Our judges’ credentials: development of journalism education and training in Australia to 1987

Charles Stuart
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OUR JUDGES' CREDENTIALS*

DEVELOPMENT OF JOURNALISM EDUCATION
AND TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA TO 1987

VOLUME 2

Appendices

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
from
UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG
by
CHARLES STUART

FACULTY OF CREATIVE ARTS,
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
1996

* In 1851, a correspondent in The Illustrated Australian Magazine criticises Melbourne journalists who publish judgements on all facets of the colony of Victoria, yet display considerable ignorance about many of them. The correspondent asks "is it presumption then, to ask for the credentials of our judges, before we submit to their decision?"
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This Appendix details the methods used to gather the data for this thesis. The first two parts describe the strategies used to gather data from documentary sources, and then from interviewees. The rest of this Appendix chronicles how the information about the four pre-1969 courses and 11 post-1969 courses is gathered. Details are included about when I visit the location of each course, the description of the archival sources I use, and the people I interview.
Eight Data-Gathering Strategies

The following eight strategies are employed to gather and check as much data as possible that relate to the topic.

1. Preliminary research reveals that the journalism diploma courses are offered prior to 1969 at only the universities of Queensland, Sydney, Melbourne, and Western Australia. So visits are made to each of these four campuses to examine the archives for primary material on the journalism courses. I make these visits to the university archives in Perth between March 2 and 13, 1991; Sydney, March 17-26; Melbourne, between February 18-24, and November 25-28, 1991, and; Brisbane, for more than 25 working days between January 15, 1991, and November 12, 1993.

2. Visits are made to the 11 campuses where journalism courses are offered between 1969 and 1987. Visits are made to Deakin University between February 13 and 18, 1991; Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT), February 18-24; Murray Park CAE, February 24-March 2; Western Australian Institute of Technology (WAIT), March 2-13; Canberra CAE, March 13-17; NSW Institute of Technology (NSWIT), 17-26; and Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education (CIAE), March 26-30. As well as many visits to the University of Queensland between 1980 and 1995, several visits are made to the Queensland Institute of Technology (QIT) over the same period. Visits are not necessary to the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education (DDIAE) because I work there.

3. The records of seven AJA Branches are examined -- four in situ, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia; and three, NSW, Canberra, and Federal, in the Noel Butlin Archives Centre, Australian National University -- to cross-check and amplify the university and CAE material. At these sites, every edition of the AJA newspaper from 1912 to 1991 is examined. This paper is progressively called The Australian Journalist, The Australasian Journalist, and The Journalist.

4. All published/secondary data, such as lists of graduates, are checked, where practicable, through sources high on the primary hierarchy, such as exam or graduation records.

5. All the primary data gathered are cross-checked, where possible, with contemporary published accounts such as university calendars, other official publications, and the AJA's newspaper, to provide relevant contextual information.

6. All the relevant information in the university archives and AJA records are transposed by hand, or photocopied. Priority is given to accumulating as much photocopied material as possible so that it can be reviewed constantly during the analytical process.

7. Where possible, tape-recorded interviews are conducted with people (see end of Bibliography) who have significant experience of each of the courses such as students, administrators, or lecturers.

8. After collating the data, draft histories of the courses are submitted to archivists at each university and/or administrators and participants in the courses, for their comments.
Six Phases in Interview Process

The interviews are carefully structured, using my considerable experience in this special area of data gathering. The techniques involved may be broken down into the following six phases:

1. **Preparation**: As well as using the normal sources for pre-interview researches -- including university and JEA publications, cuttings, and contacts -- most potential respondents are sent a pre-interview questionnaire. This contains 62 questions and covers such areas as histories of journalism courses offered, entry requirements, quotas, resources, governance, and faculty. The response rate is approximately 25 per cent, but at least one person responds from most institutions.

2. **Appointments**: The interviews are arranged by phone, with letters confirming the day, time, and place. Most of the respondents are already known to me, so it is possible during the phone conversations to request them to stimulate their memories by consulting the relevant records before the interviews take place.

3. **Questions**: The standard format of questioning is followed. General Topic areas had been prepared before the interview -- similar to those in the questionnaire -- and, after the first few 'easy' questions to enable the respondent to become accustomed to answering, each topic is introduced with a series of 'open' questions. These are followed by a series of 'closed' and 'check' questions, before moving onto the next topic. In most cases, because I share an occupation with the respondents, empathy is established relatively quickly and easily. However, in some cases -- possibly because the respondents are more used to asking than answering questions -- it is necessary to use such techniques as prompted responses, reflection -- both verbal and non-verbal --, pace-changing, and third-person questions.

