OPEN WEEKEND ON CAMPUS
At least one ‘lecture’ could be packaged and go out on tour

IF this record of the University Open Weekend on October 19 and 20 turns out to be brief then the blame rests squarely with Don Harper. The man is of course a musical phenomenon. And, stumbling almost as soon as we arrived into the theatre in which he and an assortment of jazz musicians were performing, we were trapped, rooted, unable to move from the sheer magic of their music.

The jazz from the forties and fifties was the mellifluous, mellow yet stirring stuff from the best composers of the period. Little wonder that the recent jazz workshops under Harper’s tutelage were such a striking success.

But the weekend, too, incorporating 80s Lifestyle Expo and organised jointly by 2WL and the University of Wollongong, was once again, in an overall sense, a striking success.

It seemed on the Saturday, a day of leaden skies and low temperatures, with the threat of rain ever present, that this would not be so. But on Sunday the weather cleared and from the middle of the morning family crowds were moving in—in their thousands.

Sunday’s numbers, it seemed, in excess of those for the corresponding day last year, would not only make up for Saturday’s turnout but even serve to break the 1984 ‘gate’ estimate of around 80,000.

A disappointment was that, because of the heavy rains of preceding weeks, visitors
Macedonian dancers wear traditional dress for the occasion

An enthusiastic collector, Peter Pavlik (Chemistry) displays his incredible muster of veteran and vintage cameras

could hardly be said to be walking on terra firma. Much of the normally springy turf, pride of the University gardeners, was soggy underfoot—so much so that the Town v Gown cricket game had to be postponed.

Reporting on last year’s Open Weekend we commented on the way in which a university can be a wonderland of delight and awe to the uninitiated. Nowhere was that more convincingly demonstrated this year than by what was ‘billed’ as the ‘Magic Chemistry Show’. Chemistry lecturer Trevor Lewis had donned full evening dress for the occasion. From lecturer he turned into performer. His assistant, Ellen Wilke, a Chemistry technician, wore fish-net stockings and a bow-tie—and of course a few other things.

Together the enterprising duo produced magic chemistry, creating mini-volcanoes, playing tricks with chemistry theory and practice in a thoroughly instructive yet vitally interesting way.

Their lecture theatre was jam-packed for each of their ‘shows’. Shows they were indeed and good enough to be refined and packaged, put together and taken ‘on tour’ to schools. Even more, to be made into an educational television series. Verb sap...

Almost equally popular with visitors was the equipment at the School of Health Sciences. The level of interest could perhaps be attributed to the fact that the school is about bodies—and everybody has one.

But it attracted, too, because one could participate. One could run on a moving belt, attempt to assess one’s power of balance.

There was even a sort of miniature Royal and Ancient (in the form of a floor pad) on which you could analyse your golf swing. Not that the static exhibitions were uninteresting. Exhibits such as those at Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, the School of Creative Arts, the Department of Electrical and Computing Engineering where one could see a robot effortlessly seeking and picking up small plastic drums, and so on, were all popular. Every exhibit held its own special attraction.

That holds, too, for the commercial stands and their hard-working and patient attendants. What is perhaps surprising is that firms are exhibiting goods that may be seen almost daily in their own premises. Yet, somehow, for whatever the reason, the interest displayed on campus is of a level rarely found in a shopping mall. On the day after the Open Weekend exhibitors were reporting record business to 2WL. Perhaps the ambience of the campus has something to do with it...
AN apocryphal story relates how a very young child, having received the maximum marks in a spelling test, was asked by her teacher what she intended to do when she 'grew up'. The response was spontaneous: 'A speller, of course!' This child's perception of what education was all about is not at all that much at variance with observations currently being directed towards universities in this country. We are being told about the need to emphasise applied research; how ineffective universities are because of their perceived failure to provide vocationally relevant programs; and how important it is to engage ourselves in the marketing of technologically based courses for immediate foreign consumption.

An assumption underlying these exhortations is a blind faith in our knowledge of what is relevant, both vocationally and technologically. But in this age of extraordinary dynamism, can we assume that today's relevance will obtain in the year 2000? I am not about to decry the value of applied research or vocational education but I would hope that universities decide to involve themselves in a serious consideration of what kind of graduate is required for a constantly changing environment. Much of today's technology will be irrelevant in another five years. And the employment market is likely to undergo traumatic change by the end of the century.

