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THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND



LIBERAL EDUCATION

AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LAW and COMMERCE

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Brisbane
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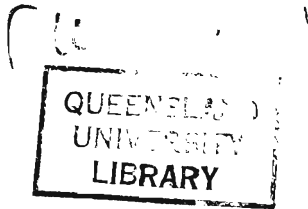
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THE FACULTY OF ARTS

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A. J. Reitsma, D.E.; D. J. Stalley, B.Econ.; G. Price, B.Com.

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Music

H. E. Brandon, F.T.C.L., L.R.A.M.

Biblical Literature

Rev. Professor H. S. R. Innes, B.A. (part-time); Rev. A. L. Sharwood, M.A., Th.L.
(part-time).

Scholastic Philosophy

Rev. L. R. Durell, S.T.D., S.T.Lr. (part-time).

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
FACULTY OF ARTS

The Faculty of Arts is concerned with that group of subjects which were once, and I believe still are, the outward sign of an educated man or woman. Its essential subjects in the past have been language and literature, history, philosophy and mathematics. But to these have been added a new range of subjects, growing out of the older disciplines, which have modified its character without impairing its central purpose of achieving civilised people.

The essential spirit of a University is to be found in the Faculty of Arts. This Faculty, more than any other, is concerned with education for living and for this the need is perhaps greater than ever before. There is little of which to be ashamed in the record. Arts possesses a great historical tradition, a record of service to knowledge, and of service to the community. From it has come not the least important defence for basic freedoms of enquiry and expression, and in so doing it has provided an essential contribution to the preservation of democratic values. The mission has been a civilising one, and in an age of tension, of scientific emphasis, and of uncertain values, the importance of the contribution from Arts grows in significance. That contribution may be briefly stated.

The past is not unimportant to the present, and it is through Arts that we may best enter into our cultural heritage. The things essentially associated with civilisation—the growth and range of linguistic expression, the whole body of literature, mental speculation, and the strivings of society to achieve a greater degree of satisfaction for the individual—these are interpreted anew and possess their own stimulation. Other basic Arts subjects confront the student with those fundamental personal problems from which no individual can escape. Arts is concerned with the ultimate questions of life which literature, philosophy, religion, and more recently psychology, have so persistently sought to answer. Finally, Arts directs attention to social questions. It probes, analyses, and attempts an objective assessment of the social and international problems of our time in their historical, geographical, economic, and political aspects. In short, Arts addresses itself to the central and significant problems of every age and not least of this.

Gordon Greenwood, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

To be a full-time day student in Arts is a unique experience. For three or four years young men and women can lead a full and pleasant life and at the same time know that everything they do is contributing to their own cultural development and to the acquisition of a degree that will make possible a well paid and satisfying career.

Academic Life: its Freedom and Responsibility

Life at the University is very different from life at school. To begin with, University students are free to choose the subjects they wish to make their main study. The only limitation imposed by the University on this freedom of choice is that the subjects must cover a sufficiently wide range to ensure a balanced liberal education. Naturally it is expected that, in choosing his main subjects, the student will choose those for which he has real aptitude and interest.

This freedom of choice is typical of the treatment of students throughout the Arts course. Students are treated as adults, with much of the freedom and many of the responsibilities that go with adulthood. While the student is given a great deal of freedom, it is expected that he will make good and intelligent use of this freedom. Thus Arts courses are so designed that lectures occupy only a part of the student's day, leaving many hours for the very important work of reading, study, and preparation, which is largely the student's own responsibility. Similarly each student is free to confine his efforts to the subjects of his course or to range over a wider field of knowledge, but it is expected that in either case his studies will not lack balance and purpose. All members of the staff take a genuine interest in every aspect of their students' development; they will seldom issue orders and prohibitions, but are always ready with advice and guidance. In short, University life is so shaped as to produce mature and responsible citizens with a balanced philosophy of life and an ideal of service to the community.

Student Societies

Much valuable training for the leading role the student should later play in the community can be gained from participation in the activities of the numerous student organisations. Religion, politics, music, drama, debating—these are but some of the fields well represented by student societies. And these societies do more than provide students with pleasant spare-time activities. They present opportunities for students to get to know one another and to acquire social ease; they give stimulating intellectual contacts, opportunities for leadership, and invaluable training in the proper conduct of communal activities. However, membership of these bodies is not compulsory.

Sport

The new University at St. Lucia offers facilities for sport that are probably better than those of any other Australian University. Men and women can play almost any sport they choose under almost perfect conditions. Every player has the opportunity to qualify for participation in the inter-Faculty and inter-University games and in the local competitions. Those who cannot or do not wish to attain this standard are also catered for. In addition voluntary Physical

Education classes are conducted by members of the staff of the Department of Physical Education. It should also be emphasized that University sport is in no way compulsory.

We have described above some important aspects of the life of the full-time day student. Naturally the activities open to evening students are more limited, but the evening student too can lead an active student life in the same pleasant surroundings.

CAREERS TO WHICH AN ARTS DEGREE MAY LEAD

Three important elements in a full and happy life are 1. work that is interesting and worth while in itself, 2. the wise use of leisure, 3. a mature view of life and the world.

The bases of all three elements are provided by the Faculty of Arts, for the training that Arts offers is not merely training for a vocation, but training for life and living. This is because Arts deals with the fundamental problems that face every individual—either as an individual or as a member of society—and with those creative achievements of man that have been rightly associated with civilisation.

Because Arts deals with such fundamental problems, many assume that it cannot have much utilitarian value and that an Arts degree is of little economic worth. Such a view can only be based upon unawareness of the wide range of opportunities open to the holder of an Arts degree. Most of the main openings are listed below:

(a) Teaching

(i) *Secondary Schools*: Most Arts graduates who make teaching their career will enter State or private secondary schools. Here they will undertake work that is of vital importance to the community. Teaching is essentially a creative activity in which the material that is moulded and shaped is the mind and character of young people. Teachers ultimately determine the state of the nation. Consequently teaching is eminently satisfying work, and at the same time the financial reward is by no means unreasonable.

(ii) *Universities*: Naturally the openings in University teaching for Arts graduates are relatively limited. None the less, some vacancies are constantly occurring. Usually only graduates with an honours degree can hope to be appointed to University posts.

(iii) *Other openings*: Teaching at the primary school level is also a possibility for the Arts graduate, for example the field of Physical Education. Coaching and Business Colleges also offer a number of openings.

(b) Administration

(i) *Commonwealth Public Service*: On the notice-boards at the University of Queensland one may see Commonwealth Government posters with the heading "Administration—a Great Modern Profession". In these posters the Arts graduate is invited to apply for entry into the Commonwealth Public Service on a substantial salary and with every opportunity for advancement. A considerable number of openings occur annually in various fields.

(ii) *State Public Service*: An Arts degree can also be of great value for a career in the Public Service of any Australian State.

(iii) *Business*: Administrative and executive posts in the business world are another possibility for the Arts graduate, especially for the graduate who also has some commercial training.

(iv) *British Colonial Service*: Australians are welcome applicants for this service and facilities exist in Australia for their entry.

(v) *The R.A.A.F.*: The Royal Australian Air Force invites applications from Arts graduates for administrative posts carrying a rank up to that of Group Captain.