4. **Note Taking**: Most of the interviews are recorded on a portable cassette recorder. I also take notes at the same time. As soon as possible afterwards, I write out a summary of the interview. This is done initially from memory, so as to capture the 'feel' of the interview. Later the notebooks are consulted and it is found that only an average of approximately 10 per cent of the areas of data in the notebooks is missing from the initial summaries.

5. **Recordings**: After the recordings are transcribed it is found that in some of the interviews I do not take notes of at least one important point. This appears to occur for two reasons. First, the 'missed' point come so close after another significant point that I am concentrating too hard on making a note of the first point that I do not appreciate the significance of the next. Or, second, the 'missed' point only becomes significant as a result of information gathered subsequently. Hence, it is necessary to tape as much of the information-gathering interviews as possible in this type of research.

6. **Cross-Checking**: Wherever possible all significant facts gathered during interviews are checked with documentary evidence and/or other respondents. If the opinions expressed are found to be particularly controversial -- or not shared by colleagues -- they are checked with the relevant respondents at a later time. In most such cases the respondents modify their opinions so as to be less controversial.
Sources of Information

Western Australia

During visits to the University of Western Australia, the following three archive files are examined and transcribed, or photocopies of selected documents made by the Acting University Archivist, Jenny Edgecombe:

1 "Australian Journalists' Association Correspondence, etc."
2 "Journalism Diploma Course"
3 "Journalism General Correspondence"

The Registrar rules that the exam records are confidential, but instructs Edgecombe to examine these records from 1923 to 1946, and extract the results of those enrolled in the journalism diploma course, with the students being identified only by gender and an individual code number. These results are supplied in June, 1991, along with a print out of the names of those awarded a Diploma in Journalism from the UWA "Graduate Register". Sixty-eight pages from a file that was not located during the author's visit to Perth -- the "Minutes of the Board of Journalistic Studies, 1928 to 1940" -- are selected during several subsequent telephone conversations between the author and Edgecombe. Photocopies of these pages are also supplied in June, 1991.

Edgecombe supplies written comments in November 1991 on a draft of my account of the journalism courses at the University of Western Australia. Sir Paul Hasluck, who is one of the first graduates from the course and later a member of the committee controlling the course, supplies his comments after receiving a draft of my complete paper and appendices in December, 1991. A letter from Sir Paul Hasluck to me said, inter alia:

I found nothing to correct or criticise in your account of the Western Australian experience.... Indeed I learnt from your thesis several matters regarding the shaping of this venture which were previously unknown to me.

The offices of the Western Australian Branch of AJA in Museum Street, Northbridge, Perth, do not contain any records of local AJA activities before 1950. In view of this lack of records, a tape-recorded interview is conducted with Bob Duffield a former Branch executive and Federal Vice-President of the AJA. Duffield was also a cadet at The West Australian, where he was trained by the cadet counsellor and former Director of the University of Western Australia journalism course, the late Ivor T. Birtwistle.

The Western Australian Branch of the AJA does not have a complete set of the union's newspaper. The branch, however, is not unique in this respect. The most complete sets are held at the Queensland Branch office and Noel Butlin Archives Centre, Canberra. The least complete sets are held at the Federal and New South Wales Branch offices. Among the bound copies missing from the Brisbane collection are those for 1917. These are located during a visit to the South Australia Branch office in Pirie Street, Adelaide, between February 26 and March 1, 1991.
Sydney Archives

During visits to the University of Sydney, the following four files in the university's archives are examined:

1. "The Minutes of the Senate, 1924 to 1933"
2. "The University Examination Records, 1926 to 1936"
3. "The Minutes of Faculty of Arts, 1924 to 1936"
4. "The Minutes of the University's Extension Board, 1924 to 1936"

The university's Calendars, 1926 to 1939, and other relevant university publications for the period are located in the Fisher Library. Written comments on a draft of my history of the Sydney course are supplied by Assistant University Archivist, Tim Robinson, in November, 1991.

The relevant records of the New South Wales Branch and the Federal Office of the AJA have been transferred to the Australian National University. They are examined at the Noel Butlin Archives Centre, ANU, in Canberra on March 15, 1991, and August 3 to 7, 1992.

University of Queensland

During visits to the University of Queensland, Archives Officer, Margaret Reid, supplies several files relating to the journalism diploma course. After examining these and other the relevant material, such as the university's Calendars, it is concluded that there are a few significant gaps in the existing information about the course. One of these 'gaps' is that no satisfactory records exist as to who completed the course. Accordingly, a six-step process is formulated and tested to identify those who have been awarded the journalism diploma by the University of Queensland.

