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The University of New South Wales

# General Studies

Board of Studies in  
General Education

1980  
Handbook

## How to use this Handbook

The information in this book has been divided into **four parts**.

**Undergraduate Study** outlines the programs and requirements available to each faculty.

**Graduate Study** is about higher degrees.

**Subject Descriptions** lists each elective subject offered.

Information includes:

- Subject number, title and description
- Prerequisite, co-requisite and excluded subjects, where applicable.

**Staff** list.



The University of New South Wales

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Handbook

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Subjects, courses and any arrangements for courses including staff allocated, as stated in the Calendar or any Handbook or any other publication, announcement or advice of the University, are an expression of intent only and are not to be taken as a firm offer or undertaking. The University reserves the right to discontinue or vary such subjects, courses, arrangements or staff allocations at any time without notice.

Information in this Handbook has been brought up to date as at 10 September 1979, but may be amended without notice by the University Council

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**Undergraduate Study**

# **General Studies Program**

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## **Who to Contact**

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If you require advice about enrolment, degree requirements, choice of electives or any other General Studies matters contact:

Ms Angela Hale, Administrative Assistant,  
Department of General Studies  
Room G54, Morven Brown Building, or  
telephone 6623478

**Important:** As changes may be made to information provided in this Handbook, students should frequently consult the noticeboards of the Department of General Studies and the official noticeboards of the University.

## **Nature of the Program**

The inclusion of a general studies component in professional courses is designed to give students the opportunity to study subjects outside their own discipline, so gaining an appreciation of the contributions to contemporary thought of the social sciences, humanities and the arts. In this way the students should acquire a fuller understanding of the nature of society and the social context of their own professions.

The General Studies program provides a wide range of electives designed specifically to meet these aims. They are topic oriented rather than discipline oriented and many are interdisciplinary. To satisfy the general educational goals of the program, emphasis is placed on the ways in which the social

sciences, humanities and the arts can be related, both separately and in interaction, to issues of social relevance and human understanding.

Responsibility for the General Studies program rests with the Board of Studies in General Education which was established by Council in 1963.

## **Structure of Electives**

The electives offered by the Department of General Studies are of two kinds: half electives of 21 hours duration over one session and electives of 42 hours duration over either one or two sessions. Students may complete their general studies requirements with any combination of half-electives and electives. The electives offered are:

### **Half Electives (21 hours)**

- 26.1005 The Politics of Protest
- 26.1007 Social Control, Social Problems and Society
- 26.1008 People and Culture
- 26.1009 Ritual, Religion and Myth
- 26.1010 Psychology: Current Issues
- 26.1011 Peoples and Cultures of Mainland South-east Asia
- 26.1012 Human Differences
- 26.3000 Social Inequality in Australian History
- 26.3002 Australia in South-east Asia
- 26.3004 Social Welfare and Ideology in Australia
- 26.3006 Contemporary Australian Society
- 26.4000 China: From the Manchus to Mao
- 26.4004 China: Since the Revolution
- 26.4005 World Conflict and Control
- 26.4006 US Foreign Policy: Expansion, Containment, Intervention

## General Studies

### Half Electives (21 hours) continued

26.4007	Ethnic Minorities and US Society	26.910	Music and Human Behaviour
26.6001	Australian Macro-Economic Problems and Policies	26.911	Music in Drama
26.6002	Government, Business, Labour and Consumer Economic Relations	26.912	Contemporary Art
26.6003	The Economics of Natural Resources	26.914	History of Architecture
26.6004	Economics and the Firm	26.917	An Introduction to Cinema
26.7001	The Modern Novel	26.918	The Composer as Hero Figure
26.7002	Australian Fiction Since 1970	26.919	Food in History
26.7003	Literature of the Absurd	26.920	Photography: Forms and Images
26.8000	Philosophy of Religion		
26.9000	Art and Ideology		
26.9001	Research into Australian Art		
26.9002	Voice and Instrument in the Culture of the Renaissance		
26.9003	Approaches to Actuality: The Non-Fiction Film		
26.9004	Directors' Cinema		

### Electives (42 hours)

26.001	General Studies
26.113	Film and Society
26.115	Man and Woman
26.116	The Sociology of Mass Communication
26.117	Modern Societies and Theories of Social Change
26.118	Signs and Meanings
26.119	Liberation: The Personal and the Political
26.120	Cinema, Deviance and Social Change
26.200	Man and the Environment
26.203	Man and Landscape in Australia
26.311	Political Conflict in Australia
26.313	Migrants in Australia
26.412	Social and Political Change in the Pacific Islands
26.413	'National Character'—Australian Legend and American Dream
26.416	Contemporary History and Global Problems
26.417	Japanese Studies
26.561	Science, Politics and Society
26.562	Problems of Underdeveloped Countries
26.563	Alternative Technology and Development
26.564	Technology and Society Since 1750
26.566	Cosmology (Advanced)
26.568	History of Medicine
26.569	Philosophy of Technology
26.610	Economics
26.613	Economic Thought: Adam Smith to the present day.
26.615	Economics
26.712	World Literature and Contemporary Questions
26.713	Creative Writing (Shorter Forms)
26.714	Creative Writing (Advanced)
26.715	The Literature of Oppression
26.720	Literature and Political Commitment
26.721	Theory of Literature
26.722	Popular Culture
26.811	Communication and the uses of Language
26.814	Applied Logic
26.815	Philosophy of Music
26.816	Rationality and Critical Thought
26.817	Philosophy of Science
26.820	Philosophy, Politics and Society

## Undergraduate Study

## General Studies Requirements

The normal General Studies requirement is 168 hours for students who are taking full-time courses of at least four years duration and 126 hours for three-year full-time courses. The corresponding figures for part-time courses are 168 hours for courses of over 6 years and 126 hours for courses of 6 years and under. This means that students in the longer courses will take four electives and those in the shorter courses will take three. Most faculty handbooks specify the stages at which General Studies electives should be taken. Students are referred to their own Faculty Handbook for details.

Department of General Studies, or any subjects other than economics that are qualifying subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of New South Wales.

(2) An elective taught by the Department of General Studies and the corresponding Arts subject may not both be counted towards the requirements for the degree and no more than two electives taught by the Department of General Studies may be counted towards the requirements of the degree.

## Substitution of Arts Subjects for General Studies Electives

## 1. Courses in all Faculties other than Commerce

Students may, upon the recommendation of the Head of the School offering the subject and with the approval of the Head of the Department of General Studies or their nominees, substitute one or more Arts subjects for General Studies electives. For this purpose, Arts subjects of unit value 1 may be substituted for 42 hours of General Studies and Arts subjects of unit value 2 may be substituted for 84 hours of General Studies. Further details are available from the Department of General Studies Office.

## 2. Courses in the Faculty of Commerce

Commerce students may substitute Arts subjects in accordance with the following rules:

(1) Candidates shall include among their options two subjects (totalling not less than three hours per week for two sessions) which are any electives other than economics offered by the

## Restrictions on the Selection of Particular Electives

The following restrictions on counting certain General Studies electives apply to students who have completed the subjects listed below offered by the Faculties of Arts and Architecture.

1. Students who have completed 54.501 Political Science I may not count among their General Studies electives 26.311 Political Conflict in Australia.
2. Students who have completed 51.501 History 1A may not count among their General Studies electives 26.4000 China: From the Manchus to Mao.
3. Students who have completed 50.511 English 1A or 50.521 English 1B may not count among their General Studies electives:

26.7001 The Modern Novel

26.7002 Australian Fiction Since 1970

## General Studies

4. Students who have completed 15.001 Economics 1A may not count among their General Studies electives.

- 26.6001 Australian Macro-Economic Problems and Policies
- 26.6002 Government, Business, Labour and Consumer Economic Relations
- 26.6003 The Economics of Natural Resources
- 26.6004 Economics and the Firm
- 26.610 Economics
- 26.613 Economic Thought: Adam Smith to the Present Day
- 26.615 Economics

5. Students who have completed 11.121 History of Architecture I, may not count among their General Studies electives:

- 26.914 History of Architecture

## Graduate Study

### 1920 Doctor of Philosophy PhD

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be undertaken through the Department of General Studies. Candidates who hold appropriate qualifications may submit their proposed area of research to Professor R. Hall, Head of the Department. Acceptance is determined on the basis of suitable qualifications and availability of appropriate supervision.

### 2430/9100 Master of General Studies MGenStud

The Board of Studies in General Education offers for suitably qualified graduates a program of advanced studies leading to the degree of Master of General Studies. This degree is designed for graduates in an appropriate discipline in which a general studies component or its equivalent has been included, who wish to pursue advanced studies primarily of an interdisciplinary nature. The conditions for the award of this degree are set out later in this Handbook.

### Course Requirements

The degree is available on a part-time basis only for course work and on a full-time, part-time or external basis for thesis students. It is normally taken over four sessions by part-time students and two sessions by full-time students. Students may proceed by one of two ways, namely, by thesis only (2430) or by course work plus project report (9100) (Project: a minimum of six hours per week over two years of part-time study). Students choosing the latter alternative take the *compulsory* subject 26.005G Theory and Method in the Humanities and Social

Sciences, *one* of the elective subjects, and submit a report based on original research in the area of the elective chosen. 26.005G Theory and Method in the Humanities and Social Sciences comprises 28 hours of seminars divided into 14 meetings of two hours. The elective subject comprises three hours per week for four sessions.

#### Compulsory subject

26.005G Theory and Method in the Humanities and Social Sciences

#### Elective subjects offered

26.100G The Mass Media  
26.401G American Studies  
26.800G Philosophy of Music  
26.810G Aesthetics and Society  
26.900G Christianity: An Interdisciplinary Study  
26.917G Perspectives on the Cinema

**Graduate Study**

## **Conditions for the Award of Higher Degrees**

### **First Degrees**

Rules, regulations and conditions for the award of first degrees are set out in the appropriate Faculty Handbooks.

For the list of undergraduate courses and degrees offered see **Disciplines of the University: Faculty Table (Undergraduate Study)** in the Calendar.

