The University of New South Wales
PO Box 1 Kensington NSW Australia 2033 Phone 6630351

General Studies
Board of Studies in General Education

1976 Faculty Handbook
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General Studies Program

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 student should acquire a fuller understanding of the nature of society and the social context of his own profession.

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.

The electives offered by the Department of General Studies are of three kinds: half electives of 21 hours duration over one session; electives of 42 hours duration over either one or two sessions and double electives of 84 hours duration over two sessions. Students may complete their general studies requirements with any combination of half-electives, electives and double electives. The electives offered are:

1. Half Electives (21 hours)
   - 26.1000 Aggression and Conflict: Psychological Perspectives
   - 26.1001 The Family
   - 26.1002 Man: Animal, Machine or Person?
   - 26.1003 Social Aspects of Human Development
   - 26.1004 Control of Human Behaviour
   - 26.1005 The Politics of Protest
   - 26.3000 Social Justice in Australian History
   - 26.3001 Migrants in Australia
   - 26.3002 Australia in South-East Asia
   - 26.3003 Religious Conflict in Australia
   - 26.4000 China: From the Manchus to Mao
   - 26.4001 Race Relations in Modern History
General Studies

26.7000 Modern Literature—The Search for Meaning
26.7001 The Modern Novel
26.8000 Philosophy of Religion
26.8001 Existentialism
26.9000 Art and Ideology
26.9001 Research into Australian Art

2. Electives (42 hours)
26.001 General Studies
26.110 Race and Prejudice
26.111 Human Communication
26.112 Psychological Assumptions in Social Practice
26.113 Film and Society
26.114 Alienation
26.115 Man and Woman
26.116 The Sociology of Mass Communication
26.117 Modern Societies and Theories of Social Change
26.118 Urban Anthropology
26.200 Man and the Environment
26.201 The Environmental Situation
26.202 Environmental Psychology
26.203 Man and Landscape in Australia
26.310 Australian History Workshop
26.311 Political Conflict In Australia
26.312 Australian Social History
26.410 The World in the Twentieth Century
26.411 Civil War to Civil Rights
26.412 Social and Political Change in the Pacific Islands
26.413 "National Character"—Australian Legend and American Dream
26.414 International Conflict and Control
26.560 Cosmology
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
26.565 Quantitative Theories in the Social Sciences
26.566 Cosmology (Advanced)
26.610 Economics
26.611 Economics (Advanced)
26.612 The Economics of Australia’s Natural Resources
26.710 The Medium and the Message
26.711 Voices in Australian Literature
26.712 World Literature and Contemporary Questions
26.713 Creative Writing (Shorter Form)
26.714 Creative Writing (Longer Works)
26.715 The Literature of Oppression
26.716 An Introduction to Modern Drama
26.717 Shorter Literary Forms
26.718 The Literature of Fantasy
26.719 The Experience of Theatre
26.720 The Forms of Drama
26.810 Utopia
26.811 Communication and the Uses of Language
26.812 An Introduction to Formal Logic and the Philosophy of Mathematics
26.813 Philosophy of Psychology
26.814 Applied Logic
26.815 Philosophy of Music
26.816 Rationality and Critical Thought
26.817 Philosophy of Science
26.818 Philosophy of Science (Advanced)
26.910 Music and Human Behaviour
26.911 Music in Drama
26.912 Contemporary Art
26.914 History of Architecture
26.915 The Arts and Crafts
26.916 The Arts and Crafts (Advanced)
26.917 An Introduction to Cinema
26.918 Music (Advanced)
26.919 Voice and Instrument in the Culture of the Renaissance

3. Double Elective (84 hours)

26.415 Japanese Studies
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.

Selection of electives in the General Studies program is governed strictly by Faculty requirements. Before selecting a particular elective, students should ascertain that their choice is in accordance with Faculty requirements. Most faculty handbooks specify the points at which General Studies electives should be taken. The detailed requirements are summarized as follows:

1. **Four-year courses** in the Faculties of Engineering, Applied Science, the Honours degree in the Science course, the Pure and Applied Chemistry and Optometry courses in the Faculty of Science and the degree course in Landscape Architecture.

The normal requirement is 168 hours General Studies of which 42 hours are taken in second year, 84 hours in third year and 42 hours in fourth year. Exceptions to this pattern are:

A Chemical Engineering students take two General Studies electives in Year 2, one in Year 3 and one in Year 4.

B Food Technology and Mining Engineering students take one General Studies elective in each of Years 2 and 3 and two electives in Year 4.

C Civil Engineering students are required to include at least four General Studies electives in the total of ten electives required for their degree. At least two of the General Studies electives must be completed by the end of Year 3.

D Civil Engineering students may substitute the Sociology IIIA (53.113) option "Science, Technology and Society" for an elective provided prerequisites are met.

E Electrical Engineering students may replace one or two General Studies electives by an approved (by the Head of the Department of General Studies) subject from areas such as:

- Life Sciences
- Earth Sciences
- Accounting and Business Administration
- Law
- Economics
- Industrial Management
General Studies Requirements

2. Architecture, Building and Town Planning
A: Bachelor of Science (Architecture) students take one General Studies elective in each of Years 2 and 3;
B: Bachelor of Architecture students in Year 2 take at least one hour per week from:
Any Arts or Commerce subjects consistent with the rules for enrolment of the Faculty concerned
or
Any humanities elective consistent with the rules for enrolment of the Department of General Studies.
Bachelor of Architecture students may, in addition, choose up to five hours per week of General Studies electives in Year 3.
B: Building students take one General Studies elective in each of Years 2, 3 and 4.
C: Town Planning students take one General Studies elective in Year 1, two in Year 2 and one in Year 5.

3. Commerce (Accounting, Finance and Systems), Economics, Economic History, Econometrics, Industrial Relations, Marketing)
Commerce students may complete the General Studies program as follows or by the substitution of Arts subjects in accordance with the following rules:
A: 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 Department of General Studies or any subject for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of New South Wales.
B: Any 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.

4. Medicine
Medical students take two General Studies electives in Year 1 and one in each of Years 2 and 3.

5. Professional Studies
Industrial Arts students take one General Studies elective in Year 3.
Social Work students take one General Studies elective in each of Years 2, 3 and 4.

6. Science
Science course Pass degree students take one General Studies elective in Year 2 and two General Studies electives in Year 3.
The Psychology course has no compulsory General Studies electives. Students may, with the approval of the Head of the School of Psychology, substitute two General Studies electives for an Arts subject.

Part-time Courses

1. Bachelor of Science (Technology) and Bachelor of Science (Engineering)
Students take three General Studies electives. There is no set pattern common to all courses as each school places the electives on Stages 3 to 6 according to its own timetabling arrangements. Students should consult their faculty handbook for details.

2. Architecture and Building
Architecture or Building degree students follow the same total program as the full-time students.
A: Architecture students take one General Studies elective in Stage 2A and one in Stage 3B.
B: Building students take one General Studies elective in Stage 4, one in Stage 5 and one in Year 4.

