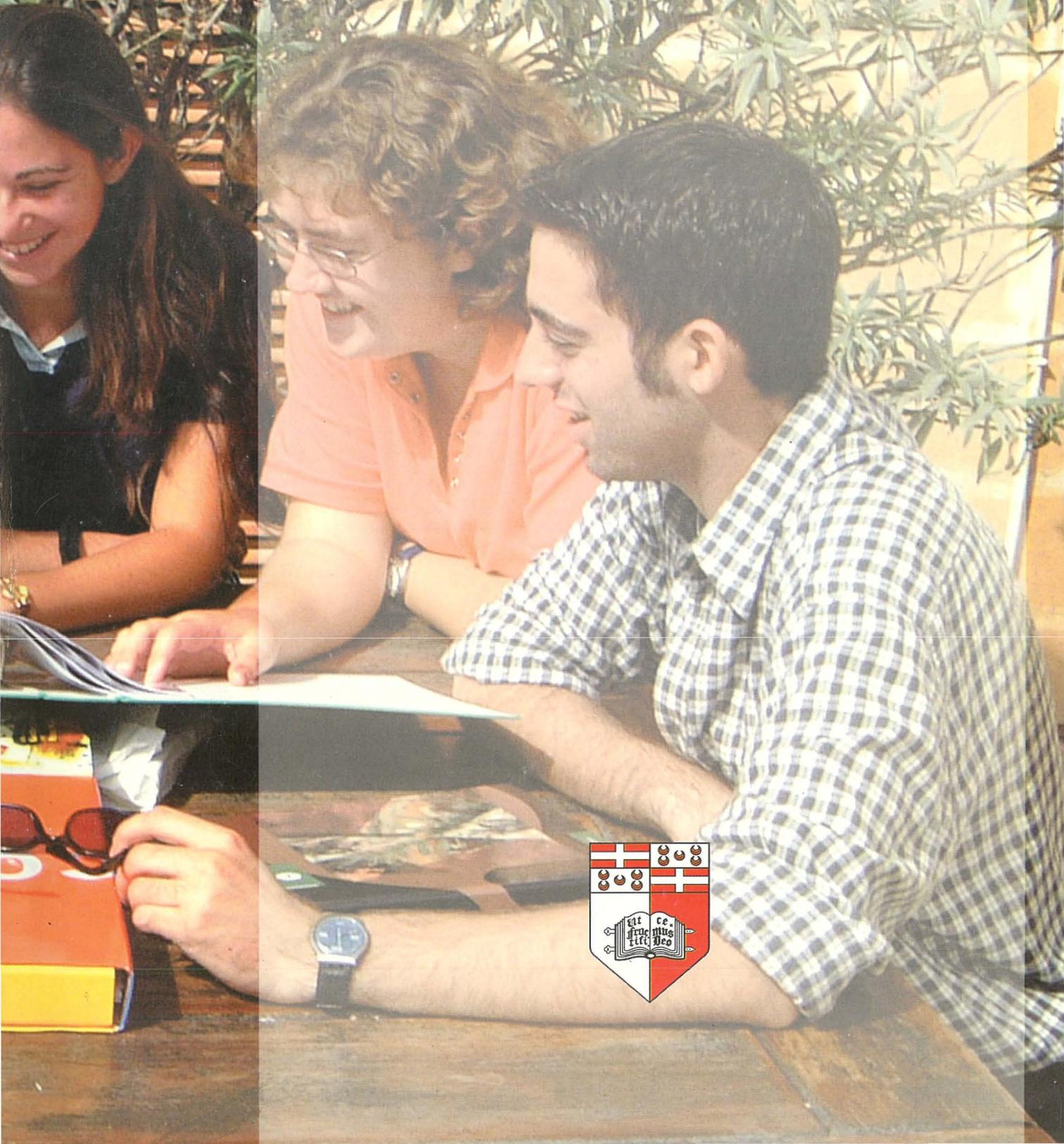


University of Malta Annual Report 1999-2000



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The dynamism of a university is reflected in the diversity of its activities. While the Annual Report does not reflect each and every area of specialisation available, the *Round-Up* for the years 1999 and 2000 conveys a sense of some of the bustle that is associated with any vibrant institution.

In recent years, we have been stressing more and more, the need for strengthening links with business and industry. Fostering such relations will result in a mutually beneficial dialogue through which the world of work can become acquainted with what the University has to offer and a University sensitive to its needs can adapt accordingly. In this Annual Report, Dr. Godfrey Baldacchino explores the measures taken by the University to adapt to the needs of prospective employers and the career paths taken by our graduates. In any such discussion, specific fields come to mind, engineering and information technology, for example. In order to strike a balance, Dr. Anthony Frendo evaluates the perennial relevance of the Humanities in a technological age.

Conscious of its public role, the University is geared towards the infrastructural and industrial needs of the country so as to provide expertise in crucial fields. The Faculty of Engineering is a prime mover in its search for new partners in industry with which there is ongoing collaboration and its endeavour to forge stronger links with the labour market in general. This is discussed by Dr. Ing. Paul Micallef in his article *Building Bridges with Industry*.

A Socrates Office has recently been established and through it the University also participates in Comenius and Transnational Cooperation Projects (TCP) and its various sub-divisions such as Lingua and Minerva. The implementation of the Fifth Framework Programme is expected to permit participation in collaborative research projects in various fields. Dr. Joseph Mifsud looks at *Europeanisation within the University of Malta*. In the light of the new post-Bologna environment, the University was found to fulfil all the necessary requisites in pre-accession negotiations with Brussels. In contrast, but equally topical, Professor Angela Xuereb examines *Gender and Science at the University* and asks why it is that women in Malta are still, to a great

degree, not inclined towards a career in the sciences.

The last year has seen some twenty members of staff obtaining Doctorates in their respective fields from various universities, while a good number completed their Masters. This is of great satisfaction and an achievement for the University.

In an age in which the internationalisation of higher education is becoming of paramount importance, the drive by the International Office to attract more full-time foreign students to the campus is bearing fruit while the implementation of the ECTS has given rise to an increase in the number of exchange students. The *Summer Schools and Short Courses* conducted under the umbrella of the International Office in conjunction with other European universities, have become increasingly more popular. Subjects covered have included art, music, pharmacology (in collaboration with the University of Minnesota), archaeology, anthropology, the Mediterranean Environment and Banking Law which is run together with the *Università La Sapienza*, Rome.

The New Lecture Centre has been completed. This building is now fully operational and is providing much needed lecturing facilities. Another major project, was the third floor extension with lift on the main Administration Building which, in the near future, will considerably extend the existing office space.

The University Library saw a major Senior Management re-structuring. Its Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is now providing an essential service to readers. Harmonisation of the currently existing three types of classification into the Library of Congress system is a current major undertaking.

"Universities and other institutions of higher education need to take on the challenge to build up a compatible, effective system within Europe, and a competitive one towards the rest of the world ...The real challenge is that in Bologna, as already before at the Sorbonne, the higher education community has been invited to make an input." (*Address by Dr. Guy Haug to the EAIE Conference, Maastricht, December, 1999*). I believe that the University of Malta is well poised to provide this input.



Roger Ellul-Micallef - Rector

Round-Up 1999

January

Ms Linda Eneix, President of the OTS Foundation based in Florida U.S.A., gave a donation towards the setting up of an Archaeological Laboratory at the University's Department of Classics and Archaeology, Faculty of Arts. This served to complete the first stage of equipping the Laboratory and will be a major contribution to current research on material retrieved from the Department's excavations at the Tas-Silg site.

The Mathematical Society was officially launched. The aims of the society include delivering popular lectures on different mathematical topics, organising activities to increase the popularity of maths among secondary and post-secondary students and holding seminars attended by mathematics graduates to keep up to date with current research.

The Institute of Health Care in conjunction with Leeds University organised a Joint Educational Programme which focussed on Pre and Post Registration Levels at IHC in which members of the Nursing and Radiography staff participated.

A half-day seminar was held at the Radisson SAS Bay Point Resort to mark the official launching of *The Malta Internet Foundation*. Several presentations from various organizations involved in the provision of Internet services to the public in Malta as well as by experts in the field were delivered. The new Foundation is responsible for the registration of

Internet domains in top-level Internet domain .mt, as well as for other activities related to promotion of the Internet in Malta. In addition, it takes over the duties of the *Domain Name Registration Committee* delegated by InterNIC, the Internet top body, for domain registration business in the country.

Under the auspices of the Department of Psychology, Dr. Glyn Goodall from the Cognitive Sciences Department, University Victor Segalen, Bordeaux II, gave a public lecture entitled *The Recovery of Cognitive Functions after General Anaesthesia*.

Two series in the *Work-in-Progress Seminar Series: Untangling Knots in Social Research* were successfully held and well attended. This series encourages informal, regular, intellectual exchange among staff and students in any branch of social studies. It is for people at every level of research - from B.A through post-doctoral and is held every fortnight of the academic year.

February

Professor Paolo Balboni from the University of Venice visited the Department of Italian to conduct two seminars. *La multimedialità nella didattica dell'italiano come L2* while the second lecture was entitled *Per una didattica funzionale e comunicativa dell'italiano come L2*.

Junior College students who excelled in the 1997 and 1998 MATSEC sessions obtaining their Matriculation Certificate with Distinction received due credit at an

Awards Night held in mid-February. Furthermore, students who, during their two years at the College, distinguished themselves in other fields, whether academic or non-academic, or whose achievements contributed towards evolving an ethos for the College, also received awards. The evening's programme included a display of musical and ballet talent by College students.

Linguistics Professors Paolo Ramat and Anna Giacalone Ramat from the *Dipartimento di Linguistica, Università di Pavia*, visited the Department of Italian. Professor Ramat presented the MEDTYP project to members of the Institute of Linguistics since due to the central position of the Maltese Language as a meeting point between Romance and Semitic languages, Malta can contribute greatly to this project which involves the universities of Pavia, Pisa, Napoli, Perugia, Roma III, Trieste and Viterbo as well as others from Europe and North Africa. He also lectured to students of languages and linguistics on *Standard Average European*. Professor Anna Ramat, president of the prestigious *Societas Linguistica Europaea*, lectured on Italian as a second language.

Dott. Sante Guido who trained at the *Istituto Centrale di Restauro*, Rome, gave a credit course to Art History students on the *Restoration of Bronzes and Pietre Dure*.

Dr. Hanneke Teekens, Senior Advisor with the Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC), gave a talk on *University Internationalisation Issues* under the auspices of the University's International Office.

Presentation of awards by the Rector to Department of Accountancy students for outstanding performance. This year's CIMA Prize was awarded to Susan Domancich for her dissertation on *Theory of Constraints*; the award in the field of Taxation presented by Deloitte & Touche went to Donald Schembri whose dissertation was entitled *Tax Implications of Global Electronic Commerce from a Maltese Perspective* while Sharon Finn who wrote on *The Internal-External Audit Relationship in Selected Companies* won the PricewaterhouseCoopers Prize in the field of Auditing. Awards by K.P.M.G. for the best student in Financial Accounting and Grant Thornton for research in the law area relating to accounting went to Lauren Galea and Christine Sciberras respectively. Ryan Sciberras won *The Student of the Year* prize awarded by the Malta Institute of Accountants and also received the Arthur Anderson Award in Finance for his dissertation on *Treasury Bills and their Corporate use in Malta*.

The University conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature *Honoris Causa* on Chiara Lubich, founder of the *Focolare* Movement.

To commemorate the tercentenary of the demise of Mattia Preti, the University Library held an exhibition on the artist's life and works. Exhibits included publications covering Preti's career ranging from De Dominici's *Notizia della vita di Mattia Preti* (1864) to J. Spike's recent corpus of documentary transcripts, photographs of selections from Preti's artistic *oeuvre* as well as miscellany of documents illustrating salient events in his life. One of the greatest south Italian artists of all time, Mattia Preti spent the best part of his working life in the service of the Order





of St. John. His artistic style strongly influenced the subsequent development of painting in Malta.

Dr. Robin Lickley from the Department of Linguistics and the Human Communication Research Centre, University of Edinburgh, whose particular interest is in the perception and production of spontaneous speech, especially disfluent speech, delivered a talk entitled: *Disfluency: Why Why you should care* under the auspices of the Institute of Linguistics.

Visit by the Vice President of the Higher Education Council of Turkey in line with the University's internationalisation policy aimed at strengthening links with neighbouring Mediterranean countries.

March

Junior College *Students' Night* was held in which some 150 students took part in a spectacle of music, dance and plays. The three bands that won the *Only the fittest survive! Rock Concert*, knockout competition held at the College in February also participated.

Ass.Professor Niels Henrik Mortensen from the Technical University of Denmark, Copenhagen gave a public lecture on *Design For Manufacture* which is particularly relevant in the light of the recent EU update report on Malta's need for industrial restructuring.

The Department for Women's Rights and the University's Gender Issues Committee held a book launch and seminar on campus. The publications both edited by sociologist Dr. A. M. Abela are: *Women and Men in the Maltese*

Islands: Statistics from the Census of Population and Housing and Gender Issues and Statistics Proceedings of a Workshop organised by the Central Office of Statistics in collaboration with the Department for Women's Rights.

Professor Barry Smith from the State University of New York at Buffalo visited the Department of History to give a series of interdisciplinary lectures on Philosophy, Politics and History which provided an historical introduction to political philosophy with special reference to economic, geographic, legal and military factors determining the evolution of the modern nation state concept.

The University participated in the *Careers Convention* held in Gozo. This year, the stand focussed on Science, Engineering and Information Technology degree courses.

Inauguration of a short course on *The European Union with special emphasis on its Social Policy, Employment and Trade Unions* conducted by the Workers' Participation Development Centre.

The Medical School organised the *IV Medical School Conference* in the course of which, Professor Sir Alfred Cuschieri gave the *Ralph Arrigo Lecture* on the theme: *Hospital Care in the Next Millennium*.

Michel Montanaro, a French ethnomusicologist discussed various European wind instruments he has come across in the course of research he has conducted. Montanaro is a composer-musician rich in the provençal tradition of the gaboutlet-tambourine whose style

has been affected over the years by diverse cultural influences exerted on him through contacts he has had with several indigenous musical groups.

The University Vocal Ensemble and members of the St. Martin's College Choir under the baton of Mrs. Dion Buhagiar, gave a *Concert of Sacred Music for Eastertide* in St. John's Co-Cathedral, Valletta. The evening's programme featured polyphonic motets by Palestrina, Vittoria, Lassus, Lotti and Stainer among others as well as Schubert's *Stabat Mater* and Franz Liszt's *Via Crucis*. Soloists included sopranos: Claire Debono and Sonia Agius, mezzo-soprano: Claire Massa, tenor: Mark Camilleri and bass: Jonathan Mohnani. Richard Caruana and Gino Mulè Stagno accompanied the joint choirs on the organ.