(c) Diplomatic Service

One branch of the Commonwealth Public Service that offers particularly attractive and well paid work is the Australian Diplomatic Service. Since the scheme of Diplomatic Cadetships began in 1943, the great majority of the young men and women who have gained cadetships have held Arts degrees, usually with honours.

(d) Library Work

An important modern career for which an Arts degree is becoming increasingly desirable is library work. This is a field in which new openings are constantly occurring as State, city, suburb, and country centres become more library-conscious.

(e) The Church

Those desiring to enter the ministry are encouraged by the various churches to acquire an Arts degree.

(f) Psychologists

A great many openings are available to the men and women who have made Psychology their main study. Information concerning the type of work available may be found under "Psychology" in the section "Details of Individual Subjects" in this booklet.

(g) Social Services

Various departments within the Faculty of Arts provide valuable background courses for those who wish to make a career in the rapidly expanding field of social welfare activities.

(h) Journalism and Authorship

For any career involving self-expression through the written word the training provided by an Arts course is invaluable.

(i) Broadcasting

For those who wish to enter any field of radio work (announcing, writing, production, administration) an Arts degree is a very valuable qualification.

(j) Public Life

Anyone who wishes to make politics his career will find an Arts degree of great value. Many attractive secretarial opportunities exist, especially for women.

(k) The Home

The majority of young women will ultimately make marriage and motherhood their career. For this career, as for so many others, an Arts degree provides an excellent basis. The woman with an Arts

degree can enjoy a fuller life of her own, provide stimulating intellectual companionship for her husband and contribute immensely to the education of her children.

(1) Arts as a Basis for other Studies

It should not be forgotten that an Arts degree makes an excellent basis for more specialised studies. The doctor, scientist, lawyer or engineer who holds an Art degree has acquired a background of knowledge and culture that is of the greatest value to himself and to his career.

In short, an Arts degree is a useful qualification for any career. For some of the most satisfying careers it is indispensable: to all others it is at least a valuable adjunct.

THE COSTS OF AN ARTS COURSE AND THE ASSISTANCE THAT IS PROVIDED TO MEET THEM

Costs

The approximate costs of a normal Arts course for the full-time day student are set out below. In such a course the student would study for three years and would take four subjects in the first year and three in the second and third years. It will be seen that, as compared with the expenses associated with secondary education, the fees are very moderate. This is made possible by generous subsidies from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

The figure given for books is only an estimate and will vary considerably with different courses.

<i>First Year</i>	
Lecture fees	£33 12 0
Other fees (examination fees, etc.)	10 0 0
Books	15 0 0
	£58 12 0
<i>Second Year</i>	
Lecture fees	£25 4 0
Other fees	10 0 0
Books	15 0 0
	£50 4 0
<i>Third Year</i>	
Lecture fees	£25 4 0
Other fees	10 0 0
Books	15 0 0
Graduation fee	6 6 0
	£56 10 0
<i>Total Cost</i>	£165 6 0

Evening students pay considerably less than day students in additional fees. Most fees are payable per term. Non-matriculated students wishing to study individual subjects pay £4/4/- a term for each subject. Full details of all fees may be found in the Faculty of Arts Handbook.

Commonwealth Scholarships

Generous assistance is provided by the Commonwealth and State governments to meet the costs of an Arts course. Anyone under the age of twenty-one who secures a good pass in the Senior has a reasonable chance of obtaining one of the 400 scholarships offered in Queensland by the Commonwealth Government. *These scholarships provide for the payment of all University fees.* Moreover the scholarships carry a generous living allowance, which, however, is subject to a means test. The scholarships may be held by either day or evening students. In addition to these scholarships for men and women under twenty-one, the Commonwealth Government offers a number of "Mature Age Scholarships" for older students. Full details of the conditions governing all the Commonwealth Scholarships may be obtained from the Officer-in-Charge, Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, Technical College Buildings, George Street, Brisbane.

State Scholarships

The student wishing to do Arts has also a chance of winning one of the twenty-three University scholarships offered each year by the Queensland State Government. These are awarded to the twenty-three candidates with the best results in the Senior examination each year. These scholarships give free tuition at the University and also living allowances which are not subject to any means test. However, scholarship holders must be full-time day students. Details of these scholarships are given in the Manual of Public Examinations.

In addition a number of fellowships are awarded annually by the Department of Public Instruction. These provide for the payment of fees and also carry a generous living allowance. A condition of the award is that the holder of a fellowship shall undertake to serve in the Department of Public Instruction.

Other Scholarships for Undergraduates

There are also a number of other scholarships and prizes available to outstanding students on the completion of one or two years' work in the Faculty of Arts. Details of these scholarships are given in the University Calendar.

Post-Graduate Scholarships

The outstanding student now has many opportunities of continuing his studies in Australia or overseas after gaining his Arts degree. Many scholarships are available for this purpose.

HOW TO ENTER THE FACULTY OF ARTS

For those who wish to study for an Arts Degree

Before beginning a course of study leading to an Arts degree, every student must matriculate: i.e., he or she must pass in certain basic subjects at Senior standard. This provision is made in order to ensure that all students enter the Faculty with a broad general education and also with a good grounding in subjects that are particularly important within the Faculty of Arts. The two ways of gaining matriculation are set out below:

(a) Normal Matriculation

The majority of students matriculate at the end of their school courses by passing in the required subjects either at the Senior Public

Examinations held in November or at the Matriculation Examinations held by the University in February each year. For matriculation it is necessary to pass in four subjects. One of these subjects must be English and one must be a foreign language. Here the provision is made that if the foreign language is not Latin, then at least a Junior pass in Latin is required in addition to the other language. For the remaining subjects the student must select two from the following three groups:

- (i) The Social Sciences, comprising Modern History, Ancient History and Geography.
- (ii) The Natural Sciences, comprising Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Zoology.
- (iii) Mathematics I, Mathematics II.

(b) Adult Matriculation

Anyone who is twenty-three years of age or over may matriculate by passing in three examination papers. One of these is an essay paper in which the candidate has the choice of a wide range of topics from English literature to current affairs. The second paper is a test in a language other than English, and the third is a test in Mathematics I or a Science subject. It is possible to spread the examinations over a number of years if desired. Credit is given for subjects already passed at Senior standard. Full details of Adult Matriculation are given in the Manual of Public Examinations.

For those who wish to study individual subjects without taking out a degree

Anyone at all may study many of the subjects in the Arts course (with the approval of the Dean of the Faculty). For many subjects (e.g., English Literature, English Expression, Psychology, Pacific History, Economics) no preliminary qualifications are necessary. All that is required is that the student should enrol for the subject and pay the necessary fee. He may then attend lectures and, if he wishes, sit for the examination in that subject. In the case of a subject where some preliminary knowledge is necessary (Latin, French, Mathematics), the same procedure may be adopted provided the student already has a Senior pass or its equivalent in that subject. In Greek and German special preparatory courses are provided for those with no previous knowledge of these languages. Most subjects may be taken in the day or in the evening.

It should be remembered that it is possible to matriculate in Arts after one has already begun to study one or more Arts subjects. It sometimes happens that people who have not matriculated study an individual subject and then find they enjoy the work and would like to go on and take out an Arts degree. It is then possible for them to gain matriculation in one of the ways mentioned above.