**Step 1** is to find out if some department of the university, such as the Alumni Office, already has a list, or partial list, of those who are awarded the diploma, or at least a complete set of conferring ceremony lists. Neither list exists, so it is necessary to go on to the next step.

**Step 2** is to refer to the university's annual Calendars for the relevant years. The first name of a diplomate from the journalism course appears in the 1941 Calendar. The names of most of the people who, according to the literature, are awarded the diploma in preceding years, are not published in any of the Calendars. So, it appears that either the literature is wrong, or the university's policy before 1941 is to not include in the Calendars the names of those who gain the journalism diploma.

**Step 3** is to request to copy the relevant examination records so that the identity of potential diplomates can be established.

The process of extracting the relevant information is made particularly difficult at Queensland University. The different systems for recording the exams results that are
adopted over the years make it progressively harder to identify the journalism diploma students, and the units in which they enrolled. Checking the exam records takes six working days. But it is still not possible to identify the diplomats - only those who are enrolled in the course, and their results. This is partly because, during the currency of the course, the number of units required to graduate increase progressively from four to seven; compared with an increase in the same period in the number of units required to obtain a BA, from nine to ten units. So, for example, a student who first enrols before 1935 has to pass only four units, but can still be enrolled in, say, 1940 with students who are required to pass five units and two half-units. Also, some students are given exemptions on units completed at the University of Queensland, or some other university. For example, At least one of the people who are granted the diploma by the University of Queensland is given exemptions on units completed at the University of Melbourne; while the same concessions are made at the University of Melbourne for a journalist who transfers from Brisbane.

After checking the exam records it is found that more than 500 people enrol as journalism diploma students. Among those who enrol in the diploma in 1956, 1957, and 1958 -- after already gaining a BA -- is William Hudson, whose 1963 thesis for an MA from the University of Melbourne is noted in Chapter 1 as the most comprehensive account of the diploma courses.

The name of at least one of the persons who is credited with being awarded the diploma in one of the university's Calendars, does not appear in the exam records. So, either the Calendar entry is incorrect, or the exam records are not sufficiently comprehensive sources to indicate all potential diplomats.

Later, it is found that the university's Calendar is not acceptable as a source of comprehensive information. The name of a journalism diplomat is first published in the 1941 Calendar - listing 1940 graduates. The names of the last diplomats to be published appears in the Calendar for 1969, which is the last to contain the names of any of the university's graduates of the previous year. While it is confirmed after completing all six steps in this research exercise that all those whose names appear in the Calendar are awarded the diploma, 23 per cent of the names of journalism diplomats during the period 1941-1969 do not appear in the Calendars. This could be the result of an error in compiling the lists of graduates, or a return during some years to the policy of not publishing the names of journalism diplomats. Whatever the cause, it can be concluded that, at least in this case, while the university's Calendar is reliable in so far as it went, it is not a sufficiently comprehensive source of information from which to compile a graduation list.

Meanwhile, it is a requirement, throughout the currency of the course, that students have to have three years experience in journalism, as well as passes in the required units, before they can graduate. The amount of each student's journalism experience is not included in the exam results, but should appear on the relevant students' 'personal record cards'.

So, Step 4 is to apply to check the personal record cards for all those students whose names appear in the exam records as being enrolled in the journalism diploma, and the one whose name has appeared in the Calendar but not in the exam results. It is not practicable to check each of the more than 50,000 student record cards; even if they had been available. Some of the record cards had been lost during the flood of 1974.

If someone's journalism experience is approved, after they pass all the required academic units, a note appears on the personal record card to the effect that he or she is "admitted to the Award". These cards, however, are divided into four sets, depending
on the students' "last year of contact with the university". The sets cover the periods 1911 to 1958 (on micro-film); 1959 to 1965; 1966 to 1973, and; 1974 to 1980.

It is necessary to check the record cards in the 1974 to 1980 sets of boxes because the exam records show that the Senate's decision not to allow new enrolments after 1968 is ignored in 1969 and 1970. Also, a report by the State Education Department lists that one student is still enrolled in the journalism diploma course in 1976.

At the end of the third day of checking the record cards, five phenomena are identified.

First, it is necessary to check the card for every student who achieves exam results while enrolled in the journalism diploma. It is not acceptable to check only the cards of those students who appear to pass all the required units. Some people who pass only one unit in the course are awarded the diploma, because they pass other units -- including the two journalism half units -- while enrolled in other courses.