Professor Elinor Gadon, a cultural historian and founder/academic director of the Women's Spirituality Ph.D. programme at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco, spoke on *The Women's Spirituality Movement in the United States - Feminism and Integralism* under the auspices of the Workers' Participation Development Centre's Women and Development Programme.

The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) Programme of the Faculty of Education organised an international conference: *Teaching and Assessing Young Learners* in Malta. The conference aimed to create a forum for the discussion and review of the latest developments in the Teaching and Assessment of English as a Foreign Language to Young Learners.

April

A seminar on *Atmospheric Pollution* was organised in conjunction with the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry for Gozo. The aim of the seminar was to bring together all those researchers involved both locally and internationally in such work; to promote an awareness of the research work and its applications being carried out locally and to enable participants to plan further research programmes for the Mediterranean. The keynote address was given by Professor Paul Crutzen, Nobel Laureate for Atmospheric Chemistry, from the Max Planck Institute, Karlsruhe.

The theme of this year's Annual Lowenbrau Seminar was *Older Persons in the Maltese Islands* coinciding with the United Nations Year of Older Persons. The full day seminar organised by the University of Malta Gozo Centre in collaboration with the Ministry for Gozo, the UN National Focal Point for Older Persons and Lowenbrau (*Malta*) was held at the Mgarr Hotel, Gozo.

Professor Roberto Prandin, *Direttore Artistico of Settimane Musicali di Lugano*, conducted a credit on *Artistic Management and the role of the Artistic Director*. The course outlined the know-how required for the successful running of any kind of medium-sized artistic organisation be it musical, acting, a ballet company, even museums and exhibition centres. Apart from discussing the methodology involved, such contemporary problems as funding were also dealt with.

Paul Eluard et le surréalisme and *La Femme dans le mouvement surréaliste*

were the themes developed by guest lecturer Colette Guedj, Professor of French Literature, University of Nice, Sophia-Antipolis, France who visited the Department of French in mid-April.

The Geneva based European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), and the Department of Economics organised a seminar on *Euro-Mediterranean Linkages: Flows of People, Goods and Services*. EADI also held its bi-annual Executive Committee meeting in Malta.

The Department of Biology in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment Protection Division held a seminar, *SOS for the Maltese Flora*, which sounded an alarm for our endangered natural heritage.

A ceremony for the presentation of awards to members of staff who successfully obtained higher degrees in the course of 1998 was held. These included some twenty Doctorates and twelve Masters *cum laude*.

May

Professor Georges Molinié, President of the Université Paris IV - Sorbonne, paid a visit to the University.

Professor Michael Talbot, Head of Music Programme, University of Liverpool, visited the Mediterranean Institute's Music Studies Programme. He lectured to Music students on *Italian Sacred Music in the Age of Bach and Handel* whilst *Music at the Ospedale della Pietà in Vivaldi's Venice* was the subject of his second lecture.

An international conference entitled: *Human Rights and our responsibilities towards future generations: An inter-religious perspective* organised by the Foundation for International Studies in collaboration with the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies and UNESCO was held.

Getting Down to Gearing Up for Europe was the theme of the annual conference organised by the European Documentation and Research Centre. Conference themes included: Industry and the EU, Tax Policy for Growth and Employment, Banking and the EU, European Union and Maltese Employment Policy Developments.

Delegations from James Madison University, Virginia; Bradley University, Illinois; South Texas College of Law and Tulane visited the University.

June

The first Certificate Course in *Multimedia Authoring* came to an end. The course was composed of two main components. The first consisted of three teaching modules including a number of practical sessions which focussed on various multimedia tools, techniques and environments. The second component was made up of three video-conferencing sessions (the link being sponsored by *Maltacom plc*) which applied the techniques covered in the first part of the course to design, aesthetics and the management of multimedia projects. The venture was jointly managed by the Department of Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence and the Institute of Computer Based Learning at Queen's

University, Belfast in collaboration with Malta University Services.

The *Academy of Marketing Science* held its world congress in Malta. This was hosted by the University's Department of Marketing.

A Private Graduation Ceremony for foreign students of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies as well as those who qualified in Gerontology was held.

July

The *European Access Network* held its eighth Annual Meeting in Malta. The theme of the conference was *Changing The Culture of The Campus: Towards an Inclusive Higher Education*.

A photographic exhibition launched the seventh edition of *Evenings on Campus*.

Projects '99 an exhibition of Final Year Engineering students work was held. The mechanical and electrical engineering projects form part of the students' fourth year final assessment. The exhibition, which is held annually, provides an opportunity for the general public and in particular, those working in the field, to view the projects and become acquainted with tomorrow's engineers.

September

As part of the millennium celebrations, a summer school entitled *Malta and The Arts* was organised by the Foundation for International Studies and the Richard Demarco European Arts Foundation

and sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

A course in *Banking Law and Financial Markets* of particular interest to bankers, insurance brokers, financial consultants and chartered auditors and accountants as well as to graduates and senior undergraduates in Law, Economics and Political Sciences was organised by the University of Malta in collaboration with the *Università degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza'* and with other Italian universities.

Establishment of the *Malta Internet Exchange* (MIX). MIX acts as a local backbone for Internet traffic, linking together major ISPs in Malta and the University. The Malta Internet Exchange facility was set up in partnership with the University through its Computing Services Centre, which provides technical operations and support.

October

More than 2000 new students joined various University courses while more than 1300 students entered the Junior College.

The second Mediterranean Meeting on Morphology (MMM2) was held in Malta this month. This was organised by the University's Institute of Linguistics together with the Mediterranean Meeting on Morphology Committee. A number of papers by experts in the field of morphological research were presented.

Professor Len Barton, University of Sheffield, gave a public lecture on *Disability and social justice: comparative insights and disabled persons'*



perspectives. This was organised in collaboration with *Kummissjoni Nazzjonali Persuni b'Dizabilita*.

The Institute of Linguistics initiated its 1999/2000 series of Linguistic Circle Meetings with a talk by Sandro Caruana from the Junior College, who lectured on *The Media as means of Linguistic Input: the acquisition of Italian L2 in Malta*.

Professor Mike Oliver, University of Greenwich, gave a public lecture entitled *Disability into the Millennium* which was organised by the Social Work and Social Administration Programme of the Department of Public Policy in collaboration with *Kummissjoni Nazzjonali Persuni b'Dizabilita*.

On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, H.E. Professor Guido de Marco, President of Malta, gave a public lecture on *Diplomacy in the Post-Cold War Era*.

The third annual series of *Work-in-Progress Seminar Series* got underway with a talk by Nathaniel Cutajar from the Museum of Archaeology entitled *New Light on the Maltese Middle Ages: Recent Discoveries in Archaeology*.

The 1999/2000 round of *Philosophy Society* Meetings got underway with a discussion entitled *Time Matters* chaired by Rev. Professor Peter Serracino Inglott and a panel made up of Professor Joe Friggieri, Professor Frank Ventura, Dr. Mario Tabone and Dr. Richard Muscat.

Two meetings of the Santander Group were held in Malta between October and November. The first brought Liaison Officers together while the second

involved discussions at Rectorial level which focussed on the launch of projects aimed at fostering cooperation between European and non-EU Mediterranean countries.

November

On the occasion of Graduation 1999 a Mass of Thanksgiving was held at St. John's Co-Cathedral celebrated by H.G. The Metropolitan Archbishop of Malta. Nearly 2,000 students graduated in various disciplines in the course of a number of ceremonies.

How may the prickly pear help us to control diabetes?

What may be so fascinating to make two females students spend a number of sleepless nights studying bat behaviour? What impact is the Maghtab landfill having on our environment?

How do lizards make love and how do they fight for their partner?

These and other intriguing questions were answered during the *Annual Biology Symposium* which was organised by the Department of Biology and was well attended.

The Department of Communications and Computer Engineering organised a four-day seminar in conjunction with *Tetramed*, to discuss methods for Technology Transfer and participation in EUMEDIS programmes. The department is the IT node for the technology domain of High Performance Computing and Networking (HPCN).

SACES, *The Society of Architecture & Civil Engineering Students*, organised its annual exhibition of student projects entitled *Designs '99*.

An International Conference on *The Governance of Small Jurisdictions* was organised by the Foundation for International Studies' Islands and Small States Institute in conjunction with the Management and Personnel Office at the Office of the Prime Minister, Malta and the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration, Brussels.

On the occasion of the bicentenary of the birth of the Russian poet Alexander Sergeyevitch Pushkin (1799-1837) founder of Russian literature and the modern Russian language, an exhibition was held in the University of Malta Library organised in collaboration with the Russian Centre for Science and Culture.

Under the auspices of the Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Kieran Breen from the Department of Pharmacology and Neuroscience, University of Dundee, lectured on *The Biochemical Aspects of Alzheimer's Disease*. Dr. Breen is the Director of the Alzheimer Research Centre at his University.

Dott.ssa Maria Giulia Barberini gave a monographic course on the *Concept & Practice of Restoration in the Baroque Period* to students of Art History. Her visit was made possible through collaboration with the *Istituto Italiano di Cultura*.

December

The Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education, organised *The 1999 Psychology Seminar* in the Dolmen

Room of the New Dolmen Hotel at which Psychology Graduates of the 1995-1999 course presented their research findings.

The annual Christmas Concert was organised under the auspices of the University's Music Studies Programme. This was held in St. John's Co-Cathedral, Valletta. *The University Vocal Ensemble* together with the *Collegium Aureum* and the *Collegium Musicum* presented works by Praetorius, Yon, Rutter, Bach and Vivaldi among others. The combined choirs were under the baton of Mrs. Dion Buhagiar while soloists included Mezzo-Soprano Claire Massa, Jonathan Mohnani (Bass), Roberto Prandin (Flute), Simon Abdilla Joslin (Cello) and Gino Mule Stagno (Organist).

Junior College students in collaboration with the Precincts Office and BOV Club put on a variety show entitled *Christmas Fantasia*.

Round-Up 2000

January

Dr. Bruce Campbell, Senior Scientist in Nurture, University of Nottingham, gave the *Ralph Arrigo Lecture* entitled *Ovarian Explants in the Management of Premature Ovarian Failure*.

The *III Economic Diplomacy in the Mediterranean* Conference was held organised by the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies.

Mr. Adrian Grima, a Ph.D. student, gave the first presentation for 2000 in the *Work-in-Progress Seminar Series*. *An Island State between Home and a Train Station: The Economy of Travel in the Poetry of Dun Karm and Oliver Friggieri* was the title of his talk.

The first *Linguistics Circle* Meeting for the year was held. Dr. Carmel Cassar from the Junior College, spoke on *The role of the Maltese Language in Popular Culture from the 16th to the 18th century*.

Nietzsche's views on myth was the subject of *The Philosophy Society's* first meeting for the year which was addressed by Dr. Claude Mangion, lecturer in Philosophy.

Professor Arnold Enker, Professor of Law and Founding Dean of the Yaacov Herzog Faculty of Law at Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gat, Israel, was in Malta in late January as the guest of the Department of Criminal Law, Faculty of Laws. He delivered two lectures: *Fifty Years of Growth in Israeli Criminal Law* and *Necessity and Duress as Defences in Criminal Law*.

February

The Malta Internet Foundation, also known as NIC (*Malta*), organised the annual General Assembly of the Council of European National Top level Domain Registries (CENTR) whose 26 member registries cover the Internet domains for practically all European countries. NIC (*Malta*), a founder member of CENTR, currently manages the Maltese ccTLD (.mt domain) registry.

To mark the first anniversary of the death of Gozitan poet, dramatist and novelist Gorg Pisani (1909-1999), the University Library in collaboration with the *Ghaqda tal-Malti (Università)*, mounted an exhibition on his life and works.

Professor Roberto Prandin, *Direttore Artistico of Settimane Musicali di Lugano*, gave a credit on *Artistic Management and Marketing* with a particular focus on this latter aspect. He also conducted two seminars on the subject.

A seminar was held on the occasion of the inauguration of the restored *Beheading of St. Paul* Roundel by Alessandro Algardi.

On the occasion of Professor Godfrey Wettinger's seventieth birthday a *Festschrift* consisting of a collection of scholarly essays by leading historians and other specialist in the field of Maltese studies entitled *Karissime Gotifride* was launched at the Aula Magna, Foundation for International Studies, Valletta. Professor Wettinger is former Head of the Department of History, Faculty of Arts

and a specialist on Malta's Middle Ages. A panel of speakers, chaired by the Rector commented briefly on the book as well as about the scholar it pays tribute to.

The Dean's Awards for excellence in the Natural Sciences and Mathematics were presented by the Rector to the top three students in each of the four years of the B.Sc.(Hons.) course during the academic year 1998/1999. The students on the Dean's List were: First Year - Pierre Sandre Farrugia and Graziella Bartolo (Maths & Physics), Peter Borg (Maths & Statistics and Operations Research); Second Year - Arthur Burlo and Doreen Micallef (Maths & Physics), Alexander Farrugia (Maths and Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence); Third Year - Emanuel Chetcuti and Stephen Gruppeta (Maths & Physics), Claudette Spiteri (Biology and Chemistry) while the final year students were: Janet Bezzina, John Aquilina and Nadia Vella (Maths & Physics).

Professor Christos Douligeris, Senior Fulbright Scholar, gave a talk entitled *Towards the Broadband Networks of the Future*, under the auspices of the Department of Communications and Computer Engineering, Faculty of Engineering.

The Department of Statistics and Operations Research welcomed two visiting guest lecturers. Dr. Jaroslav Michálek from Masaryk University, Brno gave lectures on various statistics topics including: Multivariate Analysis, Regression Models, Linear Models, Spatial Statistics & Kriging and Non-parametric Regression while Dr. Alan G. Munford from Exeter University gave a course on Linear Programming including

presentation of computer solution to practical problems and Optimization.

March

A *Commedia dell'Arte* Workshop was organised by the Theatre Studies Programme with the participation of the *Ensemble di Vicenza* actors.

The University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws *Honoris Causa* on H.E. Professor Romano Prodi, President of the Commission of The European Communities. The ceremony was held in the recently refurbished Church of the University, Valletta.

On the occasion of the activities to mark National Youth Day, a seminar *1993 - Youth Work Cares - 2000* was organised by the Faculty of Education's Youth Studies Programme.

The University participated in the *Careers Convention* which was held at the Fair Grounds, Naxxar. Science, Engineering and Information Technology degree courses were again the main focus of the stand.

Dr Christopher J. James visited the Department of Microelectronics, Faculty of Engineering and delivered a series of lectures entitled *Biomedical Engineering: Engineering in Brain Research*.

