PROFESSOR Ken McKinnon, Vice-Chancellor of The University of Wollongong, and Mr Malcolm Booth, General Manager of Metal Manufacturing Limited, have signed a formal acceptance of one of the first Teaching Company Scheme grants awarded in Australia by the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce.

The scheme aims to encourage the development of a lasting Research and Development relationship of mutual benefit to companies and institutions and generally stimulate the flow of technology required for the development of Australian industry.

The arrangements will allow for up to $90,000 for research into Computer-assisted Quality Control Monitoring Systems, and will be jointly funded by the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce and Metal Manufacturing Limited.

The scheme offers the unique opportunity for research by industry at both the company facilities and the University. An electrical engineer will be appointed under these arrangements for two years, with an optional third year to conduct research into the subject area. The scheme is a pilot program operating successfully in the United Kingdom. The University of Wollongong has managed to obtain approval to operate the scheme under the newly introduced arrangements for Australia.

Uniadvice, using industry contacts, negotiated the arrangements with the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce and the other parties. It is hoped that similar arrangements can be made with other University departments in time for the next round of applications.
Archaeometallurgy

in China

Ms Han Rubin seen with a piece of research equipment in the Department of Metallurgy in the University of Wollongong.

IN the previous issue of the Gazette we introduced you to Ms Han Rubin, a visitor to the Department of Metallurgy in the University of Wollongong. Ms Han is from the University of Beijing in China. In the ensuing article Ms Han explains how the history of metallurgy is in fact a branch of the history of science and technology.

CHINA has a long and rich history with valuable remains of ancient cultures, almost 4,000 years of written history, and 7,000 years of continuous recorded history.

Like other peoples, the Chinese developed through primitive commune, slave and feudal systems but under a series of dynasties that has culminated in the establishment of the People’s Republic. During this development, technology gradually evolved through the bronze and iron ages as artisans learned how to use metal to complement ceramic and other materials.

The history of metallurgy is a branch of the history of science and technology. The study of the history of Chinese science and technology as a scientific effort really began only in the early twentieth century. Some scientific and experimental studies of artifacts were made in the 1930s, but with great difficulties.

These studies were included in the twelve-year Long Term National Programme for Science and Technology, introduced in 1956. Study groups were established, including one at the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology (BUIST), which was established in 1952.

The importance given to these studies was reaffirmed in 1976 when, under the direction of Professor Ke, the BUIST group began to write a special historical technological book named “The Historical Metallurgy of China”. The book was prepared in the three parts, namely Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous Metals, and Process Metallurgy, and has been estimated to contain about eight hundred thousand (Chinese) words.

An Archaeometallurgy group was set up at BUIST in 1976, and now comprises three professors, seven staff members, and some 15 or 16 other teachers, engaging in collaborative research with the group.

Reliable literature dealing with metal handicrafts of ancient China is very scanty and not detailed. Far less literature is available on techniques, as trade secrets were guarded with utmost care. Consequently, the main means of obtaining knowledge about the handicrafts is through material analyses of ancient artifacts. These analyses provided rich and reliable information and are the only Archaeometallurgy sources.

The Archaeometallurgy group at BUIST works in close cooperation with archaeologists and museum curators in many centres. Investigations have been concerned with metallurgical relics of smelting and casting from over 70 sites. The metallic relics include all kinds of tools and weapons made of iron and steel, new crafts of bronzes, various kinds of coins and mirrors.

These artifacts have been obtained from the sites where production centres existed, and from tombs of slave owners, landlords and nobles. Recovery of the relics is usually accompanied by examinations of ores, slags, clay moulds, furnace fragments and semi-finished products at the site. Up to the present time, the group of BUIST have examined over 4,000 metallic objects, using a range of laboratory methods to obtain data for the period between 2800 B.C. and 1900 A.D.

