "through the Cross at night"; well, at least not until all candidates have demonstrated their ability in a practical course in population or social geography.

In a way this excursion was a fitting conclusion to my leave for it enabled me to see old world deprivation, born of poverty, long continued economic decline and obsolescence and resistance to change against new world depravity (born, inter alia, of affluence, economic boom and rapid social change).

Against that I must admit to finding Wollongong a pleasant place to return to.

## Psy. students collect books

Psychology students at the University are collecting books for an impoverished university in a newly independent African country.

The students have begun a book-drive under the guidance of Department of Psychology senior lecturer, Dr. Don Diespecker, who was born in Africa.

While on study leave last year, Dr. Diespecker visited the National University of Lesotho and pledged his support to help the all-black students at the University.

The new kingdom was formerly the British-governed Basutoland. The struggling university has little money and does not yet have a library.

The University Psychology Society has formed a working committee to collect books and to raise money for postage.

The result of the book collection so far has been overwhelming, with the S.R.C. donating a number of books.

The type of text-books required deal with psychology, economics, accountancy, geography, chemistry and physics.

The Psychology Society has posted the first batch of books and the postage was paid by the society's own meagre funds. It intends holding money-raising activities, such as raffles, to send the rest of the books and any more collected.

Anyone wishing to donate books should contact Dr. Diespecker in the Department of Psychology or leave the books at the S.R.C. Office.



# University scheme plans to ease staff problem

In an innovative move, the University of Wollongong plans to alleviate the computer staff problem in its region with a practical-level traineeship scheme.

The University has sent letters outlining the scheme to the external users of its Univac 1106 inviting them to take advantage of the scheme's benefits and to contribute to its fundings.

Those invited to discuss the scheme include the Wollongong City Council, Shellharbour Council, Regional Health Commission, Wollongong Technical College, Wollongong Institute of Education, Huntly Colliery, the Local Government Employees' Medical and Hospital Benefit Club, and Univac.

The scheme aims to provide opportunities for school leavers: to enter the computer world and to receive basic training and experience; to provide organisations contributing to the scheme with additional "hands"; and to provide a source of trained computer staff for employment by the contributing organisations as vacancies arise.

The traineeship will last for eighteen months and should provide a wide range of experience.

It will consist of: six months in computer operations at the University; two months' formal non-concurrent training; four months' general clerical work with contributing organisations such as assistance in implementation of a new system; a three months' programming project; and a three months' computer project.

Those eligible for the scheme will have the Higher School Certificate or the equivalent.

The University proposed that the trainees be paid \$80 a week for the first twelve months and \$120 a week for the last six months, and be put on its staff for administration purposes.

The target scheme is to establish six trainees built up over eighteen months, with one trainee to start every three months.

## Documents circulated

Sets of documents referring to the new conditions of appointment for future appointees to academic positions in the University were circulated to departments on September 8.

The University Council approved the conditions at its June 24 meeting.

The documents set out conditions of appointment for professors, associate professors, readers, senior lecturers and lecturers: (a) with tenure; (b) on an initial term appointment; (c) in limited term positions; and (d) in temporary positions.

Because the new conditions offer advantages to existing staff, the University Council resolved that they be invited to accept the new conditions with effect from June 24.

## Cornell PhD to lecturer in economics

Cornell University has awarded Dr. Andrew McGregor, a lecturer in the University's Department of Economics, the degree of Ph.D.

Dr. McGregor completed his research while on leave this year in the United States and Europe after previously satisfying the course requirements.

His thesis subject was: "The Lome Convention and the E.E.C. Sugar Policy: Implications for Low Income Sugar Exporters".

While he was engaged on his research, Cornell University awarded him a travel grant to visit Wye College (University of London); the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex; the Commonwealth Secretariat; and the Commission of the European Communities.

## Wollongong should offer fellowships

Universities in heavy industrial cities like Wollongong should offer research fellowships to academics keen to study industrial development, a visiting professor to the University said recently.

Professor Sidney Pollard, of Sheffield University, is a world authority on the history of industrial change and has focussed his teaching on labour in the industrial revolution.

During his visit to the University, Professor Pollard met economists, sociologist, and historians as well as representatives of trade unions and management in coal and steel industries.

He said that Wollongong had to diversify its industries or face the prospect of becoming a derelict city when the steel and coal boom collapsed.

He said that it was essential to the city's survival to provide employment prospects in other manufacturing industries.

"Cities like Wollongong are in danger of concentrating employment too much and not diversifying," he said.

"When coal runs out, or other alternatives to coal energy are found, these cities will have nothing to fall back on."

Professor Pollard said that the British Government spent thirty years attempting to promote other industries in the north-east of England and in south Wales. He said that ideal industries were ones like the textile industry where women could find employment.

## Pentagon is best ever venue

Participants at the Australasian Association of Philosophy Conference held at the University from August 29 to September 3 praised the Pentagon as the best-ever conference venue.

Professor Lauchlan Chipman, Department of Philosophy chairman, said the general feeling of those at the conference was that, of all the venues, the Pentagon was the best.

"The foyer served as a focus point for communication between people for refreshments, for registration, for displays and for personal comfort," he said.

(The conferences recently have been held at universities in Sydney, Melbourne, Macquarie and Hobart).

Professor Chipman said that the Council of the Australasian Association of Philosophy carried by acclamation a resolution of

thanks to the University of Wollongong for housing the conference; it particularly noted the excellence of the Pentagon as a conference venue.

Participants were impressed by the Union's bar and bistro facilities as a recreation centre.

The conference was the biggest held in terms of the number of sessions and the number of speakers.

At the peak, 180 people were attending sessions with 100 in residence at International House or in motels.

Next year's conference will be held at the Australian National University and in 1979 at the University of Western Australia.