To His Excellency,
Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Governor of Victoria.

May it Please Your Excellency,

I have the honour, in accordance with Section 43 of the University Act 1928, to submit to Your Excellency the following report of the Proceedings of the University during 1951.

1. Finance:

The University, at the beginning of 1951, was faced with steadily mounting costs due to the inflationary spiral and insufficient income. Fees were increased by 50 per cent. from the 1st January, 1951, after having been stationary for over 20 years. By the end of 1951 the cost of living and similar increases added £150,000 to the University’s budget for salaries and wages, apart altogether from the expense of extra staff. With the addition of normal increments the estimated salary bill was £175,000 more than for 1950.

The Commonwealth Government under the late Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley, had appointed a small select committee of enquiry into Australian Universities’ finances as early as 1949. In 1950, after visits to all the universities, the Committee made its first report to Cabinet, and in 1951 the States Grants (Universities) Act “for the provision of financial assistance to the States in connection with Universities” became law. Under this Act about a million pounds per annum for all the State universities is provided for running expenses, of which Melbourne’s share is about £250,000. Undoubtedly, this enactment is a milestone in the history of Australian universities. It commits the Commonwealth Government to substantial aid for the universities on a student-population basis while recognizing the States’ primary responsibility for these national institutions. Two things should, however, be noted. Increasing costs since 1949, when the principles embodied in the Act had been virtually accepted, have greatly reduced the effective help then contemplated and, secondly, the Commonwealth Government incorporated existing grants in the new subsidy, so that in the case of Melbourne over £150,000 of the £250,000 granted represented a recurring, not a new grant. By agreement with the States, however, further “second level” grants become payable in the ratio of 1:3 of additional State Grants plus University Fees. In 1951 our State Grants increased by £50,000 to a new peak of £500,000, and Lecture Fees by £60,000 to a record total of £200,000. The Commonwealth, therefore, is committed to a further “second level” grant equal to one-third of this total increase, i.e. one-third of £110,000 = £36,000.

In spite of these substantial increases in revenue it is likely that a deficit of £50,000 for 1951 will be added to a similar deficit in 1950,
making in round figures an uncovered deficit of £100,000 at the end of 1951.

The long delay by the Commonwealth Treasury in paying amounts owing, as well as the inevitable delay of meeting new commitments, caused the University to overdraw its bank account in every month of the year, the highest point of the overdraft being £279,000 in June. As a result, interest charges cost us £7,500 for the year.

The University desires to acknowledge the help of the present and former State Governments. In the decade, 1941-1951, State grants have increased from £80,000 per annum to £506,000. In the immediate post-war years, when student numbers doubled, the grants, in successive years, moved as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945-6</td>
<td>£135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-7</td>
<td>£155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-8</td>
<td>£184,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>£300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>£408,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>£451,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each political party, in this period, has in turn shown its profound interest in the University and given magnanimous proof that the State’s highest educational institution is above the storms of party politics. For this generous understanding of the University’s needs and practical support in times of financial stringency, the University expresses its gratitude.

2. Students’ Fees:

The Council, with much regret, again resolved to raise students’ fees as from the beginning of 1952, this time by 25%. They had been increased by 50% a year earlier. The full effect of these steps is to increase fees by 87% above those obtaining between 1928 and 1951. In view of price trends in these 23 years, the new fees ought not to be regarded as exorbitant. Commonwealth Scholarships to the number of 1,703 were awarded for University courses in 1951. With other scholarships, bursaries and the like, about 60% of all students were in receipt of grants in aid.

3. Student Numbers and Buildings:

The total number of students fell from 9,003 in 1950 to 8,216 in 1951, compared with our highest enrolment of 9,497 in 1948.

First year entries, however, increased in a number of faculties, and, by 1953, it is likely that total enrolments will again rise.

Statistical investigations by the Universities Commission, our own staff and other university experts, indicate that the university population in Australia will about double itself by 1965. This would mean 16,000 students in Melbourne where, at present, we have the gravest difficulty in providing for 8,000. As nearly half our buildings are of a temporary, army-hut variety, it is obvious that the major problem of buildings demands a well-planned, objective policy by both the University and the State Government.

The northern brick extension to the Library, costing £25,000, was opened during the year and provided some much needed relief to readers and staff. The new building, towards which about £110,000 has been bequeathed, though not yet available, is unfortunately no nearer and the only other permanent work in progress (now for the third year) is the first floor of the Physics Building. The first section of the
Baillieu Block for Metallurgical Research has been completed and further additions are being planned.