3. Commerce
The same provisions apply as for full-time degree students.

4. Bachelor of Science (Pure and Applied Chemistry, Psychology, Science):
A: Pure and Applied Chemistry students take one General Studies elective in each of Stages 4, 5 and 6.
B: Science and Science (Psychology) students follow the same provisions that apply for the full-time degree students.
In addition, Honours students in these courses take a further General Studies elective in their Year 7.
5. Surveying
Surveying students take one General Studies elective in Stage 4, one in Stage 5 and two General Studies electives in Stage 6.

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.

2. Courses in the Faculty of Commerce
Commerce students may substitute Arts subjects in accordance with the following rules:
A 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 Department of General Studies or any subject for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of New South Wales.
B 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.

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 Faculty of Arts.

1. Students who have completed 12.001 Psychology 1 may not count among their General Studies electives:
   26.1000 Aggression and Conflict: Psychological Perspectives
   26.1001 The Family
   26.1002 Man: Animal, Machine or Person?
   26.1003 Social Aspects of Human Development
   26.1004 Control of Human Behaviour

2. Students who have completed 54.501 Political Science I may not count among their General Studies electives 26.311 Political Conflict in Australia.


4. Students who have completed 51.511 History IB or 51.521 History IC may not count among their General Studies electives 26.410 The World in the Twentieth Century.

5. Students who have completed 52.101 Introductory Philosophy A or 52.102 Introductory Philosophy B may not count among their General Studies electives 26.8000 Philosophy of Religion.

6. Students who have completed 50.511 English IA or 50.521 English IB may not count among their General Studies electives:
   26.7000 Modern Literature—The Search for Meaning
   26.7001 The Modern Novel
   26.710 The Medium and the Message

7. Students who have completed 15.001 Economics IA may not count among their General Studies electives:
   26.810 Economics
   26.811 Economics (Advanced)

8. Students who have completed 57.101 World Drama I or 57.102 World Drama II, may not count among their General Studies electives:
   26.716 An Introduction to Modern Drama
   26.720 The Forms of Drama
Subject Descriptions and Textbooks

Identification of Subjects by Numbers

The number which identifies subjects taught by the Department of General Studies is 26. For further information consult this section in the Faculty Handbook and/or the Calendar.

The electives offered by the Department of General Studies have been categorized under ten different 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

0. Student Oriented Elective
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 the 31st 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.

1. Individual and Society

The electives included under this category deal with various aspects of human needs and motivations, the relationship of the person to society and the nature of society.

26.1000 Aggression and Conflict—Psychological Perspectives (Half Elective) (Philip Bell)

Not available to students who have completed 26.1214 Love and Aggression or 26.1215 Social Aspects of Human Development.

This one-session elective studies various approaches to psychological conflict and aggressive behaviour. The ethological concept of "instinct" and its predecessors in Freudian theory in the light of research into human aggression and violence. The influences of social stimuli such as those provided via the mass media. Freudian "defence mechanisms" in relation to motivational conflict within the individual and to social attitudes such as racism and sexism.

Assessment is based on seminar papers and essays. There is no formal examination.

Textbooks
Mahl G. F. Psychological Conflict and Defense Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich
Maple T. & Matheson D. eds Aggression Hostility and Violence: Nature or Nurture? Holt, Rinehart & Winston

26.1001 The Family (Half Elective) (Philip Bell)

Not available to students who have completed 26.1214 Love and Aggression or 26.1215 Social Aspects of Human Development.

Explores the psychological influences of the nuclear family on individual development through the writings of theorists such as Freud, Bowlby and Laing. The hypothesis that the first five to six years of life are critical in the formation of personality. Arguments implicating family dynamics in the formation of "madness".

Assessment is by essay and open-book tutorial test (essay-type questions).

Textbook
Kagan J. Personality Development Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich
26.1002
Man: Animal, Machine or Person? (Half Elective) (John Masters)
The differences between approaches used to explain and predict human behaviour and experience.

Many theorists and researchers treat man as just another species in the animal kingdom and tend to emphasize biological, genetic and instinctive factors. Others treat man as a complex computing device adapting to constantly changing environments. Still others stress the importance of the individual subjective experience as the prime interest of psychology. This elective attempts to classify the important discoveries and theories of psychology and both integrate and evaluate these diverse views on the nature of man.

Textbook
McMahon F. ed Psychology: Perspectives on the Hybrid Science Prentice-Hall

26.1003
Social Aspects of Human Development (Half Elective) (John Masters)
Examines the current psychological theories of development in childhood and adolescence from the point of view of cross-cultural studies of child-rearing practices and personality development.

The principal cultural factors in development of intellectual skills, personality and attitudes in terms of how they interact with the more biological aspects of development.

Textbook
Pallant D. J. Child Development Macmillan

26.1004
Control of Human Behaviour (Half Elective) (Philip Bell)
Examines the emerging technology of behaviour based on conditioning principles with particular mention of the work of B. F. Skinner.

Topics: the behaviourist approach to predicting human behaviour; operant conditioning; reinforcement contingencies; applications of techniques of control; behaviour therapy, aversion therapy, token economies.

Textbooks
Meyer V. & Chesser E. Behaviour Therapy in Clinical Psychiatry Penguin
Wenrich W. W. A Primer of Behavior Modification Brooks/Cole

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 strifes in Northern Ireland and race riots.

26.110
Race and Prejudice (Philip Bell)
Considers the biological concept of race and its psychological implications.

Arguments purporting to demonstrate innate racial differences in intelligence, Psychological studies of aboriginal Australians and the literature from the U.S.A concerning hypothesized negro-white differences.

Textbooks
Eysenck H. J. Race, Intelligence and Education Pitman
McConnachie K. R. Realities of Race ANZ Book Co

26.111
Human Communication (Angela Hale)
Prerequisites: A pass in 26.1213, 26.531 or in any two of the following: 26.1211, 26.1212, 26.1214, 26.1215.

Considers the psychological aspects of interpersonal communication. Session 1: the psychological effects of the mass media, depersonalized communication and non-verbal communication including ESP and hypnosis. Session 2: psychological "maladjustment" in terms of communication, especially communication within families. "Role-playing", interpersonal "games" and suggestibility. Family dynamics and their possible role in the development of "madness", especially through the writings of R. D. Laing. Various approaches to understanding psychological distress and therapy: Non-directive (Rogers), Phenomenological (Laing) and Behaviouristic.

Textbooks
Boyers R. & Orrill R. eds Laing and Anti-Psychiatry Penguin
Laing R. D. & Esterson A. Sanity, Madness and the Family Penguin
Rogers C. Encounter Groups Penguin

26.112
Psychological Assumptions in Social Practice (John Masters)

Offers an opportunity for students to participate in some exploratory research and analysis. The objectives are to make explicit the psychological assumptions which underlie the activity of some important social agencies and then compare these with the theories and evidence provided by professional psychologists. For example, jurists and practitioners of law make assumptions about moral development, capacity for restraint and judgment in individuals which may or may not be adequately substantiated by the available evidence on the causes of human behaviour.