To mark *International Anthropology Month*, the University's Anthropology Programme hosted international anthropologists to highlight the importance of anthropology to society. Visitors included Professor Robert Layton (Durham University) who lectured on *Continuity and Change in European Village Society*, Professor



Murray Last (University College London), one of the founders of the British Medical Anthropology Society, lectured on *New Developments in Medical Anthropology*; Dr. Gary Armstrong (University of Reading) lectured on *The Anthropology of Football*, an exposition of his research on the social importance of Maltese and global football while Dr. Rolf Husmann (Institute for Scientific Film, Göttingen, Germany) demonstrated how to Make Ethnographic Film, delving into the culture of boat clubs and regattas in Grand Harbour, as an example.

Malta International Students Association (MISA) organised *International Cultural Week*, a cross-cultural experience which has become an annual feature on the campus calendar.

April

The *University Vocal Ensemble* together with the *Collegium Aureum* and the *Collegium Musicum* performed Allegri's *Miserere* and Schubert's *Stabat Mater* as well as other works by Albinoni, Palestrina, Victoria, Buhagiar and Camilleri in a *Concert of Sacred Music for Lent and Eastertide*. This was held at St. John's Co-Cathedral, Valletta with the participation of soloists Claire Massa (Mezzo-Soprano) and Jonathan Mohnani (Bass), Roberto Prandin (Flute) while Gino Mulè Stagno accompanied them on the organ. The combined choirs were under the baton of Dr. Mro. Dion Buhagiar.

Under the auspices of the *Ralph Arrigo Lectureship*, Professor The Lord Naren Patel, President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, gave

two lectures: *Specialist Training in Europe - the pros and cons of Harmonisation and Society and Science - the likely impact of DNA databases*.

Professor David E. Cooper, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Durham, conducted a seminar on *Authorial Intention and the Interpretation of the Literary Text*, he also addressed the *Philosophy Society* on *Biotechnology and Frankensteinism*.

Challenges of Change was the theme of the European Documentation and Research Centre Conference 2000 which was held at the Radisson SAS Bay Point Resort in mid-April. This was addressed by a number of speakers and included a strong input by foreign experts in the field.

Professor I. G. Simmons, Emeritus Professor at the University of Durham, gave a public lecture under the auspices of the University of Malta Geographical Society entitled *Environment at 2000*. A discussion of some of the major trends in environmental thinking in the last 30 years since the Stockholm Conference.

The annual *Academic Evening in honour of St. Thomas Aquinas* organised by the Theology Students Association was addressed by Rev. Dr. Klaus Baumann who spoke on *Freedom and the Unconscious in Thomas Aquinas*.

The University organised the *Graduate Potential Seminar* in collaboration with the *Chamber of Commerce*, the *Federation of Industry* and the *Employment & Training Corporation*. The aim of the seminar was to forge stronger links between the University and the world of work in general so as

to develop a mutually beneficial dialogue with potential employers whether in business, industry, the public sector or other institutions. Whilst acquainting them with the knowledge and skills acquired by students at university, the seminar sought to assess the needs of the various facets of the labour market.

May

The Mediterranean Institute in collaboration with the British Council hosted a public lecture by Dr. Peter Reynolds, Director of the Butser Hill Celtic Ancient Farm Project, Hampshire, U.K. who spoke about the development of this open-air museum.

The Department of Mathematics, Science and Technical Education, Faculty of Education organised The *DMSTE Dissertations Showcase 2000* at which students presented their research work.

The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies hosted a public lecture by Dr. Alberto Bin, a former holder of the Italian Chair at the Academy. His lecture was entitled: *Overlap or gap? The role of International Organizations in the Mediterranean.*

Professor Somaya Hassan Mohammed, Professor at the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management, Helwan University, Egypt lectured to Art History students on *Festival Paintings in Turkish Manuscripts and Surgery tools through Egypt with equal reference to Islamic Art.*

At the invitation of the Mediterranean Institute's Music Studies Programme, Dr. Tim Carter, University of London, gave

a presentation entitled *Singing Monteverdi's Orfeo* while Dr. Annegret Fauser, City University, London lectured on *Rheinsirenen: Lorelei and other Rhein Maidens* and *World Fair - World Music: Musical Politics in 1889 Paris.*

The Teaching Practice Committee in collaboration with R.I.C.T.E. held a public lecture by Professor Kate Le Maistre from McGill University, Montreal, Canada on *The Infusion of Technology into the Curriculum.*

The University Gozo Centre in collaboration with the Office of Fair Competition and the Gozo Business Chamber organised a Seminar at the Grand Hotel, Mgarr, Gozo, on the theme *Competition Legislation and Gozitan Business.* The Seminar was opened by the Hon. Giovanna Debono, Minister for Gozo, and closed by the Hon. Josef Bonnici, Minister for Economic Services, while speakers from the various entities addressed the seminar.

The end of May saw the launch of the Socrates Programme for Malta by Dr. Irving Mitchell, Head of the Higher Education Unit at the Directorate-General Education & Culture. Speakers included the Minister of Education, The Hon. Dr. Louis Galea and H.E. Giorgio Boggio, Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the European Commission in Malta. The launch also coincided with the holding of the Socrates National Agencies Meeting in Malta for which a number of foreign delegates attended. Both were the result of collaboration between the University of Malta's Socrates Office, the Ministry of Education, the Malta EU-Information Centre and the European Union Programmes Unit.

June

For the third year running, students from James Madison University held their summer session in *Applying Renewable Energy Technologies in a Developing Island Nation* organised through the Foundation for International Studies. The Summer Session in Integrated Science and Technology includes a 4-week intensive field-study experience during which students participate in self-designed projects in collaboration with either the Institute for Energy Technology, or the Gaia Foundation for the Protection of the Environment, or in the biotechnology labs of the University of Malta.

Professor George Shield, an acknowledged expert in the field of Technology Education, was in Malta in the first week of June. His busy schedule included meetings with practitioners both at University and at the Department of Education.

At the invitation of the Department of Manufacturing Engineering, Dr. Franca Giannini, Institute for Applied Mathematics - National Council of Research (CNR), Genova, Italy, gave a public lecture entitled: *Exploiting Feature-based Design Technology* when she visited the Faculty of Engineering in mid-June.

A group of some forty lace makers from the Netherlands attended a one week course in Malta Lace organised by the University Gozo Centre's Lace Making Programme.

An International Seminar entitled *The Mediterranean and Europe: Contradictory or Complementary?* was organised and sponsored by the Italian

Chair of Mediterranean Diplomacy and Relations, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies in cooperation with *Rivista Italiana di Geopolitica*, the Malta-EU Information Centre and with the support of Embassy of Italy in Malta.

Under the auspices of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies' Human Dimension Program in collaboration with the Political Division IV of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Academy students paid a familiarisation visit to international organisations in Geneva and Berne.

Professor Ian Parkin, an anatomist from the University of Cambridge Medical School, gave a lecture entitled: *Can the dead save the living?* for Medical Practitioners, medical and dental students. He also presented this year's *Anatomy Awards* for outstanding projects. The projects form part of the practical assessment of the Intermediate M.D. and B.Ch.D. courses.

Professor Briavel Holcomb from Rutgers University and Visiting Professor at the University of Exeter, UK gave a public lecture under the auspices of the *University of Malta Geographical Society*. The lecture was entitled: *Places to Play: Landscapes of Leisure in the 21st Century*.

Information Technology Students mounted an exhibition of their final year projects which was open to the public in order to demonstrate the expertise and skills acquired during their years at University.

The Theatre Studies Programme organised a conference as part of its annual series which discusses various aspects of theatre in Malta. This year's

conference was on the theme *A Cultural Policy for the Theatre (Politika Kulturali ghat-teatru)* which sought to determine the place of theatre within the cultural policy that is presently being drafted, by raising issues which could be incorporated into the final document.

A Private Graduation Ceremony for foreign students of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies as well as those who qualified in Gerontology was held.

The Institute of Health Care held the *Nursing and Midwifery Symposium 2000* at which the first cohort of students from the Masters in Health Sciences (Nursing & Midwifery) presented their research findings. The *Barbara P. Burkey Clinical Skills Laboratory* was also inaugurated for which Ms. Burkey was present. She was responsible for setting up the University's Nursing Programme.

July

The First Malta International Conference on Autism with the theme *Autism: the Challenge of Inclusion* was organised in early July in collaboration with the Eden Foundation and sponsored by *Vodafone*.

A Classical Concert launched this year's *Evenings on Campus* programme which included a weekly film show; contemporary theatre; choral and classical concerts; an exhibition of traditional Maltese musical instruments by *Etnika* and a literary evening.

Creativity is Fun was the theme of this year's Summer School for children aged 3 to 12. The curriculum encompassed a wide variety of creative and fun activities.

Projects 2000 an exhibition of Final Year Engineering students work was held. The mechanical and electrical engineering projects form part of the students' fourth year final assessment. The exhibition, which is held annually, provides an opportunity for the general public and in particular, those working in the field, to view the projects and become acquainted with tomorrow's engineers.

A Seminar entitled *Travel Guide to Inclusion* was organised by the Equal Partners Foundation, id-Dar tal-Providenza in collaboration with the Department of Psychology's Inclusive Education Programme. Workshops were led by Professor Michael F. Giangreco, a Research Associate Professor, Department of Education at the Centre for Disability and Community Inclusion, the University Affiliated Programme at the University of Vermont and by Professor Mary Beth Doyle, Associate Professor in the Department of Education at Trinity College, Vermont.

Edward de Bono conducted *The Edward de Bono Seminar 2000* which was followed by *The Fourth International Conference on Creative Thinking*. Both events were attended by some 200 participants from different backgrounds which included business management, marketing, IT, engineering, medicine as well as academics and others interested in learning more about Creative Thinking and Thinking Skills from various perspectives.

September

The Institute of Anglo-Italian Studies hosted its Fourth International Conference on *England and Italy:*

Literary and Cultural Relations.

Speakers, all experts in the field, came not only from Britain, Italy and Malta but also from other parts of Europe and Australia. The varied programme covered the multiple facets of the Anglo-Italian cultural rapport over the centuries. The Institute which was set up in 1988, also publishes the *Journal of Anglo-Italian Studies* which is listed in the Modern Languages Association *Directory of Learned Journals* and has established itself as one of the leading journals in this interdisciplinary field of studies.

In the course of the summer, the International Office organised a number of successful, well-attended Summer Schools and Short Courses. These included six English Language Courses as well as two one-week courses in business and forensic English Language for the *Consiglio Nazionale di Firenze* (more than 70 participants), a Summer School in Archaeology, Maltese Lace Course, The Mediterranean Environment: an Overview and a Summer School in European Contract and Banking Law organised in conjunction with *La Sapienza* University, Rome. In the course of the year, a number of programmes were also organised jointly with Luther College, Iowa; James Madison University, Virginia; Bradley University, Illinois and South Texas College of Law (in collaboration with California Western School of Law, New England School of Law and William Mitchell College of Law) in the USA and in Australia, Australians Studying Abroad, *The Sicilian Channel Programme*.

October

Nearly 2400 undergraduate students joined various University courses while some 1500 students entered the Junior College.

The University of Malta, in partnership with a number of other universities and human rights organisations, was awarded a prestigious contract by the European Commission, under the EU - Meda programme, to organise a Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation for the Mediterranean region. The new Masters is regulated under the Faculty of Laws and commenced in October 2000.

Professor M. G. F. Stevens, Scientific Director, Cancer Research Laboratory Pharmaceutical Sciences Department, University of Nottingham delivered a lecture on *A Cure for Cancer? still a long campaign ahead* which was attended by medical students and practitioners.

Emmanuel Cardona gave the first talk of the new academic year to the *Malta Mathematical Society*. His presentation was entitled *Much Ado About Infinitesimals*.

Under the auspices of the Mediterranean Institutes's Music Studies Programme, Professor Salvatore Enrico Failla from the University of Catania, lectured on *L'avanguardia musicale negli anni cinquanta e sessanta: L'esperienza italiana*.

The Continuing Medical Education Programme and the Department of Anatomy organized two seminars which were conducted by Professor Giovanni Neri, *Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuor*, Rome where he is Head of Department

of Medical Genetics. The first was entitled *The genetic bases of mental retardation* while the second was on *Pharmacological reactivation of the FMR1 gene*.

November

In collaboration with the philanthropic organisation, *International Charity Society*, established in 1998 by Dame Irina Malikova, the University's International Office hosted relatives of the *Kursk* tragedy. The families were welcomed on campus by the Director, Mr. Leslie Agius. The morning's programme included off-campus water sports activities - jetbike rides, windsurfing, dinghy sailing and scuba diving at Mellieha sponsored by *AcquaVenture*. Then back to campus for lunch at the *Campus Bistro* hosted by *Corinthia Caterers*. A campus tour with a visit to the Library in the afternoon organised by the University Students' Council (KSU) rounded up a very enjoyable day. Other sponsors included *Paramount Garage* and *P. Cutajar Co. Ltd*. The relatives arrived in Malta at the end of October for a two week stay hosted by Maltese families.

The International Institute for Baroque Studies in conjunction with the Museums Department organised a seminar on *The Baroque Heritage of Valletta* as part of the campaign: *Europe - A Common Heritage* promoted by the Council of Europe.

Mr. David Elyan M.A., B.Comm., FCIS, collector, scholar and art connoisseur presented the University of Malta Library with a prestigious collection of over a thousand Irish literary works. This embraces very rare, first and limited

editions by authors such as Yeats, Joyce, O'Connor, Stephens, Beckett, Corkerry, Strong, Robinson and many others as well as a number of precious holograph letters. To mark the occasion, a cross-section of the works was exhibited in the Library and an Honorary Fellowship was bestowed on Mr. Elyan by the Rector in recognition of his outstanding generosity.

The CME Committee in collaboration with the Department of Psychiatry organised a seminar entitled *Recent advances in the understanding and management of alcohol dependence and co-morbidity - the British Scene*. Speakers included Dr. Wilson Acuda, Consultant Psychiatrist and Senior Lecturer, Keele University, Staffordshire, UK; Dr. George Grech, Clinical Director, Treatment and Rehabilitation Drug and Alcohol Services, SEDQA Agency and Mr. Manwel Mangani, also from SEDQA.

On the occasion of Graduation 2000 a Mass of Thanksgiving was held at St. John's Co-Cathedral celebrated by H.G. The Metropolitan Archbishop of Malta. Just over 1700 students graduated in various disciplines in the course of a number of ceremonies. Between 1970 and 1979, 1895 students graduated; 1980-1985: 1050 graduates and 1986-1990: 1737 graduates. These figures are now graduating annually.

The *Bioethics Consultative Committee* organised a conference on *Inter-Professional Ethics in Health Care* which dealt with the inter-relationships between the various members of the health team, including nursing, and paramedical staff. Aspects relating to the interphase between the health and the legal profession were also treated.



AEGEE-Valletta, the Malta branch of the international student organisation *Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe*, organised a conference on *Removing Borders in Education - Facilitating Mobility* which is part of the *Borderless Europe project 2000*. Students from the University of Malta, the AEGEE Network and visiting Erasmus students discussed how students benefit from an Erasmus exchange.