Application of modern laboratory methods of investigation provides much useful information. Metallographic observations make it possible to ascertain chemical composition with accuracy, and to determine the development of ancient technology by deducing where and how certain processes were carried out. Most modern methods of investigation are available at the BUIST laboratories. Sometimes instrumental observations are supplemented and researched by simulation in the laboratory.

Archaeometallurgical investigations of traditional operations also yield much useful knowledge. Some metallic handicrafts, used in the past two or even three centuries, are still in use today and provide help in reconstructing the methods of the ancient artisans. To study these handicrafts visits have been made to remote villages.

There are three reasons why Archaeometallurgy has been established as a discipline at BUIST:

1) It helps educate students in patriotism as well as in the knowledge of science and culture. Lectures on “A History of Metallurgy” and “A History of Science and Technology”, each of 30-40 hours, are offered at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

2) The results of investigators show that the techniques used by the ancient artisans still have value at present, especially the surface treatment technique such as gilding and blackening. Many bronze mirrors, arrowheads and swords which were unearthed in tombs dating to 300 B.C.-200 A.D. were uncorroded, with the outer surfaces having black lustre.

3) Contacts between Chinese historians of science with their colleagues abroad are increasing, and international interest in the development of science and technology, including archaeometallurgy, in China is becoming more widespread. This work is important because Chinese science and technology is an integral part of human civilisation, and the study of its history is more than a study of China alone.

Special tenth anniversary ceremony in August

TO MARK its tenth Anniversary, the University of Wollongong will be holding a special Graduation Ceremony at 5 p.m. on Friday, August 9, immediately after the Council Meeting that day.

A special anniversary dinner will be held in the University after the graduation ceremony. Guests of honour will be the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Roden Cutler.
THE UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG GAZETTE

'These Artists of Promise', Melinda Smolak, age 13, Freshwater High School, Harbord, Sydney.

‘Young Artists of Promise’

THE FIRST exhibition dedicated to art from students aged from five to HSC level attracted great interest when it was held at the University of Wollongong from May 27 to June 3.

Staged by the highly imaginative School of Creative Arts, the exhibition was entitled ‘Young Artists of Promise’, and it drew from ‘work’ by pre-school children at the University Child Care Centre, from primary schools at such widely dispersed locations as Brookvale, Belrose, Lindsay Park, Keiraville, Mt Brown and Harbord; from secondary schools at Freshwater, Dee Why, Illawarra, Wollongong, Berkeley; and high schools such as Warrawang and St Mary’s College; and, in the tertiary area, from the School of the Creative Arts in the University, Sydney City Institute and the Wollongong Technical College.

Said Mr Walter Smith of Freshwater High School in his foreword to the exhibition catalogue, ‘in bringing together this collection of work we are attempting to improve the level of communication, both within our learning institutions and society at large. And it is hoped to demonstrate the value of drawing need not be a static, lackluster adjunct to other art forms; but that it does have significant merit in its own right.’

He went on to make the point that work from Freshwater was central to the combined exhibition since it represented the efforts of students in their formative years — between 11 and 18. The work shown was teacher-directed with the aim of developing visual awareness in the broad sense, along with fluency, spontaneity and confidence in using a variety of media and technique.

He commented that the introduction of life drawing classes at Freshwater as part of the art curriculum was seen as a very significant innovation in high-school education. The atmosphere generated in the life drawing studio has been both vital and productive, and has provided a unique source of stimulation which has carried over to other areas of student activity.

A comment by John Eveleigh, senior lecturer in Fine Arts (and Gallery Co-ordinator), was also especially relevant. Drawing, he said, like a spoken language could be learnt by the very young. Indeed, he said, give a young child something to draw and the process of graphic notation comes almost as naturally and instinctively as breathing, so that the spontaneous drawings of the pre-school child are as delightful as they are immediate and revealing of the child’s interest and states of mind. Given an encouraging school environment this language of visual communication would continue to be exercised and developed through the primary school period and into secondary and tertiary education.

That point, indeed emerged strongly from the drawings in the exhibition, from the scrawling in the earliest of the over-230 drawings, to the full and confident line by the older students.

