The Vice-Chancellor's Letter to Graduates

1980 proved to be an interesting, if difficult, year in the life of the University with staff striving to maintain standards of teaching and research against a background of continuing financial restrictions and cutbacks. That so much was accomplished is a tribute to the commitment of all concerned and a clear indication that, after sixteen years of independent existence, the University is strong enough to survive patches of rough weather. In particular the research contributions of staff and postgraduate students are increasingly placing Newcastle on the international map of scholarship and contributing vitally to important Hunter Valley developments.

Despite the third intake year of medical students, the overall number of enrolled students fell again and now stands at 4,302, compared with 4,364 in 1979. With a further trend towards part-time study, the drop in equivalent full-time students was even greater and the 1980 student load (WSU) at 3,425 is now 11 per cent smaller than the peak of 3,854 reached in 1977. Overall, student enrolments in the Faculties of Architecture, Education and Engineering remained effectively constant, but fell in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Commerce, Mathematics and Science.

During 1980, the University presented its submission to the Universities Council for the Triennium 1982-84 and met with the full membership of the Council during its visit to Newcastle in mid June. It was pointed out by us that the Hunter Valley is on the verge of major developments which could lead to population expansion and demand for many types of graduates. However, the Universities Council advised us that they do not expect the student load by 1984 to exceed 3,300 WSU and it is probable that their report and recommendations will be based on this pessimistic assumption.

Without doubt, the major factor influencing the trends in student enrolments in recent years has been the policy of the Government of New South Wales in respect of teacher education scholarships. At the same time many students are finding it increasingly difficult to support themselves through the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme or in some other way during their university studies. The Canberra August budget provided some slight relief with student allowances under TEAS and other schemes increasing by 10 per cent, but when averaged over the previous years when no increases in allowances were granted, this clearly falls well behind the inflationary changes in the same period.

In the postgraduate award area, the living allowance was increased from $4,200 p.a. to $4,620 p.a. and dependent spouse and child allowances were increased to $42.70 and $10 per week respectively. The number of new such awards was increased to 800 for 1981 compared to 700 in 1980, but when seen against the national needs for highly qualified research personnel, the quantity and value of these awards can hardly be described as munificent. It is a short-sighted policy which will almost certainly result in the importation of overseas trained graduates to accommodate the expanding needs of our society.

A publication produced in July, 1980 by the Careers and Student Employment Service of the University as a service to Year 12 students about to complete their secondary school studies (entitled "Employment Prospects for University Graduates") pointed out that even in the difficult times of the past few years, university graduates have consistently enjoyed better prospects of employment than have other applicants for jobs. With the Hunter region on the move again and the knowledge that Newcastle graduates have always fared well in the labour market (annual surveys have shown the "seeking employment" percentage rate for Newcastle graduates always as one of the lowest of all Australian universities), it is hoped that members of Convocation will use every opportunity to counsel school leavers towards rewarding university careers.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Although the combination of diminishing enrolments and financial stringencies have resulted in few opportunities for new initiatives in academic programmes, we have pointed out to the Universities Council the danger of academic stagnation, and reminded them of the words...
and that the shortage of students will persist for some years. As is riot either to tighten the Third General provision it is carry houses as "the greatest up all make available, are research wei~hing expansion ceases the has the million copies, by publication we turn more to _rsity of the Universities Commission in its 1976 Report:

"As long as the enrolments and the budgets of a university are expanding it is possible for the university to commit itself to new developments and adjust to changes in student preferences. When this expansion ceases, an introduction of new courses or modifications in old courses can be made available, only by a shift of resources within the institution. University academic staff is not readily transferable among disciplines. Therefore, without some special provision it is almost impossible for a university to enter into new activities. The Commission regards the risk of ossification as serious".

Our own Council, in recognising this problem, reviewed last year a wide-ranging review of the use of all University finances in the Australian universities. It received a detailed and thorough report which has since been the subject of much debate and comment from all sectors of the University. I know of no similar investigation in such depth in any other Australian university covering all the teaching, research, support services and administrative activities. The Review makes various recommendations, both on the priorities to be adopted for the remainder of the current triennium and beyond.

