

Future plans

Chisholm Institute aims to have a total of 15 per cent postgraduate students, including doctoral students, by 1990.

This aim was set out in the 1988/90 Triennial Planning submission presented to Council at its meeting on 10 June at the Frankston campus.

Dr Roy Williams, Convenor of the Directorate Working Party, spoke to the document and said there was planned to be an increased emphasis on higher degrees and a lower emphasis on associate diplomas.

Since the total EFTs are limited, the introduction of new initiatives would have to be carried out at the expense of existing programs. The decisions as to which modifications would be made would be left to Schools and the Academic Board.

Dr Williams drew attention to tables in the submission which attempted to reflect student numbers up to 1990. At that time Chisholm was expected to have an upper limit of 6,181 EFTs including Nursing students.

He said the submission drew upon the 1984 planning document and guidelines from both VPSEC and CTEC for the 1988/90 triennium. It should not be seen as a detailed strategy. The Director would ask the Schools for appropriate strategies for future submissions.

The submission sets out a mission statement and seven objectives. The basic aim is seen as being recognised by 1991 as a highly innovative and progressive educational institution serving the Australian community and the Western Pacific basin.

Objectives stress the need for quality teaching; entrepreneurship; consolidation of Nurse Education; cross-sectoral arrangements; a communications network and increased opportunities for the disabled.

Dr Williams said there has been some confusion about the objective of generating 20 per cent of the Institute's total income from sources other than Government funds by 1990. The income would derive from research grants, consultancy work, fee paying overseas students and the sale of educational services.

The Institute is seeking a grant of \$2 million annually for maintenance and an additional \$4,640,000, in 1986 dollars, for

the complete refit and refurbishing of 'E' and 'F' Blocks at Caulfield and the refurbishing of 'A' Block on the Frankston campus.

The submission came under some criticism from one of the two academic staff representatives, Mr Arthur Crook, who felt certain aspects needed modifying. Dr Lionel Ward, a Vice-President of Council, pointed out that the plan was not 'set in granite' and could be changed as facts came to light. Dr Williams replied that the document was difficult to 'modernise' as new information was being received from day to day.

Mr Crook also sought some elaboration as to why women were necessarily seen as 'disadvantaged' and Dr Ward questioned whether the Working Party had looked at reductions in expenditure as a way of achieving economies rather than introducing more computerisation.

Dr Williams maintained that women were a minority group of students in courses such as Engineering. He said also that it was more efficient to develop a planned systems analysis first before any technology was introduced rather than vice versa.

A motion was put and passed that the submission be endorsed with some modifications and be sent to VPSEC.

Council also discussed the appointment of a Director, Dean of Nursing and Equal Opportunity Officer and some amendments to student regulations.

The Chairman, Dr Clive Coogan, said there had been about 30 applicants for the position of Director. A short list was being drawn up to be followed by further interviewing and a final listing of candidates to be interviewed by Council.

The position for the Dean of Nursing has been re-advertised with the future appointee to commence duties as soon as possible.

The Acting Director, Mr Gerry Maynard, said a short list had been drawn up for the Equal Opportunity Officer position. An appointment was expected shortly.

The student regulation for Student Discipline, Section 6(1) (d) was amended so that the period of exclusion from the Institute would not be limited to one semester but would be determined

Police Officers' children harrassed

The harassment of police officers' children at school is a problem which has not been addressed in the past, according to Chief Inspector Tom Rippon, Secretary of the Victoria Police Association.

Mr Rippon was speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Study Group on Police in Australian Society held on 14 May at Chisholm.

About 70 people attended the meeting which was well supported by interstate police officers from Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania together with members of the Federal Police.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Mr Race Mathews, and the Shadow Minister, Mr Digby Crozier, also attended.

The Study Group was started to allow discussion on a variety of topics concerning policing and its effect on the community. The Group's role is to create an informed and amicable atmosphere where discussion can take place freely without participants being afraid of jeopardising their careers.