The University's Mediterranean Institute in collaboration with the Strickland Foundation hosted a conference on classical heritage as a common feature of the entire Mediterranean world. The conference entitled: *War, Peace and Antiquity* was also organised in conjunction with the *Association Méditerranée and the Centre d'études internationales sur la Romanité* and was an inter-cultural, inter-denominational event.

Makeezi Ltd., a subsidiary of the Vassallo Builders group of companies donated a software package called *Magic Enterprise Edition* on behalf of the multinational company, *Magic Software Enterprises*. The state-of-the-art software is to be used by 3rd and 4th year students in the Department of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence to develop and deploy business solutions across the enterprise and the world of e-business.

Dr. Arnold Cassola, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Maltese, launched his book *The Literature of Malta: An example of Unity in Diversity*. This develops his thesis that Maltese Literature has succeeded where many leading statesmen have failed during the course of history, in that it has managed

to bring about the peaceful and harmonious cohabitation on paper of different linguistic families: the Semitic, the Romance and the Anglo-Saxon, that are normally the expression of diverse - and very often, conflicting - cultures.

Ways and Measures: Teaching and Assessing Young Learners of English as a Foreign Language edited by Charles Mifsud and Gorg Mallia, most papers having been presented at an international conference on the subject held in Malta in March 1999, was launched under the patronage of the British High Commissioner, H.E. Mr. Howard Pearce.

A symposium on *Early Childhood Education* was held at the New Dolmen Hotel. The focus was on *Curricula, Policies and Practice in Early Childhood Education*. 23 guest speakers from 17 different countries were invited to deliver presentations about this topic as approached in their respective countries. Aspects considered included Quality in Early Childhood Education, Staff training issues and emerging findings of the OECD Thematic Review of Early Childhood Education and Care Policy, a cross-national study which has just been completed in 12 countries.

Professor Dany Sandron, Director of the Art Institute at the Sorbonne, gave a credit course for Art history students on the evolution of *The Gothic Cathedral*.

SACE3, The Society of Architecture & Civil Engineering Students, organised its annual exhibition of student projects entitled *Designs 2000* which was held at the new St. James Cavalier Centre for Creativity, Valletta. This launched the society's 25th anniversary celebrations.

Presentation of annual awards to Accountancy students for outstanding performance. The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants' Award for the best dissertation in Management Accounting was awarded to Valerie Bartolo for her dissertation *Applying ABC at Maltacom Plc with a view to introducing a Divisionalised Profit Centre Structure*. The Deloitte & Touche prize in Taxation went to Suzanne Schranz for her dissertation on *Fiscal Incentives offered to high Net Worth Individuals*. The PricewaterhouseCoopers award for the best dissertation in Auditing was won by James Zammit who wrote on *Automating the Audit via Computer Audit Software*. Christopher Borg's dissertation on *Portents of Failure within Small Local Businesses - An Analysis of the Prevalence and Applicability of Foreign- Researched causes of Business Failure* won the KPMG award for the best dissertation in Financial Accounting. *The Euro and Selected Banks in Malta -The Financial Implications*, a dissertation by Audrey Anne Buttigieg received the Arthur Anderson (MSD & Co) award. The Grant Thornton award for achievement in the final examination in the area of Maltese Law as related to accounting was won by Giselle Cini while the best student of the year award offered by the Malta Institute of Accountants was presented to Josef Bonnici.

December

The Department of Biology organised a one-day symposium at the John Borg Hall. The symposium had the support of the *Environment Protection Department* as planning, protection and management of our environmental resources were issues discussed. B.Sc.

and M.Sc. graduates gave brief presentations of work carried out in connection with their Final Year electives or dissertations reflecting the wide range of topics receiving particular attention by the Department, which this year include pollution studies, marine ecology, plant biochemistry and micropropagation, aquaculture and conservation biology.

The Faculty of Education and the *Paulo Freire Institute* (Zejtun) held a seminar entitled: *Edukazzjoni, Fidi u Gustizzja* (Education, Faith and Justice), *Paulo Freire, Lorenzo Milani, Gorg Preca*. Speakers included Dr Peter Mayo, Dr Ronald Sultana from the Faculty of Education and Professor Fausto Telleri from the University of Bologna) who spoke on the pedagogical approaches Freire, Preca and Milani respectively. The discussion was chaired by Fr. Edgar Busuttill SJ, Director of the *Paulo Freire Institute*. Connections were made with the present Maltese educational system while points in common and differences between the three figures were highlighted. In the course of his visit, Professor Telleri also delivered a talk on *Scuola dei Genitori* (Parents' School) which dwelt on the importance of genuine parental participation in schools for the process of democratisation in education.

The *University Vocal Ensemble* together with the *Collegium Musicum* and the *University Chamber Orchestra* gave its annual Christmas Concert in St. John's Co-Cathedral, Valletta, courtesy of the Metropolitan Cathedral Chapter. Soloists: Claire Massa, Albert Buttigieg, Jonathan Mohnani and Frans Mangion participated. They were accompanied on the organ by Gino Mulè Stagno and Caroline Calleja while Dr. Mro. Dion Buhagiar was the Musical Director.

From Potential Graduates to Graduates with Potential: Dramatic Changes at the University of Malta and Reactions from Graduates and their Employers

Dr Godfrey Baldacchino

Professional competence, integrity and leadership: these are the three key qualities expected from graduates in contemporary society, as identified by the Hon. Dr Edward Fenech Adami, Malta's Prime Minister, while addressing a seminar on Malta's Graduate Potential in April 2000. The onus for their inculcation falls heavily on the University

of Malta, still enjoying a practical monopoly on tertiary education in this country. The Education Act of 1988 which re-established the University of Malta heralded a qualitative and quantitative change in the local tertiary education institution. Nothing short of the dramatic has taken place since. The statistics speak for themselves:

Table 1 - A Comparison of Student Numbers

	October 1984	October 1994	February 2000
Faculty of Architecture	293 ¹	141	187
Faculty of Engineering		295	271
Faculty of Arts	-	872	704
Faculty of Dental Surgery	25	36	36
Faculty of Laws	94	305	634
Faculty of Medicine & Surgery	364	354	437
Faculty of Management Studies ²	313	804	1474
Faculty of Education	290	982	1599
Faculty of Science	-	216	205
Faculty of Theology	-	203	184
Institutes/Centres ³	-	862	1518
Other Courses ⁴	300	345	73
Student Total:	1679	5415	7322 ⁵
of which females:	43%	50%	53%

¹ This figure is for students within the Faculty of Engineering & Architecture, before it was split into two separate faculties.

² Later changed to Faculty of Economics, Management & Accountancy (FEMA).

³ Excludes all courses run by Malta University Services Ltd., which are not geared towards the provision of diplomas or degrees.

⁴ Includes Foundation Course in 1994 and Foundation Course for Foreign Students in 2000.

⁵ Does not include Junior College students.

The University of Malta has indeed come of age. The Rector - the Chief Executive Officer - is in effect the mayor of a small community where almost 10,000 students - including some 500 foreigners from 78 different countries - follow a bewildering range of post-secondary and tertiary education programmes, delivered and supported by some 1,000 members of staff. Never throughout its long and chequered history - its foundations go back to 1592 - has the University of Malta exercised such an influence on the economic, social, political and cultural life of our young nation - even if this influence is measured exclusively by the high proportion of young people - almost 20% - who spend part of their lives on campus.

It is rare to come across one single institution with such an influence, and such a heavy responsibility. The expectations from various stakeholders as to the quality and direction of the output of this singular institution can only be captured in one word: immense.

University Initiatives

It is within this context that the University of Malta has, over the last decade, been undertaking various initiatives in line with its key role as an internationally respected seat of scholarship and as the national intellectual powerhouse:

- Many new courses were introduced in existing Faculties, many of the latter undergoing their own version of restructuring. New diploma programmes have been introduced in management studies, commerce, adult education, adult training & development, political studies, public administration, library & information studies, educational

administration & management, social work, planning studies and school counselling. New degrees have been introduced in legal and humanistic studies, public health, business & computing, tourism, psychology, theology & human studies, commerce, youth & community studies. And postgraduate degrees and diplomas have also come on track, including the Magister Juris, the Masters in Business Administration, in Psychology, in Financial Services, in Theology & Human Studies, as well as Masters, M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in each of the ten faculties and in some of the institutes.

- New departments and areas of study have been set up in recognition of a specific realm of knowledge or research which was deemed deserving of institutional recognition. The Faculty of Engineering, traditionally organised in terms of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, has now four other departments: Micro-Electronics, Communications & Computers, Metallurgy and Materials & Manufacturing. The Department of Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence as well as the Department of Information Systems are now operating under the aegis of the Faculty of Science. A Department of Marketing as well as a Social Work & Social Administration Unit have been set up within the Faculty of Economics, Management & Accountancy; while Youth Studies and Child Development programmes function within the Faculty of Education. Exciting new courses and research projects in the wings include avionics, naval architecture, coastal engineering, bio-technology, hydrology and alternative energy.



• Various brand new, specialised centres and institutes have been set up. Most of these exist thanks to ongoing links with bodies and organisations outside the University, some of whom provide generous co-funding: a clear indication of an appreciated service from the wider community. The prototype institute has been the Workers' Participation Development Centre, set up in 1981. The Gozo Centre was set up in 1992, co-ordinating all University programmes running at the smaller sister island. Several other institutes operate since 1993, these being set up in the areas of: agriculture, forensic studies, masonry & construction, baroque studies, communications technology, European studies and public administration & management. The largest institute of all is the Institute of Health Care operating from its own separate campus located next to the country's main general hospital. The IHC alone had 770 students in February 2000. Interdisciplinary in orientation and more applied in their focus, institutes and centres are particularly, though not exclusively, geared towards the provision of diploma-level programmes - such as industrial relations, gender studies, occupational health & safety, desalination studies, environmental and agricultural sciences, information technology and probation studies. The IHC runs a panoply of programmes for would-be care professionals and technicians, including certificate to masters courses in such areas as: Health Service Management, Environmental Health, Nursing Studies, Physiotherapy, Radiography, Medical Laboratory Science, Communication Therapy, Midwifery, Occupational Therapy, Podology and Psychiatric Nursing.

• Specific educational, training, consultancy and research provision exist with external clients, both local and international. The flagship here has probably been Malta University Services (MUS) Ltd., which has become the commercial arm of the University responsible for a large number of training and consultancy services. The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, the International Ocean Institute and the International Maritime Law Institute are now firmly established at the Tal-Qroqq campus, drawing in a steady stream of foreign lecturers and students.

Under the aegis of the Foundation for International Studies, other institutes and programmes (such as those for Future Generations, Environmental Studies and Islands & Small States) involve themselves in education and research endeavours locally and internationally.

Feedback from Graduates & Employers

In all fairness, however, the effects of such and similar changes in the range and depth of tertiary education can be judged best by identifying and appraising the opinions and experiences of those beyond the University of Malta's gates. With some 2,000 graduates now being released annually, the graduate stock of the country has increased appreciably from the lean years of the past. A large stratum of graduate workers, many in responsible positions in industry, business, politics and administration, are now well placed to evaluate their University experience, the quality and content of their course programmes, the extent to which the University of Malta has, or has not, provided them with the knowledge, skills and attributes needed in their later, adult lives. Furthermore, the

employers of these graduates (some of whom may themselves be University of Malta graduates) are certain to have something to say as to whether their graduate subordinates make the grade and whether the tertiary education institution is delivering a good graduate product. To what extent, echoing the Prime Minister's words, are our graduates professionally competent, integral and capable of leadership? As redefined by University Rector, Professor Roger Ellul-Micallef: is the University of Malta translating its potential graduates into graduates with - and with the right - potential?

To answer these crucial questions, a series of graduate tracer studies has been undertaken in recent years. These are research initiatives which seek to locate yesterday's graduates in today's labour market and then to interview them and their employers as to their judgement of their University education, seasoned as it then becomes by experience and the privilege of hindsight.

Graduates and their employers strongly agree that a University education fosters personal development, enhances flexibility, encourages independent thinking and facilitates problem ownership. The University has given its former students a broader, more rounded perspective to life; a deeper understanding of the world around them; stronger self-discipline; enhanced confidence and self-expression; an ability to adapt to different demands and situations; learning how to learn and think; providing a wide variety of skills - analytic, social, critical, organisational.

Fostering a 'self-learning' is also given a high priority. To the extent that one's

own independent work at University - including assignments, dissertations, research projects, seminar presentations, as well as participation in student organisations - are considered by the University graduates to have been the most formative and educational experiences while on campus. This confirms the value of 'learning by doing' and the need to invest more aggressively in such forms of pedagogy.

Graduates are also increasingly adopting a 'lifelong learning' disposition. A large majority of graduates are now undertaking further training after their graduation. Post-graduate education scores highly here, but short and specialised training courses are also popular. These orientations reflect a wise response to the increasing vagaries of the economy and the labour market: a generalist, flexible, undergraduate programme, followed by rigorous specialisation and technical mastery at a post-graduate level. It also underscores the University's vocation to become more attractive to mature students, adult men and women who return to their *Alma Mater* to re-tool, or refresh their knowledge and skills, ensuring their employability.

A review of the career pathing of most University graduates quickly reveals their often fast rise to managerial positions. Many graduates are venturing into managerial positions by default or by design in the course of their working lives, as well as in their other involvements in society and community affairs. No wonder that they affirm the need for a stronger emphasis on management-related, operational and interpersonal skills within tertiary education.





There is, nevertheless, a gender dimension to this observation. In spite of the increasing proportion of female graduates in recent years, many of these still complain of gender-based, subtle discrimination. Female graduates find it difficult to break through the 'glass ceiling' and as a result, their presence in positions of political, social or economic responsibility is undermined.

Graduates continue to enjoy overall net advantages in the local job market. In spite of increasing unemployment, graduates are more capable at seeking and clinching employment than non-graduates. Graduate unemployment has been non-existent and the very low numbers registered to date relate to frictional, rather than structural, unemployment. The main difficulty which is arising here is that graduates must be increasingly prepared to accept work which is not necessarily that for which they have been trained or groomed to expect. A related concern is the need to render graduates more disposed to consider self-employment as a viable option: so far, University of Malta graduates are less likely to create jobs for themselves than non-graduates.

Employers complain that graduates' expectations of conditions of work and career prospects are not always realistic. Quick returns on long years of educational investment may cultivate resentment and frustration, leading to reduced job satisfaction. On the other hand, graduates complain that they are undervalued by their employers, their creativity stunted rather than cultivated and their induction training conspicuous in its absence - as if they are meant to fit into the world of work like a 'plug and play' console. No doubt, the worlds of industry and higher education would do

well to build bridges to fathom the gulf which so far exists between them, giving rise to such and similarly debilitating misconceptions.

