THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Professor David Maddison writes on developments since the Australian Government made a decision in December, 1973, to expand facilities for medical education in Australia by establishing a medical school at the University of Newcastle. Professor Maddison is Foundation Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

It seems an appropriate time to familiarise ourselves with the development of a medical School to date, to imagine some of the decisions which have already been made, and to outline some of the problems and challenges which lie ahead. Perhaps the most comprehensible way of doing this is by putting out a (highly condensed) timetable of past and present events:

**May 1974:** The Dean was appointed and planning for the first building, the Medical Sciences Building to be erected on campus, was greatly accelerated. (Some substantial moves had already been made in this direction by the University administration, particularly Professor E.O. Hall and Mr. D.D. Morris). Almost immediately Mr. W.G. Stockley (Todd, Reddcliff, Stockley and Johnson of Neutral Bay) was appointed to be the architect for this building.

**January 1975:** The Dean took up full-time duty, with a Faculty Secretary (Mr. John Birch) and personal secretary (Mrs. Susan James), thus giving an initial staff of three. Even from people who might have been expected to know better, there were many raucous shouts: “What on earth will they be doing if they aren’t going to be students for three years?” (This brief piece may help to clarify this problem in the eyes of those who are still unconvinced.)

Advertisements were inserted for the first six Foundation Chairs within the Faculty.

**January-March 1975:** For the best part of three months the Dean was overseas: In Israel, Denmark, Holland, United Kingdom and Canada. For a substantial portion of this time he was accompanied by Mr. Stockley, and a detailed examination of the buildings erected by new medical schools was undertaken. A great deal of time was also given to interviewing potential academic recruits to the Faculty, and to the discussion of modern concepts of medical education with senior medical school educators.

**July 1975:** The first four appointments are offered to Professors of Anatomy, Human Physiology, Medical Biochemistry and to an Associate Professor of Medical Education. (Decisions concerning the Chair of Behavioural Science in Relation to Medicine and the Chair of Community Medicine have temporarily been deferred). The first meetings take place of two important committees: (i) Consultative Committee in Medicine, chaired by the Dean, with representatives from other faculties in the University, the principal hospitals in the region, the Australian Medical Association and the office of the Regional Director of the Health Commission for the Hunter Region; (ii) Joint Coordinating Committee in Medicine, chaired by the Vice-Chancellor, through which the University and the Regional Office, will maintain regular, detailed liaison to ensure that developments in the Region are consistent with the University’s plans, and vice versa. The first two working papers prepared by the Dean — on Educational and Assessment Strategies, and on Research Development — are submitted to the Consultative Committee; these may be revised and amended by the Committee and should in due course be available for study by any interested person.

And now to the timetable for the future:

**September 1975:** Chairs in Behavioural Science and Community Medicine to be filled, and the Chair of Medicine to be advertised.

**December 1975:** Detailed planning for the Medical Sciences Building completed. Two or three more clinical Chairs will be advertised at this time.

**January-February 1976:** Construction of the Medical Sciences Buildings commences, directly to the north of Biological Sciences and west of the Library. In “February 1976” dollars, this first project is estimated to cost in the vicinity of $4.5 million, plus of course the cost of equipment.

**March 1976:** First three Professors now on full-time duty, and the first serious steps taken towards curriculum development.

**July 1976:** Three more Professors are now on full-time duty, and the recruitment of sub-professorial staff has begun.

**August 1977:** Medical Sciences Building completed, and commissioning commences. Recruitment of technical staff, and further teaching staff, is now under way.

**March 1978:** First 60 (64?) students enrolled.

The above sketch of our activities, however, provides a less than adequate account of the tasks which are being undertaken at this time, or which will be commenced in the quite near future. A great deal of attention has already been given (but much more is required) to the following issues:

1. Establishing the first principles of curriculum development, including an appropriate, contemporary focus on educational strategies and educational technology. This will be preceded by a precise and detailed definition of the aims and objectives of the medical school, and the competencies we will expect of our graduates.