The exhibition was believed to have been the first of its kind in Australia.
A NEW UNIT for Special Education has been established within the Faculty of Education’s Centre for Policy Studies in Education. Headed by Dr Lyn Gow, this Unit will provide a consultative service in the Illawarra Region for disabled people, their advocates, parents and educators.

One of the most recent services to be offered by the Unit is the development of a staff training program designed to keep (TAFE) staff abreast of innovations in teaching adults with an intellectual disability. Module 1 of this training program is to be offered to teachers within the Wollongong Division of Basic Education and to all of the NSW Consultants for the Disabled. Through the co-operation of TAFE Wollongong technical staff, the Module is to be presented with the aid of audio-visual materials in conjunction with discussion/workshops.

Initiative for the development of this staff training program came from Ms Sheelah Boleyn, Senior Head Teacher of Basic Education, and Consultant for the Disabled, Illawarra/Argyle, who recognised that many of her 190 disabled students were not retaining the skills taught at TAFE nor applying them in other settings.

The strategies to be taught in Module 1 have been developed with the assistance of a University of Wollongong Research Grant which enabled extensive trialling of the procedures in Sheltered Workshops and Activity Therapy Centres to demonstrate their effect with adults with an intellectual disability. Dr Gow has been invited to present the findings of this research at two national Special Education Conferences this year. In addition, the Unit has been approached by the Greater Western Education Centre to conduct an in-service course for teachers in the Western Sydney Region in order to disseminate these new techniques.

Other research being conducted by the Unit includes an examination of the use of computers to improve the efficiency of teaching people with an intellectual disability. Outcomes of this research will be presented in Module form for staff training purposes.

These developments are seen by members of the Unit as only the beginning of an extensive model of research and development with the ‘goal’ of improving services for people with an intellectual disability.

A novel work experience at Wollongong University

by Liza Miller (15 years old)
from Coffs Harbour

MY TWO WEEKS work experience was centred on three Wollongong organisations which facilitate the teaching and employment of intellectually disabled people, principally adults. My aim was to find out as much as possible about the lives and opportunities available to disabled people while still spending time at my base, the University.

The centres varied in design; one was production-oriented, another, held at a technical college, concentrated on teaching skills required for independent living and the third was a scheduled combination of both.

Advantages and disadvantages could be found with all three and, the foremost difficulty was poor funding. One of the most pleasing aspects I observed was the employment of specialised cognitive strategies which are effective in the teaching of intellectually disabled people. Further research into these strategies indicates that the progress of disabled people will be enhanced.

Problem-solving techniques form the basis of teaching programs, with the hope that disabled people will develop skills which can be used in many situations, for example, monetary problem-solving. These basic concepts must be instilled firstly if an effective learning process is to be evolved.

The independent living skills program was taking effect, as I had the pleasure of visiting a young woman who now, thanks to the program, is living independently. Now not only can her future be brightened, and horizons broadened but her family is relieved of the life-time duty of caring for her. Of course, this situation will not exist for everybody unfortunately, but for the percentage that will, it is undoubtedly an invaluable program.

Total community integration, a goal to strive for, is closer with the advent of leisure skills programs. These skills are taught in a normalised setting and are structured to suit the physical, social and cognitive needs of the individual. Leisure time, a necessary part of life for everyone, cannot be ignored for disabled people if a balanced life is to be achieved.

Whilst communicating with young disabled adults, I was made aware of their problems with self-expression. They were specifically concerned with having a person to convey their wishes for improvements and changes in programs. Unfortunately, this is a necessity which is often neglected by those in position to assist the disabled. Perhaps a more efficient council consisting of disabled people could be established.

For those people who perhaps lack the ambition to learn to live independently and do not wish to attend classes, employment can usually be located. Of course there are also those who now live independently and make up an important part of the workforce. Marriages between disabled people are not uncommon these days, clearly another advance towards ‘normalisation’ of disabled adults. Often couples work together, or perhaps meet at the work centres where tasks are assigned. Although the extent of mental stimulation is somewhat obscured by the monotony of the labour, one cannot overlook the benefits of socialising, and simply feeling useful as a person. Through a normalised working situation another step towards integration is taken.

