



university NEWS

Newsletter for the
University of Newcastle

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE 1982

By convention, the last issue of University NEWS for each year carries seasonal greetings to all members of staff. It is my pleasure once again to wish everyone a Happy Christmas and to express the hope that the festive season will provide many pleasant occasions for staff to relax with their families and friends. With this goes every good wish for the New Year and the hope that 1983 may hold better things for people throughout the Hunter Valley and in Australia generally.

In the midst of rising employment and uncertainty about the future of our society, it may seem that the problems of the University during 1982 should pale into somewhat lesser significance. However, the University is a part of the society it serves and the recession bites into our resources and affects our internal affairs as grimly as elsewhere in the community.

Today's challenging tasks - of maximising the use of our resources, of creating opportunities, of maintaining morale and of keeping the "ship" steady despite the battering of the storms - are making testing demands on all of us. It is no time for weak hearts or resigned acceptance of a fate over which we believe we have no control.

In a surprising way, the preoccupation of the University with amalgamation throughout 1982 has, I believe, led to a binding together of the University community, particularly in the latter half of the year. Whether amalgamation will occur and if so

what form it will take are still unknown as I write this, but the endless hours of discussion which have taken place at all levels, Council, Senate, Faculty Boards, in Departments and amongst individuals, have clarified for many people the priorities and purposes of the University. This in itself is a good thing and, strengthens our commitment to maintain a University institution of high standing, whatever the final outcome.

University NEWS has served us well as a forum for discussion of key issues and as a means of disseminating information. The heading "Amalgamation" received top rating in the NEWS followed closely by the "Academic Plan" - both issues benefited greatly from the widespread input from all members of the University. Our formal statements of position on both these matters provide a written record of our vision of the future and feature prominently in the University's submission to the CTEC for 1985-87 Triennium.

A Christmas message is not the time or occasion for a detailed analysis or commentary on the successes and disappointments of the past year - re-reading the 22 issues of the NEWS tells it all, or much of it. My personal view is that the record speaks for itself and that the members of the University can take a quiet pride in all that has been accomplished, particularly under the constrained financial conditions. Record external research grants, the first new student housing since 1974, imaginative concepts such as Supernova - these and many more are the developments which give heart to the institution.

For those retiring or leaving the University's service, sincere thanks for all your many contributions. For those going on, a reminder that our motto enjoins us to travel hopefully and to look ahead with a confidence that our problems can be solved if we show dedication and determination.

D.W. George,
VICE-CHANCELLOR.



inside: NEWTON-JOHN AWARD WINNER

Letters to Editor

Dear Sir,

In the last issue of University NEWS a letter appeared on behalf of the APSUN Executive. On the 17th November Assoc.

Mr. John Cowley,
APSUN EXECUTIVE

Dear John,

Your letter to the University News on behalf of the APSUN EXECUTIVE raises some very important issues. I wonder whether you feel that it would be a good idea to arrange a meeting? I phoned SRC this morning but you were not available. Your home telephone number was given to me. I phoned 672395, no answer.

Please contact me as soon as you can and I am sure that we will be able to have some constructive and agreeable discussions which will prove to be to the long term benefit of postgraduate students at this University. I do have a personal interest in their future having completed two higher degrees at this University - all other reasons apart.

My extension is 659. Department of Geography extension is 654. Home number is 521358. Room number is 103.

I think you'll find me without too much difficulty.

Kind regards,

We want to take this opportunity to tell colleagues and students, especially those undergraduates who may be thinking about postgraduate interdisciplinary studies in the future, that we have had no reply (25th November, 1982).

Prior to the last meeting of Council we were asked by a

Professor Parkes wrote a letter to Mr. John Cowley (President of the Association of Postgraduate Students Newcastle University: a postgraduate student in Sociology). A copy of that letter appears below:

member of Council, to provide some additional information about the proposed Institute for Behavioural and Regional Sciences, with special reference to concerns expressed by six members of the Department of Sociology in their late submission to Council. Part of our compliance with that request is reproduced below:

The Academic Plan and the recommendation (17) "that thorough consideration be given to the establishment of three research institutes" was taken by us as one of the most significant and positive developments ever to be taken by the University of Newcastle.

The voluntary congregation of members of staff from eight disciplines, from six University faculties as well as one member of the Newcastle College of Advanced Education, itself demonstrates the felt need for a formalisation of the opportunity for research institutes which over-arch established discipline boundaries.

What our proposal sought from Council, above all else, was its decision that the University of Newcastle would commence the necessary procedures for establishment of one or more Advanced Research Institutes or Centres.

Among the points put to the ad hoc group which met together to consider the establishment of a research Institute in Behavioural and Regional Sciences was a suggestion as to its structure. There would be three indicative divisions. One which facilitated interdisciplinary pure or applied research which sought support from established grant giving bodies, both public and private, including IRAC. Another which was concerned directly with interdisciplinary postgraduate research funded by existing Commonwealth, Newcastle University and Institute Scholarships and also local sources. Holders would have the title of *Junior Research Fellows* and they would also contribute inter alia lectures, seminars and tutorials to existing University disciplines which were directly related to the research field in which they were involved. The number and status of such lectures or seminars was a matter for further discussion. In effect they would be younger scholars who were provided with some tutoring/lecturing opportunities as well as a stimulating postgraduate research environment with possibly 15 full-time junior fellows at the end of the first three years. The third division would be a *Research Services division* operating entirely on a contractual basis with government and private enterprise. A close working relationship with TUNRA was obvious. These divisions were not to be mutually exclusive. They were, as mentioned above, to be indicative of the research categories and objectives.

Council will appreciate that any special funds for research to establish the proposed institutes or something similar are seen to be principally associated with the cost of awarding internationally competitive Postgraduate awards. All staff salaries, possibly apart from secretarial services are already accountable to University funds.

Not one of the contributors to the proposal for an Institute of Behavioural and Regional Sciences envisages the coincident establishment of all facets of the proposal. What we urge the Council to provide is its support for the immediate commencement of procedures which will establish an Institute for Interdisciplinary Research along the lines proposed.

DON PARKES,
Assoc. Professor of Geography.

J.A. KEATS,
Professor and Head,
Department of Psychology.