2. The development of teaching and service facilities in the community is being given a high priority, in conjunction with the Regional Director and his staff. If we are to fulfil our commitment to provide substantially more teaching in the community than is customary, and at an earlier stage in the curriculum, then we must move with considerable speed to develop appropriate physical locations, a well-motivated and well-trained body of teachers, and a satisfactory set of mutually agreed objectives for this teaching.

3. The hospitals in the region, whilst astonishingly good in many ways, require a good deal of further development in certain areas before they can be regarded as adequate for the needs of the medical school. Decisions need to be taken, to give only one example, concerning the appropriate location for the teaching of paediatrics, and the provision of suitable teaching areas and teaching staff for this purpose.

**Professor Maddison.**
The Minister for Education, Mr Kim Beazley, who visited the University with Mrs Beazley on April 30, is pictured with The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

STAFF MEMBER'S BOOK

Dr E.M. Andrews, Senior Lecturer in History, is the author of a book Australia in the Modern World, which provides an account of Australian foreign policy in the 20th Century. The book is published by Longman Australia Pty. Ltd. and sells for $3.20. Written as a basic text for older pupils in secondary schools, and therefore lavishly illustrated, it also aims to provide a sound coverage of Australian foreign policy for the general reader. As it fills a gap in Australian historical writing it is also selling well on university campuses.

As the author observes, many Australians, in the past, have tended to be defensive about their country, remarking that it does not have a foreign policy. That is not true. As the century has progressed, Australian governments have in fact gradually become more independent and more inclined to see the world through Australian eyes. In one way, this book is an account of the development of a more independent policy by Australia. Central to this has been the structure of the Australian foreign policy-making body – the Department of External Affairs (now renamed Foreign Affairs).

Although a separate department was set up in 1953, it lacked the prestige that the older departments possessed. Accordingly, Australian politicians tended to make decisions spontaneously, following their own political advantage at the time. The book deals not only with the history of Australia's policies towards other countries, but also with military affairs, especially in the two world wars. It also covers in some detail the post-war policies of the Australian governments; Evatt and the United Nations, and communism in Asia, including Vietnam and China.

The title reveals its special affinity with Tropics and Northern Australia, where he was born (at Redlynch, near Cairns) and has for many years points, including deep-sea diving, sailing, mining, stock-riding and Superintendent of Aborigines.

Mr Herbert's visit will coincide with the publication of his new novel "Poor Fellow My Country", reportedly the longest novel ever written in English or any other language and scheduled for publication next September.
students smashing into the walls or bringing down the lights by turning them out. Similarly, the walls and slop paint around. The simplest short way to provide a continuous stream of productions for the delectation of the University but it does not take twelve hours a week for a six-week period. This, on top of a heavy teaching load, could lead to the total collapse of the department will, I hope, be the result of lengthy courses that originate in the Creative Arts Department. Nautical archaeology is, to use the title of a recent UNESCO publication, a 'nascent' discipline in street-theatre. These remarks may well seem to imply I am not the creative architect of a department. But at a very conservative level we may become more adventurous next year. The department's other major headache far as developments in other areas are concerned, drama major and with the pressure on to take A.U.C. for the 1976-8 triennium has assumed those fields in 1976, so that 1977 is the earliest this University. Cinema has at no stage been about priorities will probably have to be made. Although interest in maritime museums, including the restoration of various old ships, has been developing in Australia, the only authoritative publication has been A.R. Jones. Nautical archaeology is the Western Australian Museum, which has an expert and enthusiastic Department of Maritime Archaeology at Fremantle. West Australia has also legislated to protect those cultures, the only Australian government to do so.

The legislation defines 'historic ships' as those that have any in a condition which will allow reassembly and display at Fremantle. For naval architecture this is a major find.