Mr Rippon said police officers' children were more at risk of harassment if they lived in small country towns and had to travel by school bus to major centres. Fellow passengers could reflect their parents' displeasure with a police officer who had taken action against a local

person. Living in a country town was like living in a goldfish bowl, he said.

Although policemen's wives living in small communities usually did not suffer violence, they often had to contend with the silence or harsh tongues of local people.

Unfortunately, even the most law abiding citizens of all social levels held that the Law was a 'good thing' provided it did not affect them or their family. If it did, an attitude prevailed that the Law was wrong or the police officer, unreasonable, he said.

Another area of role conflict came from the need to enforce laws which individual police officers believed were unnecessary, unjust or against his or her individual conscientious belief.

All speakers at the seminar agreed that the Victoria Police Force was given inadequate funds.

Mrs Rosemary Anderson, a founder of the Police Wives' Lobby Group, said: 'You would not ask a carpenter to build a house without hammer and nails, yet it appears our husbands are expected to police a complex and often violent society with insufficient manpower and resources.'

Mrs Anderson said the Lobby Group's aims were simple. It wanted to help make the Government aware of its responsibilities and make the general public realise a manpower crisis existed placing an unreasonable amount

of pressure on police families.

The Group was only organised on an unofficial basis because the founders hoped the manpower shortage would be resolved quickly so the Group could disband. However there was no relief in sight, only a further deterioration of the situation.

A consultant psychiatrist, Dr Michael Epstein, said many policemen's families were damaged by work related stress. (He had not done any research into policewomen's families.)

Between 1971 and 1977 the rate of retirement of police for predominantly psychiatric or 'nervous' problems rose from 43.3 per cent to 65.3 per cent. In more recent years the proportion of retirements for nervous or psychiatric problems continued to be high.

Dr Epstein divided the main stresses into those suffered in common with other occupations and those specific to police work.

The restraints and frustrations placed upon police by the Victorian judicial system was one of the latter types of stresses.

Policemen saw criminals treated like victims; victims of crime terrorised by lawyers and a sentencing system that seemed arbitrary and capricious at times, Dr Epstein said.

He said policemen's needs were rarely considered in the court system. Little concern was given

Continued on Page 2.



Above, Felicity Larkins working in the Institute's glass studio.

by a Division of the Discipline Committee. The Acting Academic Registrar, Mr Alan Young, confirmed that this regulation would apply to only a few students each year. The Legal Officer, Ms Vicki Korman, said the change had been suggested because the existing regulations only allowed for permanent exclusion or exclusion for one semester with no intermediate exclusion penalty being allowed. Mr Young pointed out that students could appeal against penalties.

Fourth year ceramics student, Felicity Larkins has won a seven week scholarship to the prestigious Pilchuck School, USA.

It is the second year in a row that a Chisholm student has gained one of the two Australia-wide places available to study glass.

The scholarship pays for air fares, accommodation, materials and tutorial fees for the seven weeks.

Felicity, who has had several works commissioned and exhibits in a South Melbourne gallery, is slightly nervous about the trip. 'However, I'm going with an open mind and hope to absorb as much as I can.'

The scholarship was offered by the Crafts Board of the Australia Council to two undergraduates with at least two years study.

Felicity departs for the USA on 15 July.

Teacher camps: tough but lots of fun

School camps are often seen as just a piece of good fun, but those held by Frankston's School of Education are much more.

They are exhausting, demanding and soon determine who can and can't handle the rigours of teaching.

Regular camps are held at a Portsea site where prospective teachers are asked to plan, budget, and run a camp for primary-aged children from local schools.

It's no easy task, says Bob Greaves, lecturer at Frankston and organiser of the camps, but it certainly prepares training teachers for the classroom.

The site for the camp was acquired in 1969. Previously, the site had been the Portsea Primary School and was initially used only for social camps for students at Chisholm.