Second, at least two -- out of several thousands -- of the unit results listed on the personal records examined are transcribed incorrectly from the exam records. So, while the personal records may be classified by most researchers as primary sources, Reid classifies them as "second level" sources.

Third, the cards of nine of the female students, who appear to pass all or most of the required units, cannot be found. This is almost certainly because their exam results are recorded under their maiden names, but their "last contact" record cards are filed under their married names.

Fourth, at least one card is missing from all four sets for a male student whose exam results are recorded. It is explained that a few of the early personal cards are lost before they can be transferred to micro-film.

Fifth, it is found that the person whose name appears in the university's Calendar, but not in the exam records, is awarded the diploma after it is certified that he has the necessary three years journalism experience and passes the required units during the process of gaining a BA and Diploma in Public Administration.

This is not the only case of "double dipping" found during this research. At least one other graduate is granted a Diploma of Journalism on the strength of units already passed in a BA course -- without formally enrolling in the diploma course.

**Step 5** is to check the minutes of the university's Journalism Advisory Committee for the Diploma in Journalism, part of whose duty is to approve students' claims to complete the required journalism experience. There are two main drawbacks in this process. First, the available minutes cover only the period 1934 to 1971, and the committee often only meets once a year, and sometimes once every three years. Second, the minutes contain very few decisions on students' requests to be admitted to the award. Many of the names of those whose personal cards attest to them gaining the diploma, do not appear in the minutes.

However, it is found that the lone male, whose exam results and other sources indicate that he completes the course, but whose personal record card is missing, is awarded the diploma. Also, one person who never enrols in the diploma and whose name does not appear in the university's Calendar, is found in the minutes to gain the diploma.

**Step 6** is to cross-check the university's files by examining the minutes and other records of the AJA's Queensland District Committee. A paragraph in the District's Annual Report for 1935 starts off with a sentence that had been quoted by Lloyd, et al:
The Diploma in Journalism Course at the University was made more attractive by the addition of a new subject -- Journalism. The A.J.A. is indebted to the Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd., the Telegraph Newspaper Co., Ltd., and the University for their financial assistance towards improving the course. Thanks are also due to Messrs. C. Bingham, B.A. ("Telegraph") and J.A. Blaikie, Dip. J. ("Courier-Mail") for their services as delegates to the conferences. The enrolment for the course this year increased to 26, and the average weekly attendance is from 15 to 18. (QDC, 1935, p. 4)

It should be noted that one of the AJA's representatives on the university's Journalism Advisory Committee, Blaikie, includes "Dip. J." after his name. However, Blaikie's name never appears in the exam records as being enrolled in the diploma, nor is it published in any of the university's annual Calendars. On re-checking the personal record cards it is found that an "A.J." Blaikie drops out before completing a BA course. However, he is awarded a diploma after being credited with units he passes while enrolled as a BA student. It is confirmed later by a journalist who worked with him that "J.A." and "A.J." Blaikie are the same person. The confusion has probably arisen because he preferred to be addressed by the diminutive of his second name, "Jim" (Blanch, 1991).

In the District Committee's minutes the name of one of the nine "missing" potential female diplomates is found after her married name is used, with her maiden name recorded in brackets. On checking her personal record card under her married name, it is found that although she could have applied to be a diplomate she does not. Instead she transfers from the diploma course after two years and later gains a BA.

The compiling of this list of those who gain a journalism diploma at the University of Queensland takes in excess of 150 hours of my time, plus at least 20 hours of the archivists' time.

Prior to 1980, at most institutions the exam records and the students' personal records are separated. After this time virtually all institutions automatically produce a third source of information, each student's Academic Record, which is a combination of all the information from the exam records and some, limited information from the personal records. Some institutions create Academic Records retrospectively for at least a sizeable proportion of their students prior to 1980.

Three points should be made about these Academic Records. First, they make the process of compiling reliable lists of graduates much quicker, especially if these records are on computer memories. Second, on the other hand they can be of limited use to a researcher. Most Academic Records do not include some information that usually exists on students' personal records, and may be of use to researchers. For instance, the Academic Records do not usually include information about which of the methods of entry was used by a particular student, particularly if the student is of "mature age". Such students can be practicing journalists seeking formal qualifications, or people changing careers, or even prisoners seeking rehabilitation. All, or some, of which information may be of interest to researchers compiling lists of graduates. Third, Academic Records, although reliable, cannot be used on their own to compile graduation lists. They are an acceptable source -- both in reliability and accessibility -- to check if someone graduated or not. They are not an acceptable source for indicating a list of potential graduates. It would be impractical for either the keepers of the records, or a researcher to examine every one of a university's Academic Records just to obtain some indication that some students may be a particular type of graduate.