Innovations in teaching strategies and working conditions are researched constantly to advance the painstaking process of integrating disabled people into the community as a whole. Apparently the barriers have been weakened somewhat, however ignorant people do exist and still are quite a force in our society. However through a broad-based communal education of the facts about disabled people and their capabilities, perhaps the ignorance will be eliminated. The most important message that I received whilst on work experience is that disabled people are people first and foremost, and disabled second. If the public would acknowledge this too, the future for everyone would be significantly improved.
Outburst underground

A SIGNIFICANT research area of the Mining Research Centre in the Department of Civil and Mining Engineering in The University of Wollongong concerns seam gases in coal mines.

From 1968 until late 1982 Visiting Professor Alan Hargreaves was seam gas specialist for the Collieries of the Broken Hill Pty Co, and his professional association with the University was more by way of guidance in all—and contribution to some—formal courses in Mining Engineering.

Since late 1982 his involvement has extended into research and particularly his specialty of seam gas. Professor Hargreaves' seam research began in 1954 when disasters of instantaneous outbursts of coal and gas in Queensland and New South Wales (Metropolitan Colliery, Helensburgh) highlighted the problem in Australia, and the expectation was that the problem would grow.

Now, with deeper, gassier mining of Australian coal resources at a higher rate of production, that expected growth problem has been borne out, both in the Illawarra area and the Bowen Basin of Queensland.

Prevention, on the other hand, at the present state of knowledge is still not completely reliable and protection is obtained by strict controls, some of which are of long standing such as the two outbursts illustrated which were successfully induced while miners were at a safe distance.

The seam gas researches in the Mining Research Centre include studies of the sorptive capacities of coals for various seam gases, the porosities of coals in various metamorphic stages, the composition and distribution of seam gases in the Sydney and Bowen Basin, and the influence on seam gas of micro, macro, and gross geological variables.

In association with Division of Fossil Fuels, CSIRO investigations are being made of the changes in composition with time and other variables of mixed seam gases emitted from coals. All these aspects of gas-coal research relate to the gas-dynamic phenomenon of instantaneous outbursts as well as the safety/economic practice of seam gas drainage.

Seam gas drainage, the practice of capture of flammable and/or noxious seam gases before their emission into mine ventilation circuits, if effective, has the effect of reducing the gas in face coal, one cause of instantaneous outbursts. In all gassy mines, whether prone to outbursts or not, effective drainage minimises the introduction of such gases into ventilation, thus reducing the hazards of explosion and asphyxiation as well. The practice of seam gas drainage is being introduced as practices for Australia are developed.

Professors Hargreaves and Upfold are studying the physical modelling of the instantaneous outburst phenomenon which has been carried out in various countries.

They are also developing the mechanics of a possible mode of occurrence of the phenomenon, joining the large number of postulations of theories put forward by world researchers during a century of investigation of the problem. The two professors have been persistent applicants for grants to investigate directly the in-situ permeabilities of Australian gassy seams to various seam gases, with computer analysis of results.

This important work will then be correlated with macro- and micro-permeabilities of coals, which are being investigated by the CSIRO Division of Geomechanics, with Professor Hargreaves' participation as Honorary Research Fellow to the Division.

These current and projected seam gas activities will mark the rounding-off of Professor Hargreaves' coal seam gas-stress career and will produce publications by the Mining Research Centre to further the knowledge of seam gas-coal relationships in general, and those for Australia in particular. These seam gas researchers are one of a number of projects of the Mining Research Centre, headed by Professor Lewis Schmidt, and embrace the other fields of respirable dust and suppression by wet screens, cablebolts/loadcyls—in association with Division of Geomechanics, CSIRO, coal simulation, noise levels, roofbolt drilling, roofbolt driving, spoil pile simulation, coal mine explosions, and the preparation of a coal ventilation manual which involves other teaching staff members: Dr Naj Aziz, Dr Robin Chowdhury, Dr Van Un Nguyen and Dr I. Porter with technical staff members, Messrs J. Nemcik and G. Caines particularly.