Seeing its potential for training purposes, the School of Education started up a program which was unique among teaching colleges. No other college in Australia has camp training as a compulsory subject.

The camps have three purposes - the first is to give the students a chance to feel like teachers; secondly, any inadequacies students have in dealing with children will show up at the camp; and lastly it gives students the opportunity to learn to get along with their peers.

First year students spend one week at the campsite (without children at this stage), with staff from Frankston where they learn various teaching activities. Apart from games, the students gain a knowledge of local historical places, ecology and natural history.

In the second year they are involved in developing camps for the Education Department and assisting with their planning.

The third year is the real testing time. Groups of eight students and three Frankston staff spend a week at the site with children from a local school where they have the opportunity to try out the skills they have learnt in the previous years.

The children are generally in Grades 5 and 6 and from schools used for training rounds. Many weeks of advance planning are spent on the camps in conjunction with a couple of teachers from the participating school. 'From a budget of \$700 to \$800 they must make the money last and account for every cent,' says Bob.

Shopping for food supplies for the week is often the most difficult task for the students. 'You sometimes get them blowing a lot of money on large bottles of dishwashing liquid, for example, when a small sachet of concentrated liquid is plenty for the week,' says Bob. 'And it can be difficult judging how much food a group of children can eat and what they should feed them.'

'By the second day of camp, most of the students are exhausted,' says Bob. 'They have a professional responsibility to look after the children and must now think as teachers. Most students don't have children of their own and they find it particularly tiring.'

The children participate in more than just games at the camp. They make their own video films to their own storylines, make their own colorful kites and be witnesses to mock rescue attempts by the local Search and Rescue helicopter.

In this case a 'lucky' student in a wetsuit is dropped from 30 feet up by the helicopter into the sea at the Sorrento pier. 'The children love seeing the pilot demonstrate his rescue skills by

picking that student out of the water,' says Bob.

'Many of the students describe the week as the best educational experience they have

ever had,' says Bob. 'They find it a very friendly and warm experience to share that time with the children and their fellow students.'

Likewise, the participating schools are equally as enthusiastic. 'Many have said they would be glad to have any of our students on their staff.'

Below, Frankston lecturer and camp organiser, Bob Greaves, helping students from Cheltenham Heights Primary School make their own video.



The fight against crime

Mr David Marr introduced himself as a 'humble muckraker' in presenting the occasional address at the Conferring Ceremony for graduands of the Schools of Art and Design, Education and Social and Behavioural Studies on 20 May.

Mr Marr, BA, LLB, discussed the 'Age tapes' and action that should be taken to curb corruption in Australia.

He said the struggle between the Press and some prominent people was being waged in Australia with a good deal of ferocity and grimness. At this stage the prominent people involved were winning. 'We are not out of the woods with the Age tapes yet,' he said.

Mr Marr is an investigative journalist who has worked for *The National Times* and the ABC program, *Four Corners* as well as in a legal office. He has also written a biography of the former Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Garfield Barwick, and an account of the Combe-Ivanov affair. He is working now on a biography of the writer, Patrick White.

Mr Marr said serious and entrenched crime existed in every capital city in Australia. In Sydney it was one of the mainstays of the economy.

It had existed there, particularly since the Second World War, in the principal areas of drugs, prostitution, gambling and, above all, in the zoning and rezoning of the use of land.

Mr Marr said crime had prospered well in Sydney, not because 'We're a rotten lot', but because of the brilliant politics of

survival that were being played out in high places.

These techniques of withstanding the pursuit of truth were now spreading throughout Australia because of the 'watershed' revelations of the Age tapes.

Mr Marr urged that there should be a full, public inquiry into the Age tapes. He said allegations from this source had gone unanswered because of a refusal by a 'series of extremely deft, cunning techniques' to hold such an inquiry.

The first avoidance method he called 'the bucket'. This involved calling the tapes 'fake and phoney'. Such denials had now been declared untrue. The tapes had been established as records of actual conversations.