The fundamental question to be faced, acknowledging the reality of the present financial situation and the priorities to be adopted for the remainder of the current triennium and beyond.

Professor Ken Dutton, Acting Vice-Principal

Professor Ken Dutton, of French at the University of Newcastle, Modern Languages, has been appointed Acting Vice-Principal on a part-time basis for 1981.

The Vice-Principal is one of the three senior executive officers of the University. He assists the Vice-Chancellor, principally in connection with student affairs and relations between staff and the administration.

Professor Dutton was educated at the University of Sydney, winning First Class Honours in French in 1958 and his Master of Arts with First Class Honours and the University Medal in 1964.

In 1961 he went to France on the J.D. Watt Travelling Scholarship and became a member of the University of Paris in 1964.

In May, 1974, he was elected Warden of Convocation and Student government leader for the next two years. In his capacity as elected President of the Australian University Graduate Conference in 1976.

Professor Dutton was a member of a Committee of the Senate in 1975 and 1976. He was re-elected Chairman of the Council in 1979 and stepped down in June this year.
Retirement, Professor Alan Tweedie

Professor Alan Tweedie, who had been one of the "Auchmuty Arts Team" at Tighes Hill, retired on December 31, grateful that he chose a career in universities.

"It has been exciting to have watched the development of students," Professor Tweedie says, "most grateful to them for the way they enriched my life."

Alan Tweedie has been on the staffs of both University College and the University, a long-serving Professor, the first Deputy Chairman of Senate, a Vice-Chancellor, and a Vice-Chancellor. He is acting Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of one of the Work Groups which reviewed the University's finances.

He has spent 31 years in University life. He moved from New Zealand to Australia in 1952 and was a Lecturer at the University of Queensland in 1952-55, between he was a Lecturer at the University of New Zealand, a Senior Lecturer in the University College, a Professor of Geography and the Geography and the University’s Vice-Principal.

His academic career was a product of the Geography "boom that followed the Second World War. "The war stimulated a great deal of growth in the department because it was the first truly global war. I specialised in Geography at the University of Otago as its first honours student. I then was offered the job of a research assistant at the University of Edinburgh on his first shore leave..."

Professor Tweedie says that when in 1973 he was asked to move to the Administration Principal it was intended that he serve in that office until a new Vice-Chancellor was appointed. "I was 55 and, having been a professor for a while, the change was an interesting challenge..."

Professor Tweedie acknowledges the future in it. "Professor Mayhew is young and able to persuade us to see it as it should be...

One member of Alan Tweedie’s first class was Peter Iven, then a high school teacher and now Associate Professor in the Department of Geography. Soon after, the Geography establishment expanded with the addition of Murray Wilson (now Professor of Geography, University of Wollongong), Ken Robinson (now Professor and Head of Department) and Bill Geyl (Associate Professor) until he retired a couple of years ago.

"The growing interest in Geography and the very buoyant demand for teachers," Professor Tweedie says, "meant an expanding student enrolment, in particular after autonomy, an expansion of staff..." Since then, there has been a decline in enrolments, reflecting both the decrease in fashion and in teacher employment...

He was born in Dunedin on December 21, 1918. His father, James Auchmuty, was a stonemason who followed big building projects around New Zealand, so that he received his books, Water Engineering of the University of Edinburgh on his first shore leave...

"The Maitland flood gave me a thirst for fresh water, through soil moisture, irrigation, agriculture and farm economics, to water law and society in Australia and from overseas. And the Maitland flood..."

Tweedie says, "meant an explosive material used in mining operations on Groote Eylandt...

"In one project, work is being performed for a major chemical company, this work being concerned with the bulk handling of an explosive material used in mining..."

Professor Roberts states that through the bulk handling research activities for industry, five technical staff members are being employed by the University. The positions are fully supported by the industrial research funds...

As for the question of teaching related to bulk solids handling, the Department of Mechanical Engineering offers specialised elective courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels...