No firm decision has yet been taken on the important matter of planning for the future use of the land still available to us except to affirm that the most economical use of the grounds would be made by building on the perimeter. An earlier decision prescribes that, in general, new buildings will have foundations for five floors.

4. Council:

The Council re-elected me Chancellor for the eleventh successive year, and Sir John Newman Morris was elected Deputy Chancellor in succession to the Hon. Trevor Oldham.

Professor Paton became a member ex officio as Vice-Chancellor and his place as a representative of the Professors was taken by Professor Martin.

During the year Mr. Justice Fullagar, Professor MacCallum and Mr. J. F. Cairns resigned and were replaced by Dr. C. H. Fitts, Professor Wright and Dr. D. W. McElwain.

At the December elections Professor Sunderland, Associate Professor Hunt and Mr. S. M. Dimmick replaced Professor Wright, Dr. McElwain and Mr. N. A. Vickery. The five representatives of Convocation were all re-elected.

The Warden of Trinity College (Mr. R. W. T. Cowan) was co-opted to succeed the Master of Queen's College (Dr. R. C. Johnson).

5. The Professors:

Professor Cherry was awarded the Thomas Ranken Lyle Medal for 1951 for his work on the mathematical theory of the flow of gases.

Professor Chisholm received the Croix d'Officier de la Légion d'honneur from the French Government.

Professor Hills was awarded the Bigsby Medal by the Geological Society of London.

The title of Professor Emeritus was conferred on Professor MacCallum and Professor Paton.

Dr. H. F. Atkinson was appointed to the Chair of Dental Prosthesis, and Mr. D. P. Derham to the Chair of Jurisprudence.

6. Associate Professor:

Mr. D. A. T. Gasking, Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, was promoted to an Associate Professorship.

7. New Professorial Chairs:

As a result of negotiations carried out by the Council and the Professorial Board over some years, it was decided in December to create the following five new chairs:


The present departments of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics have grown to such an extent that some division of responsibility has become essential and the British pattern is being followed in subdividing according to the accepted branches of these fields of learning. Statistics is growing in importance and providing aids to the medical and biological
sciences, which constantly employ both the methods and the results of this department. The new Chair of Commercial Law will incorporate some of the teaching in the Law School now given by part-time lecturers and will make another point of contact between the University and the business world. Generous gifts by a number of business firms have made the creation of this Chair possible.

8. Medical School:

The pressing question of Chairs of Medicine and Surgery has been advanced a further step by agreement to include a sum in the 1953 budget to be submitted to the State Government for sub-professorial appointments that year as a first step.

The establishment of teaching and research units in the general hospitals has met with general approval and the link between the University and these institutions is now a close and understanding one.

9. Research:

The total amount available for research in 1951 was £127,900. This money was provided from general University funds, grants from the State and Commonwealth Governments, income from trust funds and donations from individuals and industrial companies.

However, with the expanding research programmes of the various departments, this sum was quite inadequate, and it was possible to provide grants to M.A. and M.Sc. students of only £150 for the first year and £200 for the second. The scholarships for students proceeding to a Ph.D. degree will be increased in 1952 from the existing value of £250 and £300 for the first and second years to £350 and £400, respectively. These amounts are far below the salaries offered by government departments and industry and many students are unable to afford to proceed to a post-graduate degree.

The Sir Arthur Sims Travelling Scholarship, the Georgina Sweet Fellowships in Economic Geology, Economic Zoology and Medicine, the Vacuum Oil Company Research Scholarship and the Sidney Myer Travelling Scholarship were awarded for the first time.

Two new research awards have been established and the first scholars will be selected early in 1952. They are the Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Fellowships for research in certain fields of science, agricultural science and engineering (two awards each year), and the Monsanto Research Scholarship in Chemistry. It is still true that overseas scholarships are more readily available to our best students in technical faculties, but we endeavour to send at least two graduates in the Arts and Commerce faculties abroad every year.

10. Overseas Students:

The total number of overseas students enrolled for courses was 629 (including 473 full-time students).