Dear Sir,

I wish to point out that the appeal for funds to establish a memorial to the late Dr. Neal J. Dickinson raised the sum of \$2,140 not \$1,000 as stated in the University NEWS, Vol.8 No.21 (page 6). At the presentation function I thanked those graduates of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce and members of the staff of the University for their generosity in providing the funds for the Memorial.

The Neal J. Dickinson Award is unique in that it will be made to students coming into the University and is based on their performance in the Higher School Certificate examination. Approximately \$1,100 will be invested and the interest on this investment will finance the Awards to be made. The aim of these awards is to promote the study of Economics with which Dr Dickinson was so closely associated.

M.O. Jager,
Dean, Faculty of
Economics & Commerce.

Elected

The Returning Officer, Professor R.G. Keats, wishes to announce that, at the recent election, the following were elected as Newcastle Division representatives to the UASA (NSW) Council. K. Lyne-Smith, W. Warren and D. Wright.



Openings *

The University will close on Friday, December 24 for the Christmas to New Year holiday recess and re-open on Tuesday, January 4.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

With this edition, **University News** goes into recess and will not re-appear until, February 17 as No.1 issue of the New Year, 1983.



AUCHMUTY LIBRARY

During the long vacation ending on February 28 (the first day of First Term), the Library will open from 8.30 am until 5 pm on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and from 8.30 am until 7 pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays. It is closed at week-ends.



STAFF HOUSE

The Staff House will close on December 24 and re-open on February 1, 1983.



THE UNION

During the long vacation the Union building will be open from 9 am until 7 pm during the week. Departments of the Union will comply with this opening schedule:

- shops - 9 am until 5.30 pm, Monday to Friday.
- bank agency - 9 am until 4.30 pm, Monday to Friday.
- lounge bar - Noon until 6.30 pm, Monday to Friday.
- cafeteria - (fast food bar) 10 am until 5 pm, Monday to Friday.



SPORTS PAVILION - AUCHMUTY SPORTS CENTRE

These facilities will close from December 24 and re-open on January 4.



CREDIT UNION

The Staff Credit Union will be open on December 24 (between 9.30 am and 2.30 pm). The Credit Union will close from then until January 4.

NEWTON-JOHN AWARD

Newcastle clinical psychologist Trevor Waring, who graduated B.A. in 1972 and M.Sc. in 1977, will receive the 1982 Newton-John Award for his innovative approach to treating people with personal problems.

Trevor came to Newcastle in the late 1960s from Kiama and helped to set up the Newcastle Youth Service, based at Hamilton Uniting Church. He introduced the new idea of using street workers for youth welfare purposes, literally taking the workers into pin-ball parlours, hotels and milk bars, any places where young people gathered, slowly infiltrating the youth groups to gain their confidence.

Professor John Keats, Professor of Psychology, says in support of Trevor's nomination: "The idea met with some criticism from the professions on the grounds that lack of formal professional training could be potentially dangerous. Mr. Waring's philosophy is that psychologists should not set themselves up as remote from people, but should actively seek involvement to alleviate the problems that beset so many people in society and his innovative approach is proving to be a great service to the people in the Hunter Region".

Trevor left Kiama High School at 15 and whilst helping to set up the Newcastle Youth Service completed the Leaving Certificate at Hamilton Evening College. He spent many evenings for several years at the University gaining his degrees part-time. He continued his studies even while the Newcastle Youth Service was expanding and there was pressure on his family because of the heavy demands of his work. His thesis for the M.Sc. in Clinical Psychology was on the topic An Evaluation of the Alconfrontation Approach in the Treatment of Male Alcoholics.

After gaining his B.A. Trevor visited the United States, the United Kingdom and Sweden with a Rotary group study team. His special interest was social welfare problems, in particular those faced by adolescents.



Photo: Jan Walker

Trevor Waring

He encouraged his principal assistant in the Youth Service, Bill Plaizier, also to do a psychology course and when he left the Youth Service he was able to hand things over to a successor who had completed a degree at this University.

Trevor recognised that there are many people whose needs are great but who do not come into the category of psychiatric patients. To reach these people, he set about taking an active role in speaking to community groups and these activities now include regular talk-back broadcasts over radio station 2NC. This programme has now become an institution in the Hunter Region. He has also become a frequent participant in television programmes concerned with promoting mental health in the community.

Trevor holds a Clinical Lectureship in the Faculty of Medicine. He also helps with the supervision of postgraduate clinical psychology students for the Department of Psychology.

He is a Senior Clinical Psychologist attached to the Shortland Clinic and practises privately as well. He is 39, married to Helen and has four children.

MEMORIAL

Members of staff in the Department of History have placed in the Auchmuty Library the book, **An Atlas of the Mughal Empire**, by Irfan Habib, in memory of a former student, Vicki Jordan, who successfully completed History Honours in 1980 although suffering from

the illness which was to cause her death during 1981. A memorial prize for the best student in Indian History (whether Honours or sub-Honours), and donated by three former classmates, will also be awarded for the first time this year. Both memorials commemorate Vicki's chief academic interest, which was in the field of Indian History.

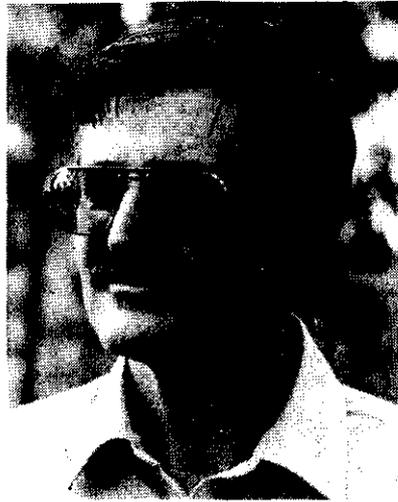
White Wine Acceptance

The popularity of white wine reflects its acceptability by all categories of people in all types of social gatherings, according to Dr. John Smart, of the Department of Sociology.

Dr. Smart's study, *The White Wine Boom: A Sociological Interpretation*, aims at providing grape growers, wine-makers and others with a detailed sociological description of the background, attitudes, liquor preferences and consumption habits of Australian wine consumers.

The study used 1,600 questionnaires completed by customers at three Hunter Valley vineyards as well as a liquor store, a supermarket and a hotel in Sydney. There were 70 in-depth interviews conducted at two of the vineyards.