NATURE AND DURATION OF ARTS COURSES

At the end of an Arts course the student who has fulfilled all the requirements is eligible to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). This may be a Pass Degree or a Degree with Honours. Day students can get a pass degree in three years or an honours degree in four years. For evening students, who may take no more than two subjects a year, the courses have to be spread over a somewhat longer period.

The Pass Degree

In choosing his subjects for a pass degree the student should consult his special interests and abilities. If he is interested in language and literature, in the social sciences, in mathematics, or in philosophy, he may make any of these his main study. The only requirements made by the Faculty are:

1. That each student must study a foreign language for at least a year;
2. That he must study at least five subjects altogether, at least one for three years and at least two for two years;
3. That he must study a fair range of subjects.

Thus, if a student wishes to specialise in foreign languages, he must also study, for example, a little History and Philosophy so that his course will have some breadth.

The following is a plan of a typical Arts course for someone who wishes to make Philosophy his main study. It should be remembered, however, that a great many other combinations of subjects are possible:

1st Year: Philosophy I, Political Science I, French I, English Expression.

2nd Year: Philosophy II, Political Science II, Psychology I.

3rd Year: Philosophy III, Psychology II, Economics I.

The Honours Degree

The course for an honours degree normally takes four years and involves a good deal more work than the pass course. But there is additional reward for the additional effort. The best positions usually go to the holders of honours degrees. Any student of more than average ability should seriously consider taking an honours course.

The honours student specialises more than the pass student. There is a large number of honours schools, enabling the student to specialise in any of the following: Classics, Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature, History, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics. One of the great attractions of the honours course is that in the final stages the student is able to devote himself entirely to the one or two subjects of his choice.

The Arts-Law Degree

To provide a liberal background to professional legal training, a course has been established that leads to a combined Arts-Law degree.

Diploma Courses

Two Diploma courses are also available to people who have matriculated in the Faculty of Arts. These are the Diploma in Journalism and the Diploma in Music.

Full details of all the Degree and Diploma courses are contained in the Faculty of Arts Handbook.

Information and Advice

Prospective students and parents of prospective students should not hesitate to seek the advice of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts in any matter relating to Arts courses. Enquiries should be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane. People living in or around Brisbane may make an appointment by ringing U 2021, Extension 265.

FACILITIES FOR STUDY

Mechanical Aids

The days have vanished when it was considered that a lecturer, a blackboard and some books were sufficient equipment for the Arts student. The Arts section of the new University at St. Lucia certainly contains lecturers, blackboards and books, and a great deal besides. The Psychology Laboratory and the Phonetics Laboratory contain apparatus as novel and as interesting as that in any Science Laboratory. The Faculty has at its disposal all the latest mechanical aids: movie and slide projectors and sound film equipment, epidiascopes, tape and wire recorders, apparatus for reproducing all kinds of gramophone records.

Library

These teaching aids help to make the work more vivid and more interesting. None the less, books are and must remain the major part of the equipment of all Arts students. Here, too, there is no lack of equipment. The University Library contains more than 100,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made to the collection. All these 100,000 volumes are available to every Arts student, and about 70,000 of these are housed on the spot in the Main Library at St. Lucia. The books may be studied in the Library or borrowed for home use. Thus students are offered not only the means of coping adequately with their University course, but also an opportunity for wide reading in every department of knowledge. Full library facilities are available to non-matriculated as well as to matriculated students. In addition to the books the Main Library at St. Lucia contains magnificent reading rooms where many students do a large part of their work.

Seminar Rooms

An important part of the plan of the Arts section of the new University at St. Lucia is the provision of Seminar Rooms for each subject. These are small rooms set aside for honours classes and small discussion groups. They are equipped with a small library of essential books, with maps, periodicals, pictures, etc., relating to the subject concerned. The rooms may be used for study purposes by honours students when not required for classes.

Types of Classes

As the mention of Seminar Rooms might suggest, the tendency in the Faculty of Arts is to supplement the traditional lecture by smaller discussion groups in which the students take a more active part. In this way students gain greater facility in self-expression and a much closer relationship is established between staff and students.

Staff Assistance

Quite apart from lectures and discussion groups the teaching staff of the Faculty of Arts is always ready to advise and assist the student in every way.

External Courses

Students living outside the metropolitan area may proceed to an Arts degree by means of external courses. Details of the external courses available may be obtained by writing to the Director of External Studies, the University of Queensland.

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS

Classics

The study of Classics is more than the study of the ancient Greek and Latin languages.

The study of Classics is the study of the whole civilisation of ancient Greece and Rome in all its many aspects—its painting, sculpture, architecture, music and other arts; its political, social and economic history; its religious development and scientific advances; its contributions to philosophy and almost every other intellectual activity; as well as its languages and literatures.

The Department of Classics provides First-year, Second-year and Third-year Pass courses in both Latin and Greek. These are designed to give the student an integrated knowledge and appreciation of what is most important in Classical literature and civilisation.

For the benefit of those who have done no Greek previously, there is a course in PREPARATORY GREEK. This begins with the alphabet and seeks to bring the student by the end of the year up to a standard approximating to that of Senior Greek. Experience has shown that students so trained are in a position to proceed to the study of Greek at University level.

For those interested in NEW TESTAMENT GREEK, a course is provided consisting of one lecture a week throughout the academic year. The student taking this course is expected to have reached matriculation standard in Classical Greek and to have some previous acquaintance with New Testament Greek.

The course in ANCIENT HISTORY, to which eight lecturers contribute within their specialist fields, is a full First-year course of three lectures a week. No knowledge of Greek or Latin is assumed. The course deals with the more consequential aspects of life, thought, literature and art in the ancient world. Considerable emphasis is placed on archaeology. Many of the lectures are illustrated, and account is taken of the place of Christianity in ancient world history.

The student who is prepared to do intensive work over a period of four years may take an Honours Degree in Classics (i.e., both Latin and Greek). Or he may combine Latin for Honours with either English or French.

There is also an Honours School of Latin Language and Literature. This enables the student, while qualifying for an Honours Degree in Latin, to do advanced work at the same time in two or three other fields of study, to be selected from the whole range of Arts subjects.

The J. L. MICHIE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP, established in honour of the foundation Professor of Classics, is available each year for award to an undergraduate proceeding to a degree which includes Honours in at least one of the Classical subjects.

The HELLENIC SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of £50, is provided by the Greek Orthodox Community of St. George in Brisbane for the encouragement of the study of the ancient Greek language, literature and civilisation.

The Classics section of the University Library includes a valuable collection of books which, thanks to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, were presented by the University of Oxford to the University of Queensland "in fellowship of learning" and with the confident hope "that the wisdom that has done so much to form the thought and institutions of Europe will prove no less valuable in Queensland".

English

The Department of English offers pass courses in English Literature and English Expression. English Literature may be studied for one, two, or three years; English Expression is a one year course. The latter course aims at giving the student the power of confident, correct expression in English, spoken and written, with the equipment for later self-correction and improvement, while in literature it emphasises prose and prose style rather than poetry. It is especially suited for students of Law and Commerce and those others who cannot make literature a chief study in their University years. The three courses in English Literature may be said to cover the whole of that field and also to give at least an introduction to Australian literature. Incidentally, Queensland was the first Australian University, thirty years ago, to make our own literature part of the English course. Since 1940 a Commonwealth Literary Fund lecturer, appointed annually, has added a course of public lectures and student seminars or discussion groups to the regular instruction in this field. There is also available for wider reading the Fryer Memorial Library of Australian Literature, founded by a Student Benefaction to the University.