The main groups were:

- Europe, 316 (88 from Great Britain)
- Asia, 214 (109 from Malaya and Singapore, 57 from India and Ceylon)
- North America, 50 (45 from U.S.A.)
11. Resignations:

The following resignations were accepted during the year:

Mr. A. D. G. Adam, Independent Lecturer in Principles of Property.
Mr. P. B. Alcock, Lecturer in Classics.
Mr. L. E. Baragwanath, Lecturer in History.
Mr. A. L. Burns, Lecturer in History.
Mr. G. C. Gaze, Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.
Dr. Jean Mathieson, Lecturer in Botany.
Mr. D. I. Menzies, Independent Lecturer in Company Law.
Dr. W. McL. Rose, Senior Lecturer in Pathology.
Mr. J. B. Turner, Independent Lecturer in Surgical Anatomy.
Mr. D. Van Albe, Lecturer in German.
Dr. M. M. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Public Health Laboratory.
Mr. R. K. Wilson, Lecturer in Economic Geography.

Appointments:

Mr. K. Aickin, Independent Lecturer in Company Law.
Mr. K. F. Alder, Senior Lecturer in Physical Metallurgy.
Dr. H. F. Atkinson, Professor of Dental Prosthesis.
(p) Mr. D. Broadbent, Senior Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.
Dr. D. E. Caro, Lecturer in Physics.
Mr. S. E. Chernick, Lecturer in Economic History.
(p) Mr. R. O. Cherry, Senior Lecturer in Physics.
Dr. G. S. Christie, Senior Lecturer in Pathology.
Dr. T. H. Coates, Lecturer in Education.
Mr. K. Danziger, Lecturer in Psychology.
Mr. D. P. Derham, Professor of Jurisprudence.
Mr. H. H. Eddye, Independent Lecturer in Surgical Anatomy.
Miss Stella G. M. Fawcett, Senior Lecturer in Botany.
Mr. D. W. Fryer, Senior Lecturer in Economic Geography.
(p) Mr. D. A. T. Gasking, Associate Professor of Philosophy.
Dr. G. G. Godfrey, First Assistant in the Professorial Gynaecological Unit at the Women's Hospital.
(p) Mr. S. B. Gurewicz, Lecturer in Semitic Studies.
(p) Mr. J. S. Hoggart, Lecturer in Metallurgy.
Mr. E. Howarth, Lecturer in Psychology.
Mr. C. A. Hurst, Senior Lecturer in Mathematics.
(p) Miss Vera C. Jennings, Senior Lecturer in English.
(p) Dr. W. G. Kannuluik, Senior Lecturer in Physics.
Mr. R. T. Leslie, Lecturer in Statistics.
(p) Mr. J. M. Main, Lecturer in History.
Dr. R. D. Marshall, Lecturer in Anatomy.
Dr. N. C. R. Merrillees, Senior Lecturer in Histology.
Dr. R. K. Morton, Senior Lecturer in Plant Biochemistry.
(p) Dr. Rose Mushin, Lecturer in Bacteriology.
Mr. H. F. C. Nevill, Senior Lecturer in Mining Engineering.
(p) Mr. T. A. O'Donnell, Lecturer in Chemistry.
Mr. W. B. Olphert, Lecturer in Education.
(p) Dr. S. Ormerod, Senior Bacteriologist, Public Health Lab.
Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sir Thomas Lyle Fellow in Physics.
12. Members of Staff on Leave Overseas:

Associate Professor Belz left for the United Kingdom, via India, and the Continent of Europe.

Mr. W. Boardman, Senior Lecturer in Zoology, went to Manchester to work in Professor Medawar's laboratory.

Mrs. C. H. Burger, Lecturer in French, visited England, France and Austria.

Mr. J. F. Cairns, Lecturer in Economic History, was awarded a Nuffield Foundation Travelling Fellowship for study in the United Kingdom.

Dr. G. S. Christie, Senior Lecturer in Pathology, was awarded a Nuffield Foundation Travelling Fellowship for work at the University College Medical School in London.

Dr. D. Cochrane, Senior Lecturer in Mathematical Economics, was granted a year's leave of absence to accept a position as second officer in the United Nations Economic Affairs Section in New York.

Mr. R. G. Cooke, Senior Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, attended the XII. International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in New York.

Miss Muriel G. Crabtree, Lecturer in Biochemistry, visited dental schools and hospitals in England to enquire into recent biochemical research and into teaching of biochemistry to dental students.