Dr. Smart argues that the recent "take-off" in white wine consumption is related to needs and changes in the organisation of social relations. Over the past few decades, Australian society has become more fluid, mobile and social-



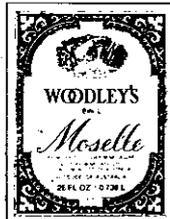
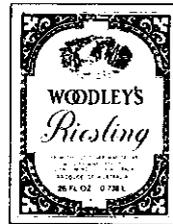
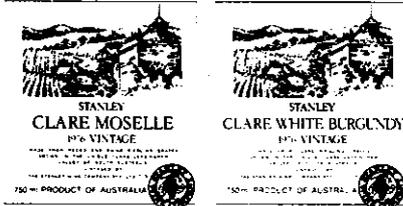
Other drinks are similarly restricted through reference to social variables like gender, age, socio-economic status and/or specific functions, like use as a pre-dinner drink or use as a complement of particular types of food.

rhine reisling help differentiate the beliefs and activities of the more educated, wealthy and professional elite from the popular culture of the majority.

In important ways, white wine has broken a high culture monopoly once held by red wine, Dr. Smart states. In part, the decrease in red wine consumption can be seen in terms of the inroads of white wine into this more exclusive market. At all levels, the allpurpose, all-people image of white wine is reinforcing a specialised view of the use of red wine. In the minds of the general public, red wine is more particularly seen as a complement to certain types of food as well as a focus for more serious tasting and discussion.

Unless there are major changes in the economic climate or in government policy, wine consumption will continue to rise and its popularity will spread more evenly through the social hierarchy. Because of its all-purpose well as high culture appeal, white wine's domination of the Australian market seems assured.

Dr. Smart's report was supported by the Rural Credits Development Fund of the Reserve Bank. It contains 202 pages. Included are 78 tables and a survey of the habits and attitudes relating to beer, spirits and the six basic types of wine.



ly heterogeneous. Particularly in the more affluent sectors, the sexually segregated character of previous drinking traditions is giving way to a more open pattern of interaction. People of different gender, age, ethnic background and socioeconomic status are drawn into activities in which alcoholic beverages are shared. In such contexts, these drinks function as symbols of mutuality and intimacy. For many purposes, white wine has come to be regarded as the socially most appropriate type of liquor when many different types are included.

He claims alcoholic beverages are socially defined in terms of when, where, how and by whom they should be drunk. Beer provides a classic example. Its definition as a symbol of masculine identity and solidarity discourages extensive use by females.

White wine meets two seemingly contradictory but overlapping social functions; one of indision and one of exclusion. At one level, white wine consumption acts as an integrating mechanism, serving to facilitate the interaction of people of disparate gender and social background. At another level, white wine, like red wine, is able to satisfy a high culture demand for taste complexity, individuality and creativity. In this latter context, its consumption is also symbolic of social exclusivity, refinement and superior status.

The subtle distinctions characteristic of premium lines of chardonnay, chablis, spatlese, white burqundy and



May Christmas find your deer ones around you

STUDENT HOUSING

Photo: Jan Walker



TUNRA House

The University now has collegiate self-catering on-campus student accommodation. Fifteen students can be accommodated in a block of three self-contained units, each with a kitchen, bathroom, lounge, laundry and five single bedrooms.

The block, named TUNRA House after one of the contributors of financial support, will become identified with a different approach to student accommodation: its residents will be able to live as three small units and cook for themselves or make use of the dining facilities in Edwards Hall, of which it is an integral part.

The Warden of Edwards Hall, Dr. Mike Blackmore, says TUNRA House was constructed by the University in response to the severe shortage of accommodation in the local community for country, interstate and overseas students. This shortage had become particularly apparent during the 1980 and 1981 enrolment periods.

"Since 1977 the University's full-time student numbers have decreased by 20 per cent and the lack of student accommodation at this University has been a definite factor in driving students away", Dr. Blackmore says. "Commonwealth assistance for more on-campus accommodation at this University is long overdue".

If he had additional accommodation available he could accept 100 more students at the beginning of each year.

When, and if, the CAE amalgamated with the University, he says, the demand for on-campus accommodation will increase.

Hopefully, by moving 15 existing members of Edwards Hall into TUNRA House there will be 15 additional places available to incoming first-year students in 1983. It is a small improvement, but it is an improvement.

Completion of TUNRA House represents the first expansion

of student accommodation at the University since 1974, when the final stage of Edwards Hall came into service. Students who reside in TUNRA House will be full members of the Hall and may purchase meals in the Dining Room or elect to have meals included in their fees.

The residential fees for Edwards Hall in 1983 will be based on \$70 per week for the main hall (including meals) and \$35 per week for TUNRA House (meals excluded).

The style of accommodation being provided in TUNRA House is unique at Australian universities. Where self-catering and self-contained student accommodation has been provided at other universities, e.g. New England, Macquarie and La Trobe, it is not associated with, nor managed by, the residential colleges.

As no government funding has been made available to the University for student accommodation since the 1973-75 Triennium, the scale on which the creation of additional residential accommodation could be tackled was limited. However, with donations of \$70,000 from the University's research company, TUNRA Ltd., and \$60,000 from Edwards Hall and with the balance being provided by the University, the project has gone ahead.

Dr. Blackmore hopes that TUNRA House will be the first of six student houses to be built, but admits that further construction in the immediate future is highly unlikely.

"In the present economic circumstances, and with construction costs of around \$20,000 to \$25,000 per residential place, the University

has done as much financially as it can; further developments of this type will need substantial government support.

"There is no doubt that additional accommodation is needed by the University to assist in attracting students to enrol here. This University cannot offer the same services to students as, for example, New England University and the ANU, or Canberra and Mitchell CsAE.

"In many cases the families of prospective students have a great influence in the decision as to where a student ultimately decides to enrol", Dr. Blackmore says, "and the availability of satisfactory accommodation often becomes the determining factor. There is also the 'snowball' effect to consider: a first-year student lost to this University is also potentially a second-year student a year later and so on".

Dr. Blackmore also points out that while the University had available five residential places for every 100 enrolled students, the ANU had 33 residential places per 100 enrolled students.