In English Literature the treatment is largely chronological, including up to the 16th century in the first year, to 1830 in the second, and into the 20th century in the third. The last course includes also what many find a particularly valuable study, the history of literary criticism.

Reading circles, visual and aural aids, together with voice recording and analysis, are all used in instruction.

The peculiar advantage of the study of English language and literature is that its results belong to the whole of life and to all the future, whether it be in the home or the profession or the community at large, or all three. The four University courses in English might well be considered for study by those who are not able to undertake the full requirements for a University degree.

A word on the Honours schools, which require four years' study. English forms part of four of these—English alone, or English with Latin, French, or German respectively. These combinations have particular point for prospective service in teaching, literature, library work, diplomatic service, and other fields. Honours work is of course

not for everybody, but the value, especially of the work of the final year, for developing individual capacity has often been gratefully acknowledged by students.

French and German

The courses in French and German are based mainly on a careful study of the literature of both countries. Pass students study the finest literary works of the last three or four centuries, whilst honours students go much further back into the past. However, both courses do much more than open up new and particularly rich fields of literary enjoyment: both endeavour to teach that understanding and appreciation of the essential features of French and German civilisation that is so necessary in the modern world.

At the same time great emphasis is placed on the purely practical aspects of language study. Every student is trained to read, write and speak the language accurately and fluently.

A pass at Senior standard (or some equivalent preliminary knowledge) is required before either French or German can be studied at the University. However, as many schools do not teach German, a course for beginners, called Preparatory German, is available. This is a short intensive course designed to bring the student to approximately Senior standard in one year. A pass in Preparatory German allows the student to take German I. Preparatory German is particularly suitable for non-matriculated students who want a good grounding in German in a comparatively short time.

Philosophy

Philosophy is offered for three years to pass students and to Honours students for four years. There is no need for pre-University work before embarking on Philosophy; yet it is not of lesser importance than other subjects, since it is concerned with the ultimate problems and standards which are the basis of all knowledge. The pursuit of these problems raises the further questions: How do we come by knowledge? What is the nature of truth? What is real? What are the ideals of conduct? What constitutes the nature of the beautiful?

Allied to these inquiries is an introduction to Psychology, discussing such topics as the origin and growth of human experience and the nature of mind; and what may well prove the most useful section of the whole course, a study of Logic and Scientific Method. A proper understanding of these disciplines of reasoning is the surest way to intellectual progress. Scientific method aims at disclosing truth free from bias and other personal factors.

In both pass and honours courses in Philosophy the emphasis is upon the reading done by the student and upon his own thinking. In this way he is able to devote more time to those aspects of the work in which he becomes genuinely interested and may wish to make the basis for a field of special study.

Psychology

Psychology, which may be taken for three years by a pass student and for a fourth year by those who elect to take the Honours course, is both an academic study and a preparation for a professional career. Experimental work is included in all four years, and students are

trained in methods of research. Opportunity is also afforded for the student to enter into the research activities of the departmental staff. The University of Queensland has an exceptionally well-appointed laboratory.

Students who undertake an Honours course engage in broad general study and are also required to specialise in one of four sections of psychology, viz., child and vocational, industrial and commercial, clinical and psychotherapeutic, or experimental. There is a growing demand in commonwealth, state, educational, and industrial circles for the trained psychologist. The work available includes administering and interpreting tests designed to measure personality and aptitude, the provision of educational and vocational guidance, assessing personal and social adjustment, or the diagnosis and psychotherapeutic treatment of the mentally ill. Students whose preference is for research or more advanced study can find a ready outlet for their individual interests.

Pass students who have studied Psychology as their main subject may expect to find employment as assistant psychologists in industry, vocational guidance, etc., while an Honours degree is normally required for appointment to the more responsible positions.

History and Political Science

History stands at the centre of any liberal education. A knowledge of how men thought and acted in the past, an understanding of the forces shaping the development of society are both alike necessary to the creation of a cultivated mind. Contemporary society and the problems pressing on each one of us in the national and international field can more easily be understood through an appreciation of their historical development.

History is a rewarding and stimulating study. There is infinite variety: the rise and fall of civilisations, the achievements of outstanding individuals, the great issues upon which men have divided, as well as the intellectual appeal of attempting adequate explanations for the problems implicit in any period. History provides an unrivalled mental discipline, an enlarged experience, and a training in sound judgment.

The courses in History and Political Science are designed to serve the needs both of those seeking general education and of those who wish to become specialists. Provision is made for a wide variety of fields: the Development of Modern Western Civilisation (History I); Europe after 1815, or Britain and the Empire after 1815 (History II); Far Eastern and American History (History III); an outline of modern economic institutions (Economic History); the theory and practice of government in various countries (Political Science I and II); and Australian History.

While a wide range and choice of courses is provided and many may be taken as individual subjects, yet the courses are designed as carefully integrated studies. For example, a three years' study of History begins with an interpretative and analytical survey of the basic features of Western civilisation, followed by a more detailed analysis of a particular area, i.e., either the Commonwealth or Europe in the nineteenth century. This is completed by an examination of the rise of Far Eastern powers and America in an area of special interest to Australia—the Pacific.

It is not essential to have studied History before coming to the University.

The work is very different from traditional text-book History. The Australian story is not a matter of convicts, explorers, and constitutions, but of continual experiments, from which are emerging new ways of life for Western peoples adapting themselves to a strange environment. Pacific History is concerned with the habits of thought and belief, the social structure and the organisation of political and economic life of the peoples of China, Japan, the countries of south-east Asia, and the islands of the Pacific. It examines the nineteenth century impact upon the East of Western beliefs, methods of production, and political organisation, and it seeks to evaluate the influence in the twentieth century of the East upon the West. A similarly varied treatment is made of British and Western civilisation, the emphasis being upon an examination of the great recurrent problems of human relations, and past and present attempts to achieve some constructive solution. This raises questions of values and objectives as well as institutions and methods.

The Political Science courses provide an analysis of the actual working of systems of government of the countries of Europe, Britain and the Commonwealth, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. Australian institutions are studied in detail. The theoretical basis and the practical implications of each system are examined in their relation to the everyday problems of individuals. Practical investigation of current Australian problems is a feature of the courses.

Students desiring to specialise (i.e., take an "Honours course" in History) work under the direction of the Head of the Department and receive individual guidance in their four years' course from members of the staff.

The courses chosen are based on the candidates' particular interests and aptitudes, and include special studies of selected periods and theories of History, as well as, in the final years, original research into some aspects of Australian or Pacific History.

Geography.

The full three-year course covers a variety of aspects of the geography of the modern world. Geography I embraces a general survey of the nature and the distributional patterns of the world's physical features and of man's economic activities over the face of the earth. The major physical and human geographical features of the earth's surface are classified to provide a comprehensive basis for subsequent work.

Both Geography II and Geography III are more or less equally divided between a specialised branch of the subject and a regional study. Thus, Geography II covers the principles of economic geography and a regional survey of Europe and the British Isles, and Geography III covers the principles of climatology and a regional survey of Australia, New Zealand and south-east Asia. This ensures that students who read the three parts of Geography are trained in one "human" and one "physical" branch of the subject, and that they have applied the principles of these specialised branches in the regional study of

three areas—Europe, which is remote from Australia but closely associated with it, both culturally and economically; the Australian “homeland”; and Australia’s neighbours—New Zealand and south-east Asiatic countries.

