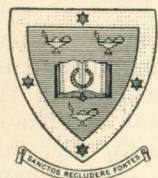


THE
CANBERRA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
GAZETTE



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Twenty-eighth Annual Commencement and Conferring of Degrees
March 28, 1957

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS

Sir Ian Clunies Ross, C.M.G., D.V.Sc., LL.D., Chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

I am grateful for the honour you have done me by inviting me to speak to you at this Commencement Ceremony of what I understand may be a decisive year for this University College. For I have heard that the infant College which has been cared for — albeit at a distance of more than 400 miles — by the University of Melbourne has recently been stretching its wings or flexing its muscles, and showing all the characteristic signs of the healthy adolescent seeking independence of parental control and a chance to shape its own future. In short, apparently the Canberra University College, after nearly thirty years, feels that the time has come for it to undergo a partial and painless metamorphosis and stand forth, as what it inevitably must be, the University of Canberra. As a corollary of this major proposition it is argued that the scope of its instruction must be enlarged to include a Faculty of Science providing courses in the five basic sciences.

While I would not wish to interpret the feelings of the Chancellor, who stands today *in loco parentis* and in whom no doubt feelings of pride and sorrow are blended at these evidences of independence in his lusty child, nor to speak as a member of the Council of the University of Melbourne, nor to attempt to prejudice issues which may face the Government, I should like, with your permission, as a plain citizen with a very real affection for and pride in the National Capital, to examine the case for a University of Canberra on the one hand and for a Faculty of Science in that University on the other.

Let me say at the outset that I am not one of those who think we should establish new Universities in Australia just for the sake of having more of them. I believe

that any such decision should be taken only when some or all of the following prerequisites are satisfied:

First, the new University should draw to itself those who might otherwise be deprived of higher education, so enlarging the general student body of the Commonwealth. In an age in which the business of Government, the structure of society and the internal and external problems of the country become ever more complex, there is urgent need for an increasing number and proportion of trained minds which a University is best fitted to provide. Secondly, the new University should afford some relief to other Universities from the burden of overcrowding and inadequate facilities. Thirdly, it should meet some special local or regional needs, and in meeting these, develop a distinctive character of its own. Finally, it should not only help to create but be strengthened and sustained by the vigorous intellectual life of the local community.

Whether all or any of these prerequisites were satisfied when the College was first established it is for others to say. That all of them are in some measure satisfied today is, I think, arguable; that they will be to an even greater degree in the future is beyond question. For the College of today has provided a University education for those who, for one reason or another, would otherwise have been denied it; the University of tomorrow will, I hope, extend these opportunities much further. The College, and even more the University, will relieve in some measure what must soon become an intolerable pressure on the undergraduate schools of the older Universities.

A University of Canberra can, I hope and believe,

develop a distinctive character of its own from the nature and the value of the courses and the approach to them. One may cite the recent initiative to strengthen the School of Oriental Studies which now provides a wider coverage of Oriental languages — Chinese, Japanese and Indonesian — than any other University. It could be that this School, in addition to the normal scholarly activities proper to a University department, will pay special attention to straight language teaching and, by the development of special methods and techniques, enable students to acquire at least a working knowledge of both written and spoken language in a minimum period. We in Australia stand in real need of some counterpart of the London School of Oriental Languages which caters both for those with scholarly and literary interests as well as those who seek in a foreign language an essential working tool. We can foresee the day when students of Oriental languages will be drawn to the School not only from Canberra but from the whole of Australia. Belatedly we are waking to the fact that Australia's future in large measure is bound up with that of Asia, and for the development of political, cultural and scientific relations no less than those of trade, an increasing number of our young people must be competent in one or other of the Oriental languages.

Similarly, I can foresee in the future the University of Canberra becoming the Australian centre for the development of studies in Public Administration and the art and science of Government. We have in the National Capital the natural environment in which these things should come to maturity.

Looking round this audience it is unnecessary to argue that in Canberra we have the requisite intellectual activity from which a University should draw support and encouragement: the seat of Government, the home of the Diplomatic community, one of the most vigorous centres of scientific research, and, through the Australian Academy of Science, the heart of Australian scientific life. These, and many other factors, provide a milieu in which a University should flourish.