Professor Crawford spent a month in Italy and three weeks at Oxford before returning for urgent personal reasons.

Associate Professor Davies visited a number of universities in the United Kingdom and attended the Centenary Celebrations of the London Chemical Society.

Mr. R. B. Grounds, Senior Lecturer in Architecture, visited the United States and England.

Mr. A. N. Hambly, Senior Lecturer in Physical Chemistry, studied methods of research in chemical kinetics and in chemical spectroscopy at Oxford and also spent six months in the United States, where he attended the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in New York.

Mr. N. D. Harper, Senior Lecturer in History, received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to visit the United States.

Miss Ruth Hoban, Director of Social Studies, went to the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States on a Carnegie Travelling Fellowship.

Mr. D. M. Hocking, Senior Lecturer in Economics, was awarded a Rockefeller travelling scholarship to investigate in the United King-
dom and the United States attempts to control monopoly and maintain free competition.

Associate Professor Hunt visited the United Kingdom and attended the Fifth Centenary Celebrations of the University of Glasgow as the official University delegate. Later he visited Italy, Greece and the United States.

Mr. V. N. T. Karagheusian, Senior Lecturer in French, went to France.

Professor Lewis made a brief tour of Turkey to lecture on trends in British architecture, at the invitation of the British Council.

Dr. F. Loewe, Senior Lecturer in Charge of Meteorology, was a member of the French Antarctic Expedition which visited Adélie Land.

Professor Oeser attended a UNESCO conference in Paris and visited the United Kingdom at the request of the Defence Advisory Research Committee.

Dr. A. F. Roche, Senior Lecturer in Dental Anatomy, took up a fellowship at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. C. Teichert, Senior Lecturer in Geology, visited the United States as a research associate and exchange visitor of the University of Kansas.

Professor Trikojus was a member of the Australian delegation to the first Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress held at Bangalore, India, and later went to Cambridge and to the United States with a Rockefeller Special Fellowship.

Mr. A. L. Turner, Senior Lecturer in Law, was awarded the Bigelow Law Fellowship at the University of Chicago.

Mr. G. H. Vasey, Senior Lecturer in Agricultural Engineering, visited the United States and the United Kingdom.

Professor Worner attended the World Metallurgical Congress in the United States as one of the delegates of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Metals.

13. Obituary:

I regret to record the deaths of the following:

Emeritus Professor W. E. Agar, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology from 1920 to 1948, on 14th July.

Mr. D. Connor, Manager of the Union Theatre, on 8th April.

Professor L. F. Giblin, Ritchie Professor of Research in Economics from 1927 to 1940, on 1st March.

Dr. J. A. Larwill, Senior Lecturer in Anatomy and Histology since 1944, on 5th April.

Mr. C. H. Peters, a member of the Council from 1932 to 1939, on 10th January.

The Hon. M. E. Wettenhall, a member of the Council from 1925 to 1938, on 25th January.

The following tribute was paid to Professor Agar by the Council and the Professorial Board:

"The Council has learnt with profound regret of the death of Emeritus Professor W. E. Agar, which took place on July 14th. He was Professor of Zoology from 1920 till his retirement in February, 1948; he was twice Dean of the Faculty of Science; he
was a member of the University Council from 1929-1934 and again from 1937-1943; and he was President of the Professorial Board from 1931-1934, playing an important part in the deliberations preceding the appointment of a full-time Vice-Chancellor. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1939. His work in the field of cytology and genetics is of international repute; and his later writings on the philosophy of Science have also drawn wide attention. His outstanding academic achievements have brought honour not only to himself, but to the whole University. He was also a singularly lovable human being. He wore his distinctions with great humility; he was humane and liberal in his outlook; he had a rare personal kindliness for all men, and not least to his junior colleagues on the Board; he was the soul of courtesy and the embodiment of disinterested moderation. Few men of his distinction have called forth such universal affection. His departure from among us is a great loss to science and a great sorrow to ourselves.

14. **Distinguished Visitors:**

Dr. Ely Burchard, a former Dean of Humanities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visiting Australia under the terms of the Smith-Mundt Act, lectured on "The Place of the Humanities in Technical Education".

Dr. J. B. Conant, President of Harvard University, visited Australia in connection with the Commonwealth Jubilee Celebrations. The degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* was conferred on Dr. Conant, who gave a public lecture on "The Teaching of the History of Science".