"It is quite unfair to level criticism at the University over its falling enrolments when government assistance for a basic level of on campus student accommodation has been withheld since 1974.

Student housing has been a top University priority since emergency accommodation had to be found early in 1981. Students had to be placed on the floor in Edwards Hall and in rooms in the Temporary Buildings. A Committee set up by Council, with Professor K. Dutton as Chairman, recommended the construction of a collegiate self-catering residential block.

Plans and specifications were prepared by Rodd & Hay, Newcastle architects in association with the Property Division. R.W. Black Pty. Ltd., was the builders. The total cost was \$370,000.



Delinquent Children

OBITUARY

Neglected and delinquent children have presented a persistent social problem for most of the history of European settlement in Australia. John Ramsland, who lectures in the Department of Education, recently presented a doctoral thesis which surveyed the education and care of destitute, orphan, neglected and delinquent children in New South Wales from 1801 to 1890. The study identifies several approaches to the care of neglected children.

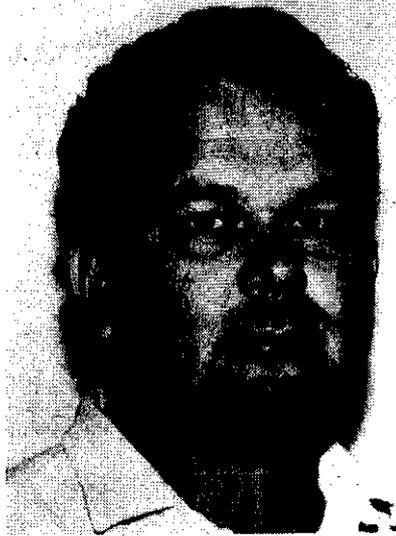
Government activity started with the opening of a Female Orphan School by Governor King in 1801. Small "houses of refuge" in the early 19th century gradually gave way to a large-scale "barracks" approach both in the public and private sector, which reached its height in the 1860s when the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children houses over 700 children.

A "boarding out system" then came into favour. Children were placed with specially selected families. A similar approach resulted in the establishment of small cottage-style homes based on the "family system".

Vocational training, through apprenticeship, often formed part of the process of reclaiming problem children. Various orphan schools, industrial schools, a Nautical School ship, and ragged schools all attempted different versions of salvation through vocational training.

John Ramsland shows how the early provisions for the rescue of destitute and delinquent children were generally harsh and restrictive, relying on the child's forced and prolonged separation from the social conditions considered adverse to him or her. By the 1880s, more humane systems of child-rescue had emerged, which were based on the principle of providing a substitute family environment to aid the process of child socialisation. Some of the older and more conservative child-rescue operations, however, continued to use the "barracks" approach, which turned out a number of domestic servants and general labourers indentured in an apprenticeship system. There was, therefore, an ideological conflict within the child-saving movement.

Nevertheless, the introduction of the boarding-out scheme and small cottage homes in the 1880s began the modern era in child social welfare in New South Wales. The Second Report of the 1873-1874 Public Charities Commission was a most important landmark in the history of child social welfare in Australia. It was the turning point, marking the general acceptance of a theory of social welfare that led eventually to the closure of most of the large-scale child-saving institutions, such as



John Ramsland

the Parramatta Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphan Schools, and the beginning of the modern era of child welfare characterised by foster child schemes, children's courts and cottage homes. The implications of this policy retain their importance today. People began to realise that real compassion could seldom be shown to the individual child in large institutions, with their huge impersonal dormitories, meagre staffing, and massive feeding and care arrangements. Yet, the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children survived until 1916. Its main buildings, which form part of the present Prince of Wales Hospital, still stand as a lasting reminder of the 19th century factory-like approach to child-saving.

Mr. Ramsland's doctoral degree for his studies in the evolution of child-saving methods will be conferred at the University of Newcastle next April.



There will be many in the University of Newcastle who remember with affection Frank Boden, who died in Wallsend Hospital on November 10.

Frank made many friends during his 15 years as Technical Officer in the Department of Metallurgy from 1965 to 1981. He was also a member of the PSA Management Committee and was thus known widely outside his own Department. He had a wealth of commonsense knowledge, which he would willingly impart, and students were quick to appreciate this. His interest in their welfare, while his practical skills were certainly appreciated by the staff.

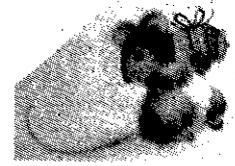
Frank looked forward to his retirement in July last year with a keen interest, for some years earlier he had moved to a farm at Berry Park near Morpeth, and he was steadily improving his holding of Simmental cattle. Sadly, his days of relaxation were cut short, and as his final illness grew he was forced to spend more and more of his time indoors.

The chapel at Beresfield was crowded for the service on November 12, and those in the University who knew Frank would wish to express their sympathy to his widow Audrey, and to his children David and Barbara.

E.O.H.



HIGHER DEGREE REPORT



The degree of Master of Commerce awarded to Mr. Alan H. Smith puts the final seal on a happy conjunction of business and academic interests.



Alan Smith

Mr. Smith, whose thesis was An Economic, Business and Technical History of the Australian Wire Industry, 1870-1959, joined Australian Wire Industries Pty. Ltd. in Newcastle in 1960. After he transferred to Sydney, he began his degree in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce.

Detailed studies of particular sectors of Australian manufacturing industry have been all too rare and Mr. Smith has made a valuable contribution in this respect alone. A brief survey of some of the main themes illustrates its wider interest.

In the twentieth century the levels of Australian per capita wire consumption have

been among the highest in the world. There was thus a strong base for the development of a local wire industry before the beginnings of steel production - the use of wire netting to contain rabbits provided one such early foundation. Further, the diverse use of wire, its importance in shipping, mining and manufacturing as much as in the pastoral industries, have been the basis for rapid growth and diversification over time.

From the 1920s this took place very largely either under the control of, or in close association with, Australia's industrial giant, the BHP. Such major producers as Lysaght Bros. and Co. Pty. Ltd., Ryland Bros. Pty. Ltd. and the Australian Wire Rope Works Pty. Ltd. took a large proportion of domestic steel output.