The committee visited the Batavia site in June 1973 to report on physical research methods and technical problems faced by the Museum's staff based on Beacon Island, the reef. The wreck was discovered on the seabed and the aqualung, are able to work for unlimited periods of time, their only problem being the work-vessel is used to negotiate an agreement, by which the latter, allowed to dry out and is therefore placed in electrolytic bath to remove the sulphide, after which it is chipped clean and polished. Thorough cleaning is often necessary before the work can be given adequate protection. Already a maritime museum, an essential prerequisite for the satisfactory prosecution of a national project, is inevitable in conflict over this matter, but some decision must be reached if the wrecks are to be preserved. A private salvage diver who located the Vasa, has been developing in the last century, a major find.

The work is precise and meticulous, a section air-hole being used to lift the sand, a compression-drying plant being used in a condition which will allow reassembly and display at Fremantle. For naval architecture this is a major find. It was only a matter of time before a ship or a section of a ship is found in the outer bar of the Abrolhos group. Both ships had been lost beyond the horizon beyond the reef.

After its physical recovery, the material must be immediately transported on the island to prevent further loss or damage, kept in a controlled environment until it can be taken to the laboratory at Fremantle for the Waterlogged Artefacts Centre. Both ships carried large quantities of money and goods for the VOC, the East India Company, and a four year voyage on her maiden voyage, also carried some unusual personal possessions. The Batavia was later mutually agreed, with almost ritualistic determination, over one hundred of their fellow survivors, who are inevitably in conflict over this matter, but some decision must be reached if the wrecks are to be preserved. A private salvage diver who located the Vasa, has been developing in the last century, a major find. It was only a matter of time before a ship or a section of a ship is found in the outer bar of the Abrolhos group. Both ships had been lost beyond the horizon beyond the reef.

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Mr. Dennis Rowe, Archives Officer

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

In May, 1974, the then Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. J. Auchmuty, accepted the recommendation of the University Librarian that:

1. The University Library should formally accept responsibility for the acquisition and housing of Local history materials and for reader services in connection with them.

2. The University Librarian should be now charged with the responsibility of the University archives.

3. There be appointed a University archivist with responsibilities to the University Librarian for the Local history collections including the University archives.

In February, 1975, Mr. Dennis Rowe, a qualified Archivist and a member of the New South Wales Bar, commenced duty in the Auchmuty Library as Archives Officer.

Mr. Rowe had previous archives experience at the Newcastle Public Library for the Local history collections, the papers of the former Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. J. Auchmuty, for the period 1954-1974. Company archives and other records now held by the University include:

- Australian Agricultural Company, 1824-1952 (with gaps)
- Blaymore Irrigation Trust, Aberdeen, 1927-1958
- Cook's Shoe Factory, Maitland, c.1850-1890
- Copley Collection of press clippings, 1950-1973
- Galbraith Collection, politics and theatre, 1961-1975
- Jew, Zionist and Non-Jewish Tribes, large collection of press clippings, 1946-1963
- T.H. ('Harri') Jones, poet, 1956-1974
- Northumberland Permanent Building, on the Tighes Hill site. Although we had about eight students willing to play the College. I lectured to final-year Civil Engineering students joining the University in 1955. The meeting was convened by perhaps 10 people. I was formally elected as President of Geology, 1885-1964
- Royal Oak Lodge of Free Gardeners, Wallsend, 1883-1964
- Uniting Church, Mansester Unity Oddfellows, Newcastle, 1842-1860
- University of Newcastle: Minutes of meetings leading to Autonomy, 1858-1964
- Press cuttings, 1952-1973
- University College Archive: Collection of press clippings, 1949-1958

The University of Newcastle was host to more than 250 women hockey players representing universities from all States in May. Newcastle was defeated 0:1 by Western Australia in the final of the Inter-University Women's Hockey Competition. The Newcastle team included: Patricia Martin and Pam Hackett were chosen in the Australian side to tour New Zealand. (Below) A moment during the match Newcastle v Melbourne.