But if there is to be a University of Canberra it must, in this year of Grace, include a Faculty of Science, for just as natural philosophy was seen by our fathers as an essential part of University education, so once again it must be recognised that without some knowledge of science no man in the future may count himself fully educated. Science, indeed, as a source of philosophical speculation has come to have as great a cultural value as any other branch of knowledge.

Apart from these considerations, however, it is unthinkable today that any University that claims to justify its title could fail to provide training in the basic sciences. For science and technology provide the dynamic of modern society: the scale and vigour of scientific and technological research and application determine the rate of progress of this and every other modern country; our capacity to develop our natural resources, to maintain an expanding population, to raise

living standards. They will provide the motive force for the ship of State whatever the need of other skills to service and direct it, and to chart its course amidst the shoals of human pride, passion and prejudice.

The significance of science and technology has perhaps only been fully recognised in Russia, though increasingly there is evidence of public concern in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America of the necessity to awaken public opinion to the fact that science and technology are not just one of the many factors of equal importance which influence the prosperity of the State but the prime factor, which, if lacking, nothing else can replace. In Australia, for too long, advocacy for the more rapid development of scientific education and research has been left to those responsible for education and other aspects of scientific development. We have yet to recognise that these are matters which concern the whole community, which should be pressing, through Governments and other authorities, for the extension of educational facilities and for the provision of greater resources for research and development under both private and public auspices.

In addition to its contribution to the general pool of scientific resources of the Commonwealth, the Faculty of Science in the Canberra University could play a special part in that field of scientific activity on which the whole scientific structure of the country ultimately depends — namely, education, as distinct from research. It has been too little appreciated that the quality of teaching, whether in schools or in the early formative years at Universities, largely determines the attitude of students to the prospect of a career in science. We are in danger, because of the paucity of the research resources of the Universities in the past and the necessity to strengthen this aspect of University life, of relegating teaching to a relatively minor place. This could have disastrous consequences for the country in a lessened intake into the scientific schools, excessive failure rates, and an inadequate outflow from the Universities of young scientists on whom the future will so largely depend. To strengthen research at the expense of teaching can only result, in the long run, in the strangulation of both research and development.

It is hoped that, if a Faculty of Science is established in the University of Canberra, special thought and effort will be devoted to the development of new techniques in the teaching of science and that, here too, the Faculty and the University will come to have distinctive and valuable features of its own.

I have said nothing, as yet, of your relations with your imposing neighbour, the Australian National University, which is already an adornment, both in physical and intellectual terms, of the National Capital. It is my belief, however, that eventually the Australian National University, no less than a University of Canberra, will benefit from the close association of undergraduate teaching with vigorous basic research in both social and physical sciences. I look forward to the day when Canberra University students will have the privilege of receiving short and specialist lectures from the

many distinguished figures already to be found in the Australian National University.

Whatever the speed and degree with which these speculations are translated into accomplishments in the

future, there can be no question of the continuing place of this institution and the growing part it must play not only in the life of the National Capital but in that of the country as a whole.

THE COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY

The Twenty-eighth Annual Commencement and Conferring of Degrees Ceremony of the Canberra University College was held in the College Hall on Thursday, 28th March.

The Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, the Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Dean, LL.M., conferred ten degrees in Arts, including one Master of Arts degree, eight in Commerce, including one Master of Commerce, and a degree in Education.

In the absence abroad of Dr. B. T. Dickson, Chairman of the Council, the Chairman's Address was read by Mr. J. Q. Ewens, O.B.E., LL.B., a member of the Council. The address is printed in this issue of the Gazette. A statement of the College activities was printed and distributed to members of the congregation.

The Occasional Address, which forms an article in this issue of the Gazette, was given by Sir Ian Clunies Ross, Chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

DEGREES AND PRIZES

Graduands of the College, 1957

Bachelor of Arts (Ordinary Degree)

Coral Irene Beikoff.
George Thomas Cobham.
George Hurrell.
Terence Frederick Juliff.
Ernest Alexander Lyall.
Christianus Lambertus Maria Penders.
Henry Digby Pridmore.
Emilia Marcela Renouf.
Judith Mary Welch.

Master of Arts

Leslie John Parker.

Bachelor of Commerce (Ordinary Degree)

Cecil Paul Alpen.
John Laurence Carroll.
Gordon Charles Shannon.
James Stewart.
Wallace Leslie Thorley.
Charles Mainwaring Toop.
Frances Charles Weeks.
John James Wilson.