The second avoidance method involved arguments concerning civil liberties.

'Nothing dogs the pursuit of crime and criminals in this country at the moment more than the complex misunderstanding of the nature of civil liberties,' Mr Marr said.

He believes there should be no civil liberty for the guilty to evade the processes of the Law.

The argument concerning the Age tapes went that the breaches of the Law in the taping were so horrendous that the evidence revealed could never be used against people.

Mr Marr said this was not a disreputable argument but he thought it had been used to a disreputable end, that is, that no attention should be paid to what was said on the tapes because they were illegally obtained.

He said it was a bit like saying: 'I have illegally obtained information that you are about to

be run over by a truck but do not stand on the footpath because I got this information wrongly'.

However the most daring argument used to avoid an open inquiry was that material in the tapes about corruption should be sent at once to a prosecuting authority to see if a trial should be held.

Mr Marr described this as a 'macho' stance saying that such a school of thought which dared authorities to: 'Send me to trial, send me to jail or shut up', was extremely strong in Australia at the moment.

Trials were almost no good at all in answering the kinds of questions which needed to be answered, Mr Marr said. They were too narrow and boiled down essentially complex issues of public reputation and responsibility to the issue of guilt or innocence of a criminal charge.

With the Lionel Murphy investigation by three retired judges, Mr Marr urged listeners to keep in mind the strictures under which the inquiry would operate. He said it was to be more secret than that into the action of David Combe. Also the rules of evidence would make the procedure too legalistic so that the inquiry would fall far short of what was needed.

Mr Marr said: 'Crime and the handling of it concerns us all'. In congratulating the graduands he urged them not to let their curiosity be set aside by any tricks or subtle, sophisticated methods of avoidance.

'Ask please, and keep asking', he said.

Continued from Page 1.

to the scheduling of court appearances, many policemen found the confrontation with skilled defence lawyers most unnerving and resented the attitude of some judges and magistrates towards them.

During working hours a policeman was subjected to many circumstances that would sicken the average person. As one writer said: 'The police suffer from an overdose of human misery'.

One particular problem was that the work policemen did was dangerous at times and this exacted a psychological toll. Dr Epstein said fear or apprehension was a normal response when a policeman was called out on a dangerous or potentially dangerous mission. Disgust, revulsion and frustration were common responses in dealing with smashed bodies, beaten children, raped women and wounded or dead colleagues, he said.

The last problem Dr Epstein listed as specific to policemen was that of complaints against them. Many policemen felt abandoned by their superiors when in trouble. An established belief among policemen was that when

there was praise to be given to a department, a person in a superior position would 'step out of the woodwork to receive it' whereas when there was punishment 'it fell downhill to the lowest level'.

The family of a policeman had particular stresses some of which were unavoidable. These could be accepted, Dr Epstein said, however it was difficult to accept stresses that were avoidable, disrupted family life unnecessarily and were caused by bureaucratic bungling, insufficient funds and lack of consideration for the individual policeman.

He concluded: 'Police work is stressful. Families of policemen also experience stress and the major concern of police families is the absence, both emotional and physical of their husband/father. As stress in police work can lead to the breakdown of an individual, so also the stress in police work can lead to the breakdown of a family.'

It is vital that we develop strategies for coping with stress for policemen and their families so as to help them survive and function more effectively. To do otherwise is inhumane and inefficient'.

Accounting bonanza

The Department of Accounting celebrated 25 years of full-time Accounting Education at Chisholm at a bonanza Silver Jubilee Graduation and Prize Giving Dinner at 'Merrimu', Chadstone on Friday 16 May.

The guest speaker was Mr Harry Parsons who spoke on 'Badinage, Gobbledegook and Saying What You Mean'.

The audience was also treated to a rousing display of musical virtuosity when Lilli Allgood, of the Department, and Andrew Gordon played such stirring piano pieces as 'A Symphony in BHP Minor' arranged by Brian Loton and 'A Bell Contata' arranged by Holmes a Court.