### **Higher Degrees**

The following is the list of higher degrees and graduate diplomas of the University, together with the publication in which the conditions for the award appear.

For the list of graduate degrees by research and course work, arrange in faculty order, see **Disciplines of the University: Faculty Table (Graduate Study)** in the Calendar.

For the statements **Preparation and Submission of Project Reports and Theses for Higher Degrees** and **Policy with respect to the use of Higher Degree Theses** see the Calendar.

### **Higher Degrees**

Title	Abbreviation	Calendar/Handbook
Doctor of Science	DSc	Calendar
Doctor of Letters	DLitt	Calendar
Doctor of Laws	LLD	Calendar
Doctor of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine	MD	Calendar Medicine
Doctor of Philosophy	PhD	Calendar and all faculties
Master of Applied Science	MAppSc	Applied Science
Master of Architecture	MArch	Architecture



Title	Abbreviation	Calendar/ Handbook	
Master of Arts	MA(Hons)	Arts Military Studies	<b>Higher Degrees continued</b>
	MA	Arts	
Master of Biomedical Engineering	MBiomedE	Engineering	
Master of Building	MBuild	Architecture	
Master of the Built Environment (Building Conservation)	MBEnv	Architecture	
Master of Business Administration	MBA	AGSM	
Master of Chemistry	MChem	Sciences*	
Master of Commerce (Honours)	MCom(Hons)	Commerce	
Master of Commerce	MCom	Commerce	
Master of Education	MEd	Professional Studies	
Master of Educational Administration	MEdAdmin	Professional Studies	
Master of Engineering	ME	Applied Science	
Master of Engineering without Supervision		Engineering Military Studies	
Master of Engineering Science	MEngSc	Engineering Military Studies	
<b>Master of General Studies</b>	<b>MGenStud</b>	<b>General Studies</b>	
Master of Health Administration	MHA	Professional Studies	
Master of Health Personnel Education	MHPed	Calendar†	
Master of Health Planning	MHP	Professional Studies	
Master of Landscape Architecture	MLArch	Architecture	
Master of Laws by Research	LLM	Law	
Master of Librarianship	MLib	Professional Studies	
Master of Mathematics	MMath	Sciences*	
Master of Optometry	MOptom	Sciences*	
Master of Physics	MPhysics	Sciences*	
Master of Psychology	MPsychol	Sciences‡	
Master of Public Administration	MPA	AGSM	
Master of Science	MSc	Applied Science	
Master of Science without Supervision		Architecture Engineering Medicine Military Studies Sciences*‡	
Master of Science (Acoustics)	MSc(Acoustics)	Architecture	
Master of Science and Society	MScSoc	Sciences*	
Master of Science (Biotechnology)	MSc(Biotech)	Sciences‡	
Master of Science (Building)	MSc(Building)	Architecture	
Master of Social Work	MSW	Professional Studies	
Master of Statistics	MStats	Sciences*	
Master of Surgery	MS	Medicine	

	Master of Surveying	MSurv	Engineering
	Master of Surveying without Supervision		
	Master of Surveying Science	MSurvSc	Engineering
	Master of Town Planning	MTP	Architecture
<b>Graduate Diplomas</b>	Graduate Diploma	GradDip	Applied Science Architecture Engineering Sciences*‡ Sciences*
	Graduate Diploma in the Faculty of Professional Studies	DipFDA DipArchivAdmin DipEd DipLib	Professional Studies
	* Faculty of Science		
	† Professors Board		
	‡ Faculty of Biological Sciences		

## Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

### Qualifications

1. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be granted by the Council on the recommendation of the Professors Board to a candidate who has made an original and significant contribution to knowledge and who has satisfied the following requirements:

2. A candidate for registration for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall:

- (1) hold an honours degree from the University of New South Wales; or
- (2) hold an honours degree of equivalent standing from another approved university; or
- (3) if the candidate holds a degree without honours from the University of New South Wales or other approved university, and has achieved by subsequent work and study a standard recognised by the higher degree committee of the appropriate faculty or board of studies (hereinafter referred to as the committee) as equivalent to honours; or
- (4) in exceptional cases, submit such other evidence of general and professional qualifications as may be approved by the Professors Board on the recommendation of the committee.

3. When the committee is not satisfied with the qualifications submitted by a candidate, the committee may require the candidate, before being permitted to register, to undergo such examination or carry out such work as the committee may prescribe.

### Registration

4. A candidate for registration for a course of study leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall apply to the Registrar on the prescribed form at least one calendar month before the commencement of the session in which registration is to begin.

5. Subsequent to registration the candidate shall pursue a program of advanced study and research for at least six academic sessions, save that:

- (1) a candidate fully engaged in advanced study and research for the degree, who before registration was engaged upon research to the satisfaction of the committee, may be exempted from not more than two academic sessions;
- (2) in special circumstances the committee may grant permission for the candidate to spend not more than one calendar year of the program in advanced study and research at another institution provided that the work can be supervised in a manner satisfactory to the committee;

(3) in exceptional cases, the Professorial Board on the recommendation of the committee may grant permission for a candidate to be exempted from not more than two academic sessions.

**6.** A candidate who is fully engaged in research for the degree shall present for examination not later than ten academic sessions from the date of registration. A candidate not fully engaged in research shall present for examination not later than twelve academic sessions from the date of registration. In special cases an extension of these times may be granted by the committee.

**7.** The candidate shall be fully engaged in advanced study and research, save that:

(1) the committee may permit a candidate to undertake a limited amount of University teaching or outside work which in its judgment will not interfere with the continuous pursuit of the proposed course of advanced study and research;

(2) a member of the full-time staff of the University may be accepted as a part-time candidate for the degree, in which case the committee shall prescribe a minimum period for the duration of the program;

(3) in special circumstances, the committee may, with the concurrence of the Professorial Board, accept as a part-time candidate for the degree a person who is not a member of the full-time staff of the University and is engaged in an occupation which, in its opinion, leaves the candidate substantially free to pursue a program in a school\* of the University. In such a case the committee shall prescribe for the duration of the program a minimum period which, in its opinion, having regard to the proportion of the time which the candidate is able to devote to the program in the appropriate University school\* is equivalent to the six sessions ordinarily required.

**8.** Every candidate shall pursue a program under the direction of a supervisor appointed by the committee from the full-time members of the University staff. The work, other than field work, shall be carried out in a school\* of the University save that in special cases the committee may permit a candidate to conduct the work at other places where special facilities not possessed by the University may be available. Such permission will be granted only if the direction of the work remains wholly under the control of the supervisor.

**9.** Not later than two academic sessions after registration the candidate shall submit the topic of research for approval by the committee. After the topic has been approved it may not be changed except with the permission of the committee.

**10.** A candidate may be required by the committee to attend a formal course of appropriate study.

**11.** On completing the course of study every candidate must submit a thesis which complies with the following requirements:

**Thesis**

(1) the greater proportion of the work described must have been completed subsequent to registration for the PhD degree;

(2) it must be an original and significant contribution to the knowledge of the subject;

(3) it must be written in English except that a candidate in the Faculty of Arts may be required by the Faculty on the recommendation of the supervisor to write the thesis in an appropriate foreign language;

(4) it must reach a satisfactory standard of expression and presentation.

**12.** The thesis must present the candidate's own account of the research. In special cases work done conjointly with other persons may be accepted, provided the committee is satisfied on the candidate's part in the joint research.

**13.** Every candidate shall be required to submit with the thesis a short abstract of the thesis comprising not more than 600 words.

The abstract shall indicate:

(1) the problem investigated;

(2) the procedures followed;

(3) the general results obtained;

\*Or department where a department is not within a School

- (4) the major conclusions reached;  
but shall not contain any illustrative matter, such as tables, graphs or charts.

**14.** A candidate may not submit as the main content of the thesis any work or material which has previously been submitted for a university degree or other similar award.

**Entry for Examination**

**15.** The candidate shall give in writing two months' notice of intention to submit the thesis.

**16.** Four copies of the thesis shall be presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the University for the preparation and submission of higher degree theses. The candidate may also submit any work previously published whether or not such work is related to the thesis.

**17.** It shall be understood that the University retains the four copies of the thesis submitted for examination, and is free to allow the thesis to be consulted or borrowed. Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1968 the University may issue the thesis in whole or in part, in photostat or microfilm or other copying medium.

**18.** There shall normally be three examiners of the thesis appointed by the Professorial Board on the recommendation of the committee, at least two of whom shall be external to the University.

**19.** After examining the thesis the examiners may:

- (1) decide that the thesis reaches a satisfactory standard; or
- (2) recommend that the candidate be required to resubmit thesis in a revised form after a further period of study and/or research; or
- (3) recommend without further test that the candidate be not awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

**20.** If the thesis reaches the required standard, the examiners shall arrange for the candidate to be examined orally, and, at their discretion, by written papers and/or practical examination on the subject of the thesis and/or subjects relevant thereto, save that on the recommendation of the examiners the committee may dispense with the oral examination.

**21.** If the thesis is of satisfactory standard but the candidate fails to satisfy the examiners at the oral or other examinations, the examiners may recommend the University to permit the candidate to re-present the same thesis and submit to a further oral, practical or written examination within a period specified by them but not exceeding eighteen months.

**22.** At the conclusion of the examination, the examiners will submit to the committee a concise report on the merits of the thesis and on the examination results, and the committee shall recommend whether or not the candidate may be admitted to the degree.

**Master of  
General Studies  
(MGenStud)**

**Qualification**

**1.** The degree of Master of General Studies shall be awarded by the Council on the recommendation of the Higher Degree Committee of the Board of Studies in General Education (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) to a candidate who has satisfactorily completed an approved program of advanced study and research.

**2. (1)** An applicant for registration for the degree shall normally have been admitted to an appropriate degree in the University of New South Wales or other approved university at a level acceptable to the Committee.

(2) In exceptional cases an applicant may be registered as a candidate for the degree if he submits evidence of such academic and professional attainments as may be approved by the Committee.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these conditions the Committee may require an applicant to demonstrate fitness for registration by completing a qualifying program as determined by the Committee.