However, although BHP might control such companies, their managers were allowed considerable independence in their business strategies - and took advantage of this.

One fascinating aspect deriving from this was the technological leadership in a number of product areas assumed by Rylands at Newcastle in the inter-war years.

Overall, in fact, the thesis demonstrates the capacity of Australian management and labour to respond to market opportunity and technical

challenge in the appropriate circumstances.

Mr. Smith's thesis is the first major work undertaken of any aspect of BHP's history with access to internal Company records. These sources were valuable in themselves, although of indifferent quality. Continuous series of statistical data were seldom available for micro-economic analysis, although records of strategic guidance of the four businesses through directorial board minutes were extant. It should be noted that in the interests of brevity, only modest treatment was afforded industrial relations and capital market access.

The thesis's relevance lies in a discussion of free market forces from 1870-1915, and understanding of the way in which BHP (itself a monopoly) managed its principal subsidiary company group. The manner in which the philosophies of the principals of each firm shaped their direction, development and destiny is also given extended treatment. The 1959 end-point for the thesis chose itself, for by that time the principals, Messrs. R. Champ, J.K. MacDougall, Ernest King and Harold Farmer, had passed on. A final point worth noting is that the centenary of large scale domestic wire product manufacture occurs in 1983.



Sea Horse Award

raw prawn award

Dr. C.Y. (Andrew) Cheng, a former postgraduate student in Biological Sciences, has been awarded the Sea Horse Award. The presentation was made in absentia at the Biology Society's annual dinner on November 23.

The Sea Horse Award is the perpetual trophy in the Department of Biological Sciences awarded annually to a student or former student who has brought credit to the Department through academic achievement.

The Sea Horse is made of silver presented to the Department by an ex-student, Mr. G. Cairns, who wished to see a Departmental trophy result from his gift. The sea horse sculpture itself was designed

and executed by a Sydney artist, Sabin Westland.

Dr. Cheng undertook a Ph.D. programme in the Department from 1978 to 1980.

Dr. Cheng applied to three labs in the United States to undertake postdoctoral training and was accepted by all three - ultimately he chose to go to the Population Council, New York, a centre for Biomedical Research within the Rockefeller University. Recently, he was promoted from a postdoctoral fellow to Research Investigator. The promotion not only means a necessary raise in salary for Dr. Cheng but also means that he will now be in charge of his own laboratory, as from January, 1983.

Also at the Biology Dinner the annual Raw Prawn Award was presented. This is awarded annually to somebody who has done something notable - when they should have known better. This year's recipient was Marina Ivinskis. To save embarrassment, the citation for the award will not be printed.

As well as receiving custody of the perpetual trophies, both Dr. Cheng and Miss Ivinskis will receive a book to which an inscribed book plate indicating the award, and details of the citation, has been affixed.

Housing Grant

Dr. Bill Jonas, of the Department of Geography, has been awarded a grant of \$3,295 by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

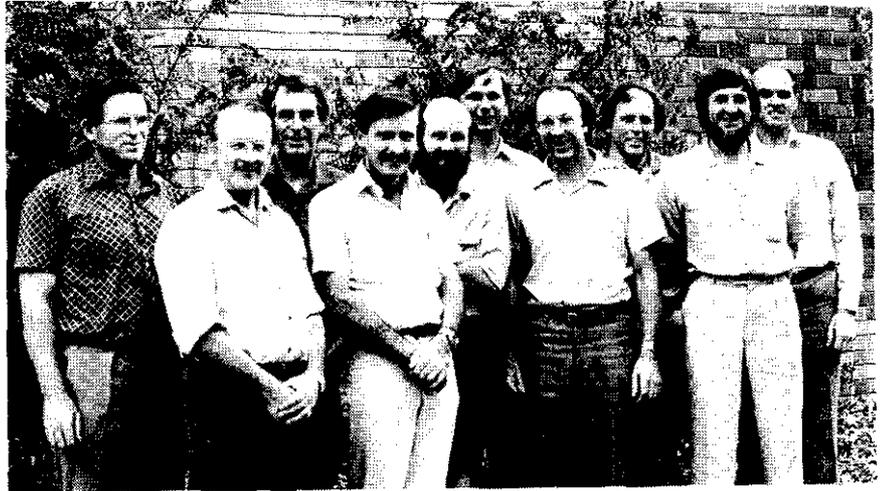
The grant will enable a study to be made of housing for Aboriginal people in the Newcastle region. Dr. Jonas will follow three main lines of investigation:

- The built form and physical/material condition of the housing stock.
- The economic and other costs involved in housing for Aboriginal people, and
- The location of houses for Aboriginal people.

Dr. Jonas who is of Aboriginal descent and a Director of the Newcastle Awabakal Co-operative, says that Aboriginal people will be involved in all aspects of the study.

Members of the Co-operative examined the original proposal and have given their support for it. They will also be involved, he says, in evaluating both the research and its findings, and a large part of the grant will go towards funding Aboriginal field assistants.

CONSORTIUM VISIT



The University recently hosted a visit by the Masonry Research Centre Consortium, which is writing a code of practice for masonry construction.

The consortium is advising the Masonry Research Centre Deakin University which has been commissioned by a Joint Committee of the Public Works Department of New South Wales and the Association of Consulting Structural Engineers of New South Wales to write the code of practice.

To develop the final drafts of the code, the workshop at the University was held from November 30 to December 2 and another workshop will be held at Deakin University next February.

Our photograph shows the members of the Consortium (left to right): Mr. David Beale (Queensland Institute of Technology), Dr. David Brooks (University of Adelaide), Professor John Scrivener (University of Melbourne), Mr. Steve Lawrence (Experimental Building Station), Mr. David Cairns (University of Melbourne), Mr. Rod Johnstone (Monier Ltd.), Dr. Adrian Page (University of Newcastle), Mr. Ron Marshal (Calsil Ltd.), Dr. Lawrie Baker (Deakin University) and Mr. Neil Groth (Miller, Milson & Ferris, Consulting Engineers).



STUDENT'S SUCCESS

A University of Newcastle student is one of just two in Australia to be awarded post-graduate scholarships by the Australian Computer Research Board, of Canberra.

He is Mr. Lindsay Kleeman who recently completed his honours year in Electrical Engineering. He is enrolled in a combined electrical engineering and mathematics degree.