Which brings me to the relevance of our own University. Born in 1975, we are yet a small child in the family of Australian universities. I would hope that we do not see ourselves as 'spellers' when we 'grow up'. Nor should we slavishly imitate the older members of the family. Already we have undergone different early experiences, and in a number of respects we have willingly undertaken onerous responsibilities—including an amalgamation—that are outside the experience of most universities. We are now a unified and coherent institution, with an optimistic view of the educational world in which we exist.

The next stage of our development requires us to consider the future academic structures in which our progress is to be made. And while we might look to the traditional structures that mark the great universities of this country, our ten years of life in a dynamic environment may be worth 100 years in a more predictable world. Perhaps our technological courses will have an appropriate relevance in the new century if we forge relationships that cause staff and students continually to test and refine, not only the propositions that underpin the technology, but those that point us in the direction of answering the ultimate question—

Based on our analysis of where our world is heading, what knowledge is of most worth?

Debate on appropriate academic structures might well begin with the proposition that form follows content. If we know what kind of graduates we aim to produce—and we must hope that it will be those with appropriate conceptual insights into the world to which they will contribute, rather than those with a repertoire of limited coping skills—then an alliance of disciplines within faculties might well be more relevant but more radical than those favoured by our time-honoured institutions.

Perhaps the ten-year-old fledgling will in time bring forth the next Leonardo. Such a graduate might arise from a relationship between Science, Creative Arts, Engineering and Philosophy. But who would dare put forward such a proposition?

Proposed research into information processing

THINKING PATTERNS of children, when they are confronted with problem-solving tasks in school, as in life outside school, are not always apparent in detail to the adult observer. Yet the nature of these patterns can determine both success and efficiency in solving problems, and thus how well children can cope with many school and life demands. In many tasks undertaken by children, it is much easier for teachers and parents to identify success or failure than the precise reasons for such failures as occur, as well as whether 'success' represents the most effective mental activity.

For some years in Canada, Professors Dennis Hunt and B. Randhawa of the University of Saskatchewan have been developing techniques for following through the steps pursued by children as they solve problems. These two professors are now collaborating with Dr de Lacey, of the University of Wollongong, to find out more about these steps. One outcome of this work will be to offer ways to teachers of identifying the thinking sequences that children use in processing the information they encounter in dealing with their school work.

Some programs being developed in Canada can be presented to children on Apple 2e computers, or computers compatible with them. It is proposed in Wollongong, as part of this study, to record the responses of four groups of 25 children in high school, while Professor Hunt is working with Dr de Lacey at the University of Wollongong during the second half of 1985. Professor Hunt and Dr de Lacey will then produce a report to the school, and will offer to speak to any teachers who would like to hear about comparative findings in Canada and Australia, for both rural and city children.

The time required to interview each child is about 15 minutes, and the researchers would undertake to intrude minimally into the children's school program. Further details can be obtained, if required, before the work begins.

In addition to the activity described, Professor Hunt is a keen musician, and an actor—he was recently declared Actor of the Year in his home province of Saskatchewan. A Canadian for 25 years, he is originally from Lincolnshire. He has recently been joined here by his wife and his 15-year-old daughter, who has just won a Canada-wide musicians' prize with the violin.

Inservice evaluation project begins

A $21,000 research project is being undertaken jointly by Mary Kalantzis and Bill Cope of the Multicultural Centre and Ted Booth of the Faculty of Education in the University of Wollongong.

The project will be evaluating the professional development programs provided for secondary teachers in contact with adolescents of non-English-speaking backgrounds.
ONE of the major program areas for the Centre for Technology & Social Change in the University of Wollongong is the development of international training in science and technology policy for nations of the ASEAN region. This program, worth $200,000, is funded by ADAB—the Australian Development Assistance Bureau—via the Department of Science. Under this program Professors Hill and Johnston are responsible for running high-level consultative meetings between the ASEAN-region nations and Australia about science and technology policy areas of cooperation, and particularly responsible for the running of training programs for middle-level government people in each of the ASEAN nations, better to equip them to make decisions about the use of science and technology within their own countries.

The program runs over a three-year period and originated following a UNESCO meeting in 1982—an inter-ministerial meeting between the 26 nations of the Asia-Pacific region. This region extends from the USSR, China and India on the one side through Indochina and Asia to the Pacific region.

Professor Hill was the consultant to UNESCO who was engaged to write the reference documentation for this meeting and was Technical Adviser to CASTASIA II.