Moreover, the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wollongong has initiated with the Newcastle and Wollongong coal-handling research in that office and that centre complements the work of the other...

The co-operative arrangement has been formalised through the establishment of a joint research group, TUNRA Bulk Solids Handling Research Associates (BISHRA), as a Division of TUNRA Limited...

Professor Roberts explains that through the activities of TUNRA BISHRA industrial awareness seminars on bulk materials handling are held from time to time at the University of Newcastle... The seminars involve specialist lecturers from universities and consultants and researchers in Australia and overseas. The seminars have always attracted considerable interest, with delegates coming from every state of Australia...

The Department has also been invited to present seminars overseas. To date two such seminars have been presented, one in London in February 1979 and one in Wiesbaden, Germany, in January 1980...

Professor Roberts sees that close liaison between bulk materials handling research at Newcastle is maintained with researchers and institutions to universities and engineering world...

In particular, a cooperative research project has been initiated with the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Twente in the Netherlands, which has been the centre of problems of coal handling, coal combustion and general bulk handling...

Section of the Bulk Solids Testing Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Large modern coal bin operating on a continuous principle in which an aluminium bin is installed in the Hunter Valley.
Professor Clifford Hooker, Philosophy

"The number of those who would wish to interfere in science is mounting rapidly as the impact of science-induced phenomena is increasingly widely felt," said Professor Clifford Hooker, in his inaugural lecture in the Drama Theatre at the University of Newcastle. Just previously he had taken up an appointment to the Chair of Philosophy at the University.

Professor Hooker said the industrialist would like to interpret on behalf of his favourite policies, the ethical fundamentalist against all research he believes the militarist in favour of his next weapon.

Before coming to the University, Professor Hooker was professor in the Philosophy Department at the University of Western Ontario, Canada. He was born in Sydney and holds two Ph.D.s, one from the University of Sydney and one from York University, Canada.

"While some of the shaping of science is deplorable, much of it is valuable and, in the light of the role and impact of science, justified.

Where does this leave us? How to avoid the pernicious and dehumanising absys of an authoritarian philosophy of science and an authoritarian scientific practice it.

We are left trying to walk along tight-ropes, jugglimg opposing forces which we feel the urgent necessity of embracing but which cannot be resolved.

The first tight-rope concerns the generation of our knowledge of ourselves. We just don't know very much yet about the design of human institutions about the new circumstances into which science is helping to catapult us; about the real dynamics of human values, about the deeper nature of human intelligence and its relation to human values, its importance to human institutions arrangements; about the ethos and values of our societies; how to access and respond to the historical movement in an era of science.

The second tight-rope is that of the autonomous and free criticism on the one hand and the genuine need for society to exercise rational and moral responsibility for its own condition and future on the other hand are definitively reconciled.

We have no hope of effecting a definitive reconciliation; the best we human can do is to create a system of institutional checks and balances which prevents the worst sort of scientific arrogance on the one side and authoritarianism of whatever source and colour on the other. The increasing intimacy between science and society that is now an historical necessity.

Our universities are one institution in the mix. Whatever their difficulties and crankiness, and whatever their other legitimate goals, society should think very carefully before it allows itself to be emasculated because they form the front line of its autonomy-preserving institutions.

Of this I am certain: developing a workable set of institutions for the generation of science is one of the truly urgent necessities for this generation", Professor Hooker said.

Writer-In-Residence

Australian playwright John Romeril was the University's Writer-In-Residence from July to October last year. He was attached to the Department of Drama and produced a play, The Dud War, which he wrote.

John set the play in Newcastle during World War II. The play researched colourful local war highlights such as the raid by a Japanese submarine in 1942 and the operations of a United States amphibious force training school at Port Stephens to add interest to the production.

His salary and expenses were borne by the Australian Council and the University.

The Dud War was presented in Newcastle in September under the direction of Terry Clarke and with students comprising the cast. In addition to Clarke participation in workshops in the Department of Drama and talked to students and staff who were interested in meeting him.

John Romeril had had Writer-In-Residence appointments before the University for a number of years. The current appointment is unique in the world today.