Master of Commerce

George Henry Warwick Smith.

Bachelor of Education

Boyd Dempsey.

Prizewinners of the College, 1957

The Tillyard Prize

John Laurence Carroll.

The George Knowles Memorial Prize

Joan Looke Thomson.

The Economic Society Prize

Francis Charles Weeks.

The Royal Institute of Public Administration Prize

Philip Denny Day.

THE CHAIRMAN'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

It is my duty, at this annual ceremony, to offer a sincere welcome to the many guests who honour us with their presence.

Firstly, I welcome His Honour Mr. Justice Arthur Dean, Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, who has graciously agreed to confer the degrees this evening. I should be glad, Your Honour, if you would accept the thanks of my council for coming here tonight, and if you would convey to the University our appreciation for the assistance and co-operation so freely given during the past year. Without that assistance the College could not function and there would be no degree conferring tonight. The last few years have seen a satisfactory growth in the activity of the College and while the formal arrangement between the University and the College is virtually the same as it was when created over twenty-five years ago, the liaison machinery has undergone far-reaching changes, most of which must mean more work for the University. The goodwill of your University makes it possible to maintain an organisation which would seem, on paper, to be impossible to operate. It has to be admitted that, occasionally, there are a few groans and creaks but these are usually overcome quite speedily and with satisfaction to all concerned.

I also welcome the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Amies, Dean of the Faculty of Dental Science. We recall with pleasure having had the company of Professor Amies before. We are sorry that the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir George Paton, is not in good health at the moment although we are pleased to hear he is making a steady recovery. We have happy memories of the genial attitude of Sir George and the witty address he gave on the last occasion. We ask you to convey our best wishes to Sir George Paton and the hope that he will soon be restored to full health. At the same time, we hope you will convey our congratulations to him on the honour which he received from Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Frank Johnston, Registrar of the University of Melbourne, always attends this ceremony and we are glad that he is continuing that practice. The co-operation of Mr. Johnston and his staff, as much as anything else, is responsible for the smooth working of the College.

We now extend a very special welcome to Sir Ian Clunies Ross, who so readily accepted our invitation to visit us tonight and to deliver an address. Sir Ian's reputation as a scientist, an administrator, and a speaker, is so well-known to you that I need say little more. We are grateful to him for sparing us some of his time, which has no doubt been made available at considerable personal sacrifice. It is appropriate to mention, at this stage, that the invitation to give the address was extended and accepted before the personnel of the Committee to enquire into University needs was known.

We are glad to welcome members of the Diplomatic Corps, Members of Parliament, parents and wives of graduates, and interested citizens in this large congregation. While these ceremonies of conferring degrees have a formal part in the life of a university college, they are most valuable in offering an opportunity for so many people with an interest in the College to come together.

The main function of the Chairman of the Council on this occasion is to extend welcoming remarks but I ask you to bear with a brief mention of the highlights of the year. First, we can be satisfied with what has been achieved in the past year. Much more could have been done, of course, if money had been available and there is no need to tell you that the past year has been difficult for all educational institutions from a financial point of view.

A modest but nevertheless significant increase has taken place in the size of the College academic staff, which now totals over 50 full-time persons. The number of lectures being taken by part-time lecturers is gradually diminishing and while the work of part-time lecturers has proved extremely valuable, particularly in some specialist subjects, there is more flexibility and co-ordination through full-time staff.

The number of students will not be far short of 500 this year, but what is most pleasing is that genuine full-time students now number nearly 40 — four years ago there were only two. The College is well through that most difficult stage where it wanted full-time students but there were not enough enrolled to attract full-time students — the chicken and the egg idea. Another significant factor is the number of full-time students who are reading for an honours degree.

Another source of full-time students, who will do much to strengthen the courses and the student activities, has been tapped through the teacher-training scheme approved by the Minister for the Interior, the Honourable Allen Fairhall, and the N.S.W. Minister for Education, the Honourable R. J. Heffron, whereby trainee-teachers can choose the Canberra University College as the institution through which they will take their degree; in this direction the College is now on the same footing as the Universities of Sydney, New England and N.S.W. University of Technology. The College is very pleased to be able to take its part in training teachers for the N.S.W. Education Department, particularly as that department provides the teachers for the schools in Canberra. It was not possible to announce this training scheme until most of the leaving certificate candidates for 1956 had left the schools but there are some teacher-trainees enrolled and it is confidently expected that the number will increase very rapidly as the facilities become known.