It was from these documents and from the recommendations of this meeting that the concept of the training program through the ASEAN nations originated. Australia then negotiated with ASEAN nations to develop the training program in 1984.

UNESCO, however, has a continuing concern with the development of science and technology training programs throughout the whole region, not just ASEAN. UNESCO (Paris) is therefore now funding a mission to the Pacific region in association with the Foundation for International Training of Canada (FIT) to explore the possibility of extending training and networks to the Pacific region to assist national decision-makers in the use of technology and in the development of linkages with science infrastructures in other countries.

Professor Hill has been selected by UNESCO (Paris), FIT and the Australian National Commission for UNESCO for this mission, which will involve exploring roles that UNESCO itself might play in the future, within the Pacific region, and ways in which the Pacific nations may be able to influence UNESCO’s policies. The mission explored ways in which Australia and New Zealand may be able to develop linkages with countries of the Pacific region to assist decision-making about their use of new technologies. In particular it will be exploring ways in which training programs may be developed between the Centre for Technology & Social Change at the University of Wollongong and the nations of the Pacific region, perhaps in association with the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

This mission potentially represents a major extension of the ASEAN program that TASC is presently conducting. Professor Hill set out on this mission for two weeks during the course of August and September.

What all this adds up to is that what the Centre for Technology & Social Change is doing in the international arena is to demonstrate that TASC is alive and well and expanding in major ways across international boundaries. It is internationally recognised and, indeed, has become the key institute for any issues concerning science and technology policy, and in particular training for the whole region of Asia, the Pacific and beyond. TASC expects to be officially accredited by UNESCO as an international training organisation at the next general conference in a couple of months.

Even more recently Professor Hill attended a five-day meeting in Bangkok of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Professor Hill’s extensive involvement in technology research and development led to the ESCAP invitation. The purpose of the gathering was to produce a working draft of a Technology Atlas for Asia and the South Pacific. Before the atlas can be completed the group must examine its uses and objectives and formulate guidelines to accomplish these.

ESCAP recognition of the TASC expertise is yet another measure of the University’s trail-blazing work in the area of Science and Technology.

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**Gala Indeed!**

Tenth Anniversary Concert

WHILE the gala concert staged at Wollongong Town Hall on October 12 was outstandingly successful the greatest plaudits went to David Vance. The University’s Music Development Officer, David Vance conducted the ABC Sinfonia and the University Singers through the magnificence of Mozart’s Requiem K.626. He had to return to the stage several times to acknowledge the audience’s clear delight at his conducting, and the work of both orchestra and choir.

Also during the evening Professor Edward Cowie conducted his symphonic evocation of Leonardo, and the University Singers, joined by four outstanding soloists—Jennifer Bates, Kerry Brown, John Main and Stephen Bennett—were conducted by David Vance and Andrew Ford.

As well as attracting a large audience the concert attracted wide sponsorship: in addition to the Friends of the University, sponsors were BHP Steel International, Wollongong City Council, Wollongong Committee Ltd, John Lysaght Aust Ltd, Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Illawarra Credit Union, Illawarra Mercury, Wollongong Paddy’s Market, W. Waters & Sons, Richard and Val Smith, Keyboard Clinic, Ms Ethel Hayton, MBE, Doug and Jo-Anne Symes, Mrs Rosamond Pickford, Graham, Bell & Bowman, Peter George Kell, Emeritus Professor and Mrs Geoffrey Brinson and David Brooks.
Industrial relations and economics

Points from Sir Keith Hancock's address

INDUSTRIAL Relations and Economics (my italics, for the themes are inseparable, editor) was the theme chosen by Sir Keith Hancock when he delivered the Sir Richard Kirby Lecture at the University of Wollongong on September 23. His choice of topic was, he declared, in some measure due to the frustration he felt with some comments made on the Report of the Committee of Review of Industrial Relations Law and Systems (of which he was chairman).

Critics of the Report, many of them the severest critics of the conciliation and arbitration system, had invoked an alternative world in which wages and other determinants of labour costs were flexible.

While no clear definition of flexibility had emerged, critics had referred to two attributes of the current array of wages and other costs: one, that the average wage level does not respond sufficiently readily to changes in the state of the labour market; and second, that wage relativities are too rigid. That is to say, the conciliation and arbitration system impedes the reduction of wages paid to those whose services are in least demand—workers in severely depressed areas or industries, the less skilled and young people. Both criticisms have led to calls for deregulation of the labour market.