Mr Romeril was a great deal to our generous magnet, Professor Ronald MacDonald, who took over as Professor of Physics in 1951, will continue his research into the nuclear interactions which bring from the Australian National University in Canberra a specialised equipment which he collected and assembled over a number of years, which forms one of the best experimental tools for his particular work in the world.

Professor MacDonald is concerned with the physical processes which take place during the interaction between atomic particle interacts with a solid surface. He says that the information that can be obtained from such study of this work is of importance in several aspects of today's energy problems - in materials science and in the study of surfaces and surface reactions such as adsorption, corrosion and epitaxy.

This type of research work increased markedly in importance in recent years, when nuclear reactors were beginning to operate in power stations. Many problems were encountered in the materials science part of the work.

The fusion process gives rise to energetic atomic particles which create damage within the reactor materials. Damage can be so intense that components swell, melt, or appear, or metals become brittle.

It was quickly realised that the damage could be simulated in the laboratory using an energetic ion beam which bombards the particles resulting from the decay of the radioactive nuclei within the reactor. These ion-surface and ion-solid interaction experiments contributed a great deal to our understanding of the material degradation aspects of these power sources.

Speaking about the advent of the fusion reactor as a power source, Professor MacDonald said this would give rise to a whole new range of problems to which people involved in chemistry, physics and engineering, Great McCardy, was also one of his efforts.

Some of his better-known plays are Chicago, Chicago, I Don't Know Who I Am, Whispers of the Australian Research Grants Committee over a period of about eight years. Using this, and a generous discounting- for-age equation, allows the equipment to come to Newcastle for a small fraction of its cost.

While some of the shaping of science is deplorable, much of it is valuable and, in the light of the role and impact of science, justified.

The interaction itself gives rise to a number of different devices which may be charged or excited so that they give rise to new photoelectric phenomena. These can be identified by analysers and can be used for analysis of the surface region of the solid.

In this way, "he explains, 'it is possible to study such aspects of surface science as the position and rate of uptake of gases in the very early stages of adsorption, to study the crystallography of surfaces and to apply such studies to practical problems. In this way both the researcher and industry could come to understand more about the processes involved in materials in use today.

"The various methods of analyses and applications to materials science have been well proven in the laboratory environment", he says, "but would benefit from experiments in real industrial problems. In this way both the researcher and industry could come to understand more about the processes involved in materials in use today."
New Convocation Warden

Mr. Philip Miller, a Commerce graduate of the University, was elected unopposed as Warden of Convocation at Convocation's annual meeting in June.

Mr. Miller, whose term of office lasts for two years, took over the Wardenship from Mr. B.W. Relf, who was first elected Warden in 1976. Mr. Miller, a chartered accountant, was a member of Standing Committee of Convocation from 1977 to 1980 and Treasurer for that period.

Mr. Relf has retained a place on Standing Committee as Immediate Past Warden.

Mrs. E. Morrison, Mr. V. Levi, Mr. B. Young and Mr. Miller retired from the Committee, having each completed the maximum term of office provided by the constitution. Mr. H. Whitton, Mrs. M. Lane, Mrs. N. Paterson and Mr. J. Armstrong resigned.

Mr. J. Skehan, Mrs. H. Turner and Mr. J. White are new members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. J. Lambet was elected Secretary and Mrs. Turner was elected Treasurer.

The Fourth lecture in the Convocation Inaugural Lecture Series was delivered by Professor C.A. Hooker, Head of the Department of Philosophy, on October 23. The title of his lecture was The Accomplishment and Arrogance of Science.

Among Convocation's other activities this year was the Presentation Dinner in March at which the Newton-John Award was presented to Newcastle community and business leader, Mr. Alex W. Young, who graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1960.

Standing Committee of Convocation inaugurated a Careers Exposition Series in June. About 80 people representative of a broad spectrum of professions interviewed in the Great Hall by graduates, students who asked questions about their chosen careers.