The origins of Accounting at Chisholm date back to part-time

classes in bookkeeping at the Caulfield Technical School in the 1930s. The first part-time Accounting course, the Accounting Certificate, began soon after World War II.

Full-time courses began in 1961 with seven students undertaking the Diploma of Commerce. At this time the Department was housed in an old weatherboard church hall. Ben Newbold, the Head of the Department from 1964, resigned in September 1965 in protest over his failure to obtain improved conditions for students and staff.

Better accommodation was found in 1970 with the completion of the first four levels of F Block but the Department was still moved from one place to another for eight years before finding a permanent home.

Course structures and the name of the Department were changed several times with the Bachelor of Business (Accounting) being commenced in 1975 and the School being renamed the David Syme Business School in 1978.

Darrell Mahoney became Chairperson of the Department in 1985 when Noel Huggan became Advisor to the Dean after heading the Department since 1966.

Classes for the Bachelor of Business (Accounting) began at Frankston in 1982.

By the end of 1985 enrolments for the DSBS were over 2,500 out of the Chisholm total of 6,500. Of these, 1,100 students were enrolled for the Bachelor of Business (Accounting) - 250 were at the Frankston campus.

PROFILE

Chisholm is a large Institute which therefore runs the risk of being impersonal. To help break down this barrier the Chisholm Gazette will run a special profile each month on a selected staff member.



Dr Roy Williams

Dr Roy Williams has been an academic for 25 years but he still sees himself as a professional engineer first.

Dr Williams, the Dean of the Faculty of Technology, says: 'I am not really a professional educator. I am principally a professional engineer who is in academia'.

He has strongly developed ideas about tertiary education. Indeed he is critical about some conventional teaching methods. He draws distinctions between training and education and between imparting knowledge and developing attitudes.

Often too much attention is paid, he believes, to pumping students full of knowledge and not enough to developing their enthusiasm for a subject so that they can continue to educate themselves after leaving an institution.

In his own case he says the first diploma he took so many years ago 'trained' him rather than 'educated' him. That is, he was taught to have a textbook mentality believing that there was a certain way to do things rather than developing a problem solving approach. He later developed problem solving skills through the harsh world of experience. Now the five interrogatives: what, when, why, where and how, are his creed.

He also believes that senior academic staff should be given the responsibility of teaching and enthusing students early in their course rather than leaving this task to their less experienced colleagues.

Indeed, Roy says one of the disadvantages of his present job is that he does little teaching. 'I miss it', he says. 'I have been trying to convince people that I would like to be teaching again but nobody seems to take up my offer.'

Roy left school just after the War and carried on his studies at night school. He was an apprentice draftsman in a steel foundry in Sydney for five years while he did a Diploma of Engineering at the old Sydney Technical College. This experience made him more appreciative of the problems facing part-time students, he says.

He wanted to do a degree but could not afford it because he had just become engaged so he undertook a cadetship with the Commonwealth Department of Defence at the Government aircraft factory in Melbourne. This enabled him to complete a

conversion course at the University of New South Wales and provided for a two-year industrial training program.

Later he worked with the CSIRO before deciding to go back to industry. In 1960 he joined Victa Aircraft where he was a production superintendent before being invited to go to the University of New South Wales as an academic in the area of Industrial Engineering.

He did his doctorate in the study of twist drills. He says: 'I shudder to think of all the time I spent looking at twist drills and their performance'.

Since the early 1960s he has become more interested in production design and communication, an area often called technical drawing. He believes it is in this area that he established his reputation in Australia over the years. It is an area in which he would like to spend more time and teaching and developing the interests of students.

Roy has worked previously in environments that are fostering institutional change. At Kalgoorlie the College was developed to replace a technical school. He was also the Foundation Planning Dean at Deakin University at the time when the University was emerging from the union of the Gordon Institute and the State College in Geelong.