The enthusiasm of this enterprising team and the important research subjects under investigation ensure the continued development of the Mining Research Centre as a significant contributor to the safety and efficiency of the mining industries in the years to come.
ELEVEN MEMBERS of the Faculty of Education in The University of Wollongong with common interests in language education, have formed a new Centre for Language and Cognition. The focus on language education is based on the members' wide-ranging concerns with specialist aspects of the study of language in education, including:

- literacy processes and their development (Peter Geekie)
- language curriculum at Primary and Secondary levels (Bob Colvin and Pat Farrar)
- teacher development in language areas (Gary Kilarr)
- cognitive processes in language and literacy (Bill Winser)
- children's literature (Michael Stone)
- creative writing (Ron Pretty)
- language curriculum evaluation (Peter Geekie)
- English as a second language (ESL) (Jenny Hammond, Ron Pretty, Diana Slade)
- computer science (Gary Kilarr)
- cognitive processes in language and literacy (Bill Winser)
- children's literature (Michael Stone)
- creative writing (Ron Pretty)
- language curriculum evaluation (Peter Geekie)
- English as a second language (ESL) (Jenny Hammond, Ron Pretty, Diana Slade)

There is a marked preference at the Centre for the adoption of whole language approaches to their research and curriculum development work. The Centre is preparing submissions for projects that will involve most of the Centre staff in team research activities; the emphasis here will be on very close collaboration with teachers in the schools, who will be regarded as co-investigators in all research activities.

At the Australian Reading Association National Conference in Brisbane from July 4 to 8 the Centre was represented by Peter Geekie. Jenny Hammond and Bill Winser were unable to be present but papers from both were accepted.

Of particular interest is the work of Jenny Hammond at Cringila among children whose first language is not English. She has now established that, while these children need special attention and resources to assist their language and literacy learning, the underlying processes involved are no different to those that apply in first language learning.

One of Bill Winser's papers, on cognitive processes in reading, is the basis for a chapter he is preparing for a new book on Miscue Analysis. It is interesting to note that the Deputy-Vice Chancellor, Professor Peter Rousch, also contributed a chapter to the first book in this series of studies.

There are currently a number of public seminars and sponsored visits being planned by the Centre, which also conducts regular research colloquia among its own members. Additionally, a range of course sequences in the Master's degree program is being offered by the Centre's staff.

Federal grant promotes Technology Centre

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has recently announced the allocation of $10 million towards the establishment of Technology Centres in NSW as part of the Steel Regions Assistance Plan.

The University of Wollongong will receive about $5 million which will be used to construct and equip an on-campus facility along the lines of that which is presently operating in Keira Street, Wollongong. A similar sum has been allocated to Newcastle. The State government is to underwrite the centre's recurring costs.

A site for the new building at the University of Wollongong has already been chosen, and it has been estimated that construction could be complete within 18 months. A University site has been chosen because it overcomes the need to duplicate millions of dollars of equipment and facilities already available there.

Technology Centres are being developed to promote the establishment of technology-based industries in Steel City areas which suffered heavy losses in employment during the recent steel recession. The basic aim of the Technology Centre concept is to stimulate the commercial development and sale of products and processes evolved by member companies.

Ici on parle francais

PROFESSOR BARRY LEAL, Chairman of the Department of European Languages, has been invited by the authoritative French newspaper, Le Monde, to be its correspondent in Australia. Le Monde's requests and the invitation to Professor Leal are indications of a French interest in Australia that has been steadily growing in recent times, particularly during the last 18 months or so.