The steadily increasing interest of Canberra citizens in the work of the College is shown in the growing list of prizes available to our students.

The A.C.T. Regional Group of the Royal Institute of Public Administration has provided an annual prize of £10/10/- for the student of the College who obtains the best examination results in the subject Public Administration. This prize will be presented for the first time this evening.

Thanks to the efforts of some private citizens and the Canberra Women Graduates' Association, and the University Association, a sum of Two Hundred Pounds was collected and given in trust to the College to endow the Tillyard Prize. It is now presented in the form of books to the value of the income from the fund to the outstanding student of the College. The Prize takes the place of the Robin Tillyard Memorial Medal which was established in 1940. It will now commemorate not only the work of the late Dr. R. J. Tillyard but also the outstanding work and public service of Mrs. Patricia Tillyard.

The Council has always had a short-term programme of development covering the ensuing two or three years. This development is usually bound up with the availability of money and staff. There is usually enough money to make two or three new appointments each year, and these appointments do mount up during a period and build up the facilities offered by the College. It is hoped that money will be available in the next financial year for the appointment of another professor and two more lecturers and, if this plan can be carried out, further facilities will be available at the College, particularly in Statistics and in Industrial Relations. A quite rapid development has taken place in the School of Oriental Studies, which now offers courses in Oriental Civilisation and Indonesian in addition to Chinese and Japanese. The Indonesian government has kindly made available the services of Mr. A. H. Nasution for a period

of two years to teach Indonesian, and the same government has provided a selection of books for the library, and Council expresses its warm thanks for this valuable gesture of goodwill. Mr. Nasution's salary is paid by his government and the College has only to provide housing.

The College is no longer a small institution, as noted earlier, and in addition to teaching it is active in research, receiving special grants particularly from the Commonwealth Bank and the Social Science Research Council.

Long-range possibilities are not clear although certain definite recommendations have been made to the Minister for the Interior about the future organisation of the College, a site and buildings, and the teaching of science. The outcome of these recommendations may have to await the report of a committee which has been appointed by the Government to enquire into University needs. This Committee will meet in a few months' time. There is little doubt in the minds of the Council, now that the Australian National University has decided not to incorporate the College in the University, that an independent undergraduate university in Canberra is necessary. The staff for such an institution has already been recruited; students, including full-time students in sufficient numbers, are already here or are assured; and the College cannot expect the University of Melbourne to carry such a large organisation as the College within its own structure, and the extra cost would be small.

In concluding this address, I need only remind you of the one who, more than anyone else, was the father of the Canberra University College — Sir Robert Garran. Much has been said about the influence Sir Robert exercised in Australia and in the College. His passing is deeply felt but the Canberra University College will be a permanent monument to the life and work of this great man.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Orientation Week

To mark the beginning of the 1957 academic year the Canberra University College Students' Association held its usual Orientation Week from Monday, March 4. A programme of functions was arranged to welcome new students to the College and a Handbook prepared to acquaint them with College activities.

On Monday, March 4, a film evening was given by the Canberra University College Film Society, followed by supper arranged by the Students' Association.

On Thursday, March 7, a meeting was held in the College Hall at which talks were given by *Professor H. Burton*, the Principal, and also by *Professor B. D. Cameron*, *Professor L. F. Crisp* and *Mr. A. J. Miller*, President of the Students' Association, followed by a social and supper.

The Commencement Ball

The Commencement Ball was held in the College Hall on Friday, March 29 and was the most successful yet arranged by the Students' Association.

Students' Revue

A successful revue was staged by College students in the College Hall on April 5, 6, 12 and 13, its theme "Tee-Vee-Alities" inspired by the introduction of television to Australia. The printed programme, prepared in a humorous vein, was a particular feature. A number of new students took part in the show which was produced by Dr. R. F. Brissenden of the English Department.

Annual University Service

The annual University Service arranged by the Australian Student Christian Movement, to mark the opening of the academic year, was held in the Baptist Church, Kingston, on Sunday, March 31. The preacher was Dr. C. A. Price of the Australian National University. An abstract of his address is included in this issue of the Gazette.

Members of the Australian National University, The Royal Military College, Duntroon, the C.S.I.R.O. and schools in the district as well as the Canberra University College attended the service.