**3.** (1) An application to register as a candidate for the degree shall be made on the prescribed form which shall be lodged with the Registrar two months before commencement of the Session in which the candidate desires to commence. Where possible the applicant, before submitting his application, should obtain the approval of the Head of Department of General Studies for the proposed program of study.

#### Registration

(2) The Committee shall determine the date of registration and may admit an approved applicant in one of the following categories of registration:

- (a) Student in full-time attendance at the University;
- (b) Student in part-time attendance at the University;
- (c) Student working externally to the University.

(3) An approved candidate shall be required to undertake a program approved by the Committee under the academic direction of a supervisor appointed by the Committee.

(4) A candidate for the course work degree of Master of General Studies shall complete satisfactorily the program of advanced study comprising formal course work and including where prescribed in course programs: the submission of written work and a report of an original investigation.

(5) A candidate for the research degree of Master of General Studies shall demonstrate ability to carry out research by the submission of a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation.

(6) At least once a year and at any other time that the Committee sees fit, the candidate's supervisor shall present to the Head of Department a report on the progress of the candidate. The Committee shall review the report and as a result of its review may cancel registration or take such other action as it considers appropriate.

(7) Unless otherwise recommended by the Committee, no candidate shall be awarded the degree until the lapse of four complete sessions from the date of registration.

**4.** (1) A candidate shall give in writing to the Registrar two months' notice of his intention to submit his thesis.

#### Thesis of Report

(2) A candidate for the degree shall be required to submit three copies of a report or thesis embodying the results of the original investigation. The candidate may also submit with the thesis any work he has published. The thesis shall be presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the University for the preparation and submission of higher degree theses.

(3) The report or thesis must present the candidate's own account of the research. In special cases work done conjointly with other persons may be accepted, provided the Committee is satisfied on the candidate's part in the joint research.

(4) Each candidate's report or thesis shall be examined by at least two examiners appointed by the Professorial Board on the recommendation of the Committee.

(5) It shall be understood that the University retains the three copies of the report or thesis submitted for examination and is free to allow the report or thesis to be consulted or borrowed. Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1968, the University may issue the report or thesis in whole or in part, in photostat, microfilm or other copying medium.

**5.** (1) Having considered the examiners' reports, where appropriate, and the candidate's other work, where prescribed, the Committee shall recommend whether or not the candidate should be admitted to the degree.

#### Recommendation for Admission to Degree

(2) Where a report or thesis is not satisfactory the Committee may approve of the report or thesis being resubmitted in a revised form after a period of further study and research.

(3) An approved candidate shall pay such fees as may be determined from time to time by the Council.

## Subject Descriptions

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### Identification of Subjects by Numbers

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Each of the subjects taught in the University is identifiable both by number and by name. This is a fail-safe measure at the points of enrolment and examination against a student nominating a subject other than the one intended. Subject numbers are allocated by the Assistant Registrar, Examinations and Student Records, and the system of allocation is:

1. The School offering a subject is indicated by the number before the decimal point;
2. If a subject is offered by a Department within a School, the first number after the decimal point identifies that Department;
3. The position of a subject in a sequence is indicated by the third number after the decimal point. For example, 2 would indicate that the subject is the second in a sequence of subjects;
4. Graduate subjects are indicated by the suffix G.

As indicated above, a subject number is required to identify each subject in which a student is to be enrolled and for which a result is to be returned. Where students may take electives within a subject, they should desirably be enrolled initially in the particular elective, and the subject numbers allotted should clearly indicate the elective. Where it is not possible for a student to decide on an elective when enrolling or re-enrolling, and separate examinations are to be held in the electives, Schools should provide to the Examinations and Student Records Section in April (Session 1) and August (Session 2) the names of students taking each elective. Details of the actual

dates in April and August are set out in the Calendar of Dates earlier in this volume.

Those subjects taught in each Faculty are listed in full in the handbook of that Faculty.

The identifying numbers for each School are set out on the following page.

School, Department etc	Faculty
1 School of Physics	Science
2 School of Chemistry	Science
3 School of Chemical Engineering	Applied Science
4 School of Metallurgy	Applied Science
5 School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering	Engineering
6 School of Electrical Engineering	Engineering
7 School of Mining Engineering	Applied Science
8 School of Civil Engineering	Engineering
9 School of Wool and Pastoral Sciences	Applied Science
10 School of Mathematics	Science
11 School of Architecture	Architecture
12 School of Psychology	Biological Sciences
13 School of Textile Technology	Applied Science
14 School of Accountancy	Commerce
15 School of Economics	Commerce
16 School of Health Administration	Professional Studies
17 Biological Sciences	Biological Sciences
18 School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering (Industrial Engineering)	Engineering
21 Department of Industrial Arts	Architecture
22 School of Chemical Technology	Applied Science
23 School of Nuclear Engineering	Engineering
24 School of Transport and Highways	Engineering
25 School of Applied Geology	Applied Science
26 Department of General Studies	Board of Studies in General Education
27 School of Geography	Applied Science
28 School of Marketing	Commerce
29 School of Surveying	Engineering
30 Department of Organizational Behaviour	Commerce
31 School of Optometry	Science
32 Centre for Biomedical Engineering	Engineering
35 School of Building	Architecture
36 School of Town Planning	Architecture
37 School of Landscape Architecture	Architecture

School, Department etc	Faculty
38 School of Food Technology	Applied Science
39 Graduate School of the Built Environment	Architecture
40 Professorial Board	
41 School of Biochemistry	Biological Sciences
42 School of Biological Technology	Biological Sciences
43 School of Botany	Biological Sciences
44 School of Microbiology	Biological Sciences
45 School of Zoology	Biological Sciences
50 School of English	Arts
51 School of History	Arts
52 School of Philosophy	Arts
53 School of Sociology	Arts
54 School of Political Science	Arts
55 School of Librarianship	Professional Studies
56 School of French	Arts
57 School of Drama	Arts
58 School of Education	Professional Studies
59 School of Russian	Arts
62 School of History and Philosophy of Science	Arts
63 School of Social Work	Professional Studies
64 School of German	Arts
65 School of Spanish and Latin American Studies	Arts
66 Subjects Available from Other Universities	
68 Board of Studies in Science and Mathematics	Board of Studies in Science and Mathematics
70 School of Anatomy	Medicine
71 School of Medicine	Medicine
72 School of Pathology	Medicine
73 School of Physiology and Pharmacology	Medicine
74 School of Surgery	Medicine
75 School of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Medicine
76 School of Paediatrics	Medicine
77 School of Psychiatry	Medicine
79 School of Community Medicine	Medicine
80 Faculty of Medicine	
85 Australian Graduate School of Management	AGSM
90 Faculty of Law	Law
97 Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies	

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## Board of Studies in General Education

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The electives offered by the Department of General Studies are categorized under ten subheadings for ease of reference. The categories are:

0. Student Oriented Elective
1. Individual and Society
2. The Environment
3. Australian Studies
4. Historical and Political Studies
5. Science and Technology
6. Economics
7. Literature and Drama
8. Philosophical Studies
9. Fine Arts, Music and Film

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## Undergraduate Study

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### 0. Student Oriented Elective

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#### 26.001 General Studies

An elective designed for students who wish to pursue an independent course of study and/or research in the humanities and social sciences which does not fall specifically into the domain of any existing elective. Students wishing to enrol in this elective must present a detailed program of study and/or research project for approval to the Board of Studies in General Education by 31 January of the year in which they wish to enrol.

Students interested in undertaking this option should contact the Head of the Department of General Studies to obtain advice on presentation of the proposed program of study.

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### 1. Individual and Society

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The various aspects of human needs and motivations; the relationship of the person to society; the nature of society.

#### 26.1005 The Politics of Protest (Half Elective) (Kathleen Boehringer)

Techniques of violence and non-violence are used in contemporary expressions of social, political and economic grievance; protests, civil disobedience, and direct action. This elective examines these phenomena of both the Right and the Left in light of ideology and dissent in the modern state; politicization of discontent; concepts of state legitimacy; power and powerlessness, relative deprivation; structural violence; theories of aggression, conflict, and collective behaviour; institutions and processes of social control.

Case studies include student protests, anti-war movements, civil strife in Northern Ireland and race riots.

#### 26.1007 Social Control, Social Problems and Society (Half Elective) (Kathleen Boehringer)

The nature and functions of social control systems by which the social order is maintained, and change is initiated and modulated. Functionalist and conflict perspectives are utilised to consider various institutions of social control, both ideological and normative; and the processes of such control, eg social mobility. Differing approaches to the importance of culture and social structure in analysing 'social problems' with the focus on contrasting concepts of the processes by which 'social problems' are recognised, created or ignored.

Examples from various countries in addition to Australia: USA, Canada, Northern Ireland, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania.

#### 26.1008 People and Culture (Half Elective) (Richard Davis)

The concept of culture, and the interaction between culture, human biology, and environment in the making of human nature. Basic human institutions in cross-cultural perspective, including kinship, economic transaction, political organization, and religion. Examples from a variety of peoples in urban, peasant, and hunting and gathering ecologies. Major questions include the doctrine of cultural relativism (the proposition that customs can only be evaluated in their total cultural setting); and the extent to which people socialized in different cultures can be said to be really different.

#### 26.1009 Ritual, Religion and Myth (Half Elective) (Richard Davis)

The use of ritual in animal and human behaviour, and the significance of symbolism in human ritual. Various approaches to the interpretation of myth and ritual; including symbolist, functionalist, structuralist, and Marxist perspectives. Magic, sorcery, witchcraft, divination, curing and *rites de passage* in their social and psychological settings. The diversity of religions developed in various societies, including ancestor cults, voodoo, shamanism, totemism, literary religions, and millenarian movements such as cargo cults. The question of a 'primitive mind' or 'primitive thought' is discussed.