Some laboratory and field work is included within each of these courses to ensure that students can make practical use of the theoretical work; Part I covers mainly map interpretation; Part II a series of projects on Europe’s geography, and field work in Brisbane and district; Part III project work on Australia.

Mathematics

To the scientist, the importance of Mathematics, though great, is secondary. His aim is an explanation of the universe in which we live, and its subjection to the service of man. His ultimate in explanation is, and must be, a mathematical one.

For the Arts student the point of view is different. He comes to Mathematics as an end-in-itself, to be studied for its own intrinsic beauty and interest. As he advances with his studies in Pure Mathematics and reads the story of its development, he may come to realise that it is one of the basic modes of human thought, having very close relations with other great fields, e.g., Philosophy, History and Theology.

Besides three courses in Pure Mathematics we offer two in Applied Mathematics, and two in the Mathematics of Statistics. The last-mentioned deals with the collection and interpretation of data, and is the fundamental method of the experimental work in the Social Sciences and Education.

Throughout the courses, emphasis is laid on the History of Mathematics. We have a well-equipped library on this subject, as also on the most approved teaching methods.

Our Honours course occupies four years, and has proved to be an adequate preparation for the more advanced degree work in Oxford and Cambridge.

The mathematical laboratory is fairly well equipped.

Economics

The subject called Economics is a scientific study of business activity and the work of governments in controlling industry, levying taxation, obtaining loans, spending and sometimes repaying the money obtained. The books and articles resulting from the pursuit of this science provide information for the study of practical economic problems of which we may mention the following as examples: inflation, inflation control with its unpopular credit restriction and limitation of the issue of new company shares, deflation and unemployment, movements of the exchange rate on sterling, import restrictions, import tariffs, other government taxation including sales tax and income tax which affect practically everyone in the community, industrial arbitration and the relation of wage fixation to unemployment, the connection between inflation and wage fixation, price and rent control, subsidies, population and migration, the localisation of industry, government help in developing primary and secondary industry, and many others. More details of the Economics course may be found in the Commerce section of this booklet.

Education

Two courses in Education (Education I and II) are available to the Arts student. Together they serve as a good general introduction to current educational theory and practice. Each course deals with the principles and psychology of education and, more briefly, with its history. The courses consider the place of education in society, its aims, the nature of intelligence and learning, the development of personality and character, school curricula and examinations, backwardness, emotional and personality problems, the development of English education since the Industrial Revolution, and a broad study of the origins and trends of Western education. It is perhaps fair to add that the older student sometimes, though not invariably, brings fuller experience to the study of these subjects: and that the undergraduate who intends to teach later may be better advised to take good teaching subjects in his first degree, leaving the more theoretical study of education to the stage represented by Bachelor of Education courses, which is a second or post-graduate degree.

Music

The Music Department of the University of Queensland provides a series of lectures in Harmony, Counterpoint and History of Music for those undergraduates who wish to continue their musical studies when they enter the University. In addition to a well-equipped library of the most up to date writing on music and musicians there is an extensive library of music scores; many of these have been given to the University by the Carnegie Trust. Attached to the Department is a fine electric gramophone and a library of approximately one thousand records comprising representative works of all the great composers such as complete symphonies, operas, chamber works, oratorios, etc. It is through a study of these works that the subject of History of Music is approached. The subjects of Harmony, Counterpoint and History of Music may be used as part of the Arts Course, and there is also the Diploma in Music, which involves performance. To matriculate in Music it is necessary to pass at least Sixth Grade in practice and theory. Musical Perception is not accepted for matriculation.

Biblical Literature

The subject of Biblical Literature consists of two parts, the course in each part being available in alternate years.

Part A includes translation of the Hebrew Bible, or of the Septuagint, or of the Vulgate, in selected portions of special books. The nature and contents of the books of the Old Testament and of the Apocrypha is studied in a general way, but with particular attention to specified Books. Old Testament History is studied in outline, with a special period for intensive study, and including social conditions of the Semites.

Part B includes outline of the history of the New Testament, with special sections for study; a General Introduction to the Books of the New Testament, also with special attention to specified books; and detailed study of the Greek text and translation from selected books.

In both Parts of the subject the English Versions used are the Revised, the Authorised and the Douai.

Scholastic Philosophy

Before studying this subject the student must pass in Philosophy I. The First-year course is the History of Scholastic Philosophy and will include a survey of the principal philosophers and schools from Patristic times to the middle of the fifteenth century, together with a special study of the outstanding representatives of Scholasticism, the rise of the Universities, the translations of Aristotle, the foundation of the Mendicant Orders, etc. Consideration will be given to the causes leading to the decadence of Scholasticism in the fourteenth century and its revival in our own day.

Selected theses in the Thomistic Philosophy of Nature will also be studied.

In the second year the course will deal with the central theses of Thomistic Metaphysics, viz.:

- (i) A critical appraisal of the ontological value of human knowledge and an indication of the possibility of Metaphysics;
- (ii) Ontology—the philosophy of Being as such;
- (iii) Natural Theology—the philosophy of the ultimate principle or source of Being.

The course will extend over two years: Scholastic Philosophy A and Scholastic Philosophy B.

Physical Education

Full details of the Physical Education courses may be found in the Physical Education section of this booklet.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

The Nature and Work of the Faculty of Commerce

The Faculty of Commerce is a University committee with representatives from the public service and from various accountancy, secretarial, banking, and other business associations. Its work is to use the teaching of certain Departments of the University in organising courses of study which will be specially useful in the training of public servants and business men, including accountants, secretaries and bankers. Suitable courses can be arranged also within the Faculty of Commerce for teachers of Commercial subjects, and for those aiming at a position in the diplomatic service, or a University position in economics, statistics, accountancy, or commercial law. It is part of the work of the Faculty also to give the University Senate advice on the setting up of new teaching Departments considered desirable for providing this training.

Professional Training for Accountants

The Faculty of Commerce organises special training in Accountancy, and Commercial and Taxation Law for those desiring professional training as accountants. To those successful in this course the University awards the Certificate in Accountancy.

The course for the Certificate in Accountancy provides not merely professional training for accountants but a useful foundation training for any executive in business or the public service. Some training in accounting is coming to be recognised as useful for professional engineers.

Exemptions Granted by the University

to Holders of Certain Outside Examination Qualifications, and Reciprocal Granting of Exemptions by Certain Outside Bodies

For the present the Public Accountants Registration Board of Queensland uses, as its own examinations, the University Certificate in Accountancy Examinations, but charges its own entrance fees for the examinations. A student who wishes to have his examination results recognised by both authorities should submit at the appropriate date an examination entry to each authority on the form provided by it. Examination entries must be lodged with the Secretary of the Public Accountants Registration Board not later than the twenty-fifth day of August of each year in which the examinations are to be held.