A computer program to identify potential journalism graduates from the Academic Records would also be too expensive to create for the one-off process of compiling a graduation list.
The third point, therefore, introduces a taxonomy of sources. That is to say, sources can be divided into "Indicator" sources, and "Check" sources. The former can be used to provide a potential list of graduates, from which the latter can be used to confirm or reject each name.

Table A.1 is a list of sources for compiling graduation lists, which are divided into the two categories.

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<th>Check sources</th>
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<td>B. Student records</td>
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<td>3. Professional Publications, e.g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) The Journalist</td>
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<td>(b) Australian Journalism Review</td>
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<td>4. Minutes of AJA and other relevant off-campus meetings</td>
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<td>5. Conferring Ceremony lists</td>
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<td>6. Other university records, e.g.</td>
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<td>(a) Faculty minutes</td>
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<td>7. University publications, e.g.</td>
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<td>(a) Calendars</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Annual reports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) University newsletters</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Alumni officials</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9. Students</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Journalism teaching staff</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Faculty administrators</td>
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</tbody>
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1. Minutes of on-campus meetings

In Table A.1 one source is placed below-the-line. This is a source that can be used either as an Indicator source or a Check source, depending on the circumstances. For instance, at the University of Queensland the names of two students, who are not enrolled in the diploma course, but apply to be admitted to the award, are revealed in the minutes of the Journalism Advisory Committee. The minutes are, therefore, an Indicator source. These minutes are also used to confirm that a student, whose personal records are missing but appears to pass the required units in the exam records is admitted to the award. Hence, they are also a Check source, even if a much weaker source than the student record cards.

In Table A.1 there are only two Check sources -- apart from the occasional use of the below-the-line source. Choosing which of these to use depends on availability, and the scope of the information sought. If Academic Records exist to cover the full duration of the course, and only a list of names is required, this source can be used on its own to provide the most concise and precise confirmation. Therefore, Academic Records would be the preferred Check source. On the other hand, if Academic Records do not exist for either part or all of the course, or more information is required than just the names of the graduates and when they graduated, then the students' personal records would be the appropriate Check source.
It should be remembered that personal records, and other second-level sources, can contain errors in detail when the information is transcribed from other sources, such as exam records. At the same time, it must be emphasised that none of the Indicator sources are reliable by themselves. For example, while it is found that all of the names published in Queensland University's Calendars are correct, the names of the majority of diplomats do not appear in the Calendars.

Another point that must be emphasised is that the ordinary researcher is in a very specialised area when compiling graduation lists. For instance, when the draft of this chapter is submitted for opinion to Reid it is pointed out that the married names of females whose personal record cards cannot be found, might be found in the "Master Student Number Index". The existence of such sources would not be known to most researchers, particularly if they are not familiar with a campus's sometimes unique names for potential sources.

Meanwhile, it is found that the process of compiling graduation lists follows the basic two-stage process employed in the bulk of historical research. That is to say, the identification of information is followed by a verification stage. However, the compilation of graduation lists reverses the normal ratio of identification sources to verification sources. In most examples of historical research the number of verification sources should outnumber the identifying sources (Barzun and Graff, 1977, pp. 83-101). This is not so in the compilation of graduation lists, where it is imperative to use as many sources as possible to identify the information. But it is acceptable to use only one source to verify the information.

Two generalised conclusions about the compilation of graduation lists, therefore, can be drawn from the University of Queensland experience.

First, no Indicator source is acceptable on its own. As many Indicator Sources - there are more than appear in Table A.1 - as practicable should be used if the resulting graduation list is to have an acceptable level of reliability.

Second, normally only one Check sources is needed to verify the information garnered from the Indicator sources. Researchers have a choice of Check sources. Which one is chosen depends on its availability, and the requirements of the researcher.

While identifying the graduates from the journalism diploma course is complex and time-consuming, it should be emphasised that much of the archival material at the University of Queensland is not only easy to find, but also includes useful information about off-campus activities. For instance, in the file of the correspondence associated with the proposals for a journalism course at the University of Queensland are rare copies of such publications as the AJA's 1919 pamphlet on The Higher Education of Journalists (AJA, 1919m), and a 24-page booklet detailing the University of London's 1919 journalism diploma course (UL, 1919).