Professor Leal hopes as a result of his work to make Australia's social and political affairs better known in France and to present them in a way that will be accessible to the French public.
Helping and being helped

A RESEARCH PROJECT examining the processes involved in helping and being helped has entered its second year in the University of Wollongong. Currently funded by a University Research Grant, the project is being conducted by Associate Professor Linda L. Viney, Dr Rachel Henry and Dr Beverley Walker. The initial aim is to develop a model depicting the various aspects of the help-giving relationship.

The current aim is to develop a model depicting the various aspects of the relationship. Subsequently, it is hoped that the model can be tested in the various real-life helping professions.

The Psychology Department, which is conducting the research, is seeking help from people who could devote a few hours to enable data collection.

Information is confidential. Respondents are primarily asked whether they have helped someone or received help.

Uniadvice goes to air

IN the wake of the launching of the Uniadvice journal, mentioned in the previous issue of the Gazette, the Uniadvice manager, Mr Peter Sophios, was approached by the radio station 2WN to arrange for interviews with 'contributors' to the journal.

Topics nominated by ABC staff have been recorded and the interviews are to be used on local program and on 'Morning Extra', which is broadcast nationally.

Topics and researchers concerned are:
- Sports Medicine (Mr T. Penrose, Institute of Education);
- Electrostatic Precipitation Study (Dr K. J. McLean, Electrical and Computer Engineering);
- Shape Memory Alloys (Professor N. Kennon, Metallurgy);
- Technology and Social Change (Dr D. Rowland, TASC);
- Drought Resistance in Plants (Dr R. Whelan, Biology); and
- Thyroid and Hormone Research (Dr A. Hulbert, Biology).

Town Squares of Europe

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Australian Council for Europe and the European Communities Commission in Canberra for an eminent photographic exhibition depicting the town squares of Europe, to be shown at the Summer School session for two weeks in January, at the University of Wollongong.

From the time of the Greek agora until the 18th century, the town square was the centre of everyday life in European towns and cities — a meeting place as much as a place of trade, and the scene of all social developments.

The exhibition, which consists of some 80 panels, is being brought to Australia in an English version for the 150th anniversary of South Australian settlement.

Vice-Chancellor honoured

THE Vice-Chancellor of The University of Wollongong, Professor Ken McKinnon, has been awarded the 1985 College Medal by The Australian College of Education.

At its February meeting the Education Council unanimously adopted the recommendation of its Medal Selection Committee that the award be made to the Vice-Chancellor.

The Medal was instituted in 1981 as an annual award which publicly recognises outstanding contributions to Education by an Australian educator.

The presentation was made to Professor McKinnon in Melbourne on May 21.

Planetarium for the Illawarra

THE UNIVERSITY of Wollongong is among the sponsors for one of the most ambitious projects ever for the Wollongong area — the design and construction of a planetarium. Not merely a planetarium, however, for this one will be unique since it will embrace also a blend of entertainment and education.

It now transpires that US, Japanese and West German companies are competing for the contract to provide computer systems and a star projector.

Included in the structure will be science exhibits, optical sciences exhibits, a book store, a conference/library area, and a public observatory.

Cost of the project is estimated at some $5.7 million.

The Wollongong City Council has agreed to provide the land for the planetarium at Gleniffer Brae.

Heart of a planetarium is the domed theatre, in which the screen is the roof itself. A central projector can depict the sky as seen at any moment in time or at any place on earth or even in space.

The sky is projected with such accuracy and with such detail that it becomes almost impossible to believe that one is indeed within a theatre.

Special effects can transport the audience to the arctic circle or the surface of the moon. Time can be speeded up so that motions which are imperceptibly slow can take place in a few minutes. It can be rendered possible for the audience to take a journey through the galaxy, view the sky over Stonehenge 10,000 years ago, watch a solar eclipse and Halley’s Comet, or even the phases of the moon.

Visiting experts from Canada have stated that Wollongong has the most promising ideas and organisation of all the planetarium groups in Australia.