A person who passes in the Certificate in Accountancy examinations is able to obtain exemption, subject for subject up to the final examination, in respect of the Associate examinations of the following Accountancy Institutes:—The Commonwealth Institute of Accountants, the Federal Institute of Accountants, and the Association of Accountants of Australia. A person who passes in Accounting III obtains exemption from the Final Cost Accounting examination of the Australasian Institute of Cost Accountants. The University, on a

basis of reciprocity, grants corresponding credits to persons who have passed examinations for the Associateship of one or other of the above mentioned Institutes. The reciprocal granting of credit by the University and the Chartered Institute of Accountants extends only to the subjects Intermediate Accounting and Intermediate Contract Law and Partnership Law of the Intermediate Examination of the Chartered Institute of Accountants, and the University examinations in Accounting I and the Elements of Mercantile Law.

The Commonwealth Institute of Accountants and the Federal Institute of Accountants have amalgamated into an institute called the Australian Society of Accountants. It is very probable that the Association of Accountants of Australia will also join the Australian Society of Accountants. The question of reciprocity with the new Society will be dealt with by the University early in 1953. Private discussion among members of the Faculty of Commerce (which advises the University on such matters) shows that a similar reciprocity agreement with the new Society will most probably be accepted by the University and that examinations conducted by the Australian Society of Accountants in 1953 will be recognised by the University for exemption purposes connected with the Certificate in Accountancy and the Degree and Diploma in Commerce: as far as can be foreseen, the same applies to the years 1954 and later.

Exemptions in respect of Certificate in Accountancy subjects, which are given only on a basis of reciprocity as far as the Certificate in Accountancy is concerned, are given freely, without any reciprocity limitations in respect of the Degree in Commerce and the Diploma in Commerce, subject for subject in respect of all the examinations of the above mentioned Accountancy Institutes. This will apply most probably to the examinations to be conducted by the new Australian Society of Accountants.

General Education for Business Men

In addition to the professional training for accountants, the Faculty includes in its Degree and Diploma courses more general training in economics, statistics, geography, history, political science, the writing of English, English literature, Mathematics, French, German, Philosophy, Psychology and Jurisprudence. The Faculty also allows students to include in Degree courses a limited amount of study of the following sciences, botany, chemistry, geology and zoology. The Faculty has included these general subjects in its Degree and Diploma courses in Commerce because it believes the study of a number of these subjects provides a good educational background specially useful for the higher executives but useful also for those who do not reach high executive rank. In studying a suitable Commerce Degree course a student can acquire much information useful for the business man, and, what is more important, can develop the capacity to acquire such information independently thereafter, a capacity which is invaluable because business and political conditions are continually changing.

In the process of studying for a Degree in Commerce a student obtains practice in thinking consecutively and in writing and speaking, and develops skill in these activities which is useful not only for the senior executive but for his subordinates. Nowadays when so much

business is conducted by means of committees, when government influence on business is so widespread and so penetrating, every businessman above the routine clerk has to read and write reports. If a young man does not obtain skill in writing and speaking by study at a University, he has to obtain it in the hard school of practical experience, without help or guidance.

Enrichment of Life by Adding Intellectual Interests

Much of what is learnt in a Commerce Degree course is worth learning apart from its help in money making. One has only to listen to educated people talking about their intellectual hobbies to realise they have had pleasure in studying and that they keep on having pleasure in discussing the subject matter with friends. All educated men read and talk about good books; most educated men have dabbled in psychology; most business men, including those who never open a book from one year's end to another, have a great interest in talking about business, economics, and politics. A certain amount of knowledge of these subjects would add pleasure to one of the business man's chief cultural activities, conversing with his friends and associates.

A University education in the subjects of the Commerce Degree course helps a man to take more interest in his work and sometimes to get more enjoyment from it, but at least it helps him to get more enjoyment out of his leisure hours. No one should feel that a Commerce course has been wasted if the possession of a Degree does not bring a high-salaried executive position. No one need fear that a Commerce course will make him a discontented misfit if he does not get the job he wants. The discontented misfit would be just as discontented without a University Degree. His discontent, if it can be cured, has to be cured in some other way than by keeping him uneducated. What the young business man should say is that a Commerce course may help him to the job he wants but that at least it will enable him to use to the best advantage whatever business ability he has.

University Education in Queensland Open to All Day, Evening and External Students

For some careers in economics or psychology, full-time study is a great advantage, for example, lecturing in a University, a career in the higher branches of the civil service, or a career in the economics or statistics section of a bank or large business. Men who aim at one of these careers become day students if they can afford it. Those who cannot afford day study can, however, study almost all Commerce Faculty subjects as evening or external students, and can by determination and careful economy of time get most of the good enjoyed by day students.

About the best method of training for the career of business executive there are differences of opinion. Some argue that the day student has so much stimulus to learn new things, and gets the habit so strongly, that he is likely to be more enterprising than one who starts too early with routine business tasks. Others argue that it is hard for anyone to learn the full routine of business, and to get a suitable attitude to it, without starting at the bottom of the ladder. There is no need for us to take sides in this argument: by determination the

day student can avoid becoming lazy or too fond of pleasure; by determination the evening or external student can avoid falling into the special vice of the routine practical man, namely, practising the errors of his forefathers. It is most important for anyone who wants to do part-time study to carry on without a break from the secondary school so that the habit of learning from printed matter is not lost, and so that the course can be well started (even if a Degree is not obtained) before the responsibilities of marriage are taken on. A good teacher or headmaster can do great good by instilling this idea into the minds of his pupils even before they reach the Junior Examination.

Careers for which a Commerce Degree, Pass or Honours, and the Education Leading to it are Useful

High executive work in commerce and industry, including work as accountants and secretaries.

High executive work in banks.

Careers in the higher ranks of the public service, for example, in the Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture, or the Department of Trade and Customs.

Work as economists or statisticians in the public service or in certain large businesses including banks.

Careers as industrial psychologists in industry or the public service.

Careers in the diplomatic service.

Honours versus Pass Degree

For careers as economists, statisticians, and industrial psychologists, the Honours Degree course is more suitable; this applies also to a career in the diplomatic service. In such careers it is very useful to start off with good academic results and with a great deal of practice in writing, and for this a full-time course leading to Honours, and covering four years, is best. Honours courses are available in (a) Economics and (b) Psychology. The Honours course can be taken as an Evening course except for the final year which must be taken as a Day course; this applies to all subjects in which evening classes are arranged.

For the other careers, in which practical experience of business counts so much, a Pass Degree course *may* be better, covering three years of full-time study, or being spread over a period of from five to ten years of evening or external study according to convenience.

Evening and External Students

It is important for an evening or external student not to hurry his course, not to swallow it quickly as if it were unpleasant medicine. The greatest value from the course, both in pleasure and in money-making effect, is obtained when a student takes it at such a pace as allows him to read thoroughly and widely enough, to practise writing and speaking on the subjects every week of the year, to have time to cultivate friendship with some other students, and to take some part in general student activities.

How to enter the Faculty of Commerce

With very few limitations anyone can study any subject in the Faculty of Commerce provided he pays the appropriate fee. This

should be more widely known because it would be entertaining for many people to take one University subject a year for interest or for fun, without any practical business aim, or without thought of passing examinations.

Entrance Qualifications for Definite Courses

Entrance, however, to definite courses, leading towards a Degree, Diploma or Certificate, is limited in the students' interest. The best preparation for these courses is a good secondary school course, and the usual entrance requirements are drawn up to compel students to obtain this suitable preparation.