#### 26.1010 Psychology: Current Issues (Half Elective) (Philip Bell)

Introduction to controversial issues from recent attempts to explain aspects of human behaviour. Questions include: Determining relative contributions of 'environment' and 'heredity' to individual and group differences in 'intelligence'; defining and measuring 'intelligence'; postulating 'unconscious' motivations (including



dreams, jokes, etc.); are such postulates necessary for understanding people's actions? What is 'mental illness'? Is it a medical or social (eg legal or moral) concept? Are humans driven by universal biological 'instincts' such as 'aggression', 'competitiveness', or 'territoriality' which limit forms of social organization? Conflicting views are examined.

#### **26.1011 Peoples and Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia (Half Elective) (Richard Davis)**

A survey of the civilization of Thailand, Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Malaysia and Vietnam and of their cultural and historical development. The place of tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in modern Southeast Asia. The differing ecologies of Southeast Asian hunter-gatherers, shifting cultivators, and lowland peasants. Southeast Asian forms of social organization, religion and political ideology.

#### **26.1012 Human Differences (Half Elective) (Ralph Hall)**

The psychology of human differences and its ideological underpinnings. Includes the relationship between the mental testing tradition and the eugenics movement; attempts by psychologists to justify race, sex and class inequalities by the use of hereditary arguments, with particular reference to Eysenck, Jensen and Herrnstein; the status of such central psychological concepts as intelligence and maternal deprivation. The question of whether a value free psychology of human differences is possible is also considered.

#### **26.113 Film and Society (John Tulloch)**

A comparative approach to contemporary social issues using two distinct sociological perspectives as well as those of major film makers. After films and class discussion introducing students to the 'consensus' and 'conflict' perspectives in sociology, the work of film makers who have adopted one or other of these perspectives are considered. In particular, the documentary tradition (Grison, Lindsay Anderson, Wiseman, etc.), and the films of radical film makers (Godard, Vertov, Loach, etc.).

The values implicit in particular film movements are considered, eg German Expressionism.

Screenings, one evening each week, starting at 5.00 p.m., are a compulsory part of the course. Teaching is by seminar and evaluation by essays, film reviews and seminar papers. There is a two-hour seminar each week. It should be noted that films are chosen for their historical and theoretical significance, not for their 'entertainment' value. Students who are not prepared to view difficult films seriously and analytically should not choose this course.

#### **26.115 Man and Woman (Kathleen Boehringer/Kerryn Higgs)**

A multi-disciplinary subject on the nature and interrelationships of men and women. Includes: the nature of sex roles and the means by which they are transmitted from one generation to the next; biological and psychological foundations for sex differences; the comparative anthropology of sex and the family; recent developments in the science of sexual behaviour; major feminist theorists eg Shulamith Firestone, Kate Millett, Juliet Mitchell, etc.

#### **26.116 The Sociology of Mass Communication (John Tulloch)**

*Prerequisite:* 26.113 or a credit or better in any other elective.

1. The notion that what the media transmit, whether 'fiction' or 'fact', is constructed (ie far from showing 'reality', the media shows a value-laden, coded view of the world) 2. The language (thematic language, visual language etc) in which media images and stereotype are conveyed since some say the language itself is ideologically coded. 3. What are these values and ideologies which are supposed to influence understanding? What is the relation of the media to national and international conglomerates? Are the media American? Topic may include the portrayal of drug addicts, homosexuals, students, women, terrorists, police, trade unions, blacks, hippies, and analysis of news, current affairs, sport and light entertainment.

Teaching is on a seminar basis and evaluation by essays and seminar papers

#### **26.117 Modern Societies and Theories of Social Change (Joan Ritchie)**

*Prerequisite:* Credit in any other elective.

Seminar discussion on the works of eminent thinkers, their concepts of society, direction of change and causes of change. The historical patterns of some modern societies which seem to mirror these changes in action. Assessment by class work and an illustrated essay

#### **26.118 Signs and Meanings (Philip Bell)**

How visual and verbal signs constitute structured systems of meanings. Examines cognitive and social bases of human language and perception, and codes and conventions in complex forms of communication through concepts derived from psychology, linguistics, semiotics (study of signs), film and media studies. Objects for analysis range from news photographs, newsreels, and accompanying verbal texts, through to elaborate structures of cinema and TV. What a sign (or complex network of signs) means will be posed through the analysis of 'how' meaning is constructed. Issues such as stereotyping of social groups and values which inform cultural signs are studied through the ways images and words 'construct' our view of the world.

Students attend a weekly seminar-workshop in which specific pictures, films, verbal texts etc are discussed. Due to the diverse sources of relevant literature no single textbook is set, but students are referred to papers each week. Assessment is by seminar presentations and essays.

#### **26.119 Liberation: The Personal and the Political (Kerryn Higgs)**

Writers, both literary and theoretical, have often seen liberation as either a personal matter or a political one. This subject asks what kind of relationship can and does exist between these two approaches to liberation and will examine a number of writers who have linked them, putting personal freedom in a socio-political context or insisting on a spiritual dimension to social change. The writers to be studied represent a variety of viewpoints: Christian, Marxist, feminist, existentialist. In different ways they raise two central questions: 1. Is liberation possible on an individual/spiritual basis, separated from a critique of society's part in defining and controlling people? 2. Can political changes provide liberation for people?

The role of society's cultural institutions in the definition of people and their limits; special focus on organized religion and Christian assumptions in relation to women.

## 26.120 Cinema, Deviance and Social Change (John Tulloch)

Patterns of control and social change as presented in the cinema. Questions considered include: Does popular film operate as a vehicle for social control? Is there a systematic connection between consensual assumptions and the portrayal of deviance? Is there a dominant ideological coding in Hollywood cinema, carried by theme and language? How do radical film-makers understand the relationship between neo-imperialism and underdevelopment, and why do they consider film as a potential agent of social change? Have radical film-makers in the Third World anything in common, and can one account sociologically for formal differences between them?

Particularly suitable for students who have completed 26.113 Film and Society but is open to all students. Assessment is by assignment.

*Screening:* one evening each week, starting at 5.00 p.m., are a compulsory part of the course. Teaching is by seminar and evaluation by essays, film reviews and seminar papers. There is a two-hour seminar each week. It should be noted that films are chosen for their historical and theoretical significance, not for their entertainment value. Students who are not prepared to view difficult films seriously and analytically should not choose this course.

## 2. The Environment

Various aspects of the human environment; the ways in which society misuses its natural resources, finding alternatives to traditional approaches.

### 26.200 Man and Environment (Ronnie Harding)

Within the general theme of 'population resources, environment,' an examination of a wide range of topics concerned with man's interaction with his environment.

The multi- and interdisciplinary nature of environmental issues is stressed, with emphasis in Session 1 on global environmental matters and in Session 2 on specific Australian issues.

### 26.203 Man and Landscape in Australia (Ronnie Harding/Graham Pont)

This multidisciplinary subject extends the study of man and environment to an exploration of the use, design and management of the landscape in Australia, and a consideration of different problems (ecological, economic, political, social, ethical, aesthetic, etc) facing the modern Australian in his urban and rural surroundings. Lectures trace the general history of the Australian ecosystem from the earliest evidence of Aboriginal occupation, and analyze changes in the natural

and built environment from the pioneers to the modern town planners, developers, landscape architects and civil engineers. The tradition of landscape gardening in Australia, current research in local ecology and its applications to environmental policy, and the development of an awareness of landscape as expressed in art and literature.

Each student prepares and is examined by a formal dissertation reporting results of research during the year on some chosen aspect of the field.

## 3. Australian Studies

Various aspects of Australian society viewed mainly from a political and historical approach.

### 26.3000 Social Inequality in Australian History (Half Elective) (Richard Kennedy)

Not available in 1980.

A class interpretation of some aspects of Australian social history. Issues include: historical materialism; the political crisis in social history; Aboriginal resistance to and destruction by, European invasion; convicts versus the Shavian school of historians; the nuclear family, sexism and mateship; distribution of wealth and poverty; unemployment in the 1890's, 1930's and today; the dominant class and the media; inflation and welfare as expressions of class struggle; the people's health.

Assessment is by class paper, book review and long essay.

### 26.3002 Australia in South East Asia (Half Elective) (Robyn Lim)

Australia's historical involvement with the region in the context of British imperialism in the nineteenth century, stressing the development of the 'White Australia' policy. The impact of the two world wars and changes in postwar British foreign policy. The Cold War, Australia's involvement in the Malayan Emergency, Australia's role in the formation of ANZUS, SEATO and ASPAC. The commitment of troops in Vietnam in the context of the American-Australian alliance. Australia's relations with Indonesia especially in relation to the West Irian and confrontation crises and the contemporary Timor situation. Australia's economic role in the region, with emphasis on foreign aid, patterns of trade and investment as well as the role of multinationals. Australia's defence policies in the context of the multipolar Asian Power balance.

### 26.3004 Social Welfare and Ideology in Australia (Half Elective) (Richard Kennedy)

Not available to Social Work students.

An exploration, using the historical method, of the ideology of Australian social welfare, social policy, and social work within the context of welfare-capitalism.

To most conservatives, the welfare state represents 'creeping socialism', a menace to social discipline and a threat to wealth. Every welfare recipient is potentially a 'dole bludger'. For most social democrats, the welfare state represents a triumph of social justice, the end product of a long struggle to erode the commanding heights of wealth and power. The myths and realities behind these two related views. **1.** Assumptions underlying colonial charity, especially 'less eligibility' and 'deterrence', and their derivation from the English Poor Law. **2.** From Benevolence to Welfare, 1890-1940: The continuity of nineteenth-century ideas, attitudes and values. **3.** Welfare capitalism and social policy. The preservation of the structure of property relations and protection for free markets. **4.** Beveridgean rhetoric and the abolition of poverty: the cases of Wilson, Johnson and Whitlam. **5.** Social work as an agent of social control. **6.** Fundamentals of a radical social policy: Can resources be allocated more rationally than at present?

Students are given time for research. Assessment is by course work.