Sir Neil Hamilton Fairley, formerly Professor of Tropical Medicine at the University of London, delivered the Mathison Memorial Lecture, his subject being "Chemotherapy in Tropical Diseases of Importance to Australia". The degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* was conferred on Sir Neil in recognition of his researches into tropical medicine.

Sir Richard Livingstone, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and President of Corpus Christi College, lectured on "Civilization".

Professor Nicholas Mansergh, Abe Bailey Research Professor of British Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, gave a public lecture.

Sir Edward Mellanby, Secretary of the British Medical Research Council, was admitted to the degree of Doctors of Laws *honoris causa*.

Professor J. L. Montrose, of Queen’s University, Belfast, gave a lecture on "The Status of Northern Ireland".

Professor L. J. Russell, formerly Professor of Philosophy at the University of Birmingham, lectured on "Social Institutions and Human Behaviour".

Professor D. Nichol Smith, formerly Merton Professor of English Literature at Oxford, delivered several lectures in the English Department and gave a public lecture on "Samuel Johnson and the new Boswell Papers".

Professor Matthew Stewart, formerly Professor of Pathology at the University of Leeds, was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine *honoris causa*. 
The Hon. A. van de S. Centlivres, Chief Justice of South Africa, Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, and Dr. E. N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School, who were in Australia to attend the Seventh Law Convention, were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa. Sir Raymond Evershed gave a lecture on "The History of the Court of Appeal".

15. Centenary of the University:

A committee was appointed to report on problems connected with the Centenary and related matters. It was decided to hold the Centenary Celebrations from April to October, 1955, and two sub-committees were appointed, the one concerned with the financial appeal and the other with music, drama and general matters.

16. Benefactions:

Gifts and bequests totalling £101,300 (approx.) were received or promised during 1951, including the following:

- £10,000 from North Broken Hill Ltd., and
- £6,250 from Broken Hill South Ltd. for the Chair of Metallurgical Research for five years.
- £7,000 from North Broken Hill Ltd., and
- £5,000 from Electrolytic Zinc Co. Ltd., and
- £5,000 from Broken Hill South Ltd., for the Departments of Mining and Metallurgy.
- £5,554 from the estate of John Quilliam for medical research.
- £5,000 through the Rotary Club from the Sidney Myer Charity Trust for research in the Department of Social Studies.
- £2,000 from Dunlop Rubber Australia Ltd. for the 1950 and 1951 Dunlop Rubber Research Scholarships.
- £2,000 from the estate of Ethel Selina Leon for a bursary in the Medical course.
- £1,669 from the estate of J. J. Winter for medical research.
- £1,500 from the Espada Educational Trust for research in the Psychology Department.
- £1,100 from the National Fitness Fund for Physical Education.
- £1,050 from the Rural Credits Development Fund of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for research.
- £1,000 from Kraft Walker Cheese Co. Pty. Ltd. for research in Bacteriology.
- £1,000 from Mr. J. Wren for research in Physiology.
- £1,000 from the Treasurer of the Muriel Cheek Memorial Scholarship Fund for a Scholarship at the Conservatorium of Music.
- £1,000 from an anonymous donor for teaching in Architecture.
- £1,000 from an anonymous donor for the Psychology Department.
- £1,000 from Mr. E. J. L. Hallstrom for research in Physiology.
Riggall, Shell Co. of Australia Ltd., and an anonymous donor for the Chair of Commercial Law.

£1,000 from the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.

Addendum—Wilson Hall Fire:

Though the event occurred later than the time covered in this report, it has been thought desirable to record, with the greatest regret, the destruction of the Wilson Hall by fire on the 25th January, 1952. The fire began in the south-west portion of the roof and spread with amazing rapidity through the roof timbers and ceiling, which were completely destroyed. The walls survived, though badly damaged in parts, as did also the small Leckie Window. The Great South Window, the gift of the late Edward Stevens, was destroyed. An early estimate of the rebuilding cost is £250,000, of which £100,000 will probably be met by insurance. A public appeal has been made for the balance, and has met with a very favourable response already. All except five of the historic portraits of University Chancellors and other dignitaries were lost; the five having been removed for repairs at the National Gallery. It is recorded with thankfulness that, although firemen were in considerable danger from falling masonry, no loss of life or physical injury added to the calamity.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

CHARLES J. LOWE,

Chancellor.
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