These observations are cast in a local setting where the demand for undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing education is increasing. The setting up of a new Vocational College and Malta's *rapprochement* with the European Union will also help to erode the monopoly position of the University of Malta and introduce an element of healthy competition in the sphere of tertiary education. All this will encourage measures for greater accountability and responsiveness to market needs amongst educational establishments. In this light, regular graduate tracer studies can be of great service in providing a tab on the critical opinions of University graduates.

Dr. Baldacchino is Lecturer and Research Officer at the Workers' Participation Development Centre (WPDC), University of Malta. He co-ordinated the first ever graduate tracer survey of University of Malta graduates for the University of Malta, the Employment & Training Corporation (ETC) and the Foundation for Human Resources Development (FHRD), published as The Graduating Workforce (WPDC, 1997). The material in this article is based primarily on this study, but is complemented by that from the tracer studies carried out subsequently by the ETC.

The Role of the Humanities at the Threshold of the twenty-first Century

Dr. Anthony J. Frendo

By now it has become a commonplace that there is hardly any branch of knowledge or applied knowledge which does not make use of information technology. It is becoming ever more self-evident that doctors, lawyers, architects, archaeologists, pilots, cashiers, lotto receivers, surveyors, secretaries, and a host of other people must be computer literate if they are to survive. Moreover, it is also evident that the advances made in the general sciences are simply staggering. The traditional sciences together with computer science seem to be a *sine qua non* both in the classroom and in daily life. The world needs science in order to survive and advance. There is therefore a whole body of scientific knowledge which simply has to be discovered and grasped. In this respect, governments and universities have a crucial role to play in seeing that sufficient investment is made for the research and teaching of the so-called hard sciences (as well as computer science) for the betterment of humanity at large.

However, humanity cannot survive on science alone. We are already running the risk of being virtual in many sectors of life rather than real, and to be real we have to be ever more fully human. And to be ever more fully human we need to drink from the living spring of human culture at large. This obviously also includes the sciences, but not the sciences divorced from man and his general culture, thoughts and feelings. In a certain sense it is a pity that the German philosopher Wilhelm Dilthey

(1813-1911) had divided human knowledge into two blocks: the *Naturwissenschaften* (what we would call the hard sciences) and the *Geisteswissenschaften* (what we would call the human sciences), because in reality man is one and undivided: man the scientist and man the humanist.

Traditionally, universities have generally realized that they cannot deal only with the sciences. Somehow or other, universities have generally succeeded to uphold the humanities, those areas of study which deal with human culture and which involve creative skills. Hence, there have been subjects like history, art, literature, languages, classics, oriental studies and so on and so forth. Such areas and their offshoots bring the student and the scholar into direct contact with the culture of their ancestors and help them become more aware of the stream of history of which they form a part.

The humanities make us more aware of the fact that we are guardians of our cultural heritage. They help us to appreciate it better and to safeguard it more closely; for indeed we do realize that we ourselves appreciate our own lives better once we put them in a general historical context of universal human history. To study things like archaeology, literature, philosophy, history, languages, classics and near eastern studies seems to be so far removed from real life. Why do we engage at all in such subjects? Is not this a waste of time?



The answer to the foregoing question depends on our vision of education. If one is simply interested to go to university in order to be ready-made for a job at hand, then most of the subjects studied in the humanities are a waste of time. However, if one believes that the ultimate aim of university education is to turn out better human beings with an appreciation of genuine human values, then one will have to admit that we need in fact to place the humanities on an even stronger footing. Indeed, in this context one can say that the humanities constitute in fact the soul of a university. For in dealing with the humanities, a student is brought more directly into contact with what every other student at university should be experiencing, albeit often indirectly. When studying things like history, philosophy, ancient languages, art, and literature, for example, a student is inevitably making an overall unique human experience. It is like being on retreat from daily life for a period of three to four years during which a student can start to better understand what understanding is all about. S/he will also be trained to realize how hard it is to make a correct judgment and that often there is more than one solution to a given question or problem. Moreover, the humanities help train our students how to listen better to other human beings. When a student is grappling with some arcane text from antiquity, for example, s/he is also being trained to listen attentively to other human voices.

Indeed, the humanities do not (and should not) provide direct training for a profession. One of the hallmarks of humanistic studies is precisely that they are not concerned with that which is immediate: they stand at a remove from the here and now. And this is done so

that in the process the student will be able to glean more fruit from a deep intellectual experience which will in the end make her/him a better person. So, for example, such a student would prefer to study English literature rather than business English: the latter is immediate and very useful indeed, but the former is richer and will in the end produce a person with more depth who would eventually tackle even business English itself in a better manner.

Thus, it becomes apparent that the training offered in the humanities is useful but not utilitarian. After having been trained in the humanities (be it history, archaeology, ancient or modern languages and literature) one is (if one has benefited from all the training offered) a better person for it. One appreciates better man's cultural heritage, one has learnt how to work hard under pressure without losing one's sanity, one has learnt how to appreciate truth for its own sake, and one has also learnt how to appreciate points of view other than one's own. Such a person is not tailor-made for the labour market; but given the appropriate training in the skills of many areas found in this market (such as centres of cultural tourism, museums, certain businesses and management organizations, and a host of other fields both in the private and the public sector), a graduate in the humanities will in the end be of a better service to society than one who has not done humanistic studies. Such a student has spent three to four years seeking truth in a given area for its own sake. S/he has not been spurred on by the quest for money, honour, or such like things; no, what spurred her/him on was ultimately the joy of learning and the love of truth. Now, learning and truth are not divorced from life; indeed, if we think

hard about it we realize that our society is often in a mess precisely because truth and honesty do not matter. A society which is sometimes characterized by cheating, corruption, and sloppiness in work is certainly not ideal. The training which the humanities offers is precisely diametrically opposed to such a situation. Indeed, the more people have been trained in the humanities, the more will values like truth, decency, precision, balanced judgment, honesty, and respect for the opinion of others matter.

Would not society at large be better served if more people like the ones just described happen to fill up the key posts of our labour market? Would not everyone benefit if somebody who might have once spent hours on end to try and crack an ancient Semitic text, or to grapple with some abstract philosophical thought on being and essence, or to try and decide where the exact interface between two archaeological layers lies, were to carry with her/him this habit of relentlessly seeking and loving the truth into daily life, indeed right into the labour market? Would not society be better off with more people who have acquired a habit of observation, of a selfless quest for and love of the truth, of dedication to work, of precision, of being aware of one's cognitional activities, of closely listening to others, as well as of appreciating a nation's global cultural heritage?

The foregoing points are only a sample of the multiple benefits which accrue to society from people trained in the humanities. The end result of a humanistic training is better persons which also means better families and ultimately a better society. This means that the humanities are very useful indeed; but they can never be utilitarian

- that would signal their death. A student who has studied a humanistic subject, such as English literature, will probably forget the plots of most of the novels he has had to study; but the shadow of learning - those habits and attitudes described in the foregoing paragraph, especially the quest of truth for its own sake - will accompany her/him to the grave. And owing to such a shadow, we are all better off. The humanities still have a crucial role to play in the twenty-first century, and our university is still very much aware of it.

Dr. Frenzo is Head of the Department of Arabic and Near Eastern Studies and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Arts.



Building Bridges with Industry

Dr. Ing. Paul Micallef

Some years ago, the Faculty of Engineering was re-structured so as to reflect the diversity within this ever-expanding field. Known formerly as the Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and comprising solely these two departments, the Faculty today has six departments and offers a four-year undergraduate course leading to a Bachelor of Engineering Honours [B.Eng.(Hons.)] degree. Programmes at Masters and Doctoral level are also available.

In keeping with general University policy to become increasingly more entrepreneurial, the Faculty of Engineering, over the years, has established close connections with industry. There is collaboration in the realisation of various joint projects while industrial companies have been quick to acknowledge the potential of our engineering students who soon acquire positions on graduating.

In the field of Microelectronics, design and construction of production test equipment for ProMinent Fluid Controls Ltd. (a subsidiary of the ProMinent Group of Companies which has its headquarters in Heidelberg, Germany) has been implemented. This necessitated designing and constructing the hardware as well as developing the support software required. Design and fabrication of other (high voltage) test equipment for various industrial clients has also been undertaken. IC design software has been invested in. This can be used to introduce small and medium sized enterprises to the design and use of ASICs in their products. Calibration

equipment for electronic apparatus is available. These facilities can calibrate multimeters, oscilloscopes, power supplies, function generators and other electronic equipment. The calibration can be traced to NAMAS certification and is therefore valid for ISO 9000 purposes. This service is already being provided to local industry. The department has been very active in the research of low power and high frequency IC design suitable for the next generation mobile technology, with a number of papers published in journals.

A paper entitled *The Silicon Cochlea and its Adaptation to Spatial Localisation*, (IEE-Proceedings: Circuits, Devices and Systems, vol. 146, pp. 70-76, 1999), by I. Grech, J. Micallef and T. Vladimirova was awarded the 2000 *Ambrose Fleming Premium* by the Institute of Electrical Engineers, UK. due to its innovative content.

ST Microelectronics are sponsoring the development of an electric vehicle for use inside the factory premises. This is being developed through collaboration between the Departments of Communications and Computer Engineering and Electrical Power and Control. Communications software and communications development tools for the design and modelling of communications systems are available. State of the art acoustic measurement equipment is utilised in the evaluation of the noise or acoustic environment within an office enclosure or a factory floorshop among others. Analysis of acoustic material from churches and mosques with the aim of proserving the acoustic heritage associated with large

public buildings is an undertaking made possible through involvement in an EU 5th framework project. Adaptive antenna design that is of importance when implementing wireless communication systems is a focus of current research.

In conjunction with several local companies, the Department of Electrical Power and Control is involved in the exploration of alternative energy sources (such as its research concerning Solar Grid Connected Inverters, partly sponsored by MasterVolt) as well as the use of new signal processing techniques for efficient power control. A new Power Systems Laboratory using protective relays donated by Siemens has been designed. Further collaboration with the public sector has involved research into Water Leakages for Water Services Corporation, a project which is now into its second year. Erasmus agreements have been signed with the University of Nottingham, the University of Valencia and the University of Sheffield which will facilitate student and lecturer mobility.

A wide range of engineering coatings and heat treatment services such as: Vacuum Heat Treatment; Laser cutting, welding and surface hardening; Ion implantation; Physical Vapour Deposition of Titanium and Chromium Nitride coatings and Plasma Nitriding are offered by the Department of Metallurgy and Materials to various sectors of the local industry. To this end, a joint venture company, Surface Engineering Co. Ltd., has been established with Iecvac Ltd. of Cambridge, UK. Coatings and heat treatments are used for a decorative purpose, to reduce wear or friction, or improve corrosion resistance. Other coatings treat surfaces with a covering suitable for humans so that underlying noxious substances or material harmful

to the body cannot be absorbed through the skin. These services help local industry to improve the quality of their product, increase productivity by extending tool life and reduce machine down time thereby increasing the added value of the finished component. Companies such as ST Microelectronics, Merit Malta Ltd., Baxter Ltd., Forsheda, Dowty Tecmold and others make regular use of these facilities.

With the setting up of a centralized, state of the art heat treatment facility, the dependence upon imported goods and services has been minimized. The heat treatment plant has served in many cases to provide services which were otherwise not available on the island and in some cases to replace those which were not environmentally friendly and involved the use of hazardous chemicals such as cyanide salts. The workshop provides industry with the security of having the latest technology available in Malta which eliminates the need to replace or send expensive tooling abroad for treatment.

Research and industrial activities of the Department of Manufacturing Engineering concern various product development technologies and methodologies. Industrial short courses such as those in Computer Aided Engineering Design & Manufacture and PLCs are also conducted regularly. For several years, it has also collaborated with local industry in the design and development of various fabrication, assembly and inspection systems. A typical, recent final year student project was conducted in conjunction with Methode Electronics (Malta Ltd.), a supplier of automotive control technologies to companies like BMW &



Ford. It concerned the re-design of a sliding switch mechanism by using 'DFX methods' in order to improve its life-cycle performance. Similar design and development projects are carried out with other firms such as Toly Products Ltd., and Seifert (Malta) Ltd. Industrial services provided include the calibration of metrology instruments used in support of the ISO9000 certification. From a research perspective, there is regular participation in various international conferences such as those organized by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (USA), I.F.I.P. and the Institute of Mechanical Engineers (UK). There is ongoing collaboration with CNR (Italy), the University of Strathclyde and the Technical University of Denmark, in product development, lecturing and research activities. Through its role on the Malta Standards Authority and advice given to the Institute for Private and Small Enterprises (IPSE), the department is an active contributor to Malta's industrial restructuring exercise.

Studies on fuel additives, combustion and flame stabilisation have been carried out by the Department of Mechanical Engineering in conjunction with Enemalta Corporation. Research focusses on the development of a Solar heat pump, a wind turbine and Pressure Vessels (this, in collaboration with the University of Strathclyde). Research work on Finite Element Analysis is another departmental project. Collaboration with the public sector has also included conducting acoustic measurements and Planning Surveys on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Agreements have been signed with various American and Australian Universities for the exchange of undergraduate students. As from next

year, they will have access to European Universities under the Erasmus programme. Six students have already benefited from an agreement with Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, by which outstanding students are awarded research scholarships to pursue Master's and Doctoral degrees at its School of Engineering and Computer Science. Apart from collaboration with local industry and providing consultancy on industrial projects, the Faculty has a host of mutually beneficial ongoing research links with foreign Universities. These include, among others, the University of Lecce in the field of Multimedia Communications; Pavia in the area of Integrated Microsystems; Hong Kong in optoelectronics and the University of Massachusetts in the area of polymers. Research into austempered ductile iron has seen the establishment of links with the Institute of Machinery at the University of Catania in the field of thermal infrared imaging technique to determine the fatigue limit of austempered ductile iron and with Birmingham University, UK and the Technical University of Clausthal, Germany on the Kinetics of the austempering reactions in a ductile iron alloyed with copper and nickel and quantitative metallurgical analysis of cast iron using x-ray diffraction techniques. The Faculty also has links with Pittsburg State University, USA.

(A comprehensive picture of the Faculty of Engineering, research findings and publications may be seen on-line by navigating the website at: <http://www.eng.um.edu.mt>)

Dr. Micallef is Head of the Department of Communications & Computer Engineering and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. He is also Chairman of the Board of Studies for Information Technology.

Europeanisation within the University of Malta

Dr. Joseph Mifsud

The Socrates Office is responsible for the facilitation and support of the Europeanisation of University of Malta.

This work includes:

- providing support to students, both incoming and outgoing, with, for example, European involvement, orientation, EFL and registry; and liaising with other Departments as appropriate.
- working with the International Office in forming links with partner institutions abroad, and ensuring that existing links are effectively administered.
- disseminating information within the University on mobility opportunities in Europe through REFUND, CORDIS, EurAlert, the Official Journals and other appropriate sources.
- investigating opportunities for external funding e.g. ERASMUS/SOCRATES and LEONARDO, and submitting applications for these funds.
- facilitating and maximising the use of the University contracts with external consultants and EC sources where appropriate.
- administering the SOCRATES programme.