### 26.3006 Contemporary Australian Society (Half Elective) (Ralph Hall)

The structure and functioning of Australian society. Detailed topics include: the class structure of Australian society; inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income; the role of foreign investment in Australia; composition of the work-force; trade unions; welfare; the role of the mass media, education and religion and the place of Australia in world capitalism.

### 26.311 Political Conflict in Australia (Richard Lucy)

Examines political conflict within and between Australian political parties, pressure groups, trade unions and the mass media in the 1960s and 1970s. It also examines institutions (such as federalism, the electoral system, the bureaucracy and Parliament) which affect this conflict, and Australian political issues.

### 26.313 Migrants in Australia (Robyn Lim)

The history of European and non-European immigration into Australia. The formulation and results of Australia's immigration policy since 1945. The nature and composition of migrant communities; attitudes of 'native' Australians towards migrants in the education system; migrants in the work force; problems of migrant women; migrants and the political system; and migrants and the law. Some cross-cultural comparisons with Britain, Canada and the United States.

## 4. Historical and Political Studies

History and politics in both national and international contexts

### 26.4000 China: From the Manchus to Mao (Half Elective) (Roger Bell)

Examines China's response to Western imperialism in the nineteenth century; and the impact of foreign and indigenous forces on the collapse of the Manchu dynasty in 1911; the period of civil war and transformation from dynastic rule to Communist revolution, 1911-1949, the birth and nature of the Chinese Communist Party; the achievements and failures of Chiang's Kuomintang Party; the rise of Mao and his impact on China and Chinese Communism; the impact of the Japanese invasion on the Communist/Nationalist civil war; and the reasons for Mao's victory in 1949, and the original and derivative aspects of Chinese Communism.

Lectures and tutorials, with assessment based on contributions to tutorial discussions and two written papers: a short book review and an essay.

### 26.4004 China: Since the Revolution (Half Elective) (Roger Bell)

Examines the principal aspects of social, economic and political change in China since the Revolution of 1949, and surveys briefly China's relations with South-East Asia, the USA, and the USSR. Focuses such issues as ideology, leadership, economic change, developments in education, rural organization, the position and status of women, the family, the Cultural Revolution, and external relations.

Although there is no prerequisite for this elective, it is hoped that students will have completed 26.4000, *China: From the Manchus to Mao*.

Assessment is based on seminar participation and one substantial essay.

### 26.4005 World Conflict and Control (Half Elective) (Richard Lucy)

*Prerequisite: Pass in one other elective.*

International aggression, group behaviour, national images, factors influencing relations between nations (including the role of multinational corporations and spies) and the debate on the causes and prevention of war.

### 26.4006 U.S. Foreign Policy: Expansion, Containment, Intervention (Half Elective) (Roger Bell)

The nature and determinants of US foreign policy since it emerged as a major world power in the 1890s. The initial phase of 'Open Door' into East Asia, the Pacific and Central America; participation in the First and Second World Wars; the nature of 'isolationism'; 'containment' activities during the Cold War; and involvement in post-war crises, eg Chinese revolution, Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, Latin America and the Middle East. Reference is made to: popular notions about US uniqueness as an anti-imperialist, isolationist, and essentially idealistic great power; the bitter debate among historians over the nature and purpose of US policies; the economic, social and ideological determinants of US behaviour; covert military and espionage activities; the role of foreign aid and transnational corporations; and the responses to and consequences for other states of US policy.

### **26.4007 Ethnic Minorities and U.S. Society (Half Elective) (Roger Bell)**

US society comprises numerous ethnic groups intersected by several strata of socio-economic class. Examines the history of some ethnic groups in the light of theories on stratification, mobility, assimilation and pluralism. Emphasis on: relationships between ethnicity, class, status and power; change and continuity in the social position of non-European groups, especially Indians and Blacks; contrasts in the mobility and assimilation of European and non-European groups; social, political, economic and cultural dimensions of race relations; relevance of theories of conquest, domination of stratification to the history of minorities; the impact of historical forces, eg frontier, white-Indian wars, 'white supremacy', the 'melting pot' belief, slavery and segregation; whether minorities have been defined or self-defined in ethnic rather than class terms; comparisons with other societies and practices of ethnic separation.

### **26.412 Social and Political Change in the Pacific Islands (Norman Douglas)**

The controversy surrounding the origins of the Pacific Islanders, and the structure of traditional society, significant social and political themes of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries including: the impact of Western religious and economic interests, great power imperialism, self-determination and the remnants of colonialism; the social and economic effects of tourism, and the survival of traditional values.

Lectures and seminars, with assessment based on essays and seminar papers.

### **26.413 'National Character'—Australian Legend and American Dream (Joan Ritchie)**

Not available in 1980.

Is national character myth or reality? Seminar discussions on some comparisons between Australian and American development. Assessment by class work and an illustrated essay.

### **26.416 Contemporary History and Global Problems (Joan Ritchie)**

An elective on Contemporary History, extending over two sessions, developed through lectures, discussion groups and films.

Assessment includes two essays and class work. Session 1 deals with theory: what History is, the particular content of Contemporary History, how it differs from Current Affairs. Session 2 examines the world since 1945 with reference to selected global problems.

### **26.417 Japanese Studies (Tsuneo Miyaji Lawrence)**

Introductory studies of Japanese civilization and the distinctive features of contemporary Japan examined through lectures, tutorials and films with the special emphasis on the historical development of their unique language and culture. Tutorial topics are focussed on comparative studies of Australia and Japan. Assessment is based on an essay and an examination plus tutorial participation.

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## **5. Science and Technology**

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A critical look at the role of science and technology, and consideration of alternatives to western technology.

### **26.561 Science, Politics, and Society (Kathleen Boehringer)**

The role of science and technology in society, with particular reference to the dimension of power. The approaches of Bernal, Popper, Merton and Kuhn in light of the following issues: the role of science with regard to social change, including the determinants of scientific research and the institutionalization of scientific investigation; the social organization of science, including the norms and values of 'pure' and 'applied' science, the social responsibilities of science including considerations of chemical and biological warfare, ecological crises, and the development of social control techniques.

### **26.562 Problems of Underdeveloped Countries (Robert Waddell)**

The concepts of 'development', 'underdevelopment' and 'modernization', and the social, economic and political problems of 'underdeveloped' countries. Questions include: Why are poor countries poor? How can they develop without becoming more dependent? Should they encourage foreign investment? Is self-reliance possible? Is foreign aid counter-productive? Should aid be given to military or repressive regimes? Ought we to judge the internal politics of non-Western countries by Western criteria?

### **26.563 Alternative Technology and Development (Ronnie Harding/Robert Waddell)**

*Prerequisite: 26.200 or 26.562 or by lecturer's approval.*

The nature of the environmental, economic and political crises toward which the world is said to be heading. The role played by current Western technology in this process. Should a technology be adopted which would be more appropriate not only to our own 'advanced' society but also to the 'underdeveloped' countries? The theory, practice and political implications of alternative technologies based on sound ecological principles and a rational and equitable use of resources.

### **26.564 Technology and Society Since 1750 (Nessy Allen)**

The development of technology in the last two hundred years has probably been the most important factor determining the economic and social circumstances of contemporary Western society. Yet the social role of technology and the technologist in our community is often not sufficiently appreciated. An adequate understanding of modern society and its problems requires some knowledge of the interrelations between technology and society and the profound consequences that technological innovation can have. The elective deals with these issues in historical perspective and discusses the chief developments in technology from the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century to the present day in their social and economic context.

## 26.566 Cosmology (Advanced) (Simon Prokhovnik)

*Prerequisite:* 26.560.

The approach and ideas introduced in the first elective are further developed. Recent developments in astrophysical observations and their impact on cosmological theories. The mathematical exposition of cosmological theories, and the relation of mathematical models to the physical world and our observations of it. A cosmological model based on the assumption of a uniformly expanding universe together with its implications for relativity and gravitation.

Students should possess a facility in first and (preferably) second year mathematics, but the emphasis is on the significance of mathematical concepts rather than on mathematical manipulation.

## 26.568 History of Medicine (Randall Albury)

General history of medicine from Greek antiquity to the twentieth century, with emphasis on the interaction of ideas between medical and non-medical areas of general culture, including philosophy, religion, science and social development. *Session 1:* concentrates on the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. *Session 2:* selected topics relating to twentieth century medicine are covered.

Students from all faculties are eligible, the only constraint being a bar on monopoly by medical students. Medical students are welcome to apply. No prior technical knowledge of medical matters is necessary.

## 26.569 Philosophy of Technology (Graham Pont)

*Session 1:* The development of western technology since prehistoric times; the philosophy of technical knowledge and activities since Plato; and the general character of technology and its relations with other major human enterprises, such as magic, art, religion, philosophy, science, craft, industry, commerce. The accompanying tutorials are devoted to organised discussion of the literature, taken in historical order, with representative documents from the ancient Greeks to the middle of the twentieth century.

*Session 2:* Central issues in the current literature of the Philosophy of Technology. Flexibly planned to enable participation of visiting experts with special interests in the field, and co-operation from members of staff in technological departments of the University. Issues include: differing conceptions and definitions of 'technology'; the relations of technology to art, craft and science; moral, political, aesthetic and religious critiques of western technology; technological assessment in scientific and technical policy-making; the classification of the technological disciplines and their role in education, curriculum theory, etc.; the methodological and institutional ethics of modern technology, futurology and forward-planning; eschatologies, optimistic and pessimistic; the population explosion; participation and democratic control of technology.

## 6. Economics

An introductory study of economics with provision for further study of some selected economic problems.

### 26.6001 Australian Macro-Economic Problems and Policies (Half Elective) (Ian Iredale)

*Prerequisite:* 26.610.

Not available in 1980.

The economic problems that presently confront the Australian economy and with the various types of economic policies that may be brought to

bear upon the problems. Inflation and unemployment, federal-state financial relations, the Australian balance of payments, monetary policy, fiscal policy, exchange rate policy, prices and incomes policy and wage and tax indexation are among the issues to be discussed.

The elective is run on a seminar basis and assessment is by way of class participation and written reports. There is no set text and students are given assigned reading as the elective progresses.