The elective develops around accounts given by people who are actively engaged in those activities which necessarily make psychological assumptions, such as jurisprudence, psychiatry, advertising, social welfare, politics, economic planning, urban planning, journalism and education. The only formal lecture material will be a review of the scientific status of the psychological assumptions implicit or explicit in the accounts given by practitioners.

No texts are set for this course. Specific reading is indicated as issues are raised.

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. Among questions asked are: How does the family function and why has it been called "the source of all our discontent"? What is the relationship between education and class? What is the significance of industrial sabotage, student rebellion, drug-taking, etc.; and what is the role of the police and psychiatrists in defining such "deviance"?

Why are doctors evaluated and rewarded more highly than skilled workers? Is there a power elite? What is the function of the police and psychiatrists in defining such "deviance"?

What Is the state of the media in the contemporary societies, utilizing a variety of sociological perspectives. Students wishing to take this elective should contact Dr Tulloch personally well before the start of the 1976 academic year.

Questions asked include: What is the relationship between the mass media and modernization? How far can it be said that the "mass" nature of the media enables political or any other kind of indoctrination of the "mass" public? Who watches TV, why, and what effect does the diet of sex and violence have on people? Do people use the media, or are they used by the media? Does mass communication function to keep a pluralist society integrated? Do people watch TV drama to confirm their values concerning sex, politics, and work? Who owns the media and with what implications?

Can one expect "objectivity" from the media in reporting students protest demonstrations or strikes? How does "The News" reflect priorities of what is shown and what is not shown on television? Why do Africans, Asians and everyone else have much the same programme material to watch, from I Love Lucy to Bonanza? What role is played by the media in the Third World? What is the state of the media in Australia?

Teaching is on a seminar basis and students are asked to choose from a wide range of topics. Examination is by assignment.

Textbooks
- Halloran J. The Effects of Television Penguin
- McQuail D. ed Sociology of Mass Communications Penguin

26.114 Alienation (Ralph Hall)
The term "alienation" has acquired numerous meanings as a result of its widespread use in analyses of contemporary society. This elective is devoted to a consideration of the different usages of the term beginning with the Marxist theory and its modifications, extensions and distortions by Fromm, Marcuse, Seeman and others. The implications of these various views are considered.

The Marxist theory of alienation is used as a framework for the remainder of the course which entails a consideration of the manifestations of alienation in contemporary society. Includes: alienation from self and others; questions such as "is the so-called 'mentally ill' person alienated from himself?"; "is the family an alienating force in society?"; "do encounters between different people overcome alienation from self and others?"; the relationship of phenomena of conformity, apathy, prejudice and aggression to alienation from others.

The elective considers attempts to overcome alienation and their relative success, alienation in socialist societies in this context, as well as protest movements, counter-cultures, communes and utopian societies.

Textbook
- Israel J. Alienation from Marx to Modern Sociology Allyn & Bacon

26.115 Man and Woman (Ralph Hall)
A multi-disciplinary course on the nature and interrelationships of men and women. Includes: the history of sexual customs in the West from classical times to the present; the psychology and biology of sex differences; the comparative anthropology of sex and the family; sex roles; recent developments in the science of sexual behaviour; the status of women and the reform movements; the concepts of eroticism, pornography, and obscenity in art history and criticism, and moral judgment.

Textbooks
- Boston Women's Health Collective Our Bodies, Our Selves Simon & Schuster
- Mercer J. The Other Half Penguin
- Oakley A. Sex, Gender and Society Sun Books

26.116 The Sociology of Mass Communication (John Tulloch)
Prerequisite: 26.531.
An in-depth study of the place of the mass media in the contemporary societies, utilizing a variety of sociological perspectives.

Students wishing to take this elective should contact Dr Tulloch personally well before the start of the 1976 academic year.

Questions asked include: What is the relationship between the mass media and modernization? How far can it be said that the "mass" nature of the media enables political or any other kind of indoctrination of the "mass" public? Who watches TV, why, and what effect does the diet of sex and violence have on people? Do people use the media, or are they used by the media? Does mass communication function to keep a pluralist society integrated? Do people watch TV drama to confirm their values concerning sex, politics, and work? Who owns the media and with what implications?

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Textbooks
- Halloran J. The Effects of Television Penguin
- McQuail D. ed Sociology of Mass Communications Penguin

26.117 Modern Societies and Theories of Social Change (Joan Ritchie)
Prerequisite: 26.531.
Not available in 1976.
Some concepts of society, the nature and direction of change and causal factors of change put forward by social theorists. It also explores the historical patterns of some modern societies which seem to mirror these changes in action. The course is presented through seminar "round-table" discussion. Assessment is based on essays and seminar papers. Topics are chosen by the students from:

Textbooks
- Barracough G. An Introduction to Contemporary History Pelican
- King-Hele D. The End of the Twentieth Century Macmillan
26.118
Urban Anthropology (Julie Taylor)

Why has the anthropology of complex societies concentrated on the culture of the poor, while an anthropology of the rich is so slow in developing? This question is considered through an examination of myths, political myths and ideology, concentrating not on myths of the primitive and the poor, but on myths of other groups about them. Links with forms of racism and attitudes toward women are stressed. The connection of these negative myths with positively valued concepts and symbols in contemporary occidental society such as: science and progress; taste, culture and social mobility; love and sex. Students use primary sources such as art forms and the media to analyze collective representations of their own culture.

The elective further explores some of the mythology about the "masses" by comparing it to the growing body of knowledge concerning urban groups ranging from inhabitants of slums and housing projects to the squatters whose "invasions" are a characteristic problem of developing countries. The concept of the "culture of poverty" will be questioned in the light of data about such groups throughout the world. As well as their culture and social structure, the cultural implications of the following and their interaction with the urban environment will be treated—planned and improvised architectural forms, housing policies of construction, administration and relocation and relations with other urban sectors.

A bibliography is issued for each area of investigation.

Preliminary Reading
Geertz C. Ideology as a Cultural System In Apter D. ed Ideology and Discontent Free Press
Leach E. Introduction In Leach E. R. ed The Structural Study of Myth and Totemism ASA Monographs 5 Tavistock
Malinowski B. Myth in Primitive Psychology In Dawson W. R. ed The Frazier Lectures 1922-1932 Macmillan
Smith P. La nature des mythes Diogène 82

2. The Environment

These electives look at various aspects of the human environment. They deal critically with the ways in which society misuses its natural resources and seek to find 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. Where possible, examples given are Australian ones, and tutorials are concerned specifically with Sydney and Australian environmental matters.