As has been mentioned above, the Queensland Branch holds the most comprehensive set of The Journalist, from 1912, of any AJA office. The District Committee minutes do not go back as far, but are still very informative about the union's relations with the university, from World War II onwards. These minutes are used to prompt Ken Blanch in a very informative taped interview. Blanch represents both the AJA and the newspaper proprietors at different times on the university's Journalism Advisory Committee. He starts lecturing in the journalism units in the 1950s, and is chairman of the AJA's Queensland District during some of the critical years when there is pressure from the university to drop the journalism course.
Melbourne Archives

At the University of Melbourne notes and photocopies are taken of the:

1. Exam results for every student enrolled in the journalism diploma, from 1921 to 1970;

2. The relevant correspondence files for each year, from 1920 to 1969, and;

3. The "Minutes of the Board of Studies in Journalism" for 1920 to 1974, with attachments.

The contrast between the record keeping at the universities of Melbourne and Queensland is considerable. At Melbourne the records are kept punctiliously and in uniform formats throughout the period of the journalism course. They can be accessed easily and appear to be reliable. For instance, after checking the exam results and student record cards it is found that the list of names of those published in the university's Calendar as gaining the journalism diploma is complete and accurate.

It appears that the main assistance archivists at Melbourne need give researchers is to point them towards the files that other members of the university compile. At the University of Queensland, on the other hand, some of the files relating to the journalism diploma course already exist, but these are prepared by the archivists. If no such file exists in an area where information is required, the chances are that it will require a paper chase through a maze of records whose frequent changes in format make accessibility a nightmare. For instance, it takes seven hours at Melbourne to identify and take notes on the exam results of the more than 525 people who enrol in the journalism diploma, from 1921 to 1970. This operation takes almost the same number of days at the University of Queensland.

The University of Melbourne's Archivist, Cecile Close, supplies comments in November, 1991 on my draft account about the journalism diploma course.

Meanwhile, a recorded interview is conducted on February 21, 1991, with Jack Clancy, an academic/administrator at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology during the transition of the course from the university to RMIT.

At the offices of the Victoria Branch of the AJA, in Victoria Street, Melbourne, the Minutes of the District Committee from 1911 to 1972, and the District's annual reports from 1920 to 1970, are examined and the relevant pages photocopied. Subsequently, Michael Saclier of the Noel Butlin Archives Centre, at the Australian National University, is informed about the unsuitable conditions under which some of these records are stored. He says that he will approach the Branch and ask if it wishes these and other significant records to be lodged in the Archives Centre.

1969-1987 Courses

Even among the documentary sources there is a change of emphasis in the post 1969 courses. Education, including journalism education, is much more systematic at the CAEs than it had been at the universities. As part of this more systematic approach, the documentation on journalism courses is much more comprehensive. For example, the accreditation documents required before a journalism course can be offered at a CAE contains many hundreds of pages, usually divided into several volumes. And a mandatory part of this documentation is information on the motivations and
philosophies behind the proposed courses. The University of Queensland also seems to respond to this new spirit of accountability. It produces two reports on its new journalism course in 1973 and 1976 (Western, 1976, p. 8). However, neither of these is as comprehensive and useful -- from a researcher's point of view -- as the CAEs' accreditation documents.

The two changes in emphasis during data gathering about the post-1969 courses -- towards human sources, and planning documents -- are accompanied by a couple of slight variations between the strategies employed. For a start, only one of the former CAEs -- the NSW Institute of Technology (NSWIT) -- employs people in charge of archives. So, there are virtually no "university archives" to check in Strategy Six, and no "archivists" to whom drafts can be submitted for checking as in Strategy Eight. However, there are many alternative human sources available so that the strategies can be retained. Some of these alternative sources prove to be even more productive than the archivists. For example, when the account of the journalism course at Canberra CAE is submitted to Maurice Dunlevy in August 1992, he is able to add information to that which he supplied in his 1991 interview.

Next, human resources are relied on heavily in the compilation of graduation lists. Only one tertiary institution, Murray Park CAE, has a discrete list of journalism graduates. Others, such as Mitchell CAE, have lists of all graduates of, say, the Bachelor of Arts degree, accompanied by the academic records of each person on the lists. So it is relatively easy to identify all the journalism graduates by assessing the number of journalism units each graduate passes. At the majority of institutions, however, it is necessary to consult past and present journalism educators to identify the journalism graduates from the annual lists of graduates. These journalism educators are able to verify their memories with personal records such as class lists, correspondences, by-lines in copies of course publications, etc..