In arguing against deregulation Sir Keith drew from the views of John T. Dunlop—central figure in the academic discussion of industrial relations since WW II—Paul Samuelson and, at Cambridge, Joan Robinson, all of whom, like him, were concerned at the failure of economic theorists to recognise special features of the labour market, and that there existed among them considerable uncertainty and self-doubt concerning even basic aspects of the topic.

They failed to identify the reasons why labour markets could not be dealt with by the simple analytical tools of supply and demand. Sir Keith felt that it was naive to perceive the labour market as an area for the straightforward operation of supply and demand, with interferences causing imbalances and deregulation offering an easy route to their removal. That was not to say that supply and demand were operative but that their pre-eminence could not be assumed.

Sir Keith went on to debate the concept of deregulation of wage-fixing processes: one step suggested is the abolition of the federal conciliation and arbitration system. But he emphasised that to eliminate conciliation and arbitration would not be to usher in a labour market governed by competition and devoid of major constitutional restraints.

Sir Keith listed four arguments for and against deregulation. These were:

- that adherence to the dictates of comparative wage justice causes an economically inappropriate wage structure;
- that the conciliation and arbitration system has imposed on Australia a wage and salary structure which is more egalitarian than is warranted by the underlying demands for and supplies of the different categories of labour;
- that the wage and salary structure fails to alter sufficiently to accommodate changes in demand and supply; and
- that particular policies pursued by the arbitral tribunals have been social rather than economic in origin and have thus militated against the balancing of supply and demand, the policies in question being those pertaining to wages for females and juveniles.

During the concluding section of his lecture Sir Keith made the point that there is no available alternative of a labour market characterised by atomistic competition in which the very presence of unemployment would drive down money wages. To suppose that a system of collective bargaining without corporist cohesion would achieve a more favourable macro-economic outcome than now exists is purely an act of faith. Those who advocate deregulation—whatever it means—need to spell out reasons for assuming that fiscal and monetary policies, unaided by a wage policy, would deal more effectively with unemployment and inflation.

So far, he declared, he had not discovered these reasons.

Our picture shows Mr Luigi Strano, who was granted an Honorary M.A. degree by the University earlier this year, presenting to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wollongong, Professor Ken McKenzie, a group of books which are not only rare but could be priceless. Two of them are Giraldi's Dizionario di Estetica e Linguistica and a 1582 edition of Boccaccio's more widely known Decameron, edited by the Renaissance scholar Leonardo Salvati. The 1582 edition is almost certainly the sole example in this country. Its theme is the plague of 1346. No commercial value can be placed on such a work.

Mr Strano's personal library runs to some 3,000 books, all of which, he says, he would like to donate to The University of Wollongong.
Our Heritage and our Responsibility

As part of the special tenth-anniversary celebration in August an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Thistle Y. Stead, B.Sc., M.Ed., Dip. L.D.A.A.I.L.A., landscape architect, and, at 83, 'a person noted for her long years spent working for the preservation of the environment. As a mark of her appreciation, the University of Wollongong conferred the degree referred to her.

This award will be treasured by me and I am proud to be an Alumnus of the University of Wollongong. The citation delivered at the conferring of this degree referred to her.

Though small in number the members were active in their support and the Society soon had some impressive achievements to its credit. Probably because of the relatively large amount of untouched natural bushland at that time, the Society's concentration was largely centred on endangered species of animals and plants rather than on habitat. Country members supplied valuable information, often alarming, regarding the status of local species. After carefully checking and assessing the data, the Society asked the Minister concerned to receive a deputation to discuss action to remedy the situation. Both the governments of the time and the general public were largely indifferent to such campaigns and basically unaware of the significance of our animals and plants as representatives of genera and species unknown before the discovery of this Continent.

Evidence of declining numbers or deliberate slaughter of indigenous animals and destruction of native plants were not uncommon to us. Decline in koala populations close to large towns and cities, information about projected, or sometimes completed, kangaroo and emu hunts—the latter often carried out from moving vehicles—for pleasure, frequently as entertainment for royalty or other V.I.P.s and the death of an osprey when a feather was removed to adorn a wealthy woman's hat, were some of the matters we were trying to rectify. There were many disappointments, but the Society battled on and, little by little, raised their status from that of 'rat bags' or 'agitators' to that of 'fanatics', sometimes described benevolently as 'well meaning'.