Rather than using the scholarship overseas, Mr. Kleeman has decided to stay at the University of Newcastle and enrol for a Ph.D. degree.

He says he has a keen interest in multicomputer fault-tolerant systems and proposes to carry out research in this field under the supervision of Assoc. Professor Tony Cantoni.

The Australian Computer Research Board scholarship will provide Mr. Kleeman with \$10,000 per year for the next three years, plus fees and travelling expenses.

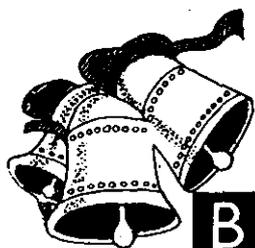
Professor Cantoni, Acting Head of the Department of



Electrical and Computer Engineering, says the ACRB scholarship is a most prestigious award, for which there is very strong competition from universities in Australia.

Son of Mr. Peter Kleeman, Senior Lecturer in Civil Engineering and Surveying, Mr. Kleeman is a former student of the old Newcastle Boys' High School (now Waratah High School).

CHAPLAINCY CHANGES



BOOK REVIEW

After more than 20 years' association with the University since its days at Tighes Hill, Canon Victor Pitcher is to retire from the position of Senior Anglican Chaplain to the University at the end of this year.

Canon Pitcher was ordained to the priesthood in 1943. He holds the degrees of Master of Arts in the University of Sydney and Scholar in Theology in the Australian College of Theology.

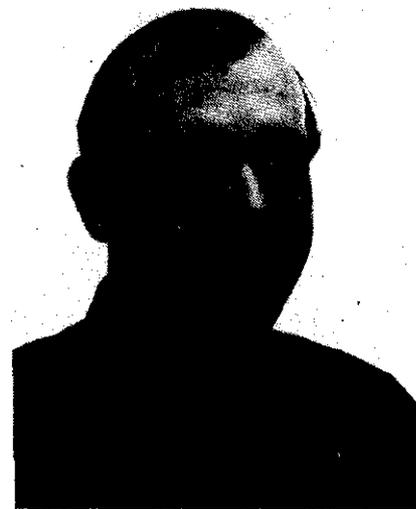
From 1961 to 1969 he was the full-time Chaplain to the University. Canon Pitcher won enormous respect and affection from staff and students for his work as a Tutor in the Department of English. He has an encyclopaedic knowledge of Classical, as well as English, Literature, although his major academic work has been with the Romantic poets of the nineteenth century.

Victor Pitcher was appointed a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle in 1963 and since 1969 has been the Rector of St. Augustine's Church at Merewether.

No doubt in his retirement the Library staff will see more of him than ever!

Father James Bromley is to be the new Anglican Chaplain. He has been the Assistant Chaplain since 1980. The Bishop of Newcastle the Rt. Rev. Alfred Holland announced the appointment after consultation with the University.

Father James completed his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Educational Studies in this University and won the Lindgren Prize for Legal Studies in 1979. He is also a diplomate of Trinity College, London,



Father Bromley

and the Australian College of Theology.

For many years Father James was the Senior Economic Master at St. Leo's College, Wahroonga.

From 1970 to 1972 he was the Head of the Anglican Education Commission in Argentina and the Falkland Islands. He trained for the priesthood at Moore Theological College in Sydney and St. John's College, Morpeth, and following his ordination to the priesthood studied at St. George's College in Jerusalem.

He is now attached to St. Philip's Church, Waratah.

Harry Maddox, who retired from this University in 1980 and is now living in Daylesford, Victoria, has put together a broad survey on the subject of human happiness.

His book will strike a waiting chord for those who believe that small is, indeed, beautiful, that living in a small town is your best chance for happiness and that satisfaction can be found in community affairs.

Mr. Maddox has attempted to survey the modern sciences as well as the old and has culled the relevant matter from each.

If we want to study the causes of happiness and unhappiness we need to look at the work of psychologists on mental health, he says, and since mental health is patently related to social life and social institutions we need to look also at the work of sociologists and others on modern work and leisure.

He notes that it is sometimes said that concern with personal happiness is most acute in times of uncertainty and change. In the past the greatest concern with happiness appeared in Ancient Greece and in the eighteenth century, both remarkable for intellectual ferment and for a belief in the power of reason in human affairs.

Mr. Maddox concedes that the industrial revolution has greatly improved the life chances of individuals living in Western democracies. But the chances of being very happy are still rather small - almost 2:1 against. And many social critics in the postwar years have asked why so many people in supposedly affluent societies appear to be bored and alienated.

We are informed that both survey research and common opinion agree that the main external ingredients of happiness include good health, an adequate income, a marriage of affection, a congenial occupation and a full social life; and that if any one of these ingredients is lacking or deficient it becomes a limiting

factor. In Western societies these five desiderata are by no means unobtainable - in spite of the very unequal distribution of property and wealth.

The factors in modern society which lessen the chances of their attainment, the

abandoned in favour of the idea that we need to satisfy biological and social motives. Hence the end of human existence is taken to be self-fulfilment.

The cynical may still think that many, perhaps most, people have no great potential to fulfil in the sense that

Happiness, Lifestyle and Environment, by Harry Maddox, Freshet Press, Victoria, 3460, ISBN 095 93361 09, \$5.50.

author says, are degenerative diseases and diseases of stress; insecure and degrading kinds of work; the erosion of the nuclear family and the general weakening of stable social relations by the conditions of modern urban life.

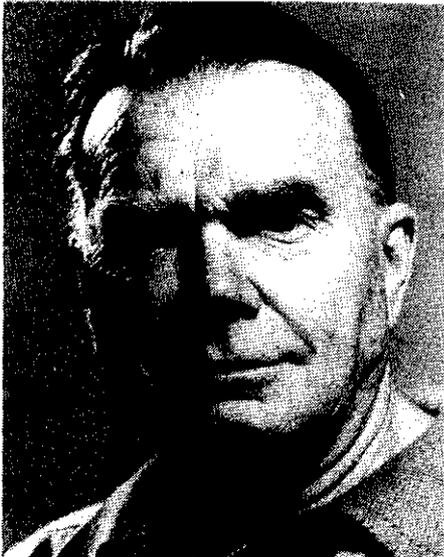
Mr. Maddox writes that the ancient doctrines of hedonism - that we seek pleasure and avoid pain - have now been

few are capable of outstanding achievement and that over-concern with achievement and social recognition result in a tense, unhappy, restless condition.