### 26.6002 Government, Business, Labour and Consumer Economic Relations (Half Elective) (Ian Iredale)

*Prerequisite:* 26.610.

The wide range of micro-economic policy initiatives undertaken or proposed by the Australian government. The initiatives include trade practices and prices justification legislation, national superannuation and compensation proposals and consumerism. These policies encompass a number of objectives and exert an impact upon all sectors of the economy. Together they form a complex micro-economic policy that will evolve throughout the 1970's and beyond.

The elective is run on a seminar basis and assessment will be by way of class participation and written reports. There is no set text and students are assigned reading as the elective progresses.

### 26.6003 The Economics of Natural Resources (Half Elective) (Peter Lomas)

*Prerequisite:* 26.610.

Not available to Mining Engineering students.

Application of the tools of analysis developed in the first elective to the problems involved in the production, processing and marketing of natural resources and is of value to all students contemplating entry into any industry concerned with the economics of natural resources and to those seeking a general knowledge of an increasingly important area of Australia's economy.

### 26.6004 Economics and the Firm (Half Elective) (Peter Lomas)

*Prerequisite:* 26.610.

The role of the firm in economic theory and literature. The firm, in classical economics, as a profit-maximizer, as a cost-coverer, as a sales maximizer, as a growth rate maximizer, the firm and potential competition, the firm and the stock market.

### 26.610 Economics (Peter Lomas)

Aims to acquaint students with elementary techniques of economic analysis sufficient to understand the major influences affecting the overall economic performance of the country and the particular industries in which students may be employed.

*Session 1:* 'Macro-economics', ie the study of general economic forces affecting the economy as a whole. The determinants of the level of national income, the volume of employment and causes and consequences of variations in the money supply.

*Session 2:* 'Micro-economic', ie the economics of the parts of the economy such as the firm and the industry; the determination of prices in different types of markets, the economic aspects of individual behaviour, and factors affecting wage rates. The economics of international trade and payments. Where appropriate, references are made to the Australian economy.

**26.613 Economics Thought: Adam Smith to the Present Day (Jack Brown)**

*Prerequisite:* 26.610.

The development of economic thought from Adam Smith to the present day. Emphasis is on: the main personalities; the social and economic climate of their times; and their influence on the development of modern economic theory and policy. Topics are: prelude to Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*: scholastic origin to mercantilism; Adam Smith and the system of economic freedom; Ricardo, Malthus and Mill, Karl Marx, classical deviate?; the marginalists, Jevons, Menger. From political economy to economics: neo-classical economics, Alfred Marshall, John Maynard Keynes, capitalism repaired, the iconoclasts: Veblen, Galbraith; neo-classical economics revived. The Chicago School, Knight, Simon, Friedman.

**26.615 Economics (Ian Iredale)**

A compressed version of 26.610 Economics, offered in one session.

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## 7. Literature and Drama

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Topics in literature and drama: some emphasis on contemporary social problems eg minority groups, violence.

**26.7001 The Modern Novel (Half Elective) (Robert Burns)**

A reading and discussion subject that attempts to trace something of the tendencies and the general characteristics of novel writing in the twentieth century, through consideration of a variety of works by English, American, Australian and European writers.

**26.7002 Australian Fiction Since 1970 (Half Elective) (Robert Burns)**

Australian novelists and short-story writers, during the present decade, have shown a growing awareness of the times, more than just the place in which we live. They are actively 'in touch' with what their contemporaries in other countries are about. The gain in sophistication is clear. Yet the desire remains to take a standpoint which is clearly Australian. A study of how certain writers reconcile the two pressures.

**26.7003 Literature of the Absurd (Half Elective) (Jan Bruck)**

A comparative analysis of representative texts by major writers of absurdist literature, particularly Camus, Kafka, Beckett and Ionesco. Apart from placing them in the respective historical (philosophical, social and political) context, the aim is to gain a fresh understanding of their writings by relating them to the practices and problems of our everyday life.

**26.712 World Literature and Contemporary Questions (Robert Burns)**

*Prerequisite:* Credit in 26.7000 or 26.7001.

A discussion program for students who want to conduct independent research into any aspect of literature written, approximately, in the years since the First World War. It should hold particular interest for those students who wish 1. to relate their reading of modern literature to other fields such as philosophy, contemporary political and social issues, aspects of the counter culture, or 2. to write at length on the literatures of the new nations or of minority groups such as the American blacks.

A reading list of common interest is devised in the course of the seminars. Examination is by short thesis.

**26.713 Creative Writing—Shorter Forms (Robert Burns/Kerry Higgs)**

A practical subject for students who wish to improve their skill in writing of an imaginative sort. They are expected to submit creative work regularly for group discussion. Reference is made during discussion to works of fiction by established writers which students may find helpful and instructive.

**26.714 Creative Writing (Advanced) (Robert Burns)**

*Prerequisite:* Credit in 26.713.

A workshop program for students who have some demonstrated skill in the writing of fiction, and clear aims. Discussion centres upon both work in progress and extracts, relevant to this, from the work of established writers.

**26.715 Literature of Oppression (Kerry Higgs)**

Literature, as opposed to sociological analysis, gives imaginative insight into the *state of being*: a black, a prisoner, a woman, a homosexual. The course entails exploration of racial and sexual oppression through literature: the impact of social roles, myths, stereotypes on the individual. The dominant theme is the parallels and interrelationships between racism and sexism, raising the issues of dominant/submissive roles, denial of identity, objectification of the 'other', the internalization of oppression, the sexual mystique of blacks: fear of sex related to fear of race.

Conducted through weekly seminars. *Session 1*: racial oppression and *Session 2*: sexual oppression and interrelating themes. Alternative assessment will be available, either oral papers plus a written assignment or an examination.

**26.720 Literature and Political Commitment (Jan Bruck)**

Reading and discussion of a variety of texts (novels, plays, shorter prose and new experimental forms) by 20th century European, American, Australian and African authors which reveal a political commitment, including Brecht's 'epic theatre', Sartre, 'socialist realism', political poetry, street theatre, prison letters and documentary reportage.

The aesthetic theory underlying these forms and assessment of the possibilities and limitations for the committed writer to influence the social and political world.

**26.721 Theory of Literature (Jan Bruck)**

An introduction to basic questions about the nature and function of fictional literature (drama, narrative, poetry and other forms) as well as aspects of its production, distribution and reception. Through a reading of major texts from Aristotle of 20th century theorists, the elective analyzes central critical concepts and evaluates the various methodologies of interpretation. No prior knowledge of literary theory is required, but an interest in fictional writing is essential.

**26.722 Popular Culture (Jan Bruck)**

A survey and analysis of contemporary forms of popular/mass culture and their historical evolution; pulp literature, fiction in film and TV, advertising, popular music, sport and other leisure activities, as experienced in the Australian context. Some major theoretical perspectives on popular culture and its relationship to mass media technologies are evaluated. Clarification of fundamental terms and concepts applied to the analysis of culture and the media (eg high/popular culture, folk/mass culture, proletarian culture, ideology, the masses, culture industry).

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**8. Philosophical Studies**


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Aspects of modern philosophy, which focus on traditional philosophical issues, as well as aspects of modern logic

**26.8000 Philosophy of Religion (Half Elective)  
(Graeme Connelly)**

The philosophy of religion consists of the attempt to answer certain questions. Topics: Can it be proved that God exists or proved that he does not? Are 'God is benevolent' and 'There is evil' incompatible in the sense that anyone who holds that both statements are true, contradicts himself? Can we directly experience God or must we infer his existence? Can we make sense of the notion of the survival of our own death? Are such statements as 'God loves us' meaningful, and do they also express something either true or false as opposed to being merely an expression of our own feelings? Seminars, lectures and tutorials, assessment on the basis of essays.

**26.811 Communication and the Uses of Languages  
(Phillip Staines)**

It is widely held that man's use of signs, especially the natural languages, is what most sharply distinguishes him from other animals.

The nature and function of signs and symbols both in humans and other species is studied—a field known as semiotics. The uses of signs, in particular, how signs are used in communication.

Linguistic behaviour is contrasted with other forms of purposive behaviour. Topics include: theories of language and sign acquisition; the nature of body language, paralanguage, kinesics and proxemics; the conventionality of language; the nature of meaning; the means and meaning of expression; alternative systems of communication; the necessary skills and abilities of sign users.

**26.814 Applied Logic (Phillip Staines)**

*Prerequisite:* 26.8000, 26.8001, 26.811, 26.816 or 26.817.

Not available in 1980

A further study of the processes of reasoning in their natural contexts: argument discussion, dialogue and debate. An historical review of theories of reasoning and systems of debate.

**26.815 Philosophy of Music (Graham Pont)**

*Prerequisite:* Any full elective, or equivalent, from *Philosophical Studies, Fine Arts or Music*.

What Western philosophers have thought about music: its origin, nature, function, purpose, meaning and value. Concentrates on philosophies of classical Greece, the Renaissance and the Enlightenment.

**26.816 Rationality and Critical Thought  
(Phillip Staines)**

The nature of reason; in particular, its scope, place, practice and worth. Aims to develop both an understanding of reason and a competence in its evaluation. Reflecting the pervasiveness of reason, introduction and utilization of results from such disciplines as logic, statistics, methodology, decision theory, the theory of language, psychology and the general theory of knowledge. Rational conduct and rational belief, what it is rational to do and what it is rational to believe.

Topics: **1. Rational conduct:** the relation between reason and emotion; the rationality of goals, ends, wants, plans of life, etc; limitations of the rationality of decisions. **2. Rational belief:** the relation between argument and belief; the nature of critical enquiry; fallacies; rhetoric, propaganda and brain-washing; the relation between rational belief and faith; the relation between language and thought; scepticism.

**26.817 Philosophy of Science (Phillip Staines)**

Not available in 1980.