He says one of the things which attracted him to Chisholm was that it has always had the reputation of being innovative. Now he is interested in fostering development of what is already a 'really first class' Faculty of Technology within a CAE. He is also trying to enhance links between disciplines within Chisholm and with other CAEs and TAFE colleges. The new two-tier technology course with the Holmesglen and Frankston Colleges of TAFE is an example of this. In the next five years he thinks we will see a breaking down of conventional disciplines and a building up of new department.

Roy has been married to Margaret, for 32 years. He has three sons and a daughter ranging from nearly 30 to 22 years of age. They are involved in careers from farming to nursing, computer science and military studies. All but the youngest son are married. Roy also has two grandchildren and another two 'on the way'.

Network link for campuses

Chisholm hopes to make better use of limited financial resources by developing a communications network to link its two campuses using broadband techniques.

This aim is one of the major objectives set out in the 1988/1990 Triennial Planning Submission to the Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission. It also heads the requests for Commonwealth funds to the same authority.

The advantages of such a network are set out in a study made by the former Dean of the Faculty of Technology, Dr Trevor Pearcey, for the Communications Working Party of the Equipment Advisory Committee. The study, entitled *Communications and Chisholm*, recommends that a broadband cable be run

linking each of the buildings on the Caulfield campus, a similar cable be run linking buildings at Frankston and a sophisticated communications connection link the two. The latter could be a microwave or optical fibre link. Broadband connections capable of carrying video data as well as computer data and voice communications would be needed.

The move aims to achieve more for the staff and students of Chisholm despite financial stringency. It would help overcome the problem of duplicating the services and effort required by a dual campus. For example, a lecturer could give a lecture in one location and have it transmitted to a different campus. Also, video conferencing facilities would help limit travelling times for participants and, because Telecom lines would not be

needed, off-campus study would be less expensive for a student in a different STD zone.

The Pearcey report states that the system would provide progressively for the wide use of office and professional aids, data and message communication, document management, computer based educational and information services and the development of video facilities.

The Institute expects the facilities to cost more than \$1 million although present expenditure, such as the \$30,000 spent each year on a leased Telecom line, will be recouped.

It is hoped work on the installation of the network will begin later this year as, if it is not in place by 1988, the need to increase central computer power at Frankston will rate a higher priority.

Software donated to Chisholm Accounting

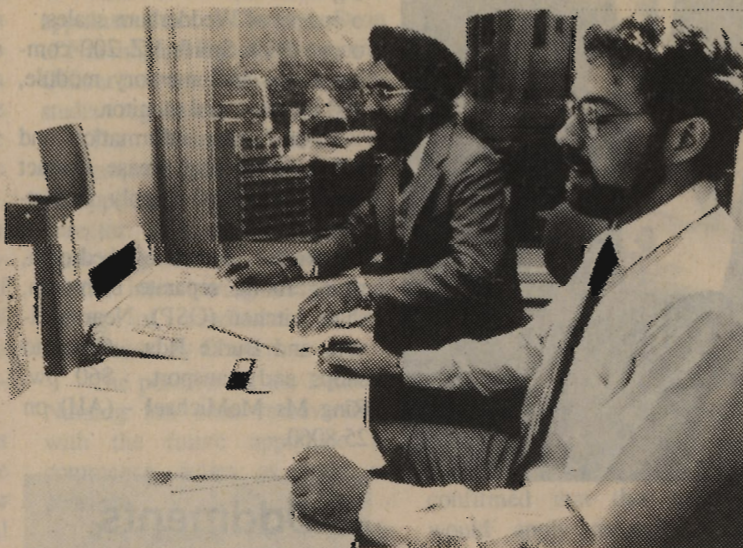
Coopers & Lybrand, a national firm of Chartered Accountants, recently donated copies of its microcomputer software package 'Preaudit', valued at \$5,000, to the Chisholm Institute of Technology.