Information on our Intended Participation in the SOCRATES Programme

The University has been awarded a contract by the European Commission covering various collaborative activities within the SOCRATES programme.

These activities include:

Student Mobility
Staff Mobility
ECTS Units

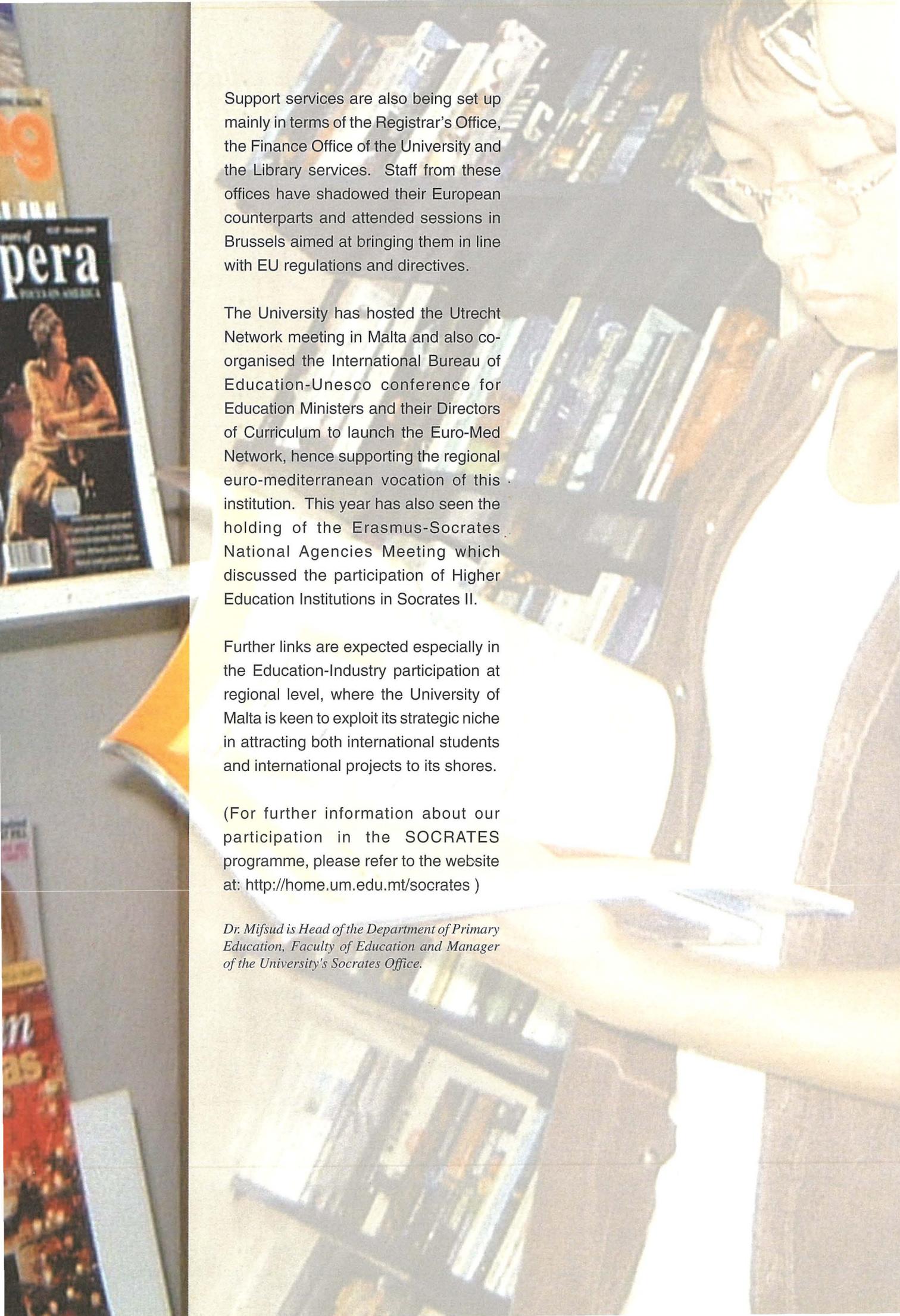
Intensive Programmes and the participation in thematic networks.

We have collaborative links, which involve around 55 partner institutions.

The Santander Group, the Utrecht Network and the Campostela Group are academic groupings that provide the majority of these partnership links.

In terms of Europeanisation, the University has set up an EU Impact Committee chaired by one of the Pro-Rectors whose members have visited pre-accession countries and their higher education institutions with the intent of building up provision for the different scenarios expected in Europe. Work on this aspect has been intense and Slovenia, a small comparable alpine state and Hungarian Institutions were targeted in this regard.

The University has also provided a number of information sessions for Students and Staff on EU related matters. Experts from the European Commission visited Malta and the University. The University was also one of the focal points for the screening and negotiating teams vis-a-vis Malta's accession policy.

A woman with glasses is shown in profile, reading a book. She is wearing a white top and a brown vest. The background is a blurred bookshelf filled with books. The lighting is warm and soft.

Support services are also being set up mainly in terms of the Registrar's Office, the Finance Office of the University and the Library services. Staff from these offices have shadowed their European counterparts and attended sessions in Brussels aimed at bringing them in line with EU regulations and directives.

The University has hosted the Utrecht Network meeting in Malta and also co-organised the International Bureau of Education-Unesco conference for Education Ministers and their Directors of Curriculum to launch the Euro-Med Network, hence supporting the regional euro-mediterranean vocation of this institution. This year has also seen the holding of the Erasmus-Socrates National Agencies Meeting which discussed the participation of Higher Education Institutions in Socrates II.

Further links are expected especially in the Education-Industry participation at regional level, where the University of Malta is keen to exploit its strategic niche in attracting both international students and international projects to its shores.

(For further information about our participation in the SOCRATES programme, please refer to the website at: <http://home.um.edu.mt/socrates>)

Dr. Mifsud is Head of the Department of Primary Education, Faculty of Education and Manager of the University's Socrates Office.

Gender and Science at the University of Malta

Professor Angela Xuereb

In recent years, the annual intake of female students at the University of Malta has grown steadily to numbers equal to and, for the past two years, slightly higher than that of males (Fig. 1). Various factors could have contributed to this increase among which are the opening of new courses attracting a large number of females (eg. Health Care, Psychology, Arts and Communication) and the introduction of a stipend. Although the University population is now over 50% female, this figure is not reflected in the intake of science-based courses. The 1999 student intake consisted of 55% females while only 20% of that female intake joined science-based courses. It should be noted that the male intake for science courses was only 32% of the total male intake in 1999, so that there appears to be a general negative trend regarding science in general in Malta.

At University, females are very much under-represented in Engineering, Architecture and Information Technology (Fig. 2), but there seems to be a very slow upward trend in the number of females opting for courses in these Faculties over the past few years. In Dental Surgery, Medicine and Surgery, and B.Sc.(Hons.) the female intake has been steadily increasing to 50% of the annual intake. The B.Pharm.(Hons.) course has for some time been a female-oriented course but over the past few years has registered a decrease in the female intake as a proportion of the whole (72% of the total intake in 1995 as compared to 56% in 1999). This high representation of females, together with

the high female intake in the Institute of Health Care (IHC) courses (65% female intake in 1999) seems to show that, although these courses are science-based (although perhaps not as science intensive), it is the attraction of females to the health care professions which is of relevance. Females do not shy away from the sciences if relevance to daily life can actually be perceived. It is interesting to note that even at postgraduate level, since 1995, female participation in M.Sc. courses has been steadily increasing to 60% in 1998 and 1999. Perhaps we are now slowly approaching a situation where there is less gender-bias towards some science-based courses at the University of Malta.

The choice of subjects at Advanced level is determinant of one's future career. In 1995, at Advanced level, there was an under-representation of females taking Physics, Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics (Cauchi, 1996). By contrast, female students are invariably strongly represented in the non-science subjects, particularly languages, where up to 88% of students are female, philosophy (72%) and economics (60%). This shows that females tend to opt out of science at an early age. Sixth Form and University student choices in terms of opting for science is a reflection of what happens at secondary school level. As is happening in Malta at the moment, career choices are effectively made at the age of thirteen. It is at this stage that a special effort must be made to recruit more students, both male and female, but especially female, to the sciences. It would seem that both males and





females may still not perceive science as offering full opportunity for a rewarding career.

A recent report on science graduates (OECD Education at a glance - July 1996, Education Statistics 84 to 94 CBM Quarterly Review, June 1997) shows that Malta produces a low number of science graduates when compared to other countries. However, the number of female science graduates is very low indeed (~70 female science graduates/100,000 persons in the labour force aged between 25 to 34 years, as opposed to 460 male science graduates/100,000 persons). Although the number of female scientists is lower than that for males worldwide, Malta still shows the lowest number of female scientists per capita. This fact begs the question: "Why are Maltese women still not inspired by science? Is it the teaching methods, the lack of relevance of science as projected in schools, the absence of good science teachers in girls' schools, or a combination of these and other factors?" A possible reason might be the lack of a "humanising" factor in the projection of the sciences (Harding, 1996). This might be keeping girls away from what has been traditionally perceived as a boys' subject. There is first and foremost this cultural problem to overcome. This "traditional" image of science has to change. There needs to be less stereotyping of the scientists' image, and the creative portrayal of women in such a non-traditional role is essential. Mentoring and role model schemes to encourage girls to continue with science should be developed.

In academia there is definitely an under-representation of female scientists, especially at senior level. Female graduates do not seem to make it to high

academic posts. At the present day, there are only two Maltese female Professors at the University of Malta, and they are both in science-based Faculties. There are six female members of staff in the Faculty of Science out of a total of fifty-one - three in Biology, one in Physics, one in Mathematics and one in Statistics and Operation Research. There are three female members of staff in the Faculty of Engineering. There are as yet no full-time female lecturers in the Faculty of Architecture. There is a very low female representation within the lecturing staff in the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery (fourteen out of one hundred and thirty), where there has always been female student representation.

In order to be successful, female scientists in academia need to be able to integrate their professional and personal lives. The misconception that following a career in science is necessarily or intrinsically incompatible with family should be dispelled. If the necessary structures by which women can combine a demanding scientific career with having a family are present in society and such structures are perceived by society at large to be functional, then perhaps more females would be attracted to a career in science. The opening of a children's nursery in 1996 and the introduction of a summer school for children in recent years, both on the University Campus, are definitely steps in the right direction. But a definite complete structure that helps female academics in science is still missing. The Nursery should cater for children under the age of two and there should also be provision for after school care of children of school age. Female scientists cannot afford to be away from science for too long, otherwise it would be too

difficult to get back into it. The University should offer refresher courses, eg. Continuing Professional Development courses, for mothers who have spent time away from science. The University should give support to female academics by way of freedom to switch from full-time to part-time while bringing up a family, and back to full-time within a reasonable period of time. The adoption of flexible working practices should also be encouraged. It should be made possible for female academics to hold a career and raise a family, and to keep sane in the process.

It is still too early to say whether the increase in the number of female students on the various science-based courses observed over the past few years, and the increased support provided by the University, will reflect itself in perhaps a corresponding increase in the number of female scientists in academia especially at senior level. Perhaps the University should establish a broader range of criteria for promotion other than the number of papers published which would encourage females who had a career break to strive for higher positions. For this reason it is important that a conscious effort be made within all sections at the University to recruit more females into decision-making roles to give female academics a voice when policy is being formulated.

Both the University and Government should sponsor initiatives aimed at attracting women to science, engineering and technology and then providing an environment that retains them. It is important to establish what changes are needed to increase female participation in science in Malta. This would involve various sections of society,

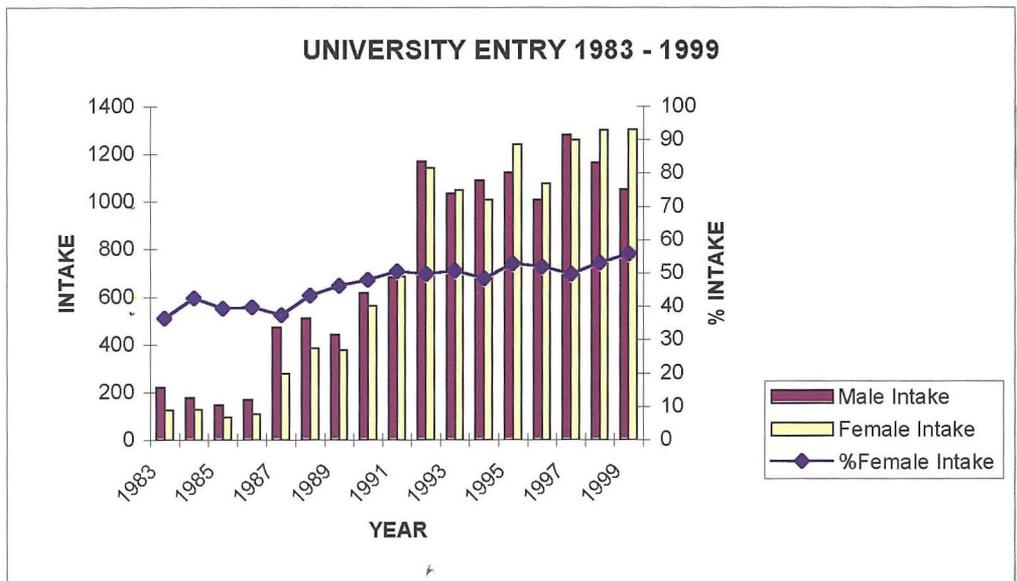
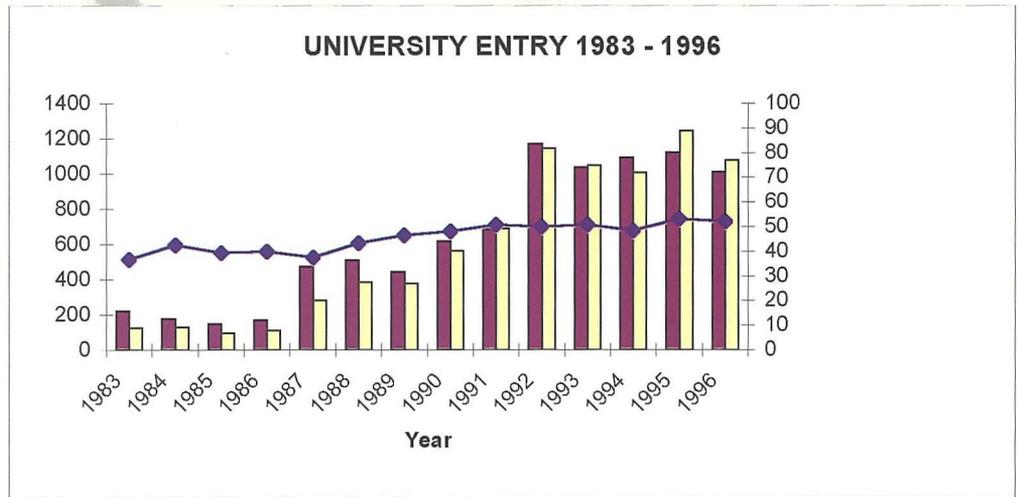
especially the Education Division, the University, the media and various Government bodies which should monitor progress in this regard and implement the required statutory changes. It is quite likely that the solutions are no different from those mentioned above, and aimed at facilitating women's participation in and return to the workplace. However, there is a distinct need to attract more students of both sexes into science, and therefore to develop a true national science policy to cater for the needs of the country across the spectrum.