Annual Academic Mass

The annual academic Mass of the Newman Society was held on Sunday, April 28 at St. Christopher's Pro Cathedral. The Very Rev. Dean McGilvray celebrated Mass and preached the occasional sermon taking as his theme aspects of the life of Cardinal Newman. Dean McGilvray stressed that the intellectual honesty of Cardinal Newman had led him to the Catholic Church

and urged all members of the Newman Society to imitate in their own lives the many virtues evidenced in the life of Cardinal Newman.

Over 100 Catholic graduates and undergraduates and cadets from the Royal Military College, Duntroon, entered St. Christopher's in academic dress and full dress uniform. After the conclusion of Mass a Communion Breakfast was held at St. Edmund's College.

Students' Representative Council, 1957

Members of the Students' Representative Council for 1957 have been elected as follows:

President: *C. J. Masterman.*

Vice-President: *J. L. Carroll.*

Secretary: *Joan L. Thomson.*

Treasurer: *A. F. McCarthy.*

Faculty Representatives:

Arts: *Judith Baskin, Patricia Geach, J. Grenot.*

Commerce: *J. L. Carroll, A. F. McCarthy, Josephine Richards.*

Law: *J. L. Thomson, B. Worth.*

Non-faculty: *A. Landgren, N. R. Miller.*

ANNUAL UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Extracts from a sermon preached by Dr. C. A. Price of the Australian National University at the service marking the commencement of the Academic Year.

... As Christian scholars we frequently find ourselves, if we are honest, in a somewhat peculiar predicament. As scholars we are taught to keep our minds open, to give a fair hearing to new ideas, never to become so wedded to some cherished opinion that we cannot let it go when some better opinion appears. But as Christians we are taught to accept as unalterably and finally true a particular view of the Universe, a particular code of conduct, and — above all — the life and teaching of a particular historic personage who, we are taught, went about Palestine doing miracles, was put to death by the Jewish high priests and Roman soldiers, and rose from the dead on the third day.

What happens then when some new ideas challenge our cherished beliefs, deny our Christian view of the Universe, assert that our Christian code of conduct is no longer any use in modern conditions, and — worst of all — claim that Jesus Christ was simply an ordinary person around whom have grown up many stories and myths of a highly coloured kind? Some of us react by dividing our minds into two watertight compartments — religion and the rest of our lives: we may let the rules of scholarship apply to the one but we do not let them touch our religious faith. In a way we cannot help ourselves — our faith is so dear to us — but we do a lot of harm in that non-Christians can point to us and say: "See! He's frightened to take his religion out into the open and really examine it. What's the good of a religion like that?"

Others of us say: "God is the God of Truth: if there is any value in the rules of scholarship they will confirm our religion, not destroy it." Unhappily when most of us try to apply our scholarship to our religion we do not do it fairly. We have mental reservations or do not take the argument to its logical conclusion. And

again the non-Christian can say we do not argue fairly, that we are being hypocritical.

But here and there have been great Christian minds who have not been afraid to subject their faith to the most rigorous tests they could devise — and who have emerged with their faith strengthened and enriched and emboldened. In the Middle Ages such scholars were usually philosophers but latterly they have been linguists and historians: they have been so because the attack lately has been largely a historical one, a denial of the truth of the Gospel story.

In essence the attack takes this form: either Jesus did not exist or else he was an ordinary person around whom many false myths collected; and this may be demonstrated from contradictions in the Gospel story — the exact date of the cleansing of the Temple, for instance — and from the existence of the Greek mystery religions whose rituals and beliefs early Christians obviously borrowed. To these attacks Christian scholars, applying the strict rules of historical enquiry, have built up an overwhelming counter attack. First, the critics must permit their arguments to be subjected to the same rules as they apply to the Gospels — a test to which the Gospels stand up much better than the works of the critics. Second, contradictions in the Gospels must be treated as contradictions in ordinary life, where slips of memory and different viewpoints are inevitable and, indeed, evidence of reliability rather than the reverse. Third, we need worry little about alleged borrowing from the mystery religions; if God is a loving father He will observe that men seek to satisfy their needs in a certain way and will himself satisfy that need in a way they will appreciate and understand; the similarity between Christianity and the mystery religions does not prove that Christians borrowed ideas but that "in the fulness of time" God sent His Son to satisfy men's yearnings and aspirations