Staff from the Department of Accounting visited the Coopers & Lybrand training centre for instruction in the use of the software which will be used in undergraduate accounting and audit education.

Coopers & Lybrand's Computer Audit Partner, Bruce Humphries, said the donation is in response to the changes in academic preparation.

'We regularly hire accounting graduates from institutions such as Chisholm and it is very important to us that these students are trained within an academic environment that is relevant to the actual practice of accounting and auditing in the field.'

The microcomputer package



Above, Darshan Gill and Peter Kreuger of Chisholm Institute receiving instruction in the use of the 'Preaudit' microcomputer package at the offices of Coopers & Lybrand.

is the same software used by the firm for the preparation of audit working papers internationally. The donation is part of a national program being carried out by the firm. Software valued in excess of \$14 million is being made available to nearly 50 Australian

Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education to be used as an instructional tool in the classroom.

Sufficient copies are being provided so the students can have hands-on experience with the package.

Outstanding apprentice



award for Mark

Chisholm apprentice electrician, Mr Mark Formby, was recently awarded a prize for being Outstanding Apprentice - Second Year in Electrical Mechanics.

Mark received his award at a presentation ceremony at the Camberwell Civic Centre on 28 May.

Mark is studying for his apprenticeship at Swinburne Institute of Technology while working at Chisholm in the Premises Branch.

Left, Mark at work on the Caulfield Campus of Chisholm.

Prizes and awards

Mr Gary W. Cochrane has been awarded the Institution of Engineers, Australia, award for the best Engineering student of 1985. He received a medal and a cheque for \$100.

As well as working for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria he was the main driving force for the first annual Design Camp held near the Falls Creek ski resort. He started the Alumni Society, supervised the concrete canoe entries and, in his spare time, helps severely handicapped people, including the blind, to learn to ski.

Ms Christine Hrynevich has won the George Pappas Memorial trophy for the best thesis in the final year of the Graduate Diploma in Marketing.

A total of 23 prizes were awarded at the Silver Jubilee Graduation and Prize Giving Dinner of the Department of Accounting, David Syme Business School, held on 16 May.

The top Accounting Graduate was Mr Santo Biondo. This award climaxes an outstanding academic career. In his course Mr Biondo obtained honours in all subjects. His first year studies earned him a prize as Top First Year Accounting Student.

Mr Mark Brunton, another outstanding student, won three prizes while Mr Mark Collard won two.

Mr Alan Morgan was awarded the \$100 prize for the outstanding student in Mathematics in the Bachelor of Applied Science (Multi-Discipline) course. He gained 91 and 96 per

cent respectively in two Mathematics subjects as well as 91 per cent for Physics, 95 per cent for Computer Science and 84 per cent for Chemistry.

Mr Stuart Horstman won the \$100 prize for Analytical Chemistry in the second year of the Bachelor of Applied Science (Multi-Discipline); Mr Ian Garner was awarded \$100 as the most outstanding student in Aquatic Science and Ms Jane Harding won \$100 as the student showing the greatest proficiency in Statistics and Oper-

ations Research.

The best Graphic Design student for 1985 was Ms Joanne Spanos who received a prize of \$100 courtesy of the Dean, Mr Harold Farey.

A second year student, Chris Greech, was awarded a \$300 prize for the design of the logo and T-shirt for the student union.

Ms Karen Nisbet, a Diploma student, won a prize of \$150 for the third place in a State-wide competition run by the Arthritis Association.

Below, Mr Keith Ryall, Director - Personnel, Arthur Andersen & Co. (left), presents prize winner Mr Mark Brunton with his accounting award. Mr Brunton won three prizes at the Silver Jubilee Dinner of the Department of Accounting.



Stokes to retire

Arthur Stokes, one of the small number of specialist book designers in Australia, probably holds a record for the number of titles he has designed.

He is well known among publishers also for his work on

the Chisholm course for editors: 'Words into Print'.