General problems such as the nature of some of the common forms of argument eg analogical, deductive, hypothetical, inductive, intuitive, employed in science, and questions of what is meant by 'scientific knowledge', how it is arrived at, on what grounds it is held, and how it changes. The way science explains empirical 'facts' with the aid of models and analogies and 'laws' of nature, to the kind of understanding its explanations can give us and the confidence with which we may believe its predictions; and to the tools and ideas of science: the structure and nature of its theories, the status of its principles and concepts, and the dynamics of its development and change.

**26.820 Philosophy, Politics and Society  
(Graeme Connelly)**

The ideas of some of the philosophers who have made major contributions to the understanding of 'Man and Society'. Although the elective is primarily a history of ideas, nevertheless an attempt is made to relate the theories of the various thinkers to the social background against which their works were written. The major figures to be dealt with include Plato, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Marx and Mill.

## 9. Fine Arts, Music and Film

A wide choice of topics within the lively arts, ranging from the cultural significance of art and music through the ages to the modern study of film as an art form.

### 26.9000 Art and Ideology (Half Elective) (Catherine Burke)

*Prerequisite:* 26.912

The relationship between art, politics and ideology especially in the period around World War I. Art generated by political activity, protest and propaganda art, sexual politics and art, art that is illustrative of political events, and art that may not intentionally be of a socio-political nature but that may nevertheless be viewed in such a context. Weekly seminars.

### 26.9001 Research into Australian Art (Half Elective) (Catherine Burke)

*Prerequisite:* 26.912

An inquiry into selected aspects of Australian art, not offering a general historical survey of its development. 1. The Study of a few styles selected by the class, viewed in the context of social and national development, in a wider framework: provincial manifestations of the parent styles. Weekly two-hour seminars, students present a short class paper and participate in class discussion. 2. Group and/or individual research projects on either an art work or an artist. Students are given time for research and individual tuition with their tutor.

### 26.9002 Voice and Instrument in the Culture of the Renaissance (Half Elective) (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)

The place of vocal and instrumental music in the life of the period generally identified as the Renaissance (ie the 15th century and most of the 16th century in Italy and Central and Western Europe). Topics: the changing relationship of words and their musical setting characteristic of this period; the social as well as musical role of instruments such as the lute, viola da gamba, guitar etc; the preferences of the period in instrumental ensemble and sonority; the types and social implications of solo vocal and vocal ensemble music; the place of music in Renaissance ceremony and festivity; the social and aesthetic ideals expressed concerning music in this period; the interaction of music with visual art and architecture. Use of recorded and live performances of appropriate music and with actual instruments, as well as with paintings and photographs of them, with Renaissance visual art and architecture as complementary illustrative material.

### 26.9003 Approaches to Actuality: The Non-Fiction Film (Half Elective) (Norman Douglas)

Because of its uncommercial nature, the non-fiction film tends to suffer neglect both in the cinema business and in literature on the cinema. However, a persistent tradition in cinema has been concerned with the actuality film in its different manifestations—as information, documentary, propaganda, etc. Considers the development of non-fiction film from an historical viewpoint, and examines themes and theories associated with the concept of actuality films and, in particular, with the notion of documentary.

### 26.9004 Directors' Cinema (Half Elective) (Norman Douglas)

An approach to film study through the examination of works by certain outstanding directors. Recent critical writing on the cinema has often stressed the significance of the director as 'author' of his film, regardless of the variety of other skills and talents involved. The elective, therefore, concentrates on the work of two or three directors in an attempt to assess the validity and consistency of the so-called 'auteur' approach.

### 26.910 Music and Human Behaviour (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)

The role of music in magic, ritual and religion; the social and economic basis of jazz and the recent history of pop and rock; the rise of the concert industry; the character of early-music-making in two transplanted cultures (the United States and Australia); the problem of noise and the presence of piped and other background music; the political use of music in revolutionary societies; the place of music in the tribal society of the Australian aboriginal; and the newer genres of performance based on a concept of music as behaviour.

### 26.911 Music in Drama (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)

Music's function in the drama of ancient Greece and medieval western Europe; in Elizabethan and Jacobean theatre; in film and television; and in the traditional drama of Indonesia and Japan. The musical-dramatic procedures of early opera; the basic tactics of modern music theatre and the modern American musical. Students are given the opportunity to learn some of the techniques associated with the recording of music, including electronic music, for specific dramatic purposes.

### 26.912 Contemporary Art (Catherine Burke)

Aspects of twentieth century painting, sculpture and some of the more recent trends such as conceptual art. Critical insights into the origins and meanings of contemporary styles and their relevance to the societies from which they emerged. The impact of social and political phenomena, of science and technology of literature and of previous art styles. To assist students in an understanding and appreciation of the visual arts, includes visits to relevant local collections such as the Power Gallery collection, the Art Gallery of NSW and to important temporary exhibitions. Illustration by the use of slides and, where possible, films.

### 26.914 History of Architecture (Richard Apperly)

The role of the architect and the nature of architecture as an art, a science and a practical profession. The origins of architectural form in ancient civilizations and the development of these forms in the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

The effects of the Industrial Revolution and its aftermath and the growth of modern architecture. The development of an Australian idiom in architecture and building.

Discussion based only on the most important or most typical examples of each historical phase, and then primarily from the point of view of what they reveal of the social, economic and physical conditions which produced them.



**26.917 An Introduction to Cinema (Norman Douglas)**

The cinema is perhaps the most popular form of mass entertainment of this century. It is also a complex and sophisticated art form in which many creative directors and writers have explored styles and themes in a manner peculiar to their chosen medium. Despite its separate national origins, movie-making is a truly international creative industry in which directors such as Godard, Bunuel and Antonioni explore dimensions of the same language to communicate with a world-wide audience.

The historical and technical foundations of cinema studied with relevant examples from historically important movies. Detailed study of a series of major films. Emphasis is given to seminar discussions centred around various critical approaches to the chosen works.

**26.918 The Composer as Hero Figure (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)**

The emergence of the composer in western Europe from anonymity as a result of the development of notation and changes in the organization of society; some of the stages (the invention of the idea of up-to-dateness in music, the use of art for dynastic aggrandizement, the development of music printing, the economic factor of a paying public, the Romantic notion of the artist as prophet) by which he achieved a position of ascendancy in the world of music. The work of Richard Wagner is taken as an extreme example of the ability of the composer to create his world and public. The worship of the musical score as sacred object, characteristic of our culture in the first half of this century, is contrasted with the recent tendency of composers to abdicate from their own pre-eminence and to encourage the creative contributions of performers.

**26.919 Food in History (Graham Pont)**

An historical review of western food and eating habits from the earliest times to the present day: pre-history and archaeology; the neolithic revolution; the civilizations of antiquity; the middle ages; the renaissance; court cookery and *haute cuisine* since the 16th century; the industrial revolution; and Australian food from colonial times onwards. Special attention to influences which have formed the modern Australian diet. Assessment is by a midyear essay and a final examination.

**26.920 Photography: Forms and Images (Catherine Burke)**

Historical, theoretical and critical issues of photography. Although the photographer has a tool that records life 'as it really is', the photographic repertoire of the last 140 years indicates that photographers, like other artists, can be influenced by received images. Influence on photographers of the images and content of other visual artists and vice versa. Arguments for and against photography as Art (with a capital A) and the implications of photography's reproducibility for such a classification.

Photography and philosophic models of truth ('the camera never lies'); pictorialism vs purism; effects of dealers, art institutions; photographic journals; social and political implications of such a broadly based hobby.

Themes examined, using historical perspectives and theoretical models, include: landscapes, figures, portraits; photo-journalism; snapshots; documentary photography; ethnographic photo-

graphy; commercial photography; photomontage and other forms of composite imagery; the fine art tradition; the Australian experience.

Critical theories by people such as Szarkowski, Colemann, Uelsmann, Sekula, Berger, Benjamin, Kozloff will be studied.

## Graduate Study

Note: It is not possible to offer each subject every year. Those interested should contact the Department to ascertain which are offered.

**26.005G Theory and Method in the Humanities and Social Sciences**

A study of some major theoretical and methodological issues which arise throughout the humanities and social sciences. These include functionalist and structuralist approaches to theory, empiricism and positivism in the social sciences, the main schools of historiography, approaches to the interpretation of literature. Attention is given to some controversial issues in the philosophy of the social sciences. The aim of the course is to adequately equip students to undertake interdisciplinary study.

**26.009G Project**

All students enrolling in the course, Master of General Studies degree by course work, must also enrol in this subject. The project is to be submitted in the second year of the course.

**26.100G The Mass Media**

Issues are: **1.** The recent growth of the electronic media, technical limitations and possible directions of future development (eg availability of 'cheap' localised audio-visual media). **2.** The media as a social system, monopoly control and media ideologies; the dissemination of program content, American media control in the 'third world', media 'languages' and 'codes'. **3.** The effects of the media's presentation of violence, aggression and sexuality on the audience's behaviour and attitudes. **4.** Social consensus through 'labelling', stereotypes and images of social groups and roles in the media. The definition of 'deviance' in the media. **5.** The formation of attitudes and theories of attitude change, the role of media in advertising, propaganda; the limits of these types of influence. It is hoped that students will be drawn from within the technological and cultural areas of the professional media workforce and from among other graduates in the technological disciplines as well as the social sciences.

(Relative emphasis would depend on the background of course participants)

### 26.401G American Studies

Structure, change and conflict in modern United States society, employing a variety of historical, sociological and cultural perspectives and methodologies. Readings and seminars focus on three related areas **1.** Social History: Change and continuity in modern United States society. The contrasting interpretations and issues raised by various generations or 'schools' of American historians: the Progressive School; the Consensus Historians; the Revisionists; the New Left. **2.** Political Sociology: Social Conflict and Violence: It is often asserted that America has a tradition of violence. This 'culture of violence' from three perspectives. The historical role of violence in precipitating social change. The relationship between American notions of revolution and the functions of the democratic state. The nature of freedom and the role of dissent. **3.** Culture and Society: Aspects of American culture and society, dream and delusion in the American novel; themes in American cinema, art, drama and music.