Deakin University (Gordon Institute of Technology [GIT])

I visit Deakin University on December 13 to 18, 1991, which is now located on the former Warrn Ponds Campus of the Gordon Institute of Technology. The co-ordinator of journalism, the late Associate Professor John Avieson, is absent but has previously returned a completed 62-item questionnaire, accompanied by a significant amount of extra written information. His deputy, Murray Masterton, provides considerable information in several hours of tape-recorded interviews. Interviews are also carried out with: Senior Lecturer in Journalism, John Hurst; the Acting Dean of Humanities, Trevor Code; Acting Director of Educational Services, Nicholas Flower; Head of the Student Centre, Dick Burrows, and; Gordon Long who, as head of Humanities, launched the "journalism course" -- Diploma of General Studies (Vocational Writing) -- at the Gordon Institute in 1969.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)

I visit Melbourne from February 18 to 24, and November 25 to 29, 1991. Interviews are carried out with: the co-ordinator of journalism, John Wallace; the Head of Humanities, Jack Clancy; journalism faculty Sally White, Errol Hodge, Muriel Porter, and Ronald Macdonald; Principal Lecturer in Communications, Sheldon Harsell; and one of the founding Lecturers in Journalism at RMIT, Lyle Tucker. Considerable documentation is made available, including re-accreditation documents up to 1986, and a very frank eight-page critique of the relations between the journalism industry and RMIT by a former Dean of Humanities and Social Science, Denis Kenny.
Murray Park CAE

I visit Adelaide from February 24 to March 3, 1991. Interviews are carried out with: the co-ordinator of journalism, Ian Richards; journalism faculty Nigel Stareck and Rob Bartlett; co-ordinator of journalism training at The Advertiser, Bill Guy; Secretary of the South Australian Branch of the AJA, the late Bruce Muirden; and former journalism lecturer and cadet counsellor, Julie Duncan. The documents supplied by the AJA branch are particularly useful. The Association has close contact with the journalism faculty, and is represented on the course advisory committee from before the time the first student is enrolled.

Western Australian Institute of Technology (WAIT)

I visit Perth from March 3 to 13, 1991. Interviews are carried out with: the co-ordinator of the journalism course at Curtin University, Chris Lawe Davies; journalism faculty Stephan Millett and Liz Wood; founding journalism lecturer at Curtin, Tony Hoffmann; AJA members who had paid particular interest in journalism education, Bob Duffield and Chris Smyth; and the Editor-in-Chief of The West Australian, Bob Cronin. Comprehensive and useful documentation is supplied by Curtin University and the AJA Branch.

Canberra CAE

I visit Canberra from March 13 to 17, 1992, and August 2 to 11, 1992. Several interviews are carried out with the founding lecturer and present co-ordinator of journalism, Maurice Dunlevy, who also supplies considerable documentation.

Documentation from the Canberra Branch of the AJA about the journalism course is located in the Noel Butlin Archives Centre at the Australian National University. This centre also contains the archives of the Federal and NSW Branches of the AJA, which includes information on the journalism courses at NSWIT and Mitchell CAE in particular.

While in Canberra, interviews are also carried out with: the founder of the Murray Park CAE course, Don Woolford; and the first Lecturer in Journalism at the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education (DDIAE), Rod Kirkpatrick.
NSW Institute of Technology (NSWIT)

I visit Sydney from March 17 to 19, and 20 to 26, 1991. I interview the co-ordinator of journalism at NSWIT, Julianne Schultz. Documentation supplied is comprehensive. Course records are augmented with documents supplied by the archivist, Sigrid McCausland, from the central administration and student association. The latter includes information about student dissatisfaction with the course in the early 1980s, and the sacking of the Dean's office.

While in Sydney interviews are also carried out with the founding journalism lecturers at Mitchell CAE, David Potts, and Tom Hogan.

Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education (CIAE)

I visit Rockhampton from March 26 to 30, 1991. Interviews are carried out with: the co-ordinator of journalism, Grahame Griffin; and journalism faculty, Philip Cass and Gerry O'Connor; the Dean of Arts, David Meyer; Walter Woods; and the Registrar, Rennie Jackson. Interviews are carried out in Toowoomba with the founding co-ordinator of journalism, Michael Mellick, who also supplies considerable documentation.

Mitchell CAE

I am a journalism lecturer at Bathurst for the whole of 1985. I re-visit the campus from April 21 to 24, 1991. Interviews are carried out with the co-ordinator of journalism, Roger Patching; former Dean of Communications, Professor Myles Breen; and journalism lecturer Eric Loo. Of all the institutions I visit which offer journalism courses, Mitchell CAE supplies the most comprehensive documentation' including information on short-courses, and the original proposals for Strand Cadetships.