After eleven years of combining his design work with lecturing in graphic design at Chisholm, Arthur has decided it is time for a change. He will leave the Institute on 30 June to

concentrate on a small design practice which, hopefully, will spare him time for his other passion: sculpture.

He might also write a textbook on book design and production to assist students and people involved in publishing.

Singing: a birthright

Singing is a child's birthright according to Dr William May, a Visiting Fellow at Chisholm during May and June.

Dr May is the Assistant Professor of Music at North Texas State University. He is a specialist in choral music, music curricula for secondary schools and on the psychology of music. He has also worked extensively on primary school children's musical preferences and on early identification of the musically gifted.

Dr May says that singing is a human activity common to all cultures. While in Melbourne he studied the musical preferences of Australian primary school children compared to American ones. His overall finding was that the similarities were greater than the differences.

He puts this down to the similar cultures in the two countries. 'You watch the same programs on television and buy Big Macs like we do', he says.

One difference is that Americans are less hesitant about

singing in public than Australians. 'Whenever we go to the ball game we sing the National anthem. An American teacher thinks nothing of singing in front of a class', he says.

Among children the boys tend to favour louder, faster music in both countries while girls prefer quieter, softer music.

Also, young children had broader musical interests than older ones although rock and roll and country and western music became preferences quite early in both America and Australia.

Dr May visited Chisholm previously four years ago. He also organised a tour of 14 Australian music students to the US about two years ago. This was most successful, he said, because Americans have comparatively little exposure to Australian culture.

Dr May said the hospitality in Melbourne had been 'grand'. Also, the concerts he attended in Melbourne and Sydney were of a comparable standard to those in his home State of Texas.

Elections

The Academic Board is to be restructured. Council has yet to approve the proposed new structure but, in anticipation of this, nominations are called for elected positions on the Board.

There are to be 15 positions for academic staff: five from each of the David Syme Business School and the Faculty of Technology and five spread between the schools of Art and Design, Education and Social and Behavioural Studies.

Two general staff members are to be elected.

Employees of the Institute are entitled to vote and be nominated if they are employed at the fraction of .5 and above.

Nominations must be proposed and seconded by staff in the same category as the nominee. They must be submitted on the prescribed form and returned to the office of the Deputy Returning Officer, Paul Rodan, by 5 pm on Friday 4 July 1986.

Classifieds

The Supply Department has the following items for disposal:

- o three sound on slide projectors;
- o one boardroom table of solid mahogany measuring 7 x 20 feet;
- o one National telephone answering machine;
- o one set of Wedderburn scales;
- o one Dick Smith VZ 200 computer c/w 16K memory module, 200 interface and monitor.

For further information and offers in writing please contact Shirley Phillips, Supply Department, ext. 2096.

To Rent: Furnished bedroom, sitting room, separate bathroom, share kitchen (OSP). Near Malvern and Burke Rds. Close to shops and transport. \$60 pw. Ring Ms McMichael - (AH) on 25 8060.

Oddments

Maruta Ayres was elected unopposed through a casual vacancy as the representative of the Administrative group on the Committee of VCSA (Chisholm branch). She will serve until 1 August 1986.

The 1986 White Pages are now available from the Supply Loading Bay.

Scholarships

The annual Adolf Spivakovsky prize of \$2,000 is being offered for the composition of music. Inquiries to Toni Adelman on 793 5368. Closing date 22 August.

The Australian Institute of Tertiary Educational Administrators has increased the value of its Travelling Fellowship for 1987 to \$5,000. For further information contact Ms Louise Moran on (052) 47 1155. Closing date is 31 July.

Book Launches

Books written by Chisholm staff are an indication of the important work they are doing. To highlight this the Chisholm Gazette will run items about such books as one of its regular features. Please contact the Public Relations Office about launch dates.

Deadline

The deadline for the next Gazette is 10 July. Copy can be sent to the Public Relations Office or telephone Elizabeth Owen on 2099.