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Professor Angela Xuereb lectures in Biochemistry and is Coordinator of the B.Sc.(Hons.) Medical Laboratory Science, Institute of Health Care. She is also Associate Professor in the Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery.

Figure 1



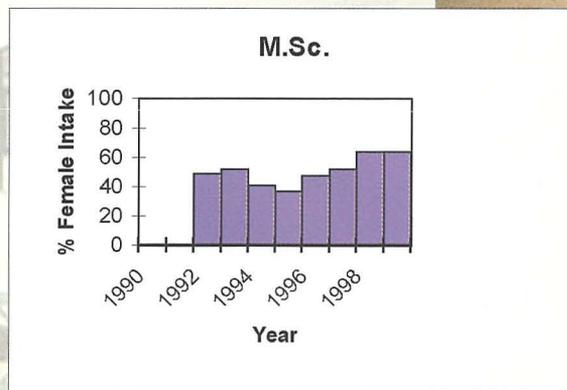
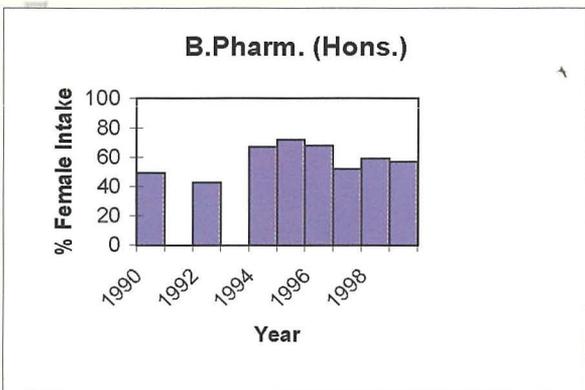
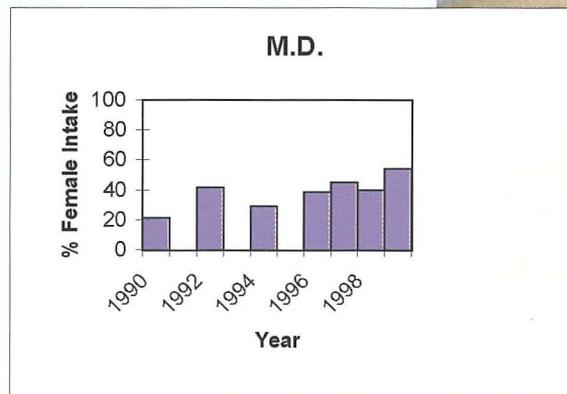
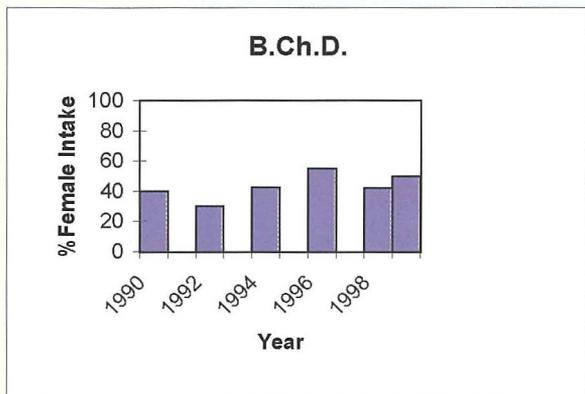
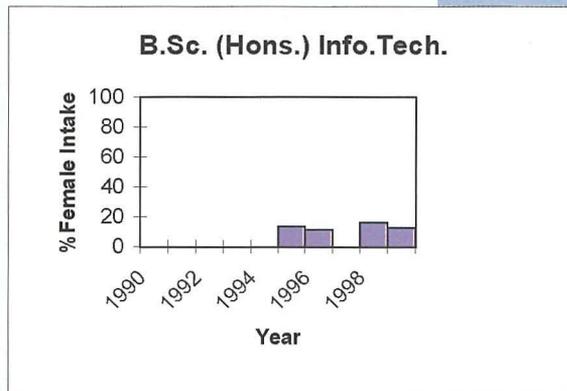
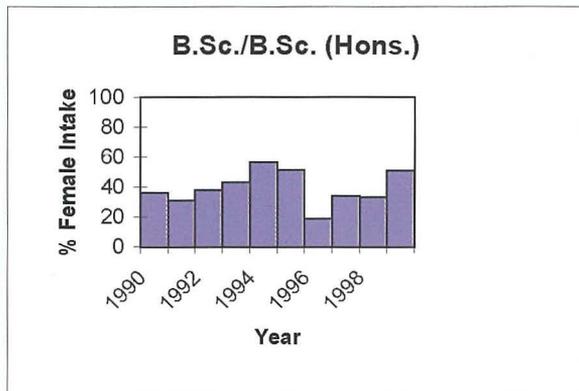
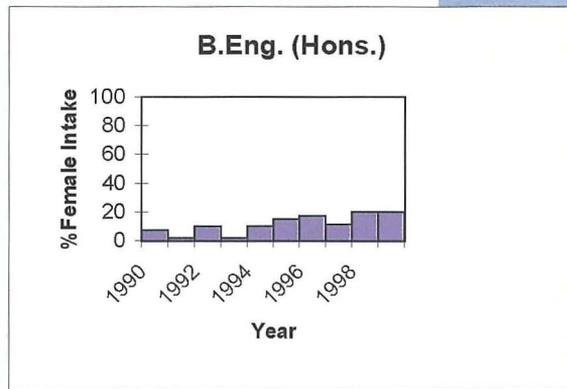
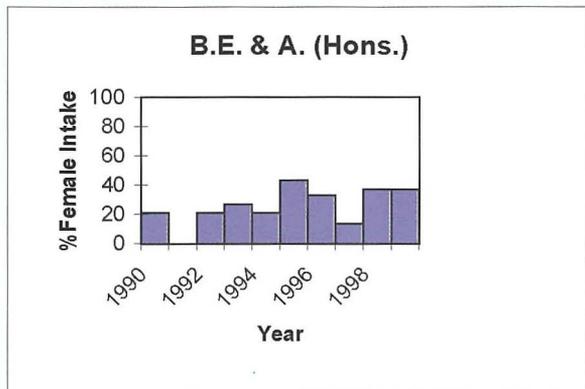


Figure 2

Legend:

- ¹ B.E. & A. (Hons.): Annual intake as from 1992.
- ² B.Sc. changed to B.Sc. (Hons.) in 1995.
- ³ B.Sc. (Hons.) Information Technology started in 1995.
- ⁴ Dental Surgery: Annual intake as from 1998.
- ⁵ Medicine and Surgery: Annual intake as from 1996.
- ⁶ B.Pharm. (Hons.): Annual intake as from 1994.
- ⁷ M.Sc. includes M.Sc. in Public Health, Engineering, Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary Pharmacy and Faculty of Science.

University Meets the World of Work

Graduate Potential Seminar

29 April, 2000

In April, the University organised the Graduate Potential Seminar in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Industry and the Employment & Training Corporation. The aim of the seminar was to forge stronger links between the University and the world of work in general so as to develop a mutually beneficial dialogue with potential employers whether in business, industry, the public sector or other institutions. Whilst acquainting them with the knowledge and skills acquired by students at university, the seminar sought to assess the needs of the various facets of the labour market.

Some thought-provoking excerpts from the various speeches are reproduced below:

Welcome Address

*Professor Roger Ellul-Micallef,
Rector, University of Malta*

“ ...In an environment marked by globalisation, increased competition and growing commercialisation, a university must become increasingly more entrepreneurial. It must forge creative partnerships with business and industry, thereby working in tandem with those sectors which will benefit most from the expertise imparted to its graduates. This will ensure their relevance to the requisites of the future job market.

This is not, however, to deny the importance of the Humanities as part of our cultural heritage. In today's world,

the notion of interdisciplinarity is fast gaining currency. Higher education should be a springboard from which those graduates who have not been trained for a specific profession but who, armed with the qualitative and quantitative skills acquired in their years at university, should be able to successfully occupy positions in the labour market. ...”

Opening Address

*The Hon. Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami,
Prime Minister*

“ ...Three qualities stand out among graduates who excel in any field: their professional competence, their integrity and their leadership.

The University is not the only institution that fosters these qualities, but it certainly has a determining influence on every student's mind and spirit. Higher education amounts to rather more than the transmission of knowledge and skills. Its purposes are not limited to producing employable graduates. In every field, graduates excel when they value truth, seek it discerningly and act decisively. Instilling and cultivating these qualities is an essential part of the University's distinctive vocation...

My Government welcomes initiatives that foster talent and reward commitment throughout our community. Working together over two decades, the University, private enterprise and Government succeeded in assuring access to higher education for qualified

school-leavers. Their joint responsibility now is to guarantee the excellence and competitiveness of every service offered by the University of Malta. I therefore invite you to discuss the potential of Malta's graduates in a spirit of realism and hope."

Making the most of our Graduates

Dr. John Harper, Chamber of Commerce

"... There must be ... an effort to re-educate both employers and graduates in the variety of occupational options open to those intending to capitalise on the investment. The great benefit from university experience is the freedom of thought and expression that this allows. This faculty must be transferred to the world of work and properly utilised in areas of creativity and innovation. However, for this to happen and for graduates to express their full potential, employers must be prepared to receive and fruitfully explore this. The opposite is true, I fear, and much more work must be done to convince managers on the preparation of the working ground where the seeds of intellectual potential might be sown."

'Potential' is about future and remains speculative until proven. ..."

Job Prospects for Graduates in Malta

*Professor Lino Briguglio,
Head, Department of Economics,
Faculty of Economics, Management &
Accountancy*

"There is some concern that the University of Malta is not producing the right type of graduates required by Maltese business. This, it is argued, is leading to graduate supply and demand

mismatches, which, in economic jargon, are termed market frictions. ...

...figures for February 2000 indicate that only 1.1% of those graduating in November 1999 [about 2000] were still registering for a job. ...

It therefore appears that, in general, job prospects for graduates are not bleak and that the economy is likely to absorb most graduates. ...

... job prospects for graduates will increase with economic growth and development. This relationship is well known, but it is important to stress that this relationship may be affected by market frictions. ...

The issue of graduate unemployment raises the question as to whether or not the University should aim to produce the right qualifications for absorption by business firms and by the government. From studies carried out among students, employers and University staff, it appears that the connection between University education and the labour market is considered to be one of the main objectives of University education...

... most students join the University with a view to enhancing their job prospects. However, most students also consider University courses as beneficial for personal development, the fostering of critical attitudes and improvement in knowledge. ...

... the purpose of the University should never be to train persons for a specific job. ... The intention is to improve the employability of graduates by reducing market frictions, notably, through improved information and reduction of mismatches. ..."



Translating University Educational Achievements into Marketable Jobs and Better Economic Prospects for Malta

*Mr. Joseph Zammit Tabona,
President, Malta Federation of Industry*

“ ... The main key to a higher level of development of a country’s economy lies in the general educational achievement of a country’s citizens. It is a fact proven also by statistical data that education attainment and the right preparation for the world of work does make a substantial difference. ...

Our University has consistently produced good brains which made all the difference in the tough challenges which Malta has faced throughout the years. There is now the next round of development which both the University and industry seem willing to tackle together. The theme of this seminar confirms that we are, today, discussing how to realise the full potential of our graduates. In our opinion, this can be achieved if industry and university understand better what is happening in each other’s home territory, what needs to be tuned and how this can be achieved through constant consultation, monitoring and adjustment. ...”

Address by Dr. John C. Grech
Chairman, Malta Tourism Authority

“ ... There is no disputing the fact that human resources are fundamental to economic development and growth and there is no doubt that the more human resources and quality human resources a country has, the better are its chances to move ahead. ... We should look ahead five, ten years down the road, fifteen years down the road and try and predict what this country will look like then. What

is it that will make this country work, what requirements will this country have and what kind of graduate and quality human resource will this country require? ...

... it is very important for the University to plan for the capabilities that it will have to deliver to this country in terms of the human resource capability that it will need.

... People have careers, people have hopes and people have ambitions and these human resources we are talking about are individuals with a life of their own, with a career of their own. ... So we have to think in terms of career development possibilities, not only in terms of human resource development and it is true that here, we need to have both the employer and the institution which is providing this human resource capability to talk to each other more. ...

Let us make sure that we are oriented towards generating value. ... In the final analysis, it is a question of what kind of future we are moulding together. I must stress the importance of being relevant and creative and we must ultimately, measure our success by our ability to generate value.”

Address by Dr. Robert Tufigno
Chairman, Employment & Training Corporation

“ ... there are certain parts of Malta where the rate of participation in tertiary education is not satisfactory. I mention this because it is easy to talk about graduate potential or graduates with potential whilst overlooking what might happen if there are certain areas of the country where participation is not high enough, that is, there is no social cohesion....

Another interesting point, [that emerges from The ETC Tracer Study] is that female attendance at University is constantly rising and has nearly reached 50%. Whether they in fact attain certain positions in the world of work is another issue. I think that this is an area where we can do more to facilitate the entry of women with degrees into the world of work ...

There is much potential that is not being sufficiently exploited. Today, there are women with degrees who can combine working with the exigencies of their family as a result of new modes of organisation of work”

Address by Mr. Karl Gouder
President-Elect,
University Students' Council

“... I think the most important question that we have to ask and seek to answer is ‘who is graduating from our university?’ The answer at face value is easy, students graduating as doctors, accountants, lawyers, etc. but is this university really managing to, I would use the harsh word ‘produce’ lawyers, accountants, doctors, etc or is it producing students who are experts at theoretical medicine, theoretical law and theoretical accounting?

University life should be the life by which a student develops himself to face the future, the world of work, with no sense of fear ... with a sense of excitement ...

Our students have immense potential. I strongly believe that we, as students, can do anything we set our mind to do. However, we need a push and an example. We need to be given the opportunity and the guidance to be

creative, show initiative and [develop] other skills ...”

Graduates in Versatility

Dr. Joseph Micallef,
Head, Department of Microelectronics,
Faculty of Engineering

“ ... Granted that spending a number of years at a University should not serve only as a preparation for a job or a career, nevertheless most Faculties have had to continuously evaluate the structure and content of their courses in order to enhance the employment prospects of their graduates. ...