Topics: 1. Human population growth: past and present population growth and future predictions, including prospects for control. The impact of population growth on environmental quality. Changes in population distribution, e.g., urbanization trends. 2. Some basic ecological principles necessary for some understanding of environmental problems, e.g., food chains, energy flow, biogeochemical cycles. Modification of ecosystems by man, e.g., man's influence on the complexity and stability of ecosystems. 3. The earth's resources: some consideration of their limits in the light of predicted population growth. The ecological consequences of various methods of resource use. 4. Pollution. 5. Conservation — competing interests in land use. Consideration of examples, such as conservation of forests, wildlife, historic buildings, etc. The role of organizations such as the National Trust, Resident Action Groups. 6. Economics and the environment. Some consideration of the role of economics in pollution control, conservation of scarce resources, etc. Economic growth and environmental quality. 7. Legal and social aspects of the control of the quality of the environment. 8. The consequences of urbanization: some consideration of the special environmental problems of cities and city growth. 9. The "environmental movement". A brief review of the "ecocrisis" literature, and that of its critics.

Textbook
Ehrlich P. R. & A. H. Population, Resources, Environment 2nd ed Freeman

26.201
The Environmental Situation (Graham Pont)

Prerequisite: Credit or better in any first elective.

An interdisciplinary course, designed as a free-ranging exploration of man's relationship to his natural and artificial environment. Aims not only to review current thought in environmental studies, but also to stimulate discussion and research on contemporary issues that cut across traditional divisions of academic and professional specialization. Special attention is paid to the philosophic study of environmental issues, the development of alternative lifestyles, and the reform of social, political, economic and educational institutions.

Takes the form of lectures, seminars and class discussions requiring a high degree of student participation. Each student prepares, under supervision, a formal dissertation presenting the results of his research during the year. Individual bibliographic assistance is provided by the Reader Education Librarian.

Textbooks
No set texts. Bibliographies are provided individually.

26.202
Environmental Psychology (Angela Hale)

Traditionally, psychology has regarded the environment as a backdrop for human behaviour. This course looks at the dynamic interchange between man and his milieu, the ways in which man modifies his environment and is in turn influenced by it. The environmental approach is multidisciplinary in character and therefore draws on the work not only of psychologists, but also of sociologists, architects, town planners, ecologists and others who are concerned with the physical environment.

After defining the area of environmental psychology, the course covers four main topics: Human spatial behaviour deals with man's relationship to the spatial characteristics of the environment, examining such concepts as territoriality, personal space, crowding and privacy. The perception of the built environment examines the human factors involved in urban design, the design of social institutions and housing for large groups of people. The natural environment deals with the perception and use of recreational and wilderness areas. Attitudes toward the environment considers the growing concern with environmental quality and the movement towards "people's action groups" and the relationship between attitudes and action.

Textbook
Ittelson W. H. et al An Introduction to Environmental Psychology Holt, Rinehart & Winston
26.203
Man and Landscape in Australia
(Ronnie Harding/Graham Pont)
Prerequisite: 26.631.
This multidisciplinary course 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 analyse 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.
Textbook
Bligh B. Cherish the Earth Ure Smith

3. Australian Studies

These electives deal with various aspects of Australian society viewed mainly from a political and historical approach.

26.3000
Social Justice in Australian History
(Half Elective) (Richard Kennedy)
Theme: the quest for social justice in the history of Australian society. The concepts of “social history” and “social justice”; the emerging demand for social justice from protests about transportation to the foundation of labour parties. In the twentieth century, three aspects are developed: social welfare, the women’s movement, and the Australian dream.
This half elective consists of one weekly lecture and one fortnightly seminar for one session. Assessment is by coursework, mainly in the form of a seminar paper and an essay.
Textbooks
Louts L. J. & Turner I. The Depression of the 1930’s Cassell
McQueen H. A New Britannia Penguin

26.3001
Migrants in Australia (Half Elective) (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; migrants in the education system; migrants in the workforce; 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.

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.

26.3003
Religious Conflict in Australia (Half Elective)
(Richard Lucy)
Conflict within and between the four major organized religious groups in Australia on issues which involve both theological and social values and beliefs. Includes: the Strong heresy controversy, the World War I conscription controversy, the Anglo heresy dispute and the debates on church union. Stress is on the foreign and/or domestic origins of these disputes, for example, the relative influence of German theology and Australian social values.
Introductory lectures: relevant aspects of theology (such as the debate between conservative, liberal and fundamentalist theology and the later debates between liberal and neo-orthodox or Barthian theology) and the sociology of religion.
Textbooks
Nicholle W. Systematic and Philosophical Theology Pelican
Wilson B. Religion in Secular Society: A Sociological Comment Pelican

26.310
Australian History Workshop (Richard Kennedy)
Prerequisite: Credit, or better, in 26.510. Students intending to enrol must consult Richard Kennedy beforehand.
An elective of seminars and oral history workshops throughout the year aimed at more advanced historical analysis. Training in the methods of oral history within the “working lives tradition”. Students select a research topic from one of the following areas in twentieth century social history: racism; the digger legend; the depression experience; social welfare; sexism; social class; cultural history.
Assessment is by coursework, mainly in the form of a number of work-in-progress seminars, a research essay, and at least two recordings of high standard for inclusion in the archives of the General Studies’ Library of Oral History.
Textbook
Dufty D., Harman G. & Swan K. Historians at Work Hicka, Smith

26.311
Political Conflict in Australia (Richard Lucy)
Political conflict within and between the main actors in Australian politics, such as political parties, pressure groups, trade unions and the mass media. These actors have to take account of a number of important political institutions, including Australian federalism, the Constitution, the electoral system, the bureaucracy, the Senate, the House of Representatives, Cabinet and Caucus. The interaction of these groups and institutions is illustrated by reference to the way particular policies have come to be adopted. Political conflict in local government and private associations is discussed and the course concludes with some general observations about the characteristics of politics in technological societies.
4. Historical and Political Studies

This group of electives covers history and politics in both national and international contexts.

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

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. Developments since 1949, especially the cultural revolution and China's relations with the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

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

Textbooks
Clubb E. O. 20th Century China Columbia UP
Fitzgerald C. P. The Birth of Communist China Pelican
Schram S. Mao Tse-tung Pelican

26.4001
Race Relations In Modern History (Half Elective)
(Norman Douglas)

Aspects of race relations over the last two centuries, taking into account areas which illustrate racial tensions as well as those which illustrate harmony between races. The formation of concepts of European supremacy and their application in the contexts of imperialism and colonialism; the growth of discriminatory and segregationist practices in the U.S.A., South Africa and Australia, and their sequel, black power groups and black nationalism. The application of racial arguments in the field of religion. Examples of apparently successful multi-racial societies, eg Hawaii, New Zealand.

Lectures and seminars, and assessment is based on essays and seminar work.

Textbooks
Kiernan V. G. The Lords of Human Kind Penguin
Snyder L. The Idea of Racialism Anvil

26.410
The World in the Twentieth Century
(Norman Douglas in absence of Joan Ritchie)

Several parallel courses, emphasizing slightly different aspects. A review of the relatively settled, Europe-centred world of the late nineteenth century. The main features of the twentieth century such as the effects of global war, revolution, the decline of imperialism, the Cold War, problems of race, cultural and social developments and experiments in regional and international co-operation. Basic themes, including nationalism and communism in theory and practice, are dealt with as tutorial subjects.

Textbooks
Barraclough G. An Introduction to Contemporary History Pelican
Carr E. H. What Is History? Pelican
Hudson G. F. Fifty Years of Communism Penguin

26.411
Civil War to Civil Rights: The United States, 1860's-1960's (Roger Bell)


Major aspects of historical change and continuity in the United States since the war between the North and the South, 1861-1865. The consequences of the Civil War; the impact of immigration, urbanization, and industrialization on American society and politics; the position and role of ethnic minorities, especially blacks, in United States society since the emancipation of slaves in 1863; the origins and implications of America's emergence as the major world power; the distinctive and derivative aspects of American political, social and intellectual life; the nature and pattern of reform movements, especially Progressivism, the New Deal, and Johnson's "Great Society"; and the origins and significance of the Civil Rights and Black Power movements.

Some recent interpretations of U.S. history, leading to the problems of historical enquiry and the nature of history. The way in which recent developments like the Civil Rights movement, growing disillusionment with established political institutions, Vietnam, or the feminist movement have raised new questions about the past and prompted reinterpretations in large areas of U.S. history.

Lectures and seminars, with assessment based on contributions to seminar discussions, and two substantial essays.

Textbooks
Degler C. Out of Our Past: The Forces that Shaped Modern America Harper
Higham J. ed The Reconstruction of American History Harper & Row

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

Prerequisite: 26.511, 26.541, 26.548 or 26.549.

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.

Textbook
Oliver D. The Pacific Islands Doubleday Anchor

26.413
"National Character"—Australian Legend and American Dream (Joan Ritchie)
National character as myth or reality with particular reference to Australia and the U.S.A. from 1800 to the present day. Selected themes, common to both countries, form the basis for seminar projects and group discussions. The final assessment is in the form of a dissertation.

Textbooks
Clark M. A Short History of Australia Mentor
Hall J. E. ed Forging the American Character American Problem Studies Holt, Rinehart & Winston
Horne D. The Lucky Country Penguin

26.414
International Conflict and Control (Richard Lucy)
Prerequisite: any three general studies electives.
1. A psychological analysis of international behaviour, with studies of international groups, group behaviour, international and national images, prejudice, propaganda and conflict.
2. The political basis of conflict and control. Studies of the nature of international conflict and specific conflicts. Aspects of international control as a means of resolving conflict, for example, balance of power, international institutions, arms control, treaties, foreign policy, United Nations, etc. Integration of the psychological and political aspects of international relations.

26.415
Japanese Studies (Alexander Garrick)
The historical background of the emergence of Japan and the socio-economic and socio-political aspects of modern Japan. Present development and growth in terms of modernization with particular reference to analytical studies of the government policies and their impact on Japan's economy.

5. Science and Technology
The purpose of these electives is to look critically at the role of science and technology and to consider alternatives to western technology.

26.560
Cosmology (Frank Dickson)
There are many deep and interesting problems for the cosmologist to consider. Is our universe infinite in extent or is it finite and, if the latter, what is its size? Is the portion we can observe a fair sample of the whole and how much of it can we, in principle, observe? Has the universe always been as it is, or has it evolved from some different initial state, or is it at some stage which will be repeated indefinitely in an endless series of oscillations? There are rival theories which seek to answer these questions only to raise others; whence came matter and energy and what will be the end of them? Did matter come into existence out of nothing or was it formed from a pre-existing chaos? If so, whence came that?

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.

Textbook
Sklair L. Organized Knowledge Paladin

26.562
Problems of Underdeveloped Countries (Ronnie Waddell)
The concepts of "development", "underdevelopment" and "modernization", and the social, economic and political problems of "underdeveloped" countries. Indonesia and Papua New Guinea — the two countries to which Australia gives the bulk of her foreign aid — used as case studies. Questions include: Is foreign aid counter-productive? Should aid be given to military regimes? Should developing countries encourage foreign investment? Is self-reliance possible? Ought we to judge the internal politics of non-Western countries by Western criteria?
No set texts. Reading lists are issued for each of the main topics.

26.563
Alternative Technology and Development (Ronnie Harding/Robert Waddell)
Prerequisite: 26.540 or 26.661.
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 (Robert Gascoigne)
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 course 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.

Introductory Reading
Buchanan R. A. Technology and Social Progress Pergamon
No set text. Reading lists and other material are issued during the course.

26.565
Quantitative Theories in the Social Sciences (John Masters/Ralph Hall)
The recent development of mathematical models in the social sciences the implications for development for the definition of the field of applied mathematics and the training of social scientists.
Selected topics in the fields of psychology, economics, political science and linguistics are treated in some depth, to illustrate the use of mathematical models in the social sciences, and to raise special problems related to model fitting. Automata theory, risk and decision-making, game theory with applications to international conflict and stochastic models for learning.

26.566
Cosmology (Advanced) (Simon Prokhovnik)
Prerequisite: 26.621.
Not available in 1976.
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.
Textbooks
Bondi H. Cosmology C.U.P.
Dickson F. P. The Bowl of Night Centrex
Prokhovnik S. J. The Logic of Special Relativity C.U.P. & M.U.P.
Sciama D. W. The Unity of the Universe Faber & Faber
Whitrow G. J. The Natural Philosophy of Time Nelson

6. Economics
These electives provide an introductory study of economics with provision for further study of some selected economic problems.

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-economics", 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.

Textbooks
Gill R. T. Economics: A Text with Included Readings Goodyear Publishing Co

26.611
Economics (Advanced) (Jack Brown/Ian Iredale)
Prerequisite: 26.151.
Session 1: Aims to acquaint students with the macro-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; federal-state financial relations; the Australian balance of payments; monetary and fiscal policy, price and incomes policies and exchange rate policy.
Session 2: Aims to introduce students to the wide range of micro-economic policy initiatives, such as the Trade Practices Act and Prices Justification Tribunal, undertaken by the Australian Government. The initiatives encompass a number of objectives and have 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.
No set text. Students are encouraged to read widely on each of the topics.

26.612
The Economics of Australia's Natural Resources (Peter Lomas)
Prerequisite: 26.151.
The development of Australia's natural resources is likely to be the greatest area of economic growth in the foreseeable future. This elective aims to apply the tools of analysis developed in the first elective to the problems involved in the production, processing and marketing of natural resources. The course 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. Intending students must make written application to Mr. Lomas before 31st January, 1976.

7. Literature and Drama
The material covered in these electives includes topics in literature and drama with some emphasis on contemporary social problems such as minority groups, violence.

26.7000
Modern Literature — The Search for Meaning (Half Elective) (David Robert Burns/Carole Sklan)
A reading and discussion course that traces the twentieth century writer's attempt in both poetry and fiction, to discover meaning and significance in a world where violence seems the only pattern.
Camus A. Exile and the Kingdom Penguin
Fitzgerald F. S. The Great Gatsby Penguin
Roberts M. ed Hall D. rev. The Faber Book of Modern Verse
Solzhenitsyn A. One Day In the Life of Ivan Denisovich Sphere

26.7001
The Modern Novel (Half Elective)
(David Robert Burns/Carole Sklan)
A reading and discussion course that traces the twentieth
century novelist's attempt to discover meaning and signifi-
cance in a world where violence seems the only pattern.

Textbook
Faulkner W. As I Lay Dying Penguin
Golding W. The Inheritance Faber
Hesse H. Steppenwolf Penguin
Kafka F. The Trial Penguin
Sartre J.-P The Age of Reason Penguin
White P. The Aunt's Story Penguin

26.710
The Medium and the Message
(Asher Ginges/Gladys Norton)
An English Language and Literature elective. Literature com-
ponent: the study of some twentieth century writers who have
found in a literary form (play, novel or short story) the means
for expressing their commentaries on topical of relevant social
significance. The texts chosen reveal their views on such
matters as marriage, the rat-race, social status, the generation
gap, the problems of ageing and adjustment, moral attitudes,
 opting-out, individual responsibility, the end's justification of
the means, political assassination, make love not war, racial
prejudice, the colour bar (is black beautiful?) and the search
for identity. Language component: the methods used by writers
when their purpose is simply to inform, or more subtly to
persuade, or effectively to stimulate the imagination of readers
while giving rein to their own.

Textbooks
DRAMA
Session 1
Bolt R. A Man for All Seasons Heinemann
Brecht B. The Life of Galileo Methuen
Lawler R. The Summer of the Seventeenth Doll Penguin
Miller A. Death of a Salesman Penguin
Seymour A., Stewart D. & Porter H. Three Australian Plays
Penguin
Williams T. A Streetcar Named Desire Penguin
Williamson D. The Removalists Currency Press
NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES
Session 2
Bellow S. The Victim Penguin
Camus A. The Outsider Penguin
Greene G. The Comedians Penguin
Hemingway E. A Farewell to Arms Penguin
Keneally T. The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith Penguin
Lee H. To Kill a Mockingbird Penguin
Malamud B. Pictures of Fidelman Penguin
Short Story Masterpieces Dell

26.711
Voices in Australian Literature
(Asher Ginges/Gladys Norton)
The body of material which we now accept as "Australian
Literature" has been moulded over a comparatively short
period by historical influences and events. The areas of that
material, nevertheless, are sufficiently well defined to invite
study of specific aspects. Through a selection of illustrative
texts, students are offered the opportunity to achieve a fuller
understanding of the difficult synthesis towards which, as a
nation, our society is working.

Areas: 1. The convicts. 2. The settlers. 3. The aborigines.
4. The social and cultural development.

Textbooks
Roderick C. An Introduction to Australian Fiction A & R
Wilkes G. A. Australian Literature — A Conspectus A & R
A reading list of selected poems, short stories, essays, novels
and plays, appropriate to the areas, is supplied to students
at the first lecture.

26.712
World Literature and Contemporary Questions
(David Robert Burns)
Prerequisite: Credit in 26.551.
A discussion program for students who wish 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 (a)
to relate their reading of modern literature to other fields such
as philosophy, contemporary political and social issues,
aspects of the counter culture; or (b) to write at length on the
literatures of the new nations or of minority groups such as
the American blacks.

26.713
Creative Writing — Shorter Forms
(David Robert Burns/Carole Sklan)
A practical course 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 poetry and fiction by
established writers which students may find helpful and
instructive.

26.714
Creative Writing — Longer Works
(David Robert Burns)
Prerequisite: Credit in 26.553.
Aims to provide appropriate conditions for the student who
wishes to complete an imaginative work of considerable length
and something like publishable quality. A program of
seminars will centre both upon work-in-progress and extracts,
relevant to this, from the work of established writers.

26.715
Literature of Oppression (Carole Sklan)
Literature, as opposed to sociological analysis, gives imagina-
tive 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 deals with racial oppression and Session 2 with sexual oppression and interrelating themes. Alternative assessment will be available, either oral papers plus a written assignment or an examination.

Textbooks
Session 1
African writing to be announced
Baldwin J. Another Country Corgi
Cleaver E. Soul on Ice Penguin
Ellison R. The Invisible Man Penguin
Jackson G. Soledad Brother Penguin
Merritt C. W. The Cakeman (text of play issued)

Session 2
de Beauvoir S. The Woman Destroyed Fontana
Genet J. Plays: The Blacks, The Maids Faber
Ginzberg N. The Mother in Italian Short Stories Penguin
Lessing D. A Man and Two Women (selected short stories) Panther
Miller H. Sexus Panther
Plath S. The Bell Jar Faber
Woolf V. A Room of One's Own Penguin

26.716
An Introduction to Modern Drama (Geoffrey Borny)

Styless of drama and the playwright’s methods of theatrical, social, and personal statement. Drama of the twentieth century; to clarify the development of forms of dramatic expression, a study is made of vital periods of the past, as well as of theatre and stage design.

Textbooks
Barnet S. ed The Genius of the Early English Theatre Mentor
Brcht B. Parables for the Theatre Penguin
Chekhov A. Plays Penguin
Halliwell D. Little Malcolm and His Struggle against the Eunuchs Faber
Ibsen H. Ghosts and Other Plays Penguin
Ionesco E. Plays Penguin
O'Neill E. Emperor Jones Penguin
Seymour A.; Stewart D. & Porter H. Three Australian Plays Penguin
Shakespeare W. Hamlet Signet
Sophocles Theban Plays Penguin
William T. A Streetcar Named Desire Penguin

26.717
Shorter Literary Forms (Gladys Norton)

Prerequisite: 26.501, 26.551 or 26.571.

The shorter forms of literature: novelettes, short plays, short stories, short biographies and lyric poetry. Aims to encourage students to develop their own critical criteria by examining works of established literary merit. Students are expected to present one or more short dissertations offering a critical assessment of a set text and to contribute to class discussions which are an important part of the course.

Textbooks
Campbell D. ed Modern Australian Poetry Sun Poetry Series
Camus A. The Fall Penguin
Cocteau J. Les Enfants Terribles Penguin
Conrad J. The Shadow Line Dent
Esslin M. ed Absurd Drama Penguin
Hemingway E. The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber Penguin
Hunter J. ed Modern Short Stories Faber
Lawrence D. H. St. Mawr Penguin
Orwell G. Animal Farm Penguin
Salinger J. D. Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters Penguin
Steinbeck J. Of Mice and Men Cannery Row Penguin
Strachey L. Eminent Victorians (Dr. Arnold; Florence Nightingale) Collins or Penguin
Wilding M. The Short Story Embassy Wild & Woolley

26.718
The Literature of Fantasy (Gladys Norton)

Prerequisite: 26.501, 26.551 or 26.571 but applications by students who have a sound background in English and wish to take the course as a first elective will be considered.

Session 1: The element of fantasy in selected works of literary standing ranging from Shakespeare's The Tempest to J. R. R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings. Session 2: The literature of fantasy as exemplified in either: 1. allegorical works which invite the establishment of parallels and have a didactic purpose; or 2. science fiction, which is characterized as "that class of prose narrative ... hypothesized on the basis of some innovation in science or technology".

Textbooks
FANTASY

Prose Narrative
Carroll L. Alice In Wonderland Penguin
James H. The Turn of the Screw Penguin
Kafka F. Metamorphosis Penguin
Tolkien J. R. R. The Lord of the Rings Alien & Unwin

Plays
Barrie J. M. Peter Pan Bell or Hodder & Stoughton
Shakespeare W. The Tempest Penguin
Selected short works

ALLEGORY
Aesop Selected Fables Any edition
Beckett S. Happy Days Faber
Golding W. Pincher Martin Penguin
Ibsen H. The Wild Duck Penguin
Muriel I. The Bell Penguin
New Testament (Authorised Version) — Selected Parables
Orwell G. Animal Farm Penguin
Swift J. Gulliver's Travels — A Voyage to the Houyhnhnms Signet Classic
Thurber J. The Thurber Carnival Penguin
26.719
The Experience of Theatre (Geoffrey Borny)

Prerequisite: Willingness to attend rehearsals.
Aims to give students experience in the practical aspects of drama. It is intended primarily for those students who have passed the more theoretically based elective 26.571 An Introduction to Modern Drama and who wish to gain some knowledge of the theatre arts.

The elective aims to mount two productions for public performance. The two plays of differing generic form (e.g., one tragedy and one comedy) would be selected after consultation with students enrolled in the elective.

The students are expected to be responsible for all the acting, set design and building, lighting and stage management while the Lecturer assumes the role of director.

The productions themselves involve the students in a considerable amount of time and effort and count as a major element in their assignment work.

Assessment for this elective is based on an essay, attendance for lectures and tutorials, and all round involvement in the two productions. Text to be chosen after consultation with students.

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

The philosophy of religion consists of the attempt to answer some of the most fundamental questions concerning the nature of God and his relation to society. Theoretically, philosophers attempt to answer such questions as: Is man an essentially rational creature? Is a person morally responsible for his own actions? What are the ethical foundations of modern psychiatry and theology? The elective aims to trace the historical origins of Existentialism, first by studying the ethical foundations in the writings of Soren Kierkegaard and Friedrich Nietzsche, and secondly the epistemological foundations of Husserl's phenomenology. The confluence of these two streams in the writings of the French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre is then examined and also, the influence of Existentialism on modern psychiatry and theology is discussed. Seminars, with assessment by essays.

Textbook
Weinberg J. R. & Yandell K. E. Philosophy of Religion Holt, Rinehart & Winston

26.810
Utopia (Graeme Connelly)

The term "utopia" was coined by Thomas More in 1516 when he coupled the Greek words for "no" and "place", but the activity of describing an ideal society has a much earlier origin. Perhaps the earliest known examples derive from tales or myths describing the Millennium or Golden Age. However, the first carefully articulated utopian blueprint known to us is the famous Republic of Plato in fifth century Ancient Greece. An important connection between early myths and later works is that so much of utopian thinking, like fables and myths, can be traced back to the psychological phenomenon of fantasy or wish fulfillment.
Another important feature of the historical utopia is that it carries with it an implied criticism of the contemporary society from which it springs. An interesting development in this field is the "casolopia", a nightmare society of the future postulated by projecting from contemporary trends. The best known examples of this are Aldous Huxley's Brave New World and George Orwell's 1984.

The various developments in utopian theory traced by studying the acknowledged classics in the field, eg Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward, William Morris's News from Nowhere, and examining the arguments of the critics of Utopia, eg Karl Marx, Karl Popper. The practical details of utopian settlements, especially those created in the New World, like Robert Owen's New Haven and the Rappite community's Harmony.

Seminars, with assessment by essays.

Textbook
Manuel E. ed Utopias and Utopian Thought Beacon Press

26.814
Applied Logic (Phillip Staines)
Prerequisite: 26.520, 26.521 or 26.623.
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.

Textbook
Brown S. C. ed Philosophy of Psychology Macmillan

26.815
Philosophy of Music (Graham Pont)
Prerequisite: Any full first elective, or equivalent, from Philosophical Studies, Fine Arts or Music.
What Western philosophers, from Pythagoras to Popper, have said on music: its origin, nature, function, purpose and meaning.

Textbook
Wiora W. The Four Ages of Music Dent

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.

Textbooks
Leonard H. S. Principles of Reasoning Dover
Ruby L. The Art of Making Sense A & R
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.

Textbooks
Kuhn T. S. *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* 2nd ed Chicago UP
Medawar P. B. *Induction and Intuition in Scientific Thought* Methuen

26.818 Philosophy of Science (Advanced Elective)
Prerequisite: 26.823 or 25.521.
Not available in 1976.
Current issues in the philosophy of science, particularly problems concerning the interrelationships of scientific theories.
Textbook
Nagel E. *The Structure of Science* Routledge & Kegan Paul

9. Fine Arts, Music and Film

These electives offer 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: 26.801.
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. It is essential that students intending to do the elective have some knowledge of twentieth century art styles. Weekly seminars.
Textbook
Chipp H. B. *Theories of Modern Art: a Source Book by Artists and Critics* California UP

26.9001 Research into Australian Art (Half Elective) (Catherine Burke)
Prerequisite: 26.801. Other students wishing to enrol should contact lecturer.
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.
Textbooks
*Art in Australia* Ure Smith
*Contemporary Art Society Bulletin* CAS

26.910 Music and Human Behaviour (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)
The role of music in magic, ritual and religion, the social and political significance of opera in the period leading up to the French Revolution, 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.
Textbook
Schafer R. M. *The New Soundscape* Berandal

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, as well as in the traditional drama of Indonesia and Japan and the musical-dramatic procedures of early opera and the basic tactics of modern music theatre. Students are given the opportunity to learn some of the techniques associated with the recording of music, including electronic music, for specific dramatic purposes.
Textbook
To be assembled by students taking the course, with the help of staff and student choices and amendments made in relation to group projects undertaken.

26.912 Contemporary Art (Catherine Burke)
The development of late nineteenth and 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, and to important temporary exhibitions. Illustration by the use of slides and, where possible, film.
Textbook
Chipp H. B. *Theories of Modern Art: a Source Book by Artists and Critics* California UP

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.
General Studies

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.

Textbooks
Pevsner N. An Outline of European Architecture Pelican
Richards J. M. An Introduction to Modern Architecture Pelican

26.915
The Arts and Crafts (Stanley Lipscombe)
The major developments of the decorative and applied arts from the closing stages of the middle ages to the present day with particular reference to the arts of the cabinet-maker, the silversmith, the potter, the glass-blower, studied with the enamelist. The individual products of these arts but also the influences which formed them: the evolution of taste through the Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, Georgian and Victorian styles; the effects of the scientific and industrial revolutions which brought the decline of the traditional crafts and the rise of new techniques of production; the voyages of discovery which introduced new materials, tastes and markets to Europe; and the political and social revolutions which brought the decline of aristocratic patronage and the expansion of the mass market.

Textbooks
Fastnedge R. English Furniture Styles, 1500-1830 Pelican
Haynes E. Glass Through the Ages Pelican
Honey W. B. English Pottery and Porcelain Black

26.916
The Arts and Crafts (Advanced) (Stanley Lipscombe)
Prerequisite: 'Distinction' In 26.211.

A specialized elective for students who wish to proceed to the study of connoisseurship in a particular field. They receive individual tuition and participate in seminars and guided tours of public and private collections. Each student undertakes a research project for the year and presents his results in a formal dissertation.

No set texts. Students are expected to become familiar with the standard works of reference in their fields of interest under the lecturer's guidance. Individual bibliographical advice is given for the dissertations.

26.917
An Introduction to Cinema (Norman Douglas)
Prerequisite: A credit or better in any first elective but final selector; the effects of the scientific and industrial revolutions which brought the decline of the traditional crafts and the rise of new techniques of production; the voyages of discovery which introduced new materials, tastes and markets to Europe; and the political and social revolutions which brought the decline of aristocratic patronage and the expansion of the mass market.

The cinematic 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, moviemaking 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, which include films by directors from Griffith and Eisenstein to Godard and Bergman.

Textbooks
Ames R. Film and Reality: An Historical Survey Penguin
Knight A. The Liveliest Art: A Panoramic History of the Movies Mentor
Stephenson R. & Debriux J. R. The Cinema as Art Penguin

26.918
Music (Advanced) (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)
Prerequisite: 26.301.

Technical knowledge of music is not a prerequisite for this course. Aims to provide students with some insight into the way music has functioned as a mirror of society and as part of social behaviour. The place of music in magic, religion and the ceremonial of kingship, embracing European, African and Asian cultures. Music's place in drama ranging from the theatre of Shakespeare's time to present-day film and television, the social and musical parallels of opera before the French Revolution, changes of musical concepts associated with pop etc.

The way music is put together, retaining an emphasis on social backgrounds. Among the topics touched on in this part of the course are: types of tribal melody from which most of our varieties of tone have sprung, the fundamental principles of improvisation that have held good from the fifteenth century bassa danse to present-day jazz, and new resources in music such as electronic music.

A social background to the formal and traditional kinds of music cultivated in non-European countries of primarily European population, such as Australia and the United States. Traditional Australian songs; some attempts to find an Australian idiom in music; aspects of the interaction now taking place between Eastern and Western music. Wide range of examples of music chosen to illustrate the course, with tutorials providing opportunity for further listening as well as discussion.

Textbooks
Covell R. Australia's Music: Themes of a New Society Sun Books
Harmen A. & Mollers W. Man and His Music: The Story of Musical Experience in the West Barrie & Rockliff

26.919
Voice and Instrument in the Culture of the Renaissance (Roger Covell/Patricia Brown)

Not available in 1976.

The place of vocal and instrumental music in the life of the period generally identified as the Renaissance (i.e 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 roles 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.

Textbook
Newman J. Renaissance Music Prentice-Hall
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

BUILDINGS
Appl Science - F11
Architecture - H19
Banks - F21, F7
Basser College - B18
Biological Sciences - D26
Biological Sciences Extension - C25
Biomedical Lecture Theatres - E27
Central Lecture Block - L19
Central Store - B13
Chancellor - B C 22
Child Mindung Centre - N8
Civil Engineering - H20
Cracknell Sports Pavilion - H8
Darton (Chemistry) - C12
Electrical Engineering - G17
Electrical Engineering - L1
Electrical Engineering - M1
Erskine Library - E21 22
Metallurgy - E19
Moorabbin Arts - C/D19/20
Navy College (Anglican) - K L6
Newton Building - J K12
National Institute of Dramatic Art - C15
Old Main Theatre - J14
Parade Theatre and
Old Tote Theatre Company - E3
Philip Baxter College - D13
Physical Education and
Rec Centre - B5/6
Robert Heffron (Chemistry) - E12/13
Science Building - F3/24
Science Lecture Theatre Block - D23
Science Theatre - E13
Shelton College (Theatri) - M9 10
St John Clary Auditorium - B23 24
St Robert Webster (Textiles) - G14 15
Swanston Courts - R2
Union (Roundhouse) - Stage 1 E F G 17
Union (Blockhouse) - Stage II F6 7
Union (Squarehouse) - Stage III D/E5
Union (Golf House - Subsidiary) A27
University House - L6
University Regiment - H3
Wallace Wurth School of Medicine - C26
Warringah College (Roman Catholic) - M6 7
Western Campus - A J 2 3 4 3 4

GENERAL
Accountancy - C26
Admissions Office - B22
Aeronautical Engineering - J K L18
Anatomy - C26
Applied Geology - F11
Applied Physics - J12
Applied Science (Faculty Office) - F11
Appointments Office - B22
Architecture (including Faculty Office) - H15
Arts (Faculty Office) - D26
Biochemistry - D26
Biological Sciences (Faculty Office) - D26
Biological Technology - D26
Biomedical Library - C27
Bookshop - C17
Butlin - D26
Building - H15
Cashier's Office - B22
Centre for Medical Education
Research and Development - E24
Ceramic Engineering - D12
Chemical Engineering - F11
Chemical Technology - F11
Chemistry - E12/13, F12

Wool and Pastoral Sciences - H8

Moorabbin Arts - C/D19/20
Arms of
The University of
New South Wales

Granted by the College of Heralds, London
3 March 1952

Heraldic Description of Arms

Argent on a Cross Gules a Lion passant guardant between four Mulletts of eight points Or a Chief Sable charged with an open Book proper thereon the word SCIENTIA in letters also Sable.

The lion and the four stars of the Southern Cross on the Cross of St. George have reference to the State of New South Wales which brought the University into being; the open book with SCIENTIA across its page reminds us of its original purpose. Beneath the shield is the motto "Manu et Mente", which is the motto of the Sydney Technical College, from which the University has developed. The motto is not an integral part of the Grant of Arms and could be changed at will; but it was the opinion of the University Council that the relationship with the parent institution should in some way be recorded.