Matriculation for Degree Courses

Matriculation means enrolment as a candidate for a Degree. Intending students should consult the latest Faculty Handbook for full details. For the time being the special requirements of the Faculty of Commerce include passes at Senior standard in at least four subjects. One of the subjects must be English. Among the other three (of the minimum of four) there must be Mathematics I, or a foreign language, and whichever of these two is not passed at Senior standard must be passed at a certain lower standard as an extra subject in addition to the four Senior passes; the lower standard for the foreign language is the Junior standard, and for Mathematics the lower standard is Intermediate Mathematics, partway between the Junior and the Senior standard. Good students however, should not restrict themselves to the minimum; they should study at least six Senior subjects, including English, Mathematics I, a language other than English, and at least three more subjects, including perhaps history, another language other than English, more Mathematics, or one or two of the sciences.

Special Matriculation Requirements for Business Men

Entrance to Diploma in Commerce Course

In Queensland there are many able business men who realise in their twenties or thirties that they need a University education as a training for higher executive positions. Almost all of them have passed the Junior Examination, but some of them have not passed the Senior and are unwilling to go back to school to study mathematics and foreign languages. It is to encourage such people that the University has established an alternative matriculation through the Diploma in Commerce. This has practically replaced the Adult Matriculation Examination for the Faculty of Commerce. A person over eighteen years of age, and with two years' satisfactory business experience, may be enrolled as a candidate for the Diploma in Commerce. A person who qualifies for the Diploma in Commerce and who in addition has passed in the Matriculation paper in Intermediate Mathematics, or in the University subject Statistics, may matriculate in the Faculty of Commerce; he will obtain credit towards the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce for all subjects passed during his Diploma course. Business men who have learnt to read difficult reports and to write well may confidently start their University Commerce studies in this way. Weaker students would be well advised to study first for the ordinary Senior or Matriculation Examination with the help of evening classes or private tuition.

Entrance to the Certificate in Accountancy Course

The entrance requirements for the course which leads to the Certificate in Accountancy are passes in at least four subjects at Junior standard, which passes must include English and either Mathematics A or Mathematics B. A person may be exempted from this requirement if he holds some other examination qualifications accepted by the Senate as equivalent.

Alternative Method of Studying for the Certificate in Accountancy through the Diploma in Commerce Course or the Degree Course

Any person who is accepted as a candidate for the Diploma in Commerce or for the Degree in Commerce, and who in the course of his studies satisfies all the examination requirements for the Certificate in Accountancy, and who obtains the requisite amount of practical experience in accounting, may be awarded the Certificate in Accountancy.

The Cost of a Commerce Course

The cost of a full-time Pass Degree course in Commerce covering three years is about £125, including Lecture, General Purposes, Examination and Degree fees. This can be spread over a larger number of years of part-time work; the lecture fees would be the same but the total of General Purposes fee and the Examination fees would be in proportion to the length of the course.

The Diploma in Commerce course costs about two-thirds of the cost of the Pass Degree course.

The Certificate in Accountancy course costs £34/13/- for all fees if the course is completed in three years of evening study.

A contribution towards the cost of a University course is made to qualified students under the Commonwealth Scholarship scheme. For details see the appropriate part of the Arts section of this brochure.

Nature and Duration of Course

Bachelor of Commerce Pass Degree Course

To obtain a Pass Degree a student must pass in a sufficient number of subjects to obtain twelve units of credit; he must obtain a treble in Economics and a double in two other subjects, and must pass in Accounting I, II and III and one other half-unit from the Certificate in Accountancy subjects. A certain minimum of accountancy study is required as mentioned above, but most business men take the whole Certificate in Accountancy course (4 units) as part of the Diploma (8 units) or the Degree course (12 units). Considerable choice is allowed apart from the treble in Economics and the compulsory Accountancy. A student, for example, is able to take two units of any one of the following: Geography, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, History, Political Science, English Literature, Philosophy, Psychology, French, or German. He could take as many as three units of Psychology, or as many as five units of History and Political Science together if he were aiming at a career in the diplomatic service. He could spread his interests over the Sciences, Literature, Philosophy, Psychology, Languages and History by taking three single units from Group C subjects and two single units from Group A.

Honours Courses

Each of the Honours courses involves concentration on one special subject (Economics or Psychology), but passes in a number of other subjects must also be obtained. An Honours course would normally be taken by a person wishing to have a career as a specialist in that subject, but it may be taken also by a person aiming at an administrative position in business or the public service.

Diploma in Commerce Course

To obtain a Diploma in Commerce a person must pass in a sufficient number of subjects to obtain eight units of credit. The units must include a double in Economics and passes in Accounting I and II. The Diploma course covers two-thirds of the Pass Degree course and most students who are encouraged to enter the University as Diploma students carry on and finish the Pass Degree course. The Diploma is available as a sign of success if a person is compelled to give up his studies before completion of the Degree course.

Facilities for Study

The University is a very elaborate institution with many ways of helping students. A large library is at the disposal of students; this alone would be worth a considerable annual subscription. The library staff and the teaching staff are available to advise students and save them many weary hours of looking for information in out of date or inferior books. Teaching aids include epidiascopes, film projectors, and recording apparatus.

Details of Subjects

Full details of subjects are shown in the Faculty of Commerce Handbook except for the Science subjects for which details are shown in the Faculty of Science Handbook. The following summaries from the subject section of the Faculty Handbook may be useful in giving a first idea of the range of study, but those who are seriously interested in a University Commerce course should read the more elaborate treatment of subject details and text-books in the Faculty Handbook.

DETAILS OF SUBJECTS

Economics

The subject called economics is a study of the economic activity of governments and private business. One may give a rough idea of how important it is for some people to study economics by mentioning some of the economic problems of the present day: inflation, inflation control with its unpopular credit restriction and limitation of the issue of new company shares, deflation and unemployment, movements of the exchange rate on sterling, import restrictions, import tariffs, other government taxation including sales tax and income tax which affect practically everyone in the community, industrial arbitration and the relation of wage fixation to unemployment, the connection between inflation and wage fixation, price and rent control, subsidies, population and migration, the localisation of industry, government help in developing primary and secondary industry, and many others. Economists study these problems in a thorough way and write books and articles on these subjects from which serious-minded people can learn

to understand what happens in the business world and why, and from which they obtain help in talking and writing about these subjects without being misled by fallacious arguments.

In the University of Queensland the Department of Economics offers five full courses in economics, a general course in the first year, entitled Economics I, and four advanced courses; Economics II which is concerned with the level of income and employment in the community, business organisation, price and output policies, and government control of industry; Economics III which deals with movements in general prosperity and employment, and such things as monetary influences on prices, production, employment, interest rates, changes in money incomes, and changes in the supply of real capital goods and their money values; Public Finance which deals with the financial and production activities of governments and with the relation of their activities to the rest of the business community; and International Economics which deals with trade between different countries, import duties and other import restrictions which hinder trade, and subsidies which are intended to help it, and international financial and trading agreements which affect the development of trade.

In addition to these courses the Department of Economics provides a course of lectures on Statistics, and a course of lectures entitled Banking, Currency, Exchange and the Money Market (the title of which is self-explanatory) designed to help young bank officers to understand the running of their own business, its connection with the rest of the community, the way it influences general business, and how it is controlled by a central government.

Accounting, Auditing, Taxation Law and Commercial Law Subjects

A complete training for the professional accountant is provided in the accounting, auditing, taxation law and commercial law subjects. Persons who are interested in this career will surely look at the full details in the Faculty of Commerce Handbook and need no summary here.