The employability of graduates, however, concerns not only the University but also employers, and the necessary interaction between the two must be complementary so that industry must be ready to develop what the University initiates. The challenge for the University is how to enable each student to attain his or her own individual balance between technical competence and personal skills, while the challenge for industry is its readiness to provide adequate training to optimise these qualities. ...

We are living in a time of rapid and continuous technological developments which are leading not only to changes in the type of jobs being created but also to different methods of working and living. ...

In such a situation, university undergraduate courses should be grounded in versatility, so that first degree students become graduates in versatility. Course structures should provide for guided versatility in both course content as well as in personal skills acquisition. ...



Employment of a graduate always represents an investment which is often justified mainly in the light of expected future contributions by the graduate at his or her place of employment. ...”

Address by Professor Daniel Darmanin,
*Dean, Faculty of Economics,
Management & Accountancy*

“ ... Throughout the years the main courses, such as the B.Com and the Bachelor of Accountancy evolved through a succession of different approaches in an attempt to serve the objectives of the ever-changing economic environment. ...

On the local scene, employers were more concerned with whether graduates fitted into their own work environment. The Tracer Survey conducted a few years ago pointed out that employers were alleging that too much theory and too little practice is provided. It also quoted a report confirming that graduates are in many cases over-qualified for the jobs they are required to perform.

... So far, our students have not found any undue difficulties in finding jobs after graduating. Whether or not these jobs are in line with their aspiration is another matter. This leads us to the problem of expectations. Students' expectations may be too high, or perhaps their parents' expectations are too high. Likewise in many cases, the private sector expectations may also be too high. Consequently, the problem seems to be a simple one but the solution is too complex. ...

I ask 'Can our camaraderie in discussion take concrete shape in co-operative

action?' We need to translate this sentiment into policy. This seminar is infused with the value of sharing. It epitomizes all that is good in long and distinctive tradition of education for life. I believe we are better people because of our University. The University has a role in influencing the outside world and the outside world has a role in influencing University. Maintaining the appropriate balance of influence in each direction is the task of all of us here.”

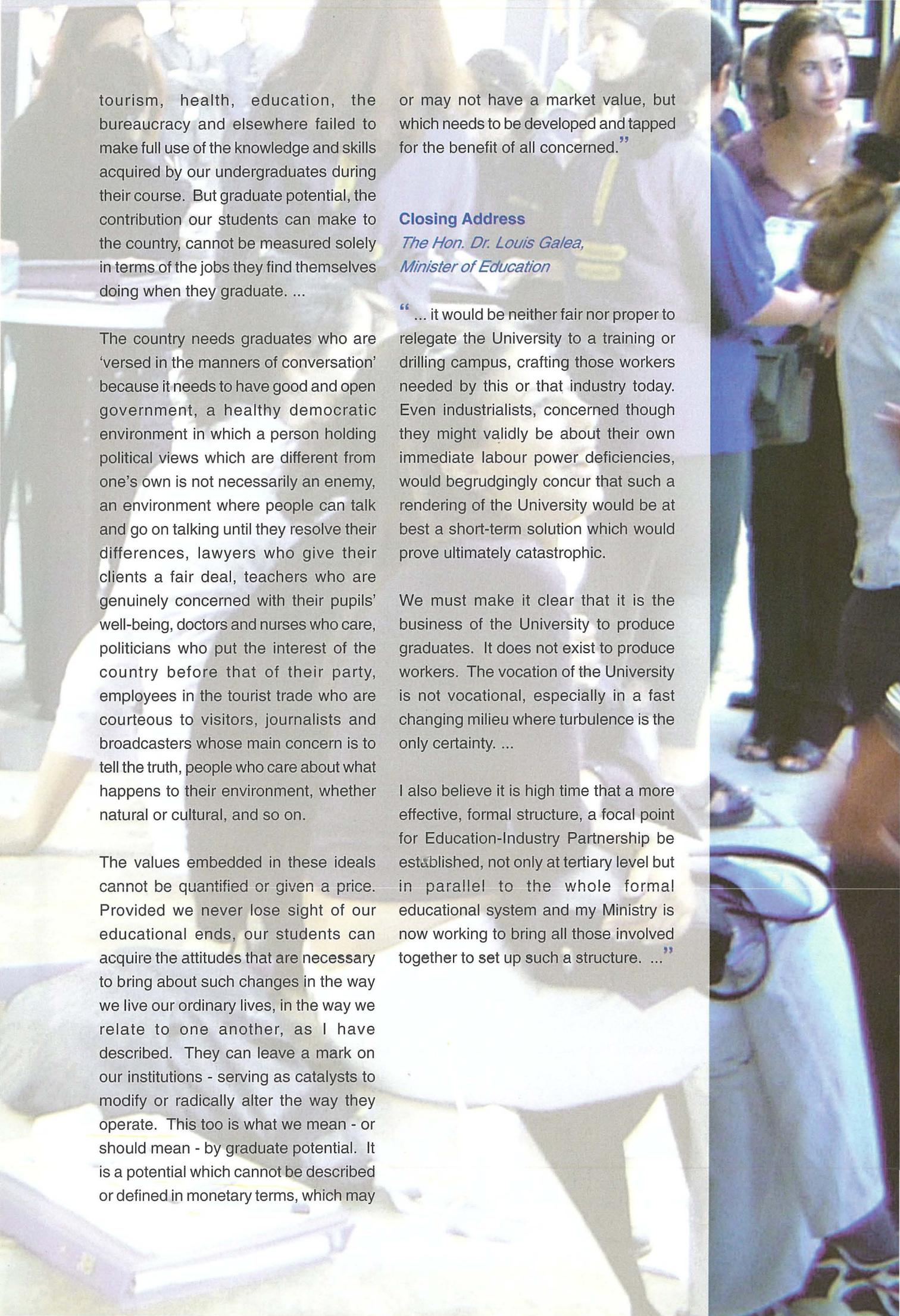
Graduate Potential - a Humanist Approach

*Professor Joe Friggieri,
Head, Department of Philosophy,
Faculty of Arts*

“ ... when our main concern turns on whether or not our students will find a job at the end of their three or four years at University, we might be losing sight of the educational ends we as educators are committed to - and of the aims for which universities continue to exist. ...

... I do believe that a university that lacks the intellectual excitement and stimulus provided by the Faculties of Arts and Science is not quite what its name implies. But I feel that 'the pursuit of learning and an understanding of the manners of conversation', the formation of people's attitudes 'according to enduring values and virtues', is something which all faculties, departments and institutes should consider as their primary educational end.

...I suggest, therefore, that we stop thinking of 'employability' or 'market value' as the sole, or even the most important criterion by which to judge our graduates' potential. Of course, it would be a great waste if employers in industry,



tourism, health, education, the bureaucracy and elsewhere failed to make full use of the knowledge and skills acquired by our undergraduates during their course. But graduate potential, the contribution our students can make to the country, cannot be measured solely in terms of the jobs they find themselves doing when they graduate. ...

The country needs graduates who are 'versed in the manners of conversation' because it needs to have good and open government, a healthy democratic environment in which a person holding political views which are different from one's own is not necessarily an enemy, an environment where people can talk and go on talking until they resolve their differences, lawyers who give their clients a fair deal, teachers who are genuinely concerned with their pupils' well-being, doctors and nurses who care, politicians who put the interest of the country before that of their party, employees in the tourist trade who are courteous to visitors, journalists and broadcasters whose main concern is to tell the truth, people who care about what happens to their environment, whether natural or cultural, and so on.

The values embedded in these ideals cannot be quantified or given a price. Provided we never lose sight of our educational ends, our students can acquire the attitudes that are necessary to bring about such changes in the way we live our ordinary lives, in the way we relate to one another, as I have described. They can leave a mark on our institutions - serving as catalysts to modify or radically alter the way they operate. This too is what we mean - or should mean - by graduate potential. It is a potential which cannot be described or defined in monetary terms, which may

or may not have a market value, but which needs to be developed and tapped for the benefit of all concerned."

Closing Address

*The Hon. Dr. Louis Galea,
Minister of Education*

"... it would be neither fair nor proper to relegate the University to a training or drilling campus, crafting those workers needed by this or that industry today. Even industrialists, concerned though they might validly be about their own immediate labour power deficiencies, would begrudgingly concur that such a rendering of the University would be at best a short-term solution which would prove ultimately catastrophic.

We must make it clear that it is the business of the University to produce graduates. It does not exist to produce workers. The vocation of the University is not vocational, especially in a fast changing milieu where turbulence is the only certainty. ...

I also believe it is high time that a more effective, formal structure, a focal point for Education-Industry Partnership be established, not only at tertiary level but in parallel to the whole formal educational system and my Ministry is now working to bring all those involved together to set up such a structure. ..."

Student Intake 1998/99; 1999/2000

	m	f	Total	m	f	Total
<i>Undergraduate</i>						
Humanities	627	786	1413	503	710	1213
Sciences	230	101	331	231	139	370
Other disciplines	94	153	247	140	229	369
<i>Postgraduate</i>						
Humanities	308	352	660	226	244	470
Sciences	21	25	46	37	13	50
Other disciplines	24	9	33	16	37	53

Student Population 1999; 2000

	m	f	Total	m	f	Total
<i>Undergraduate</i>						
Humanities	1618	2177	3795	1583	2196	3779
Sciences	817	353	1170	762	411	1173
Other disciplines	357	488	845	284	490	774
<i>Postgraduate</i>						
Humanities	572	549	1121	532	484	1016
Sciences	93	74	167	101	73	174
Other disciplines	77	48	125	69	59	128

Graduation 1999; 2000

	m	f	Total	m	f	Total
<i>Undergraduate</i>						
Humanities	403	583	986	341	441	782
Sciences	219	70	289	132	53	185
Other disciplines	93	92	185	26	51	77
<i>Postgraduate</i>						
Humanities	188	243	431	114	81	195
Sciences	18	8	26	18	25	43
Other disciplines	37	24	61	14	9	23

also includes:

1999: 495 diplomas; 22 diplomas (postgraduate); 124 certificates (postgraduate)

2000: 311 diplomas; 17 diplomas (postgraduate); 79 certificates (postgraduate)

Degrees conferred, Diplomas awarded 1996 - 1998

	m	f	Total
1996	698	663	1361
1997	849	867	1716
1998	779	912	1691

Income and Expenditure Account

	2000 Lm	1999 Lm
Income	9,770,689	9,619,668
Expenditure		
Staff costs	(7,026,150)	(6,932,218)
General Expenses	(2,746,639)	(2,691,075)
	(9,772,789)	(9,623,293)
Loss for the year	(2,100)	(3,625)
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDING		
Balance at 1 January	(80,000)	-
Capital projects payments effected by the University during the year	692,056	800,000
	612,056	800,000
Remittances received from Govt.	(750,000)	(880,000)
Balance at 31 December	(137,944)	(80,000)
BALANCE SHEET		
Fixed assets		
Quoted investments	99,400	99,400
Unquoted investments	230,450	226,710
Loans	198,960	208,960
	528,810	535,070
Current assets		
Cash	1,480,481	1,950,598
Debtors	868,313	471,522
Prepayments	203,400	-
	2,552,194	2,422,120
Current Liabilities		
Funds designated for specific purposes:		
Academic	1,038,421	922,764
Operational resources	691,196	917,691
Other	930,917	734,825
Capital Projects funding	137,944	80,000
Creditors	44,033	58,250
Deferred income	-	3,007
	2,842,511	2,716,537
Net current liabilities	(290,317)	(294,417)
	238,493	240,653
Represented by:		
Specific endowment funds	87,286	87,346
Other funds		
Capital fund	59,500	59,500
Net surplus	91,707	93,807
	238,493	240,653

University at a glance

The University of Malta traces its origins to the founding of the 'Collegium Melitense' by the Jesuits in 1592. The College was raised to University status by Grandmaster Manoel Pinto de Fonseca in 1769.

The University Today has ten Faculties:

- **Architecture & Civil Engineering**
Architecture & Urban Design
Building & Civil Engineering
- **Arts**
Arabic & Near Eastern Studies
Classics & Archaeology
English
French
History
Italian
Maltese
Philosophy
Sociology
- **Dental Surgery**
- **Economics, Management & Accountancy**
Accountancy
Banking & Finance
Economics
Management
Marketing
Public Policy
Social Work/Social Administration Programme
- **Education**
Arts & Languages in Education
Foundations in Education
Mathematics, Science & Technical Education
Primary Education
Psychology
Programmes:
Adult Education Programme
Comparative Education Programme
Education in Corrective Facilities Programme
Critical & Creative Thinking in Education
Teaching English as a Foreign Language
Inclusive Education Programme
Physical Education Programme
Youth Studies Programme
- **Engineering**
Communications & Computer Engineering
Electrical Power & Control Engineering
Manufacturing Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Metallurgy & Materials Engineering
Microelectronics
- **Laws**
Civil Law
Commercial Law
Criminal Law
European & Comparative Law
International Law
Public Law
- **Medicine & Surgery**
Anatomy
Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics
Pharmacy
Physiology & Biochemistry
Medicine
Surgery
Obstetrics & Gynaecology
Paediatrics
Pathology
Psychiatry
Public Health
- **Science**
Biology
Chemistry

Computer Information Systems
Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence
Mathematics
Physics
Statistics & Operations Research

- **Theology**
Church History, Patrology &
Palaeochristian Archaeology
Fundamental & Dogmatic Theology,
Ecumenism
Moral Theology
Pastoral Theology, Liturgy & Canon Law
Philosophy
Sacred Scripture, Hebrew & Greek
- Board of Studies for Information Technology

and a number of interdisciplinary Institutes:

- **Agriculture**
- **Anglo-Italian Studies**
- **Baroque Studies**
- **Energy Technology**
- **Forensic Studies**
- **Health Care**
Nursing & Midwifery
Communication Therapy
Environmental Health
Gerontology
Medical Laboratory Science
Occupational Therapy
Physiotherapy
Podiatry
Radiography
Health Services Management
- **Linguistics**
- **Masonry & Construction Research**
- **Mediterranean Institute**
Anthropology
Geography
Hispanic Studies
History of Mediterranean Civilisation
Music Studies
Theatre Studies
- **Public Administration & Management**

and Centres:

- **Centre for Communication Technology**
Communication Studies
Library & Information Studies
Law and Information Technology Research Unit
Edward deBono Programme for the Design
and Development of Thinking
- **European Documentation & Research Centre**
- **Workers' Participation Development Centre**
- **Gozo Centre**

The campus is also home to:

- **The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies**
- **The IMO International Maritime Law Institute (IMLI)**
- **The IOI International Ocean Institute Malta Operational Centre**

The Foundation for International Studies is housed in the Old University Building, Valletta

International Office
International Environment Institute
Future Generations Programme
Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Insular Coastal Dynamics
Islands and Small States Institute

For further information visit our website at:
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