### 26.800G Philosophy of Music

*The Philosophy of Music from the Ancient Greeks to the Enlightenment.* Particular reference to the doctrines of Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and Aristoxenus: concepts of *harmony*, *ethos*, *mimesis* and *catharsis*; the transmission of classical Greek theory by Hellenistic and Roman writers through the Middle Ages; the Italian Renaissance from Ficino; neo-Platonism and its scientific critics; the restoration of tragedy and the opera; the Enlightenment, with particular reference to the theories of Sauveur and Rameau; the beginnings of modern aesthetics and musical science.

*The Philosophy and Science of Music of the 19th and 20th Centuries.* The development of the major philosophical schools which have influenced the theory of music since Kant; the rise of musicology; and the development of the phonograph, oscillograph, and other instruments for the precise recording and analysing of sound. An overview of theoretical music as a scientific discipline as well as an evaluation of the implications of the new knowledge for the traditional philosophical issues.

### 26.810G Aesthetics and Society

An introduction to fundamental issues in aesthetic theory and methodology and understanding of the philosophical, technological, social and political factors instrumental in the development of aesthetic production and consumption and in the formation of aesthetic concepts. The increased theoretical awareness is to provide a basis for a more critical perception of literature, fine arts and music as fundamental cultural/social practices.

Topics are: **1.** Introduction to elementary *aesthetic concepts*, such as fictionality, imitation, expression, realism, symbolism, etc. and, concurrently, to the history of aesthetic theory in its relevant stages. **2.** Readings of major texts on the *methodology* of critical analysis, ranging from hermeneutics, linguistics and semiotics to sociologies of literature and art and the theory of reception. **3.** Looking at literature and the arts *in practice*, ie analysis of some major works, discussion with a modern writer/artist and composer, visit of a theatre-production and investigating the distribution and reception of aesthetic works in the general public. **4.** Moving beyond the confines of traditional aesthetics by studying the emerging *theory of mass-culture*, and pursuing such questions as the conflict between serious (high) and popular (low) culture and the impact of the new mass-media on traditional aesthetic practices.

### 26.900G Christianity: An Interdisciplinary Study

A study of basic Christian issues as they arise and are re-assessed in the work of certain philosophers, theologians, social and political theorists and of creative writers of the twentieth century.

### 26.917G Perspectives on the Cinema

Major issues in current film theory and criticism.

Film history, aesthetics and criticism considered in the light of theoretical concepts derived from a number of related disciplines: eg linguistics, semiology, psychoanalysis, sociology. The insights which are argued to result from these perspectives are compared with the more conventional historical and critical approaches to the cinema.

The specific issues discussed in seminars and the choice of films screened depend on the interests of participants.

# Staff

*Comprises Department of General Studies.*

## Chairman

Professor J. B. Thornton

## Administrative Assistant

Angela Hale, BA Syd.

## Lecturers

Philip Brian Bell, BA PhD Syd.

Roger John Bell, BA N.S.W., MA PhD Syd.

John Matthew Brown, BA MCom N.S.W.

Jan Heinrich Bruck, MA Calif., PhD Erlangen

Catherine Mary Burke, BA DipEd Syd.

Graeme Henry Patrick Connelly, BA MSc(Econ) Lond.

Richard Bernard Davis, BA Virginia, PhD Syd.

Norman Douglas, BA N'cle.(N.S.W.), PhD A.N.U.

Helen Ronnie Harding, BA Syd., BSc PhD N.S.W.

Ian David Iredale, MCom N.S.W.

Richard Edward Waring Kennedy, MA Melb.

Robyn Janet Lim, BA Qld., PhD A.N.U.

Richard John Martyn Lucy, BA Syd., PhD N.S.W.

Kenneth Graham Pont, BA Syd., PhD A.N.U.

Phillip James Staines, BA N'cle.(N.S.W.)

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## Department of General Studies

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## Professor and Head of Department of General Studies

Ralph Frederick Hall, MA PhD Syd.

## Associate Professor

David Robert Mackenzie Burns, MA DipEd Melb.

## Senior Lecturers

Peter Keeton Lomas, BCom Durh., MCom Witw.

Joan Margaret Ritchie, MA Melb., MEd Syd.

John Cromarty Tulloch, BA DipEd Camb., PhD Sus.

James Robert Erskine Waddell, MA Oxf., CertEd Birm.,  
MSc Lond., PhD P.N.G.

## Senior Tutor

Kathleen Boehringer, BA Syr.

## Tutor

Kerryn Higgs, BA Melb.





# The University of New South Wales Kensington Campus 1980

## Theatres

Biomedical Lecture Theatres E27  
 Central Lecture Block E19  
 Classroom Block (Western Grounds) H3  
 Electrical Engineering Theatre F17  
 Keith Burrows Lecture Theatre J14  
 Mathews Theatres D23  
 Old Main Theatre K14  
 Parade Theatre E3  
 Science Theatre F13  
 Sir John Clancy Auditorium C24

## Buildings

Affiliated Residential Colleges  
*New (Anglican)* L6  
*Shalom (Jewish)* N9  
*Warrane (Roman Catholic)* M7  
 Applied Science F10  
 Architecture H14  
 Arts (Morven Brown) C20  
 Banks F22  
 Barker Street Gatehouse N11  
 Basser College C18  
 Biological Sciences D26  
 Central Store B13  
 Chancellery C22  
 Chemistry  
*Dalton* F12  
*Robert Heffron* E12  
 Civil Engineering H20  
 Commerce (John Goodsell) F20  
*Dalton (Chemistry)* F12  
 Electrical Engineering G17  
 Geography and Surveying K17  
 Goldstein College D16  
 Golf House A27  
 Gymnasium B5  
 House at Pooh Corner N8  
 International House C6  
 John Goodsell (Commerce) F20  
 Kensington Colleges C17  
 Basser C18  
 Goldstein D16  
 Philip Baxter D14  
 Main Building K15

Maintenance Workshop B13  
 Mathews F23  
 Mechanical and  
 Industrial Engineering J17  
 Medicine (Administration) B27  
 Menzies Library E21  
 Metallurgy E8  
 Morven Brown (Arts) C20  
 New College (Anglican) L6  
 Newton J12  
 Parking Station H25  
 Philip Baxter College D14  
 Robert Heffron (Chemistry) E12  
 Sam Cracknell Pavilion H8  
 Shalom College (Jewish) N9  
 Sir Robert Webster  
 (Textile Technology) G14  
 Squash Courts B7  
 Swimming Pool B4  
 Unisearch House L5  
 University Regiment J2  
 University Union  
 (Roundhouse) — Stage I E6  
 University Union  
 (Blockhouse) — Stage II G6  
 University Union  
 (Squarehouse) — Stage III E4  
 Wallace Wurth School of Medicine C27  
 Warrane College (Roman Catholic) M7  
 Wool and Pastoral Sciences B8

## General

Accountancy F20  
 Admissions Office C22  
 Anatomy C27  
 Applied Geology F10  
 Applied Science (Faculty Office) F10  
 Appointments Office C22  
 Architecture  
 (including Faculty Office) H14  
 Arts (Faculty Office) C20  
 Australian Graduate  
 School of Management F23  
 Biochemistry D26  
 Biological Sciences (Faculty Office) D26

Biological Technology D26  
 Biomedical Library F23  
 Bookshop G17  
 Botany D26  
 Building H14  
 Cashier's Office C22  
 Centre for Medical Education  
 Research and Development C27  
 Chaplains E15a  
 Chemical Engineering F10  
 Chemical Technology F10  
 Chemistry E12  
 Child Care Centre N8  
 Civil Engineering H20  
 Closed Circuit Television Centre F20  
 Commerce (Faculty Office) F20  
 Committee in Postgraduate Medical  
 Education B27  
 Community Medicine D26  
 Computing Services Unit E21  
 Drama D9  
 Economics F20  
 Education G2  
 Electrical Engineering G17  
 Engineering (Faculty Office) K17  
 English C20  
 Examinations and Student Records C22  
 Fees Office C22  
 Food Technology F10  
 French C20  
 General Studies C20  
 Geography K17  
 German C20  
 Graduate School of the Built  
 Environment H14  
 Health Administration C22  
 History C20  
 History and Philosophy of Science C20  
 Industrial Arts C1  
 Industrial Engineering J17  
 Institute of Languages G14  
 Institute of Rural Technology B6  
 Kindergarten (House at Pooh Corner/  
 Child Care Centre) N8  
 Landscape Architecture H14  
 Law (Faculty Office) E21  
 Law Library E21  
 Librarianship B10  
 Library E21  
 Lost Property F20  
 Marketing F20  
 Mathematics F23  
 Mechanical Engineering J17  
 Medicine (Faculty Office) B27  
 Metallurgy E8  
 Microbiology D26  
 Mining Engineering K15  
 Music B11  
 National Institute of Dramatic Art C15  
 Nuclear Engineering G17  
 Optometry J12  
 Organizational Behaviour F20  
 Pathology C27  
 Patrol and Cleaning Services F20  
 Philosophy C20  
 Physics K15  
 Physical Education and  
 Recreation Centre (PERC) B5  
 Physiology and Pharmacology C27  
 Political Science C20  
 Postgraduate Extension Studies (Closed  
 Circuit Television) F20  
 Postgraduate Extension Studies (Radio  
 Station and Administration) F23  
 Psychology F23  
 Public Affairs Unit C22  
 Regional Teacher Training Centre C27  
 Russian C20  
 Science and Mathematics Course  
 Office F23  
 Social Work E1  
 Sociology C20  
 Spanish and Latin American Studies C20  
 Student Amenities and Recreation E15c  
 Student Counselling and Research E15c  
 Student Employment C22  
 Student Health E15  
 Students' Union E4  
 Surveying K17  
 Teachers' College Liaison Office F16  
 Tertiary Education Research Centre E15d  
 Textile Technology G14  
 Town Planning K15  
 University Union (Blockhouse) G6  
 Wool and Pastoral Sciences B8  
 Zoology D26

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$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \subseteq \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A}) \times \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{B}) \\ & \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A}) \cup \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{B}) \\ & \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A}) \cap \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{B}) \subseteq \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) \end{aligned}$$