The University of Newcastle: Minutes of meetings leading to Autonomy, 1858-1964

Press cuttings, 1952-1973

Denis Rowe's arrival makes possible a considerable increase in, in the first place, archives gathering activity for the commercial area and a beginning in the collection of church and educational records, as a service to those working in the history of education this area. Graduates and friends of the University who know of other material of research interest, are urged to give details to the Archives Officer ('phone Ext. 545) who will investigate the possibility of the University's acquiring them for preservation. Donors are reminded that materials held in archives are treated confidentially and are made available only to approved research workers.
(now Professor) was the first Vice-President.

“In the week before the competition began, Newcastle Rugby Union informed the Club that it must submit a Constitution. Ken Booth, Cyril Renwick and I prepared a constitution, which was formally submitted at a special general meeting held during a training session at Tighes Hill Oval. I remember that the afternoon was bitterly cold; Cyril and I wore top coats. The players, including Ken Booth, stood around stamping their feet to keep warm, while, clause by clause, the Constitution was approved.

“After talking recently with some old players, I would be prepared to agree that the first match was against Nobby's, or Stockton, at a park in Hamilton South. An early match, too, was played at Waratah Oval (against The Waratahs I presume), where we began with about nine players. After play had commenced, four or five players who lived at Maitland came over the overhead bridge, with their car horn blowing, and made up the number. Despite the weak start, the team reached the final in the first year of the Club.

“In early 1956 I was re-elected President. I am fairly sure that Cyril Renwick and George Haggarty were elected Vice-Presidents and Trevor Webb re-elected Secretary. In the 1957 annual meeting I declined nomination for President in order that a student could occupy the position. John Hartigan was elected President and I probably became a Vice-President, along with Cyril Renwick and George Haggarty. We, with others, including Dr K. Hartley and Barry Gordon (now Professor), were selectors. About this time Professor Auchmuty's son, Giles, and my son, Graham, were ball boys for the Club. In 1958 it was felt a staff member should be President. Mr George Haggarty (now Dr) was elected and in 1959 he was succeeded by Mr. Ray Walker (now Professor). Professor Auchmuty was a regular spectator and supporter of the young Club.

“It is fair to say that University Club made a significant impact on Rugby in Newcastle. In the early years we had forwards and backs who were both fast and light. Hence, we introduced open, fast football to the Newcastle scene — a brand that was new. Generally, our players were fitter than those from other clubs and often we won matches in the last quarter hour against our more experienced, but weaker, opponents. The contribution made by Ken Booth, in sportsmanship (both on and off the field), should be recorded as an important factor in the early success of the Club.

“The Celtic Cup was donated by Professor David Phillips for competition between The University of Technology (later the University of New South Wales) and Newcastle University College. My recollection is that in the first game in Sydney we were badly beaten, but we had a good win the second time in Newcastle, after which Professor Phillips and I picked the University of Technology's Inter-Varsity squad. I think Newcastle got nine or 10 players in. I know Professor Phillips ran into severe criticism when he returned to Sydney. We entertained the University of Technology's officials and players with food and appropriate thirst-quenchers in the little "tuck-shop", still near the rear gate of the Technical College.

“I well recall the development of the sports oval on the Tighes Hill campus. It was a barren, sandy area, with a warren of old air-raid shelters from World War II and the foundations of an old German-owned factory, built about 1911. My Geology students and I surveyed the area. Mr Tom Ellis, now Deputy Principal of Newcastle Technical College, drew up a plan. My Geology students and I surveyed the area. Mr Tom Ellis, now Deputy Principal of Newcastle Technical College, drew up a plan. My Geology students and I surveyed the area. My Geology students and I surveyed the area. Mr Tom Ellis, now Deputy Principal of Newcastle Technical College, drew up a plan. My Geology students and I surveyed the area. Mr Tom Ellis, now Deputy Principal of Newcastle Technical College, drew up a plan.

“The following players have been awarded University Blues: