

CONFIDENTIAL

Chifley University Interim Council

Minutes of the inaugural meeting of Chifley University Interim Council held at Werrington Park at 10.30am on Saturday 10 October 1987

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In accordance with Clause 6 of Schedule 2 of the Chifley University Interim Council Act 1987, the meeting was called by the Minister for Education, the Hon R M Cavalier, MP, who was present for the opening ceremony. The Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport, the Hon R J Mulock, MP, was also present for the opening ceremony. The opening ceremony was held at Werrington Park in the presence of some 250 invited guests including representatives of a range of community, government and educational institutions and agencies.

Members of the Interim Council present were Dr P S Wilenski (President), Dr R W Rawlinson (Planning Vice-Chancellor), Mr L J Ferguson, Dr P M Lahy, Associate Professor J Mack, Mr J G Mackinolty, Dr J Maling, Dr N G D McAuley, Dr H G Nelson, Dr A Pattison, Mr R C Pollock, Dr G A Ramsey, Dr A J Ryan, Professor J M Ward and Professor Sir Bruce Williams. Mr R Stead (Secretary) was in attendance.

Mr Colin Still, Project Architect for Chifley University, was present for the discussion of site planning and development issues under item 87/12.

87/1 Statement by the Hon R M Cavalier, MP, Minister for Education

The Minister made the following statement:

"It gives me great pleasure to convene the first meeting of the Chifley University Interim Council.

Today is an important day in the history of education in our State and our nation.

This is the first official gathering on this the site of Chifley University. We are here to show our support for this enterprise and to witness the first gathering of the Chifley University Interim Council.

This is the body responsible for determining the general educational objectives and planning the future educational profile of Chifley.

The New South Wales Government has moved very quickly to put into action our resolve to see a university developed in Western Sydney.

Persuaded by reports from the Higher Education Board that even the existing programs for the expansion of higher education were not sufficiently addressing the longer-term needs of this region, I appointed a Ministerial Committee in August 1985 to review the entire situation.

It is now a matter of record that the Ministerial Committee which was led by the Chairman of the Higher Education Board, Mr Ron Parry, and included in its eminent membership Emeritus Professor Beryl Nashar, Emeritus Professor Eric Daniels and the former Deputy Premier of this State, Mr Jack Ferguson, recommended that a planning framework be established for what it saw as the university needed to serve the burgeoning community of Western Sydney.

Central to the Committee's conclusions was the conviction that geographic inaccessibility to the existing universities of Sydney was acting as a severe disincentive to the educational aspirations of not only the children but also the adult population of this million-strong region.

The Government moved swiftly in the wake of the Parry Committee's Report. I released it for public comment on February 2, 1986. The need for a university in Western Sydney was the subject of an urgency debate in the Parliament on April 15. That debate was initiated by our former Premier Mr Neville Wran - who remains one of the greatest supporters of this project.

After discussions between the New South Wales and Federal Governments, both Governments accepted that as a matter of urgency planning should proceed for the establishment of a university presence in the Western Sydney area.

The New South Wales Government set up the University of Western Sydney Advisory Council as a statutory body to make recommendations on how to bring the university into being at the earliest practicable date. That Council was led by His Honour Mr Justice Lionel Murphy.

In March this year the Government selected this outstanding site comprising 83 hectares for the new University. We believe it is the most suitable in terms of accessibility and size.

Shortly after that decision, the Premier, Barrie Unsworth reached an historic agreement with the Prime Minister to establish an autonomous university by no later than 1996. That agreement provides for a university college in Western Sydney to take its first students in 1990. The University of Sydney accepted my offer - on behalf of the State Government - to assume responsibility for the management and academic decision-making of the university college.

The initial Commonwealth contribution is \$9 million with additional ongoing funding for salaries and recurrent needs. To permit an early start to construction, the State is providing \$3 million that will be refunded by the Commonwealth.

The State Government has set up the Chifley Secretariat with offices in Parramatta and several staff members led by the former Chairman of the Education Commission, Dr Ralph Rawlinson.

We made available a grant of a further \$450,000 for the planning of the initial stages of the university. Sydney University has already received \$250,000 from this grant.

Although no formal valuation of this site has been undertaken and this is difficult in these times of spiralling land values we believe a conservative estimate of the value of this site would be approximately \$20 million.

Planning is proceeding on the rail and transport links.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as you can see, the New South Wales Government is committed wholeheartedly to this project.

We believe that Chifley University will have an enormous influence on this region. Apart from the physical benefit of the development, the University's enduring impact will be on the educational and cultural life of the population of Western Sydney. It will encourage more students and parents to consider the benefits of a university education. It will help meet the increasing demand for higher education places in the region; indeed, it will stimulate that demand.

It will improve employment opportunities and foster a greater diversity of employment expectations in the young people of this area. It will overcome the disincentive effect of the present problem of geographical inaccessibility of Sydney's existing universities for residents of Western Sydney.

We believe that the West of Sydney has a crucial role to play in the economic development of our State. There are considerable opportunities for Chifley to develop close links with local businesses. In particular, the new University may play a part in the development of the new high technology industries.

I should emphasise that it is not the Government's intention that the new University should be limited to serving only people resident in the western suburbs, that it should have a narrow charter. Although it will naturally have a particular regard to the needs of this region, the University will develop a reputation as a centre of learning to which all may aspire.

The Chifley University Interim Council Bill was passed through the New South Wales Parliament in the last session. It provides for the establishment of an Interim Council to plan for the Chifley University as distinct from the Chifley University College.

The Interim Council will be responsible for determining the general education objectives, and planning the future educational profile of the Chifley University. In carrying out this function it will have a particular regard to the needs of the residents of Western Sydney and will liaise with other tertiary institutions in the region. In consultation with the University of Sydney the Council will be responsible for the physical planning of the site of the College and of the University and will supervise the erection of any buildings on the site.

The Council will closely consult and collaborate with the University of Sydney. It will inform the University of its views on the management of the College prior to autonomy. A major component of the Interim Council's activities will be to report to the Minister for Education on the form of governance, legislation and resources necessary to

establish Chifley University. It will advise on the arrangements for transition from College to University. It will generally promote the welfare and best interests of the Chifley University.

The Interim Council is a corporate body comprising 17 members. I am sure you will agree that it has a distinguished membership led by its President, Dr Peter Wilenski, one of the country's most experienced public administrators. I am very grateful to all the members for agreeing so readily to serve on the Council and particularly to Dr Wilenski who as the former Chairman of the Commonwealth Public Service Board and now the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Communications has an enormous workload.

Although the purpose of this gathering is to convene the inaugural meeting of the Interim Council, we acknowledge that the role Sydney University is playing in the development of Chifley University College is of utmost importance.

Soon after we chose Werrington as the site for the State's newest University the Government announced that it would be named after Ben Chifley, one of Australia's greatest Prime Ministers.

Joseph Benedict Chifley was an outstanding leader of the Australian Labor Movement. He was a fighter for the weaker and less privileged in our society.

It was Chifley who set up a committee which recommended to Cabinet that a national university be established in Canberra.

The Department of Post-War Reconstruction was established under Chifley. Its brief included providing educational opportunities for returned servicemen. The Department recognised the need for more technical education, more university places for teacher education and additional staff and facilities for universities. This led to the establishment of the Commonwealth Office of Education in 1946 to oversee the implementation of these activities.

Chifley was responsible for the Tertiary Scholarship Scheme for returned servicemen and the children of servicemen. The Secondary Scholarship Scheme was conceived by Chifley.

I am indebted to Professor Hugh Philp for the following story concerning the scholarship schemes.

Chifley asked for reports on the viability of these two schemes. The report on the tertiary scheme came from the Department of Post-War Reconstruction. It was a fancy document tied with ribbon when it reached the Prime Minister's desk. Chifley took one look at it and then pushed it to one side of the desk. He turned to Hugh Philp then a Senior Research Officer and said: "Hey son, where's the secondary report for the kids."

More seriously, in the crucial 1949 election campaign Chifley was encouraged to dangle the Secondary Scholarship carrot before the voters' eyes. But he refused stating that "the children are more important than politics."

After the Labor Government was defeated the scheme was shelved. Ironically, it was resurrected and used in the 1951 campaign by Menzies.

I might add that Chifley initiated the Commonwealth's involvement in providing educational opportunities for the Aboriginal children of the Northern Territory. This was a step of enormous importance.

In short, the Government had no hesitation in naming this new University after Ben Chifley, a great Australian leader.

Before I conclude I would like to thank you all for coming to this important occasion today. In particular I want to thank everyone involved in organising this event and especially the staff of the Department of Youth and Community Services at Werrington who are always helpful and co-operative.

I would like to pay tribute to the man who led the first planning body for this University, Mr Justice Lionel Murphy. Before illness forced him to retire from the Advisory Council Justice Murphy and I had several discussions about the future university for Western Sydney.

If he had one overriding ambition it was that this University ought to have a first-class library. Lionel Murphy knew that the quality of library at any institution is a mark of its academic excellence.

That is a view which I shared with him.

With this in mind, I am pleased to announce that the New South Wales Government will be providing a special Bicentennial grant of \$1 million for the purpose of buying books and other materials for the Chifley library.

We hope this will begin the core collection we need in place for the University College to operate effectively.

Ladies and Gentlemen the struggle is over; Chifley University is on its way."

#### 87/2 Statement by the President of the Interim Council

Speaking in reply to the Minister, Dr Wilenski made the following statement:

"Minister, Mr Deputy Premier, members of the Interim Council, Fellows of the Senate, and staff of Sydney University, guests.

I am delighted to be able, on behalf of the Interim Council, to support and supplement what the Minister has already said about the foundation of Chifley University and its significance.

What we have embarked on today is a project of importance not just of the next decade on which most attention has understandably so far been focused, but for the decades to follow as Chifley University establishes itself as the major academic institution for the west of Sydney. This area which was neglected for so long and in so many ways, not least in the provision of post secondary education, has over the

past few years at last seen expansion of facilities and of educational opportunities, and the establishment of a university college and then a University is the culmination of this new attention to the educational welfare of Sydney's west. The NSW Government has given both to our colleagues at Sydney University, which I thank for so readily taking up the burden, and to the Interim Council, the task of ensuring that this University meets the expectations that have thus been raised and fulfills its full potential both as an independent institution and as a catalyst in the growth of education in the west working in harmony with the other institutions which have already begun their work here.

There has been widespread comment that this University is being established in times of strict limits on public spending and in difficult economic circumstances. This is true. And looked at from one perspective, it would obviously be foolish to claim that we who are associated with the establishment of the University would not be happier if we had additional resources, and additional time to plan. However the more important consideration is that we are fortunate to have this chance at all in a time of cutbacks and public sector restraint. It is remarkable that governments have agreed that a new University should be established in the current climate. It is a recognition of the urgent needs of the region. It is a tribute to those who believed in and fought for this University.

And while the University is being launched with some financial disadvantages compared to the established institutions, it also has considerable advantages. It is commonplace to note that this is a period of extraordinary change for higher education institutions. Our older universities with well established rules and traditions, with large complements of staff reflecting the patterns of demand of previous periods and with a large proportion of their funds committed for a long period ahead, are not unnaturally finding it difficult to adapt to this period of change and to the many additional roles demanded of them. This is where the advantage of this University will lie. We begin with a clear slate. We can employ staff in the most appropriate fields and introduce the most modern concepts in university learning and resourcing. The challenge to us is from the outset to establish structures, rules, processes and funding formulae which are appropriate for the demands we are likely to face in the 1990's and also recognise that the demands on universities are likely to continue to change. We need to build for a process of continual evolution. While other universities are scouring the labour market for experts in cutback management we remain on the lookout for women and men of vision.

Probably the most difficult challenge that we have to meet - and the Minister has already alluded to this - is to strike the right balance between competing priorities, between the new and the old, the local and the universal. We have to develop a University which meets the new demands of greater relevance to Australia's economic conditions in university teaching and research. We have to develop a University which has strong roots in the community and which the people in the west regard as their own. At the same time, we need to develop a University which maintains the traditional role of the University: independently to find and communicate the truth, and which maintains high and universally recognised academic standards.

When I refer to roots in the community I include, of course, links with business and with other institutions in the West: the development of joint public and private sector projects, the provision of updating courses and programs for local professional groups, participation in civic affairs and even the provision of halls and meeting rooms. However, I mean far more than this. I believe that one of the principal reasons that the universities in Australia find themselves in their present predicament with their traditional role under attack and without a ground-swell of public support on their behalf is because they have cut themselves off in certain important respects from the community which is expected to support them. The most important of these is equitable access to a university education. Issues of equity of access should not be afterthoughts forced on a university by reformist governments. They go to the heart of what a university is about. The socioeconomic maldistribution in our university student population - the fact that children of poor parents are many times more unlikely to go to university than children of equal ability from wealthy families represents not only a major social injustice and an enormous waste of talent for society but also a deviation from the pursuit of excellence by universities who as a result have less than the best students. It is little wonder that the half of the community which is less advantaged has not come to the defence of the universities when the universities appear to have so little relevance to their lives or those of their children. Of course, the fault lies to a large extent with the pre-university education system but universities can have a major role in influencing that system. This is one of the tasks that Chifley University must take up both through its admissions system and through its links with the schools in the region it more particularly serves. Siting of this University in an area of Sydney where participation in university education is far lower than elsewhere is in itself a major breakthrough. The task of those building the University must be to capitalise on that breakthrough and to ensure that people throughout this region regard attendance at this University as a proper and legitimate aspiration. Without that we shall not have their support.

Indeed the best universities have an even wider social role. This has been identified in a recent highly respected OECD study as acting as the "exemplars of certain national policies, such as the provision of equal opportunities for women and for racial minorities, the elimination of racism and sexism from courses, and the nurturing of those values which the United Kingdom Robbins Committee (committee on Higher Education, 1963) saw as being involved in 'the transmission of a common culture and common standards of citizenship'." If we do not fulfill that role here at Chifley we shall not deserve the support of the citizenry.

Before closing, I should like to say just a few more words about the importance of balancing the new and the old. The Government has recently reminded us that the work that universities do is a critical element of our overall social and economic progress and that the demands that universities make on the public purse imply a degree of accountability and a need to contribute to national purpose. This is an argument that cannot be denied. It will undoubtedly be part of Chifley's role.

At the same time, universities have by tradition been the institutions in society which take long range views and exercise a critical function. It is part of the role of the university to maintain the spirit of free inquiry and to pursue knowledge wherever it leads even when such knowledge challenges the conventional wisdom and the values of the society it serves. This requires a measure of autonomy and detachment. It is not always the role of the university or the fate of its staff to sit comfortably in the main stream of society.

In the old established institutions issues which raise questions as to the proper role of the university occur only from time to time and at the margin of discretionary action and are usually settled by day to day adaptation. In a new university the planners are faced every day with dilemmas over where the right balance should be struck. Thus, for example, in the planning of the undergraduate curriculum the question arises as to the right balance between courses of instruction with a strong career orientation and those which place the emphasis on high quality general education - or more generally whether to accede to demands for graduates with more specialist knowledge, or adhere to the traditional view that even in the real world of employment a capacity for critical and independent thought is a greater asset. It is part of the excitement of planning a new institution that such dilemmas must be raised, debated and resolved.

The overall task then of those who are involved in the establishment of Chifley University is constantly to bear in mind that we have the opportunity to see the development over time of a great institution - an institution which at the one time is distinctively a product of the advantages and the problems of the west of Sydney and a member of the international community of universities; an institution which continues the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake and produces graduates with independent and inquiring minds and at the same time makes a major contribution to solving the economic and social problems facing the nation; an institution for Sydney's west and for the whole of Australia.

In closing, I should like to commend the very hard work that has already been done in planning for this institution both by Dr Rawlinson and the other staff of the Interim Council and by Dr Pat Lahy and a considerable number of enthusiastic staff and officers at Sydney University. I look forward to our continuing cooperation in the building task ahead of us, and I thank the Minister for providing us with this opportunity."

87/3 Statement by the Hon R J Mulock, MP, Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport

In concluding the opening ceremony, the Hon R J Mulock, MP, Deputy Premier of NSW and Minister for Transport, thanked the Minister for Education for convening this inaugural meeting, for reminding those present of the events leading up to this point in the development of the new University and for describing the framework within which developments would now go forward.



Mr Mulock thanked the President for taking up the challenge on behalf of the Interim Council and for his erudite definition of the issues to be confronted in fulfilling the Council's remit.

Mr Mulock said the Interim Council now had an effective charter for the development of a University with a strong regional brief for Western Sydney as well as a role in the international community of Universities. He said Western Sydney was already well served by the three Colleges of Advanced Education at Campbelltown, Kingswood and Richmond and he was insistent that future funding for Chifley University be additional to the funding for those three institutions.

A local government steering committee had been formed to provide local community support for the development of Chifley University and, as Chairman of the committee, Mr Mulock said he looked forward to cooperating with the Interim Council in the task ahead. Mr Mulock also referred to the role of the Western Sydney Planning and Development Committee in fostering the regional interests of the new University.

Mr Mulock said this was indeed an historic occasion and he thanked those present for their continuing support. He thanked members of the Interim Council for agreeing to participate in this important venture, and assured them of his personal support, of support from local, state and federal government, and from the people of Western Sydney.

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Following the Deputy Premier's statement, the President adjourned the meeting until approximately 12.30pm.  
The meeting was reconvened in Claremont, at Werrington Park.

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#### 87/4 Membership of the Interim Council

The membership of the Interim Council as at October 1987 was noted. The term of office of the appointed members was 4 years from 16 June 1987, the date of commencement of the Chifley University Interim Council Act 1987.

Dr Wilenski advised the Council that he would be taking leave until February 1988 and that Sir Bruce Williams would be Acting President for that period.

#### 87/5 Leave of Absence

It was noted that Mr V G Baueris and Ms M D Maclean had sought leave of absence from this meeting of the Council. Ms Maclean had, in addition, sought leave until 12 January 1988.

#### 87/6 Quorum

The Council noted that the quorum for meetings of the Council was 9 members. Clause 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act stated that the quorum was one more than half of the number of members, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

#### 87/7 Terms of reference of the Interim Council

The Council noted that the functions of the Council were set out in Section 5 of the Act as follows:

#### Functions of the Council

5. (1) The Council shall be responsible -
  - (a) for determining the general educational objectives and planning the future educational profile of the proposed Chifley University, having particular regard to the needs of the residents of western Sydney; and
  - (b) in consultation with the University of Sydney, for the physical planning and development of the site of the College and of the proposed Chifley University, including the supervision of the erection of any buildings on the site.
- (2) In determining educational objectives, it shall be the function of the Council to consult with other tertiary institutions with a view to enhancement of the opportunities for higher education available to residents of western Sydney.
- (3) The Council may consult with other persons or bodies having an interest in the welfare of the proposed Chifley University with a view to promoting sponsorship of studies or educational projects or otherwise furthering the welfare of the proposed university and its students.
- (4) The Council shall consult with representatives of the University of Sydney, and inform the University of its views, in relation to -
  - (a) proposed areas of study, having regard to the needs of the population of western Sydney;
  - (b) transitional arrangements for the development of the College into an autonomous university; and
  - (c) such other matters as may be requested on behalf of the University of Sydney to be the subject of consultation or advice.

- (5) The Council shall make reports and recommendations to the Minister with respect to -
  - (a) the form of governance of the future Chifley University and the legislation and resources necessary for its establishment;
  - (b) transitional arrangements for development of the College into an autonomous university; and
  - (c) such other matters as may be referred to the Council by the Minister.

The Council noted the functions of the University of Sydney in relation to Chifley University College as set out in the University and University Colleges (Amendment) Act 1987.

Mr Mackinolty and Professor Ward expressed concern that the legislation did not empower the Interim Council to employ academic staff: nor was the University of Sydney able to employ staff for Chifley University College with security of tenure at Chifley University. There were serious implications for recruiting staff, for the transitional arrangements for autonomy by 1996, and for the organisation of staff associations. They both believed the legislation should be amended to take account of the issues. There could be a range of staffing arrangements to be catered for, including appointments shared between Chifley University College and the University of Sydney, appointments that would revert to the University of Sydney after the College phase, and appointments that would continue at Chifley after autonomy was achieved.

Dr Rawlinson said the principle that was being pursued was that the Minister would give an undertaking to provide continuity of service through to Chifley University.

Dr Rawlinson would prepare a position paper for the next meeting.

#### 87/8 Administrative arrangements

##### (1) Budget for 1987-88

The Council noted that the State Government's allocation for the Council's operations in 1987/88 was \$376,000. A detailed financial statement would be presented at the next meeting.

Members were reminded that reimbursement of expenses incurred on Council business should be arranged through the Secretary.

##### (2) Office of the Interim Council

The Council noted that the office of the Council would be relocated from Parramatta to Werrington Park early in 1988 and desirably before the end of February.

Whilst the Parramatta office did not have facilities for full Council meetings, it was anticipated that a conference room would be set up at Werrington Park.

Mr Mackinolty gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that meetings of the Council be open.

(3) Office staffing arrangements

The Council noted that the present staff of the Council comprised the Planning Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary of the Council, a Planning and Research officer, one full-time and one part-time secretary and a driver/attendant.

A Property Manager position had been advertised and applicants were being interviewed on 14 October. Members of the Council included on the selection panel were Mr Ferguson, Dr Lahy and Dr Rawlinson.

87/9 Correspondence

The Council noted the following correspondence which had been received:

(a) letter from Ms M D Maclean in which she said -

I am writing to seek leave from the Interim Council for three months (9th October, 1987 to 12th January, 1988) while I am on leave overseas. I am very disappointed that since council has been slow to meet, I will leave the country the day before the council's first meeting. I wish the council well in its deliberations during these very important three months and look forward to being involved again when I return.

In the meantime, I would urge the council to investigate actively any opportunity for combined private sector-university ventures, particularly given recent Commonwealth government announcements.

(b) letter from the Chairman of the Planning Research Centre at the University of Sydney, Mr J F O'Grady, in which he said -

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Planning Research Centre the question of the Council offering assistance to the University of Western Sydney in its establishment years was discussed at some length.

I am pleased to inform you that the Council reached unanimously a decision to extend assistance to the University of Western Sydney through its co-ordinated network of urban-oriented University Departments and non-University membership. These are the core of the Centre. The Centre would be pleased to assist in other ways where its resources would allow; however, its financial resources are very limited.

- (c) letter from Ms M D Maclean, as Director of the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils, as follows -

I am writing with regard to the provision of courses in Early Childhood Studies at Chifley University. This matter was discussed at the last Region Meeting of the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC) held on 28th August, 1987.

Given the establishment of a University in Western Sydney, it is of concern that courses in Early Childhood be appropriately recognised. Within the Western Sydney region there are both long-established as well as relatively new children's services catering for children 0-5 years. The Commonwealth Government's Children's Capital Works Programme which commenced in 1983 has seen a rapid increase in child care centres for children in this age group with expansion continuing in the present and coming years. There currently exist over 300 children's services in Western Sydney, encompassing long day care, pre-schools, occasional care centres, family day care, mobile pre-schools, and so on.

With the population growth and high birth rates in the region it seems more than appropriate that a Western Sydney University give special attention to this area, both in training of new staff, post-graduate training of existing staff, and, in particular, research within the field. We realise that the development at Chifley University would have to take into account plans Nepean College of Advanced Education has to develop similar courses.

- (d) letter from Dr S Alomes, President of the Australian Studies Association, enclosing the following submission from the Association in relation to the development of Chifley University:

The Australian Studies Association congratulates those planning a new university for the western suburbs of Sydney. It should provide what has been long overdue: more equitable access to higher education for the people of the West and for the working class of Sydney.

It would be very unfortunate if this wonderful opportunity to provide not only higher education for the West but to develop education relevant to the needs of Australian society today was missed. The lost opportunities of the 1960's, when new universities were established which (1) partly mirrored the older institutions, (2) were linked mainly to middle-class society and (3) had a predominance of overseas recruited staff in some fields and therefore paid inadequate attention to Australian society, history and culture and to the life of ordinary Australians, must now be taken up.

It must be noted that Australia is a rare country in which there is very little study of its own society. Neither in old countries like Britain or France or formerly colonial countries like Malaysia are there institutions which place as little emphasis on the study of their

society as some Australian universities. For example, at La Trobe there is a quota on the main undergraduate course in Australian history and in many institutions Australian literature is only available in third year. Despite the rise of published research and post-graduate work in Australian studies, the lack of the study of Australia is still the norm in many politics, history, sociology, geography and English departments and in some of the sciences.

The Australian Studies Association has an understandable major concern that the new western suburbs university should take adequate cognisance of the Australian experience and particularly the Western suburbs experience. It is important that it should not replicate the sorry tale of the Macquarie history area which took an emphasis on religious, ancient and constitutional history from Sydney University and long had a limited interest in Australian history, especially 20th century Australian history. Or the Macquarie English department which had four undergraduate courses in medieval literature and only one course in Australian until a member of our Association succeeded in raising the number of Australian to two. Nor should it replicate the ANU English department which has had historic difficulty getting beyond the 18th century.

It would be most desirable for those planning the new university to (1) consult with the Australian Studies Inquiry on the need to have an Australian reference in all areas (including science, business and law) (2) to look at the work done in the newer universities (should there be an external studies or distance education component as at Deakin or in Griffith's Part-Time BA to allow more students throughout the West to study?) and in the many lively CAEs and institutes.

The suggestion that the new university should be a college of the University of Sydney has practical administrative and cost advantages but it also has real social and intellectual dangers. University colleges (the University of New England or the University of Newcastle) in certain fields often reflect the conservative values of the parent institution from which they spring; often the college or colony becomes more conservative than the parent body as in the English department at ANU. It is important that the new university should avoid the conservatism found in many universities first established as university colleges and in many de facto colonies (some departments at Macquarie) and should avoid being a replica of a university which has been too influenced by its period of foundation in early history in the late 1950's and 1960's. While seeking the highest academic standards of research and teaching the new university should relate explicitly to the Western suburbs and contemporary Sydney and Australia rather than merely to polite society or to a cultural cringe view of the role of the university in Australia as mainly looking towards overseas.

There may be an argument for founding chairs or Deans with a strong commitment to the study of Australia (always in its larger international contexts) who have a fair degree of autonomy to plan courses and recruit staff.

The Association hopes that in building on what has already been achieved in the West at the existing colleges, a university for the 21st century will be created rather than one for the middle of the 20th century.

- (e) letter from the Town Clerk of Fairfield City Council enclosing a copy of a petition submitted to the Minister for Education on 19 June 1987, as follows -

Council resolved to complete a petition about the Establishment of a University in Western Sydney. That petition is included here with the request that you present it before the members of Parliament in the State of NSW.

In doing so, Council would like to point out that while the decision to establish a University in Western Sydney has been taken, there remain many unresolved issues. This petition specifically asks that attention be drawn to four such concerns:-

- access of people in the south west to the proposed sites
- construction of the Y Rail link between Merrylands and Harris Park be expedited
- additional technological courses be provided in the region
- consideration be given to an appropriate zoning system to ensure access of young people from the West to the proposed facility

Council applauds the decision to go ahead with the University for Western Sydney and looks forward to a time when the young people of Fairfield will enjoy a more equitable opportunity to take advantage of tertiary education.

- (f) letter dated 5 August 1987 received from the Director of the Department of Environmental Planning, Mr R B Smyth, concerning acquisition of Stage II of the University site, as follows -

I am writing to you concerning Stage II of the proposed Chifley University. The land which makes up Stage II was previously known as the Kingswood Tertiary Education Precinct.

As you are aware the Department has been charged with the responsibility to acquire the land comprising Stage II of the University. To date three properties have been acquired at a cost of \$1.14 million and of the remaining twenty (20) parcels nine are on offer and the remainder have not yet come onto the market. It is anticipated that a number of the properties on offer will be purchased in the 1987/88 financial year, however the exact number will depend upon negotiations with the owners and availability of funds as the year progresses.

I shall keep you informed of the land acquisition situation as more purchases are made.

It was noted that both letters from Ms Maclean contained proposals relating to the academic organisation and profile of Chifley University that would need to be followed up in the planning process.

87/10      Planning Vice-Chancellor's Report

Dr Rawlinson acknowledged the contributions of the Secretary, the Superintendent of Werrington Park and the Principal of Nepean College of Advanced Education, and their staff, and of the Minister's staff, in the arrangements for this inaugural meeting.

Dr Rawlinson then reported on the following matters, some of which were to be discussed later in the meeting.

(1) Commencement of Planning

Although there had been a considerable delay from the announcement of the appointment of the Interim Council to this first meeting, good progress had been made in establishing a framework for the Council to make decisions about site development and academic planning.

In particular, good contact had been established with the University of Sydney, Nepean CAE and Werrington College of TAFE.

(2) Planning Resource Document

The Planning Resource Document was now in second draft and further comment from members of the Council would be welcome. The purpose of the Document was to provide a common reference point for all those involved in the planning process.

Dr Rawlinson foreshadowed discussion of issues arising from the Document at the next meeting.

The Planning and Research Officer, Ms Mikol, was carrying out important data collection in support of the planning process.

(3) Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation

Preliminary discussions had been entered into with the State Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation on the question of prospects for complementary industrial development in the vicinity of the site for Chifley University. This was in line with the association between the State's economic strategy and the development of the new University.

(4) Western Sydney Task Force

Discussions had taken place with Mr Craig Knowles, Executive Officer for the Western Sydney Task Force chaired by the Deputy Premier. Mr Knowles was keen to include reference to the contribution of Chifley University in the Task Force's report on an economic development strategy for Western Sydney.



(5) Consultation with the NSW Higher Education Board

The Minister had written asking that the HEB be informed and consulted in the planning for Chifley University.

Dr Rawlinson pointed out that he and Dr Pattison were members of the HEB. He was keeping the Board informed and taking account of its views.

(6) Herbert Vere Evatt Memorial Foundation

The Evatt Foundation's continuing interest and willingness to support the development of Chifley University would be discussed later in the meeting.

(7) Site issues

It was anticipated that the Department of Youth and Community Services would vacate Werrington Park at the end of December.

The Public Works Department had completed a comprehensive survey of the property.

Questions concerning the boundary with Cobham Remand Centre and a flood mitigation programme in the north-east corner of the University site were under discussion. The Project Architect, Mr Still, had been asked for advice.

An historical survey of Werrington Park, involving staff of the University of Sydney, was under way.

(8) Western Sydney Planning and Development Subcommittee for Chifley University

The Western Sydney Planning and Development Committee, a Ministerial Committee reporting to the Minister for Environment and Planning, was to set up a Subcommittee to coordinate the planning of infrastructure and complementary regional development for Chifley University. The Subcommittee was to be chaired by a senior officer of the Office of State Development in the Premier's Department. The Premier would be making an announcement in the near future.

Membership of the Subcommittee would include the Department of Environment and Planning, Penrith City Council, Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils, Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils, the Project Architect for Chifley University and the Secretary of the Interim Council.

(9) Site planning

This matter would be dealt with later when Mr Still would be present to present his proposals for a master plan and Stage I development.

87/11      Report from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Chifley University College

Dr Lahy tabled the following report:

(1) Academic Planning

The report of the Academic Planning Working Party has been submitted to the Steering Committee appointed by Senate. The Steering Committee will report to Senate at the November meeting. After its acceptance by Senate the report can be made available to members of the Interim Council.

The Working Party report recommends the adoption of aims, objectives and degree structures for Chifley University College as well as proposals for degree programmes.

The programme proposals are based on the humanities, social sciences, basic sciences, commerce, education and engineering.

Consultation with Nepean College of Advanced Education has taken place at all stages of the academic planning process and is continuing as more detailed course plans are developed.

(2) Admissions

Senate, at the September meeting, released the following statement concerning admission to Chifley University College:

Admission to Chifley University College will be granted on the same basis as entry to The University of Sydney, that is, performance in the New South Wales Higher School Certificate Examination or its equivalent. Although there will be no compulsory subjects for entry, there will of course be assumed knowledge for some subjects. Raw marks obtained in the Higher School Certificate examination will be scaled in the same way that marks are scaled at present for entry to The University of Sydney.

The "Broadway" scheme will also apply to Chifley University College. This scheme provides an avenue of admission to selected degree courses for students who have suffered a long-term educational disadvantage and who attend designated Government and Non-Government High Schools.

Other avenues of admission are available for people who have not satisfied the normal educational requirements for entry to the University. The Special Admissions scheme is designed for people who are of mature age or who have been disadvantaged in their education.

A brochure explaining Admissions policy in detail is in preparation.

(3) Space Requirements

A paper was prepared for the Interim Council entitled "University of Sydney Space Requirements for Chifley University College 1990-1995; The Academic Profile". This formed the basis of planning for the initial building programme. Copies are available to members of the Council.

(4) Continuing Education Program: West

The Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sydney, already runs a series of activities for the general community under the title Continuing Education Program. In 1987 some 10,000 students enrolled in some 350 courses of varying duration. The majority of courses are located on the main University Campus.

As a part of the development of Chifley University College the Centre will begin a new program, entitled Continuing Education Program: West in 1988. Courses will be offered at locations in Blacktown, the lower Blue Mountains, Penrith and Windsor/Richmond.

The courses will be organised and administered by a co-ordinator located in Penrith. Penrith Council have offered to provide office accommodation until accommodation becomes available at the Werrington Park campus. The position is partly funded by a generous grant from the Minister of Education made by the NSW Board of Adult Education with whom the University is working closely to develop continuing education opportunities in Western Sydney. The coordinator's position has been advertised and has stimulated a great deal of interest especially from candidates who already work in the region. An appointment will be made as soon as possible.

The co-ordinator will be assisted by a committee consisting of Dr P Lahy (chair), Mr Derek Peat, Director CCE, Mr John Wellings, executive member NSW Board of Adult Education and members nominated by Penrith City Council, Blacktown City Council, Blue Mountains City Council, Hawkesbury Shire Council and the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils. The Principal of Nepean CAE has accepted an invitation to join the committee. The committee will hold a meeting in Penrith in mid-November.

The Continuing Education Program will offer a range of educational activities and will keep in mind the kind of degree courses planned for Chifley University College. Because of the emphasis on the importance of computer literacy, CEP:West will try and offer a range of computer courses and the possibility of establishing a micro-computer facility in Penrith is currently being costed.

(5) Gifts to Chifley University College Library

The University of Sydney Library has already accepted about 10,000 volumes.

The Librarian, Dr Radford, reports that:

"In accepting books, we have concentrated on general material which would be useful in any scholarly library (eg, literature, history)."

"In accepting periodicals, we have concentrated on "core" titles rather than highly specialized ones, and have preferred older material which is more difficult to acquire by other means. As well as the valuable sets of NSW

Parliamentary material recently reported, we have accepted such sets as the Official Yearbook of Australia back to 1908, the Quarterly Review back to 1810, a large collection of chemistry journals (mostly dating from the 1940s), and a lot of more recent sets in history and literature."

"As soon as adequate storage space can be made available and staff appointed, I propose to launch an appeal for books and periodicals, particularly seeking discards from other Australian academic libraries. We are already aware that several universities are stockpiling useful material for us."

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With regard to academic planning, Dr Lahy reiterated that the Steering Committee's report, which would constitute a reference paper for detailed planning, would be available to members of the Council after it had been considered by the Senate of the University of Sydney.

On the library question, Dr Lahy said that at the present rate of contribution, there could be 40,000 volumes on hand by early 1990, which would create a significant storage problem. Dr Ramsey said that acquisitions funded from the Bicentennial grant of \$1 million would presumably aggravate the storage problem.

In reply to a question from Sir Bruce Williams concerning the Broadway Admissions Scheme, Dr Lahy said the Scheme could apply to whichever degree programmes at Chifley University College seemed appropriate. There were, she said, a number of designated disadvantaged schools within Western Sydney, for purposes of the Scheme.

A statement of the University's admissions policy, including the Broadway Scheme, would be made available for the next meeting.

Mr Pollock undertook to provide data on secondary schools in the region, including a profile of Year 12 classes.

Dr Pattison said the question of admission with advanced standing needed to be addressed. Professor Ward said it may not be practicable to grant advanced standing in the early years of Chifley College in view of the very limited resources available.

Professor Ward believed the proposed first intake of students in 1990 of 400 (equivalent full-time) was too small, particularly in view of emerging educational trends in the region. He said secondary enrolments in Years 11 and 12 were growing and standards were rising perceptibly. A first year entry quota of only 400 could result in a selection aggregate cut-off the same as at the University of Sydney, or even higher in some courses.

Mr Ferguson said caution should be exercised in interpreting educational data about Western Sydney that included Parramatta and the Hills District which, he said, were not typical.

With regard to the Continuing Education West programme, Mr Ferguson said the catchment area should be extended to include regions further east and the Southwest. He stressed the need to win the goodwill of

the whole region. Whilst acknowledging the support and generosity of those in the Penrith region, he believed there would be a reaction against Chifley if it were not seen to be servicing a wider area. Dr Lahy said the spread of activity had been constrained by limited resources. If the initial operation proved successful a wider coverage could eventually be considered.

Dr Ryan supported Mr Ferguson's comments about negative reactions to the Werrington Park site in areas further east. He wondered whether the Interim Council might be able to assist with additional staffing for a wider continuing education programme from the outset.

Sir Bruce Williams said that if plans for the programme had not been finalised, it might be possible to replace Hawkesbury or Blue Mountains with Fairfield.

Dr Pattison suggested that, since TAFE was the largest provider of CE activities in the region, a representative of TAFE might be invited to join the Advisory Committee.

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The President adjourned the meeting  
at 1.30pm and the meeting was  
reconvened at 2.15pm

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#### 87/12      Planning Issues

A second draft of a Planning Resource Document had been distributed to all members of the Council on 2 October 1987. This document would form the basis for discussion of a range of planning issues raised in an "action paper" which had also been distributed.

##### (1) Statement of assumptions which relate to academic planning being undertaken by Sydney University

The Project Architect, Mr Still, was present for discussion of issues relating to site and building development.

Mr Still presented three options for a master site plan for the State I site and, by way of sketch plans and drawings, described the features of his preferred option and how his proposed first building programme related to the master plan.

Dr Rawlinson said the nature and scale of the first building programme reflected the following assumptions which he asked that the Interim Council adopt:

##### (a) Areas of Study

Areas of study to be offered at the University College include Humanities/Social Sciences and Science.

(b) Distribution of Students

The distribution of students by areas of study is assumed to be 67% for Humanities/Social Sciences and 33% for Science.

(c) Initial Intake

The initial intake of students is estimated to be 400 EFTS.

(d) Annual Intake

The annual intake of students is based on an estimated increase of 25% per annum.

(e) Discontinuance Rate

The discontinuance rate is assumed to be 20% for year one; 10% for year 2 and 6% for year 3.

(f) Transfer of Students

It may be necessary to transfer some students in Year 3 in science to the main University Campus unless appropriate facilities and equipment are available at the University College.

(g) Academic Staff

Academic staff needs are projected on a student/staff ratio of 12 to 1.

(h) Other Staff

Other staff needs are projected on an academic staff/other staff ratio of 1 to 2.

Concern was expressed about the assumption of a 20% first year discontinuance rate and the assumption of an academic staff to other staff ratio of 1:2, both figures being described as too high. It was accepted, however, that although there may be cause for concern, neither figure was critical at this stage.

Concern was also expressed about questions of equipment, in particular computing facilities, in the building development context. Dr Wilenski suggested that a separate report was needed on equipment, finance and integration of technology in the planning process.

The Council then adopted assumptions (a) to (h) above as a basis for considering Stage 1 building requirements.

(2) Outline of funding as per Commonwealth/State Agreement

The following report had been distributed:

Details of the Commonwealth/State Agreement are contained in the "Planning Resource Document" Section III, 10(a).

### Capital

In summary the total amount allocated for capital works till the end of 1989 is \$12m (1986 base).

Discussions with Sydney University and the Architect have been based on the assumption that the total building stock required for 1990 will have to be contained within the \$12m.

Given the postponement (and possible abandonment) of the triennium funding arrangement, the Council will have the opportunity to advance submissions in 1988 (or 1989) for further funding. The Commonwealth's \$9m for Chifley is already outside of the 1988 financial plan. There is no commitment beyond 1989.

Having regard to the space requirements proposed by Sydney University the clear implication is that:

- . there are insufficient funds to build science laboratories and to construct a special purpose library building;
- . existing building stock will need to be refurbished;
- . further funds will be required in 1990 for additional teaching and reading spaces and to complete the main access road from the Great Western Highway.

### Recurrent Funding

The Agreement requires the NSW Government to meet costs associated with planning to the end of 1988. The Commonwealth will then contribute \$1m in 1989. Thereafter, during the College phase, the Commonwealth's contribution will be

- . \$1m (indexed) per year
- . a student per capita of at least \$6,250.

As Sydney University will be administering the College it is appropriate that areas of anticipated shortfall be identified by the University. It is clear, however, there will be significant costs involved in planning for the Library and in the purchase of equipment for science related subjects. It would appear that this extends well beyond the proposed \$1m Commonwealth recurrent allocation for 1989.

### (3) Issues relating to site/building development

The Council noted that the State Government was continuing with acquisition of the Stage II property, with an allocation of \$2.5 million for the financial year 1987/88. Concern was expressed about the need for such expenditure on land acquisition when viewed against possible alternative uses of the funds, eg, for equipment purchases.

The Council then adopted the following principles relating to the Master Plan and to Stage 1 buildings:

### General Principles Relating to the Master Plan

- (a) That the landscape features and environmental conditions of the site be acknowledged.

- (b) That the northern campus (Werrington Park) be developed as the academic and administrative core of the total campus.
- (c) That there needs to be an overpass over the Great Western Highway.
- (d) That Werrington Park House be "preserved" and the area be incorporated as an historic feature.
- (e) That a landscaped forecourt be established along the northern boundary of the building precinct to form a physical link with Werrington Park House and a focus for access from the new rail station.
- (f) That the existing road access route be retained to define the symbolic reference of Werrington Park House.
- (g) That the utilization of existing buildings be considered.
- (h) That the major development of the northern campus be on the plateau and that the basic building line have an east-west orientation.
- (i) That campus plan make provision for a planned "integration" of pedestrian and vehicle access for parking and servicing.
- (j) That the "community core" of the campus be developed in the area which is in the vicinity of the existing timber buildings. This would include student facilities, information/reception type facilities, initial lecture theatres, student related administration.
- (k) That the student complex be developed along the northern boundary of the proposed building precinct.

#### Principles Relating to Stage 1 Buildings

- (a) That existing building stock be used in Stage 1 wherever practicable.
- (b) That the initial new building complex be constructed on the northern boundary of the proposed building precinct to include landscaping and road works.

#### (4) Library

The following report had been distributed:

There is insufficient funding to provide for a Library and science laboratories. The Commonwealth has not provided any specific establishment grant for the Library. The construction of a special purpose building suitable for the Library with a potential for 150,000 books would be in the



vicinity of \$2.4 to \$2.7m. This would suffice till say the year 2000. Long-term it could be necessary to provide for 350-400,000 "books".

The State's \$1m should purchase around 20,000 books. Assuming the Library commences with 20-30,000 volumes (including gifts) and increases by 10,000 per year it could have 50-60,000 volumes by 1993.

The estimated cost of refurbishing an existing building, including the addition of an area for reader spaces is \$370,000. This would accommodate some 40,000 volumes. The structure could then be extended, if required, to accommodate up to 60,000 volumes with staff accommodation and reader spaces for a further \$120,000.

The most suitable building would be the first (eastern) residence as it is closest to the "community core". An area for the future library has been identified in the community core on the "Master Plan".

While the approach would fall short of the traditional approach to commencing a University Library, it will provide adequate space in quite a reasonable setting. It does have the advantage of allowing time for planning of a special purposes building having regard to longer-term considerations such as the "future shape" of libraries and the concept of a major Regional library.

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Dr Rawlinson recommended that the Council adopt as planning principles that initially the Library occupy a refurbished building and that the future library be located in the "community core" of the northern campus.

Professor Ward said the Council was being forced, by resource considerations, into an unenviable position. He thought the course of action being recommended was inevitable but it was to be regretted that a new library was not to be part of the first building programme.

There was discussion of possible changes in the nature of university libraries reflecting in particular the escalating cost of book and serial stocks and the impact of modern technology.

The Council then resolved as recommended by Dr Rawlinson.

(5) Committees

(a) Buildings and Grounds Committee

Dr Rawlinson had put forward proposals for terms of reference and membership of a Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Sir Bruce Williams pointed out that, whilst he accepted the need for such a committee, building activity was not independent of the educational enterprise, and he doubted that the Council had resolved the academic questions to the point where detailed planning for buildings could proceed.

Dr Wilenski said the schedule given to the Interim Council did not allow time to resolve all the educational issues first. Academic and site planning were proceeding concurrently.

Dr Rawlinson said the appointment of a committee now would allow wider input from the Council in discussions with the Architect.

The Council then agreed to appoint Mr Ferguson, Dr Lahy, Dr Maling and Dr Rawlinson to an interim Buildings and Grounds Committee with the task of reporting to the next meeting of the Council on terms of reference for and the constitution of a standing Buildings and Grounds Committee.

(b) Community Relations Committee

Dr Rawlinson had put forward proposals for terms of reference and membership of a Community Relations Committee.

The Council agreed to appoint Mr Baueris, Associate Professor Mack, Ms Maclean, Dr McAuley, Dr Nelson and Dr Rawlinson to an interim Community Relations Committee with the task of reporting to the next meeting of the Council on terms of reference for and the constitution of a standing Community Relations Committee.

Associate Professor Mack said he would be concerned to see such a Committee take steps to encourage the community to use the University site.

(c) General issues

Dr Wilenski said that the Council should consider adopting the practice of including the President and the Planning Vice-Chancellor ex officio and at least one member from the University of Sydney (including the Vice-Chancellor or Dr Lahy) on all committees.

He said the Council could consider appointment of other standing committees, including possibly committees to look at finances and sponsorship as suggested by Dr Nelson, at later meetings.

He foreshadowed a statement on expenditure of capital funds and questions such as rate of expenditure and variations to estimates.

87/13      Proposal to establish a Chifley University Foundation

On 24 April 1987 a group of some 30 Federal, State and Local Government representatives had met at Penrith Council Chambers to consider proposals to support the development of Chifley University. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Premier, The Hon R J Mulock, MP.

The meeting considered a proposal put forward by the Herbert Vere Evatt Memorial Foundation to assist in the establishment of a Chifley University Foundation.

The meeting appointed a Steering Committee to consider a more detailed submission from the Evatt Foundation.

The Steering Committee, chaired again by Mr Mulock, met on 11 September 1987 and considered the following draft submission:

Proposal to establish a Chifley University Foundation

Background

The campaign to establish a university in Western Sydney produced a groundswell of support from people in Western Sydney. This involved a wide spectrum of involvement; people in local government, industry, schools and non government organisations. All were united by the desire to see tertiary educational opportunities available in that region.

Now that agreement has been reached by State and Federal Governments that a university will be established at a site at Werrington it is important that the involvement of people in Western Sydney continue. Important decisions will be made over the next few years in the planning of the university.

Most universities have a 'Friends' organisation or 'University Foundation' which provides a mechanism for wider involvement with the running of a university. Often these Foundations provide industry with links to the teaching staff and provide a means to suggest changes to curriculum and research priorities. Bequests and donations can be directed to the recipients or, if a general donation has been made, to activities which are of most benefit.

Older universities eg Sydney University, have a large number of specific interest Foundations working with particular departments. This can produce a bureaucratic tangle for administrators. An umbrella organisation which can direct specific donations to individual departments and provide an organisational backing for general community input, whether that be in the form of fund raising or out of concern that the university provide services to Western Sydney people, is probably the most effective mechanism.

#### Objectives

Broadly the aims and objectives of the Chifley University Foundation will be as follows:

1. Assist the Council of the University to preserve, develop and maintain the standard, position and facilities of the university.
2. Create opportunities for the University to attract and retain the continuing interest and financial support of a concerned and interested group of past students, friends, staff and members of the community generally.
3. Solicit donations and gifts to or for the benefit of the university.
4. Attract and encourage bequests, legacies and all forms of deferred gifts to the university or the Foundation.
5. Aid by research and other suitable means the advancement, development and practical application of science to industry and commerce, to initiate, promote and further scientific and technological research and to seek actively industrial work and contracts by the provision of an organised research service.
6. Make donations to the university of such amounts and at such times as the Foundation may determine.
7. Assist the Council of the University to develop policies and programs which benefit the people of Western Sydney.
8. To admit to membership of the Foundation persons, firms, companies and associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and upon such terms and with such privileges as may be determined from time to time.
9. Aid by research and other suitable means the advancement of arts and social sciences, taking advantage of the special characteristics of the region.

### Structure

A structure has been developed by Mr John Hunter which appears to suit the above concept of a university Foundation.

A two tier structure is proposed. This will involve establishing a Trust Company which will be the mechanism for receiving or dispensing funds. A separate Board of Management will be the body responsible for organising and running the Foundation's activities. It will also be responsible for the expenditure of funds, through the Trust Company.

The Trust Company will be established as a company by guarantee, under the NSW Companies Code. A draft Memorandum of Association has been prepared. Trustees will need to be appointed at its inception.

The Board of Management will need to be elected annually at a public meeting and must be representative of the members of the Foundation as a whole. This is the functioning centre of the organisation and will determine its policies and programs. It is a separate organisation to the Trust but will have sole responsibility for the running of the Foundation, advising the Trustees on the expenditure of funds.

This structure appears to be able to gain tax deductibility status.

The use of a Trust Company has the main advantage of providing a mechanism for checks and balances on expenditure of funds and possible restriction on expenditure should the Board of Management become the victim of vested interests.

Membership of the Foundation will be obtained by paying a membership fee. This will be on a graduated scale, ranging from individual members (say \$20) to corporate members (say \$10,000). Corporate membership should entitle the new member to participate directly in Board meetings. It should also be balanced in some way by community representation.

### Creating the Chifley University Foundation

The Foundation will need to have the support and encouragement of a wide range of people in Western Sydney.

It is proposed therefore that the establishment of the Foundation should be accomplished by Western Sydney people. This draft proposal outlines the results of research undertaken by the H V Evatt Memorial Foundation following its decision to assist the establishment of the new university.

The Evatt Foundation is prepared to allocate resources to assist this process. A part-time worker can be employed by the Evatt Foundation or the Trust Company to develop the proposal further. This position would be funded by the Evatt Foundation.

There are numerous issues and details to be decided before the Foundation can become a reality. These include the structure of the Board of Management, further defining of the objectives of the Foundation, possible participation of the Interim Council of the University, involvement of industry, Govt departments and local government. These are all issues which need to be decided by local people.

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The Steering Committee had resolved that:-

- (a) the Evatt Foundation's proposal be received and adopted;
- (b) the meeting welcome the advice of the Evatt Foundation and accept their offer of assistance in the establishment of a Chifley University foundation; and
- (c) Councils be urged to contribute to the funding of the Chifley University foundation to ensure that it is soundly established.

The Evatt Foundation intended making individual approaches to Local Government Authorities in Greater Western Sydney to seek commitments of financial support to allow the proposal to be developed further.

The Council resolved to welcome the initiative to form a Chifley University Foundation and agreed to enter into further discussions with the Evatt Foundation.

87/14      Future planning framework including agenda items for next meeting

Dr Wilenski said the Council had yet to begin its major task which was to define a broad educational programme and objectives for Chifley University. He said the Council would need to draw on the best available academic advice in this task. He foreshadowed an academic planning seminar to be held in early 1988 for this purpose.

Other more specific issues included the question whether there was a need to proceed with acquisition of Stage II of the University site and the broad organisational framework for the institution.

He invited members to raise other issues with the Planning Vice-Chancellor.

87/15      Date of next meeting and schedule of meetings

The Council agreed to meet again as follows:

Friday 13 November 1987, 9.00am to 12 noon, at the University  
of Sydney.

Friday 11 December 1987, 9.00am to 12 noon, at Parramatta.

There being no further business, the President declared the meeting  
closed at 5.00pm.

B2MIN2.10

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(Signed)

Bruce Williams

Acting President

13 November 1987