The University of Newcastle received a lot of recognition in the national press as a result of the 1980 Australian University Graduate Conference having been held on the campus. The conference was organised by Standing Committee of Convocation, with support from the Vice-Chancellor. In 1981 the AUGC will be held at the University of Tasmania. Newcastle's representatives will be the Warden, Mr. Miller, Professor C.D. Eliyatt and Mr. R. Murphy.

The fact that the 1980 Graduation Ball was not a success (the attendance was poor) was discussed at length by Standing Committee, which sent a report and comments to the University Council for consideration when the University was making arrangements for the 1981 conferring of degrees ceremonies.

Professor Brian Anderson, Professor of Electrical Engineering, was the guest speaker at the annual meeting. He gave an address on the increasing importance of university research to Australia and reported on some of his own department's noteworthy research activities.

Visiting scholar

Mr. Jim Comerford, of Weston, is presently Convocation's Visiting Scholar. He is a freelance writer and retired Miners' Federation President, who is specialising in local mining history.

The appointment of Visiting Scholars was initiated by Standing Committee of Convocation in 1977, when the Committee made arrangements for Mr. P.A. Haslam, who is recording the history of local aborigines, to be attached to the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, who has told Standing Committee that he supports the Convocation Visiting Scholar Scheme, arranged for Mr. Comerford to occupy an office in the McMillin Building for the period of his residency at the University.

Mr. Comerford has been working on the campus for about two months. His main assignments are a book on the Australian coal industry's convict period, including the penal careers, and a book on mine disasters in Australia and New Zealand.

He says he is grateful to Convocation for giving him the opportunity to research and write these historical works, and he wishes to work in the Archives in the Aunthum Library. He has always aspired to make penning the history that he does this at the age of 14. At 16 he was involved in the bitter fight at Rozbury, and was out of work during the 1929-30 mines lockout.

Mr. Comerford was a member of the Miners' Federation from 1927 Fast to 1933. Presently he is Vice-President of the Retired Miners' Association. During his retirement he has served in a number of advisory roles, including consultant to the Minister for Registration and Compensation and Senior Trainer for the Trade Union Training Authority.

Dr. Brian Belcher

The Council of the University of Newcastle awarded the degree of Doctor of Science to Charles Brian Belcher in recognition of his original contributions of distinguished merit in the Analysis and Characterisation of Economic Materials. Belcher's doctoral degree is awarded on the basis of published work and is only the second time that the degree of Doctor of Science has been awarded by the University.

After undergraduate studies at Newcastle, Dr. Belcher received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1955. He was for many years employed at the BHP Central Research Laboratories and most of the work recognised by the Doctor of Science degree was carried out there. Earlier this year he was appointed Minerals Manager with BHP in Tokyo, Japan.

The Doctor of Science degree is a higher doctorate which is awarded for especially meritorious achievements in a particular area of science.

In his role as Leader of the Analytical Section of the Central Research Laboratory, Shortland, Dr. Belcher initiated and supervised research which involved many different instrumental techniques and materials of widely differing properties. Belcher's published works include articles on the chemical analysis and characterisation of coal, the application of atomic absorption spectroscopy to the analysis of minerals, the mineralogy of several ferrous and non-ferrous materials; the mineral analysis using optical emission and X-ray spectroscopy.

While the emphasis in most cases has been practical, rather than theoretical, the various studies have tended to be pioneering in trend-setting and have laid the foundation for several procedures later adopted as widespread Standard Methods. He has been described as "one of those rather rare all-rounders", and his expertise in the different areas of knowledge has resulted in invitations to write at least four critical reviews for prestigious overseas journals. Dr. Belcher's high national standing has been recognised through invitations to serve on Standard Association and other advisory Committees; to be Chairman and on the Editorial Board of the Analytical Journal "Talanta"; and to contribute plenary lectures at several major scientific conferences.

The Warden of Convocation Standing Committee successfully petitioned the Council to allow (a) members of the University's staff who had been members of Convocation for a period of at least five years to retain their membership on retirement and (b) higher degree students to be members of Convocation during their period of enrolment.