Mr. Maddox's conclusion is that more lasting satisfactions come from external engagement and co-operative activity, not from an obsession with personal goals.

RETIREMENT

Geoff Curthoys, Assoc. Professor in Chemistry, retires early next year after 30 years' service to the University as researcher, teacher, unionist and sportsman.



Geoff Curthoys

A surface chemist, Professor Curthoys has been closely involved with researchers in that discipline, including those at Moscow State University, where he has spent four periods of study leave.

He has also taught all branches of Chemistry - physical, organic, inorganic and analytical and says his greatest reward has been "the outstanding successes achieved by some of his students".

Professor Curthoys came from Broken Hill Technical College to Newcastle Technical College in 1953 and transferred to the Newcastle University College of the New South Wales University of Technology a year later.

When Geoff Curthoys "scraped through" the Leaving Certificate in 1933, Australia was anchored in the Great Depression. Son of a clerk, Geoff was only 15 and had to

wait six months before he got a job packing bobby pins in a factory for 10 shillings a week.

That "career" was terminated when he fell over a cliff near Fitzroy Falls and fractured his spine. As a result he was on crutches when he returned to North Sydney Boys' high school in 1937.

The outcome of his efforts was admission to the University of Sydney on a Teachers' College Scholarship. Whilst a student he joined the Communist Party of Australia, then an illegal body. For many years he was to stay a member of the Party, learning to take hard knocks, standing for election to Parliament and always losing his deposit.

In 1941 he gained a B.Sc. degree with Honours Class I and for a short time worked as an industrial chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries. The world was at war and Geoff joined the RAAF and saw service in Borneo as a navigator in a Beaufighter Squadron.

He has happy recollections of the seven years which he and his family spent in Broken Hill after the war. Although the city is isolated, he says, he enjoyed being a Lecturer at Broken Hill Technical College because his students were of mature age and very keen. Many were ex-servicemen like himself.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Don George, was a Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at Broken Hill Tech. for part of Professor Curthoys' service to the College.

On the completion of further studies in Newcastle, Professor Curthoys was awarded the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy

by the University of New South Wales.

Even with the increased load (he was teaching whilst he studied) he was always willing to take a prominent part in union affairs. He was President of the Technical Teachers' Association before the Staff Association replaced it in the 1950s. Since then he has served as President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Member of the Executive of the Association. He was also a member of the Executive of FAUSA (the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations) for two terms.

Professor Curthoys was a member of the Council of the University for three years. He resigned from the Council in March, 1981.

He taught himself Russian and has worked at Moscow State University with Professor A.V. Kiselev, a world authority on Surface Chemistry. He hopes to be able to start work soon on translating the most recent of Professor Kiselev's books.

Professor Curthoys has a avid interest in cricket and was one of the longest-playing members of the University's staff cricket team, the Venerable Gentlemen. He captained the team for a number of years.

The Curthoys name is well-known in regional and academic circles. Geoff's wife, Barbara, is an Arts graduate of this University and is a psychologist at Stockton Hospital. His elder daughter, Ann, is a Lecturer in Social History and Sociology at the New South Wales Institute of Technology, and his other daughter, Jean, is a Lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Sydney.

Professor Curthoys will make the reply to the Hail and Farewell Toast at the University Dinner in Edwards Hall on the night of December 10.



Mr. Henry Clarke, Senior Lecturer in Architecture, has been awarded the Sir Frederick Galleghan Memorial Fellowship for 1983 and will use the fellowship to visit Malaysia.

The fellowship is made available by the Australia-Malaysia-Singapore Association, with the co-operation of the Cold Storage Group of Companies.

Mr. Clarke applied for the fellowship because he is one of the staff members responsible for teaching the B. Arch. degree course and is interested in the welfare of the Malaysian students who are taking the course.

During his visit to Malaysia he intends to obtain an appreciation of the Malaysian students' educational, social and cultural background, appraise the content and quality of their architectural training and identify postgraduate professional requirements of Malaysian practice and compare these with the Australian equivalents.

Mr. Clarke will visit Malaysian institutions responsible for professional training in architecture, hold discussions with members of the Malaysian Institute of Architects and visit typical architectural offices.

grants

A number of further grants to staff members for research projects have been announced.

The Australian Tobacco Research Foundation allocated \$25,000 next year and \$27,626 in 1984 to Professors Robert Sanson-Fisher and Stephen Leeder, of the Faculty of Medicine, for a project concerning the detection and management of smokers in general practice.

Professor Sanson-Fisher's part of the project also attracted \$10,000 from the National Heart Foundation.

Professor Robert Clancy, of the Faculty of Medicine, received \$24,468 from the Clive and Vera Ramaciotti Foundations for research into the seroepidemiology of malaria.

Professor Tony Smith, of the Faculty, is the recipient of \$9,500 from the Ramaciotti Foundations for a project in connection with environmental factors determining variability in human drug response.

The National Heart Foundation also approved a grant of \$20,902 next year to Dr. Alistair Gillies, of the Faculty, for an investigation of intrarenal control of glomerular filtration.

Three staff members from the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering received grants in support of research projects.

Assoc. Professor Tony Cantoni received a total of \$6,750 for work next year and in 1984 in connection with arbiters and interrupt structures for tightly coupled multiprocessor systems.

Dr. Kewal Saluja was given \$6,000 for work next year and in 1984 on fault studies in diagnosable designs.

Dr. Rob Evans is the recipient of a grant of \$6,000 for research next year and in 1984 on multiprocessor fault-tolerant system design.