Other Subjects of Commerce Degree and Diploma Courses

The other subjects which may form part of the study for the Degree in Commerce or the Diploma in Commerce are subjects of either the Arts course, the Science course, or the Law course. A short statement of the content of each Arts subject is to be found in the Arts section of this brochure. Further details about these other subjects are to be found in the Faculty of Arts Handbook, the Faculty of Law Handbook, and the Faculty of Science Handbook.

FACULTY OF LAW

In the Faculty of Law students may take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and the higher degrees of Master of Laws (LL.M.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D), and Doctor of Laws (LL.D).

Matriculation

The qualification is the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

General Character of LL.B. Course

The course for the LL.B. degree contains the subjects necessary for admission as a barrister or a solicitor, so that a University student does not have to pass the qualifying examinations of the Barristers' Board or the Solicitors' Board. But it goes a good deal further than this, and aims at giving some general educational background. A student must take four Arts subjects, consisting of English, a foreign language, Political Science, and one other subject. Moreover the Law subjects include not only those required by a practitioner, but also subjects such as Legal History, Jurisprudence, and Comparative Law, which give an historical and philosophical background to the student's training in the law.

A student may take a Pass degree, or he may seek Honours by making a special study of certain subjects in his final year in addition to the ordinary work of the course. A student who obtains first class honours is exempted from paying the barrister's admission fee of £52/10/- and one who obtains second class honours is exempted from paying half the fee.

Time Required

The minimum period for completing the LL.B course is 5 years; but even in this minimum period full-time attendance is needed only during the first three years. During the fourth and fifth years lectures are given outside office hours, the course is lighter than in the first three years, and students are encouraged to obtain practical experience in legal offices. In these last two years a student could, if necessary, become self-supporting. People earning their living can take the course as evening or external students, but they will normally need at least seven years to complete it. A student can at any time change from day to evening or external status, or vice versa.

Arts-Law Course

The Arts subjects in the LL.B course are equivalent to one year's work. If he is prepared to take further Arts subjects and add a year to his course, making it six years in all, a student can obtain two degrees, the B.A. (Pass or Honours) and the LL.B. (Pass or Honours).

Higher Degrees

For the purpose of admission to practice it is not necessary to proceed to any of the higher degrees. These are provided for people who after getting the LL.B. degree wish to go in for more advanced study in certain fields and to engage in original research. Further attendance at the University is not required, except in the case of the Ph.D. degree.

Careers Open

Barrister.—Apart from formalities, and some attendance at sittings of the Court, the LL.B. degree gives full qualification for admission as a barrister. The Bar is an ancient and honourable profession; the work is varied and interesting; and success in the profession may lead to a judgeship or other distinguished positions. A busy barrister works very hard, often under great nervous strain. The financial reward depends on the degree of success attained. For the outstanding man it is fairly high, and the ordinarily able man will make a good living. However, a man may take several years to establish himself in practice, and it is one of the more risky professions to undertake.

Solicitor.—Solicitors carry out the office side of legal work, and also regularly appear in magistrate's courts, but not, like barristers, in the Supreme Court. It is a less risky profession than the Bar, and the financial reward is not necessarily less.

In addition to obtaining the LL.B. degree the student must serve an apprenticeship with a solicitor, as an articulated clerk, for at least three years. This apprenticeship is usually served during the course for the degree. Normally five but preferably six years are needed altogether. However the student becomes more or less self-supporting in the last two or three years.

Government Service.—A qualification as barrister or solicitor is a big help to promotion in the Commonwealth and the State services, especially in the *Crown Law Office*, the *Public Curator Office*, and the *Taxation Department*.

A law degree, especially when combined with the B.A., is a useful qualification to have when applying for a cadetship in the Commonwealth Department of External Affairs, which may lead to a *Diplomatic career*. It is also of value in a political career.

Business.—Banks and other big business organisations show an increasing tendency to employ qualified lawyers to deal with the legal side of their activities.

Universities.—Law teaching is steadily expanding in Australian Universities, but of course not many vacancies occur each year. A student hoping for an academic career in History or Political Science would gain a valuable additional qualification by combining Law with an Honours B.A. course.

If Law is his choice, the career of barrister offers the most attractions to the ambitious young man. But success cannot be guaranteed beforehand, and some money in reserve is needed, for a living income cannot be expected immediately. The prospects are less risky for the young solicitor who can get into an established firm or buy a practice. For those who prefer or who have no choice but to take a salaried position, legal work offers good remuneration, and is more interesting and satisfying than the ordinary run of salaried work.

Note:—A person who wishes to be a lawyer need not attend the University, but may qualify by taking the examinations of the Barristers' Board or the Solicitors' Board. The Boards make no provision for teaching students. A person taking the Board examinations may attend the appropriate University classes, or find a special tutor, or proceed entirely by private study.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The aim of the courses in Physical Education is either to train specialists in Physical Education or to qualify general teachers to teach Physical Education in conjunction with other subjects. Students who wish to be so trained may enrol either for the Diploma Course in Physical Education or may take three units of Physical Education for the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The holder of a Diploma in Physical Education who has matriculated in Arts may enter that Faculty with three units of credit (Physical Education I, II and III) towards the required ten units for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Those who qualify for the Bachelor of Arts Degree with three units of Physical Education to their credit may gain the Diploma of Physical Education by a further year's successful study.

Matriculation:

The qualification for entry into the Diploma Course is matriculation in any Faculty of the University.

In order to enrol for Physical Education in Arts, matriculation in the Faculty of Arts is necessary.

General Nature of the Physical Education Courses:

The subjects comprising the courses in Physical Education have been included either because they are essential for professional study or because they contribute significantly to the educational background which a physical educator trained at the University level should have.

During the first year, special attention is given to the physical education programme suitable for the Primary School. In the second year, the special problems and needs of the Secondary School are examined and the student is shown how to cope with them. Work for social agencies such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the Churches and for organisations such as the National Fitness Council forms an important part of the work in the third year of the course.

Further, the work for each year is divided into approximately four hours of lectures, five hours of practical physical exercises, and one hour of teaching practice each week. The lecture courses include such subjects as the Theory and Practice of Physical Education, Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology and Education. Included in the practical exercises are such activities as gymnastics, dancing, major and minor games, swimming and life saving. Teaching Practice includes mutual instruction amongst the students themselves and the taking of classes outside the University.

Time Required:

The minimum period for completing the Diploma Course is three years. To enable full-time teachers and others who are employed during the day to attend, the course is held in the evenings from 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock with a further two hours of outdoor work on Saturday mornings.

The regulations of the Faculty of Arts state that the B.A. Degree course cannot be completed in less than three full academic years. It is usual for full-time day students to take four of the required ten units of study in one of the three years and three units in each of the other two years. Those earning their living can enrol in the Faculty of Arts as evening students and, if they so desire, can take only one or two units each year. At any time an Arts student can change his status from day to evening, and vice versa.

Careers Open:

The majority of Diploma Holders find employment either in the Department of Public Instruction or in Non-State Schools. Those who have studied Physical Education as part of the Arts course are usually employed in a secondary school to teach Physical Education and some other subject such as French, History, Mathematics, or Latin.

Organisations such as the University, the National Fitness Council, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. offer a limited number of positions to successful candidates.



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