Mr. Comerford

He is a co-author of 'Miners, Wines and People', a history of Greater Cessnock, recently published by Cessnock Council, a commentator on industrial relations in international Journals and well-known correspondent for the Newcastle Herald.

Dr. Belcher

The Doctor of Science degree will be conferred formally on Dr. Belcher at the graduation ceremonies in 1981.

Dr. Belcher served on the Council of the University of New South Wales from 1961 to 1963, the Council of Newcastle University College from 1966 to 1967 and the Council of the University from 1966 to 1980.
Two founders of the University

Seventy-five years on the staffs of universities was the combined service of Professor Nashar and Professor Ellyett, who left when they retired in 1980.

Beryl Nashar lived in Newcastle as a girl and later attended the University of Sydney with first class honours in Chemistry. She was awarded the University Medal. From a Demonstrator with the University of Tasmania in 1949, she was invited by the University to enrol for a Ph.D. degree and then went on to be a Rotary Foundation Fellow (the first Australian woman to be selected). She joined the staff of Newcastle University College as a Lecturer in Geology in February, 1965.

Cliff Ellyett graduated from the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, M.Sc. in 1937 with double honours in Chemistry and Physics. A scholarship enabled him to go to the University of Manchester in England in 1946 to study for a Ph.D., which he received in 1949.

He explained that his principal research interest had centred around the growth and development of the fetus. In particular he was experimenting with inter-uterine growth retardation in an attempt to understand factors which restrict fetal growth when placental growth is restricted. He had also been interested since first going to Oxford in sleep state and breathing movements of the fetus.

Emeritus Professor Nashar

Professional Jeffrey Robinson, Reproductive Medicine

"My interest in the Foundation Chair of Reproductive Medicine was first aroused by the title," says Professor Jeffrey Robinson, newly-appointed Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Newcastle.

Professor Robinson, who is 38, took up his Foundation Chair of Reproductive Medicine this year.

The Faculty had chosen to use Reproductive Medicine rather than the more conventional Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

At a native of Northern Ireland, Professor Robinson had carried out research at the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research in Oxford for the last 10 years, except for a one-year break.

At the University of Newcastle he and Dr. J. Falconer, a Professional Officer, are continuing experiments on placental research which has earned Professor Robinson national international reputation as a fetal physiologist and made him a recognised authority on the management of high risk pregnancy.

They are working largely with pregnant sheep and one of their first tasks, according to Professor Robinson, has been to establish an assay for somatomedins, i.e. family of growth factors which rather like insulin.

Professor Robinson holds a B.Sc. (Anatomy) degree with First Class Honours and M.B., B.Ch., and a Ph.D. degree in Queen's University, Belfast.

Dr. Falconer is a Zoologist who holds a Ph.D. degree in Animal Physiology.

Professor Robinson left Oxford and returned to Belfast in 1973 for 12 months during part of whose time he was Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Royal Maternity Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital.

He explained that his principal research interest had centred around the growth and development of the fetus. In particular he was experimenting with inter-uterine growth retardation in an attempt to understand factors which restrict fetal growth when placental growth is restricted. He had also been interested since first going to Oxford in sleep state and breathing movements of the fetus.

Emeritus Professor Ellyett

Obituary

Professor Geoffrey Alan Cranfield, Foundation of Modern History, died of cancer of the lungs on May 30, 1986. After being seriously ill in 1977 he seemed to have fully recovered. A sudden deterioration in his health and his death within a fortnight of each other seems to have been a total shock to his colleagues.

Geoff, Cranfield was born near London on August 29, 1925. Educated at Marlborough School, he joined the Royal Navy early in the war and served first in a corvette on Atlantic convoy and then, in a mobile shore radar detachment in long distances of landings in Italy. Though he seldom talked of his war service, he except cynically and facetiously, he in fact had a hard war. The eye irritation he suffered was, as his friends know, only part of a sensitive man's reaction to the body shambles of the Italian campaign.