In the early 1960s the pattern changed. Governments and the general public were beginning to look with a more friendly eye on the desirability of conserving our rapidly diminishing natural resources. The atmosphere was sufficiently favourable to induce a group of concerned and influential men to call a meeting in Sydney to discuss a proposal to form a new conservation group. I was the only woman present. At this meeting the Australian Conservation Foundation was formed. This was the second step.

This atmosphere, so different from that experienced by the W.L.P.S. of A. in 1902 and for the ensuing 50 years or so, attracted many members including some with expert knowledge in areas valuable to the A.C.F. program. In a short period of time conservation became the concern of government bodies, academic institutions, professionals, industrialists and the man on the street.

It is a great satisfaction to me that the action of the University of Wollongong has now placed Environmental Conservation alongside the other Sciences. Such recognition of status by an academic institution could have a deserved and much-needed impetus on the treatment of our valuable and previously abused natural resources. For this we are indebted to the University of Wollongong.

Man is part of the natural environment. He lives in it; it sustains him, both materially and spiritually. He needs the peace and serenity bushland provides. He cannot fulfill his potential without knowing it intimately... he is of it.

Thistle Y. Stead
Bulk solids wear tester developed

WHENEVER a material slides on another surface, wear occurs. Translated to the mineral mining, transportation and processing industry, this wear creates an enormous problem. Rectification demands that industries spend millions of dollars annually on replacement and maintenance of worn components.

An example of the problem is that experienced by plant operators at Ulan coal mine. There, unlined mild-steel bins lost up to 30 per cent of their wall thickness in the first two and a half years of service. Further wear would have affected the structural integrity of the bins. Moreover, throughout the coal washery plant extreme wear occurred on screen tail plates, and on all deflector and impact plates.

To overcome the wear problems operators at this mine opted to line all wear surfaces with ceramic tiles costing approximately $200 (without installation) per square metre.

To evaluate the merits of the decision taken by the Ulan mine operators, the Department of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Wollongong have developed a wear tester to simulate wear at this and similar plants. The tester, designed by final-year thesis student, John Ziegelaar, was built, incorporating a screw feeder made by Jacmor Engineering in Melbourne, by the Department's workshop.

The tester is specifically designed to simulate the wear of bin walls, bin liners, chutes and other surfaces by exposing the test material to a flow of coal or other dry solids. The specific wear rate for a material under known stress and velocity conditions is easily determined by the sample's weight-loss during testing, so that the relative merits and expected life of different materials can be predicted.

Such information is vital in advising suitable and economic liners and for planning maintenance programs, thus avoiding the use of expensive and inconclusive plant trials and minimising unexpected plant failures.

As part of the final-year thesis students' project, the tester is also being used to investigate the relation between wear rate and the Hardgrove grindability index of different coals as well as the influence of the silica content of the coal ash. Results of this investigation, conducted under the supervision of Dr A. McLean, will be published shortly.

Investigations are also in progress to modify the tester for use in evaluating material specific wear in wet or slurry wear situations.

University tests school children

THE University of Wollongong's School of Health Sciences recently took part in the fitness testing of 50 local school children as part of the Australian Health and Fitness Survey.

The survey, an ACHPER (Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation) project, is aimed at obtaining benchmark information on the health, fitness, and physical performance of 9000 Australian children aged between seven and 15.

Six hundred students from 50 primary and secondary schools are being assessed for aerobic endurance capacity and are to have their body fat levels measured by underwater weighing methods, the laboratory tests being carried out in selected universities and colleges.

A further 3000 students are being tested for blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels, body fat, lung function, strength and flexibility. These students will also take part in numerous field tests including a 1,600-metre run, sit-ups, sit and reach, press-ups and standing broad jumps. Questionnaires will be administered during the survey to gain information on attitudes to health and fitness, diet and health and fitness programs being implemented in schools.

'Please Command Me'

IT IS my pleasing duty to write to you to express my thanks for the signal honour conferred upon me as a Fellow of the University.

It is an honour which I never expected and I feel deeply conscious of your most generous gesture marking my association with the University.

Ten years' autonomy is not long in the life of a University, but you share as do all universities that heritage handed down since seekers after knowledge sat at the feet of Plato, Socrates and others who paved the way for Institutes of learning.

Universities and other educational institutions face many problems today, some financial, some political and others caused by the vast changes in education.