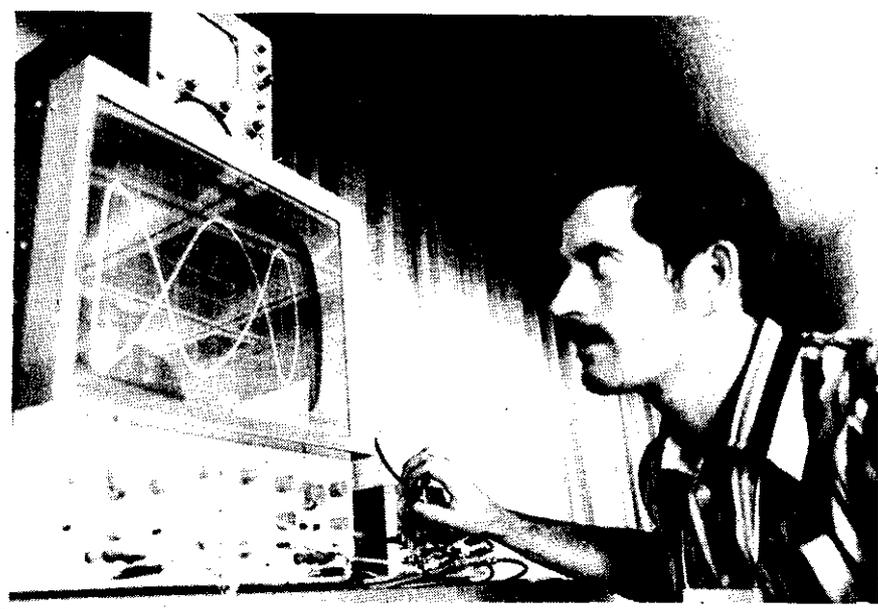
Dr. David Blatt, of the Department of Mathematics, received a grant of \$5,000 from the Electrical Research Board for a project in connection with switchyard protection.



The Australian Kidney Foundation announced that three staff members from the Faculty of Medicine will receive grants valued at \$4,130.

Drs. Gillies and D. Powis received \$2,270 from the foundation for work in the field of natriuretic factor and Dr. S. Carney received \$1,860 for a project on acute haemodialysis hypercalcaemia.

SUPERNOVA



Several hundred people took the opportunity to learn about Supernova by attending the official launching of the science and technology centre in the Great Hall on November 30.

Many endorsed the project by presenting cheques.

A display of electronic equipment, maps, photographs and experiments gave the visitors an insight into Supernova's potential as a place where children can learn scientific and technological principles.

Our photograph by The Newcastle Herald shows Dr. John O'Connor, of the Department of Physics, with one of the exhibits, a cathode ray oscilloscope, demonstrating the pattern created on the screen by two audio signals each of a different frequency.

1983 ACADEMIC YEAR

The University's 1983 academic year will comprise the following terms, for all Faculties other than Medicine:

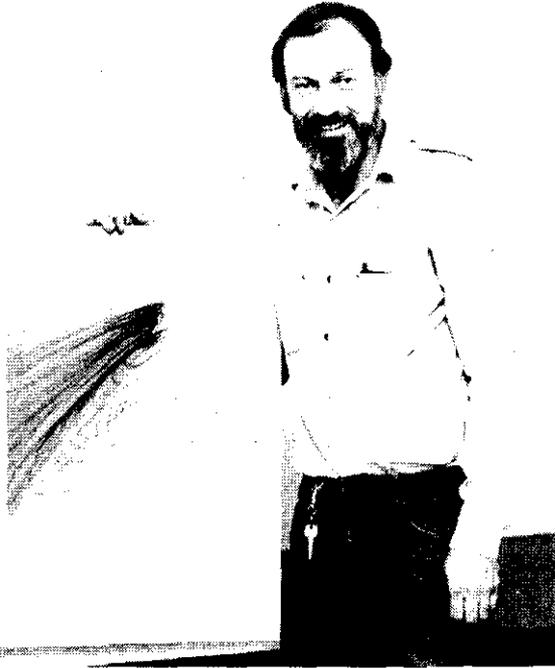
TERM 1	VACATION	TERM 2	VACATION	TERM 3
February 28 to May 7	May 10 to May 28	May 30 to August 13	August 15 to September 3	September 5 to November 4

- Lectures Cease: October 28
- Examinations Commence: November 7
- Includes: Mid-year Examination Period (July 4 to July 8)
- Includes: Common Week (May 16 to 21) Examinations (May 23 to 27)



Joint Exhibition

Photos: Arthur Johnston



John Single and one of his paintings



Jeweller Greg Doran and some of his pieces

Staff members in the Faculty of Medicine, John Single and Greg Doran, are preparing for their joint art exhibition at the Morpeth Gallery, to open next March.

The exhibition will feature oil paintings by John and jewellery by Greg.

By day John Single is a Medical Illustrator and Greg Doran is a Senior Lecturer in

Anatomy. In their spare time they turn to their respective artistic pursuits.

John, who has staged a number of exhibitions in Sydney and the Hunter Region, mostly paints trees, which he loves. The Art Critic for The Newcastle Herald wrote that he "employs an unusual technique in his landscapes ... and his work has an original air about it".

Greg came to the University about five years ago from Tasmania. He is a qualified dentist, who uses basic techniques of dentistry to make his jewellery. He loves experimenting with metals under extreme heat and pressure. His work reflects the classical influences which resulted from 18th century jewellery.

Advertisements

CONVOCAATION

Convocation is selling:

- Glass Plates : \$25
- Glass Paperweights : \$10
- Teak Plaques : \$25
- Car Stickers : 50c.

Convocation is **GIVING AWAY** absolutely **F R E E** Postcards and Christmas Cards depicting scenes of the University. Please call in to Room G60 (McMullin Building) or please telephone 685 328 or 685 213 for further particulars.

WANTED - A LOVING HOME

I am a charming little dachshund/Sydney silky, and my name is Bobby, and I really need a loving family to take care of me. I am only four months old, I am extremely affectionate and I have been vaccinated. I am going free to the right person or family. You may telephone 46 8371 to verify the above or you may come to 1 Riawena Street Valentine so that I can look you over.



TO LET WARNERS BAY HOME

Four bedroom, split-level home with inground swimming pool and air-conditioning. Close to the Lake, vacant from mid-January to mid-June. Very reasonable rent in exchange for looking after dog (small Sydney silkie). Interested persons are requested to telephone 685 365 or 48 9673 after hours.

- SHORTLAND HOME

Three bedroom fully furnished home with sunroom and garage. Close walking distance to University. Rental - \$115 per week. Interested persons are requested to telephone 685 451 or 51 5011.