After the war he won an exhibition to Queen's College, Cambridge, taking a first in Philosophy, and a Rotary Foundation Fellowship (the first Australian woman to be selected). He then went on to be a Rotary Foundation Fellow (the first Australian woman to be selected). He joined the staff of Newcastle University College. He became Professor of Modern History when the University was established.

Before retiring Professor Ellyett had twice been a member of the Council elected by Professors. On his retirement the Council conferred the title of Emeritus Professor upon him. Although he and his wife live on a small farm near Gosford, he manages to maintain close links with the University. He is a member of Standing Committee of Convocation and has rejoined the Council as a member elected by Convocation.

Emeritus Professor Ellyett

Professor John Boulton, Paediatrics

Professor John Boulton, who is 36, has taken up his Foundation Chair of Paediatrics in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Newcastle. He had worked in the School of Medicine at the University of Adelaide for five years.

Professor Boulton was educated at Edinburgh University, obtaining his B. Sc. (Hons.) degree in 1967 and his M. B., Ch. degree in 1969. In 1973 he obtained his Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Australia, and his Fellowship of the same College in 1977. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Edinburgh University in 1986.

Professor Boulton received his paediatric training in Australia and has a substantial interest in endocrinology, with particular reference to diabetes and growth disorders. After his surgical residency in Edinburgh, he did his paediatric residency at the Princess Margaret Hospital for Children in Perth, Western Australia (1970-71). He then worked as a senior registrar at King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women in Perth. He then moved to Melbourne and served there in various capacities in paediatrics, including a year as Lecturer in the Department of Community Medicine at the University of Melbourne, and as Associate Professor in the Department of Paediatrics, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne.

Prior to beginning duties at the University of Newcastle he was a Lecturer in Paediatrics in the University of Adelaide (Senior Lecturer, 1979), with appointments to the Adelaide Children's Hospital and the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria Hospitals. He has also been paediatric centre in Britain and Scandinavia and spend a year's study leave in the University of Oslo in 1978-80.

Dr. Boulton's interest in the population aspects of child health is particularly appropriate to the community-oriented approach teaching which has evolved at our Medical School and it is expected that he will make a major contribution in developing the clinical and research facilities at the Mater Hospital and in the developing of child health services in the Hunter Region.
Grant Long, world windsurfing champion

In that famous resort for American tourists, The Bahamas, University of Newcastle student Grant Long recently achieved an Australian "first" - he won the World Windsurfing Championship in the heavyweight division.

Grant, who is a Mechanical Engineering student, is a trainee engineer with Australian Wire Industries Pty. Ltd.

Before beginning his University course Grant was a student at Newcastle Technical High School.

The World Windsurfing Championships were inaugurated in 1977 in Sardinia. They are held annually in heavyweight, light-heavyweight, medium weight and lightweight divisions.

Grant, who is Captain of Belmont Bay Windsurfing Fleet, attempted to win titles in Mexico in 1978 and Greece last year without success. He was Australian Heavyweight Windsurfing Champion in 1979 and this year. He narrowly beat a French opponent to first place at the titles in The Bahamas.

The titles consisted of seven heats, with the competitors selecting their best five result.

Grant had to beat his French rival in the final heat to give him the necessary points margin. He finished with 26.7 to the Frenchman's 28.7, with former world title-holder Andus Foyen, of Norway, in third place.

Grant shifted from sailing 470 class boats to windsurfing three and a half years ago.

The world champion training in
Belmont Bay, Lake Macquarie

ARGC grants

The University of Newcastle attracted grants totalling $388,210 from the Australian Research Grants Committee for research programmes in 1981. The grants will fund 40 projects, including 22 new proposals.

The largest grants were:

- $38,847 for the new project of Professor A. Antonia and Dr. J. Chambers, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, in connection with Transfer Processes in Turbulent Shear Flows.
- $37,610 for the continuing project of Professors J. Moore and B. Anderson and Associate Professor A. Cantoni, of the Department of Electrical Engineering, in connection with Control of Communications Systems Analysis and Synthesis.
- $28,018 for the new project of Associate Professor R. Cooney, of the Department of Chemistry, in connection with Carbon Overlayer Electrodes.