Interest in the Illawarra Planetarium project — for which the University of Wollongong is a sponsor — has come to the fore again with the news that the US, Japan and West Germany are competing for the contracts for the computer systems and star projector.
Professor Chipman becomes a Deputy Vice-Chancellor

ONE OF The University of Wollongong’s foremost scholars — Professor Peter Rousch — has been appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor with responsibility for Services and Development.

Professor Rousch has for the past five years been Director of the Institute of Education, a position which he will retain. In his new role he will be responsible for the development of student welfare services, and community liaison — something very close to his heart — and study centres such as, for example, the Centre for Multicultural Studies.

Among Professor Rousch’s qualifications are a BA (1963), BE (1968) and a PhD (1972). His publications include Personal English and General Reading and Spelling Program and he has published numerous articles on education.

Professor Rousch is a Fellow of the Australian College of Education, the Australian Institute of Management, the Australian Association of Directors of Teacher Education Institutions. He is also the recipient of academic honours.

He took up the appointment on July 1 this year for one year and has the title of ‘Fellow in Law and Philosophy’.

The Fellowship is one of four or five awarded each year by the prestigious law school’s Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships, in world-wide competition. Its aim is to enable practitioners in the Arts and Social Sciences to make contact with current developments and techniques in law.

Professor Chipman expects to extend his research into the logic of legal argument and the concept of property.

The award of the Fellowship is another step in a distinguished career for Lauchlan Chipman.

Last year he won the Australian Adam Smith Award for “outstanding service to the free society”. He was also elected to the Mont Pelerin Society, an international association for distinguished economists, philosophers, and political scientists committed to a classical liberal interpretation of society.

For the past three years Professor Chipman was the first Australian academic to hold a joint full-time appointment in two Australian universities: the Chair in Philosophy at Wollongong, and Visiting Professor in the Department of Jurisprudence, Faculty of Law, Sydney University.

He is now an Honorary Associate of that Department, having previously been an Honorary Associate of Sydney University’s Department of Traditional and Modern Philosophy.

Professor Chipman also lectures in Jurisprudence for the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards of the NSW Supreme Court and is a Fellow of St Andrews College.

Professor Chipman
for Harvard

WOLLONGONG UNIVERSITY Philosophy Professor Lauchlan Chipman has been elected to a Visiting Fellowship by Harvard University Law School.

Professor Lachlan Chipman.

Professor Chipman also lectures in Jurisprudence for the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards of the NSW Supreme Court and is a Fellow of St Andrews College.

Claims of poor science funding outdated

SCIENTISTS’ CLAIMS that basic research funding was inadequate were dismissed by Professor Ron Johnston of Wollongong’s Centre for Technology and Social change at a meeting held at Sydney University. Professor Johnston maintained that the claims were based on outdated and unconvincing arguments — arguments which, he said, had little impact on politicians.

He told the meeting that the level of funding for basic research had in fact increased steadily during the past eight years. The amount now being spent on university research today was around $600 million.

He said, however, that scientists had to develop new and subtle justifications for their research work. Research had to be made highly visible to reverse the level of accountability, and to convince taxpayers that they were getting value for money.

It was appropriate that the meeting addressed by Professor Johnston was being held to mark the faculty of science centenary at Sydney University.

He pointed out that arguments used by scientists that basic research was an essential ingredient for the development of commercial innovation no longer held because research had shown that most innovations were developed in response to market need.

Most successful innovation today was a fusion of the recognition that market need and technical potential characterised most successful inventions.

Despite this, declared Professor Johnston, many research organisations continued to be dominated by the ‘science push’.

Friends visiting catholic scholar for 1985

THE Friends Visiting Catholic Scholar for 1985 will be Bishop Eric D’Arcy, Bishop of Sale in Gippsland. He will visit Wollongong on Friday, August 2. Bishop D’Arcy will give two addresses during his visit. The first will be at 12.30 p.m. in the Union Common Room.

The second will be to the Wollongong Catholic Dinner Club at Renown Court. Title of the address will be ‘Young People Today: Faith and Morals’. Cost of the dinner is $15.

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