This reminds me, Sirs, of the words of a great Caesar, Marcus Aurelius, who said 'Fear not the future for this shalt face it with the same sword of reason in thy hand which now guards thee against the present'.

I am sure that the wise leadership of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Council and academics have forged such a sword at Wollongong University, which has already protected the University from many assaults—and will indeed do so in the future.

I pray the blessing of God upon all who lead the University, those who govern, those who teach, those who come to seek knowledge and all those who come within the walls to render any kind of service to the University of which, I am sure, we can all be justly proud.

As for my own contributions I know that what I have been able to do for the University and indeed any other undertakings for the common good are only possible through the grace of God.

Thereafter, Sirs, in accepting with very great pleasure and humility the Fellowship, I must accept it in the spirit of Lord Nelson, who in his last prayer before the battle of Trafalgar in which he sought success, he said "Thine, O Lord, not mine, be the honour and the Glory."

If there be any way in which I can further the University, which is very dear to me, please command me.

Ethel H. Hayton, M.B.E., J.P.
**Pistol-packin' mamma**

*University gun-runner shoots up Mt Keira*

ONE can see the potential for a promising plot. A marathon straight up a mountain. Girl competitor, perhaps linked with the KGB or SMERSH (even ASIO or the CIA), pants her way past a thicket. Hands reach out and she gurgles, though not with joy, as pressure is applied to her windpipe. As she sinks into oblivion she thinks: 'If only I'd packed a gun' (or rod, of course, if she were American).

That scenario had as its seed the news that the first woman to finish in the September 'fun-run', to the summit of Mt Keira, did indeed travel armed if not to the teeth, at least topping a pistol, to ward off possible ambush along the way.

Of course, if one were to adopt an uncharitable view, one might well ask how, thus equipped, could she fail to be first female home? Summoning up the imagination once again one can visualise the scene along the way and the dialogue: 'Move over buster, or you get this in the kneecaps.'

At all events, and with apologies for allowing imagination to run riot, we are delighted to announce that our pistol-packin' mamma was indeed first woman home. She was Merryn MacMillan, from the School of Creative Arts, with an extremely creditable time of 28m 22s.

Of the 150 starters two tied for first place. They were Peter Bruckner and Louis Young of Human Movement Research.

**Remarkable achievement by Paul Bunn**

PAUL BUNN, for his Honours Project in the Department of Computing Science, has achieved a remarkable 'first'. He designed and guided through manufacture a Very Large Scale Integrated chip—a node controller for a Cambridge Ring local area network. It was the largest-but-one chip designed in Australia in 1984.

Paul Bunn's achievement was the more remarkable since before he embarked on the work no one at the University had designed a microelectronic chip. He had therefore to locate, collate, and make work, all the necessary software tools necessary for the design and testing of a chip.

This was in itself a substantial project. Yet, undeterred, Paul pressed on with a remarkable display of enthusiasm and energy. He completed his design, and had it built. It is now operating satisfactorily in one of the development projects undertaken by the Department of Computing Science in the University of Wollongong.

The story, however, doesn't end there. For Paul had won the 1985 Australian Information Technology Award for the Tertiary Student of the Year category in an Australia-wide competition.

The AITA awards are sponsored by the Australian Computer Society and the Pacific Computer Weekly. The award was presented to Paul by Mr Alan Couher, President of the Australian Computer Society, at the closing ceremony of the Pan Pacific Computer Conference in Dallas Brooks Hall, Melbourne, on September 13.

NEW Secretary of the University is Mr K. E. Baumber, who was previously Assistant Commissioner in charge of Capital Programs with the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission. Until the restructuring of the Commission he was for eight years Secretary to the Universities Council, in which capacity he had regular contact with the University of Wollongong. His earlier experience had been with the old Universities' Commission (1973 to 1977), the Commonwealth Department of Education (1969 to 1973), and the Bureau of Statistics as a statistician.

Mr Baumber is married and has children aged seven and five.

**Award to Philosopher**

DR ROBERT DUNN, lecturer in the Philosophy Department, has won an international competition, organised by the Journal of Philosophy at Columbia University, New York, for his manuscript and PhD thesis *The Possibility of Weakness of Will*.

Dr Dunn flew to New York to receive the Johnsonian Prize, regarded as one of the most prestigious international philosophy awards. The competition attracted some of the world's brightest young philosophers.