University of Queensland

I am a Lecturer in Journalism at the University of Queensland for six months in 1980. I am a graduate student there in 1981-83. I re-visit the Journalism Centre on campus on several occasions from 1985 to 1995. Between 1980 and 1995 I talk to several of the university's journalism lecturers about the development of the second journalism course at this university. These include: Charles Stokes: the founding Head of the Journalism Department, Bruce Grundy; and the founding Professor of Journalism, John Henningham.

Queensland Institute of Technology (QIT)

I pay numerous visits to the Garden Point campus between 1980 and 1996, including occasions to present lectures to journalism students. Interviews are carried out with: the co-ordinator of journalism, Associate Professor Len Granato; journalism faculty, Cratis Hippocrates, Leo Bowman, and Steve McIlwain, and; former Lecturer in Journalism, Val French.
Darling Downs Institute for Advanced Education (DDIAE)

I am co-ordinator of journalism, and a Senior Lecturer in Journalism, at DDIAE from January, 1986, to the present. I have access to all the relevant documentation and have interviewed virtually all of those people involved at any time with the journalism course.
APPENDIX B:
Origins of J-Education; the German Experience

First University Journalism Lectures

Philip Gaunt in his 1988 article in Journalism Quarterly claims that Frank Luther Mott demonstrates that “the U.S. had the oldest ... system of journalism education, dating back to the end of the 19th century” (Gaunt, 1988, p. 583). For a start, Mott does not claim that the American system is the oldest. In the material referenced by Gaunt, Mott says that “the first curriculum in journalism” is introduced in Pennsylvania in 1893 (Mott, 1962, pp. 604-605). This is not a claim for America as the birthplace of journalism education. Rather it is a claim that the Wharton School of Business is the first American tertiary institution to publish a journalism curriculum. In fact, earlier in his book Mott asserts that American journalism education is even older than the Wharton school (see Appendix C).

Four years later Gaunt changes his opinion. In a 1992 UNESCO-sponsored survey of global journalism education and training systems, entitled Making the Newsmakers, he agrees with May Katzen in her 1975 UNESCO-sponsored survey that Germany is the first country to offer journalism education. Katzen says:

Lectures on journalism were given at Leipzig University in 1672, and a doctoral thesis on the press was presented there in 1690. There were lectures at Halle University in 1700, and August von Schlozer, a well-known editor of his time, gave lectures and seminars on the press at Gottingen University between 1775 and 1805. (Katzen, 1975, p. 72)

The account in Compton’s Encyclopedia of early German universities helps explain the progression of journalism from Leipzig to Halle University. It also adds weight to Katzen’s claim for Gottingen University.

The modern university was born at Halle in Germany as a reaction against rigid Lutheran dogmatism. The University of Halle was founded in 1694. Although a center of Lutheranism, it was an advocate of a different variety. The founders of the school were Pietists, believers who rejected the notion that correct doctrine was sufficient for the Christian life. Two of Halle’s early teachers, Christian Thomasius and August Hermann Francke, had been driven from the University of Leipzig because of their liberal views. At the University of Halle philosophy was taken away from the theological faculty and allowed to flourish on its own. It was also the first university where teachers lectured in German instead of the traditional Latin.

The University of Gottingen was founded in 1737 under a very broad charter from the Elector of Hanover, who was also George II of England. It had a brilliant faculty and a large new library to attract students from all over Germany. (Compton’s, 1991)

At the beginning of the nineteenth century German universities redefine their role as one of conveying intellectual knowledge rather than preparing students for practical professions. As a result, a “binary” higher education system is established in which “colleges” take over many of the vocational courses (Comptons, 1991). The study of the Press, however, is not one of these courses so it disappears (Gaunt, 1992, p. 49). According to Katzen it does not reappear until after the foundation of the first Institute
of Newspaper Science at Leipzig University in 1916 (Katzen, 1975, p. 72). On the other hand, an article in the August 1917 edition of The Australasian Journalist about an essay by Max Arfur Jordan on “The Recognition of Journalism at Our Universities” indicates that journalism re-appeared at German universities before 1916. This article is first published in the December, 1916, edition of the Akademische Rundschau. In this essay Jordan says that lectures “relating to the press” are already being given at the universities of Leipzig, Munich, Giessen, Strassburg and Munster (AJA, 1917b, p. 183). It is unlikely that, in the middle of World War I, all five universities launch new journalism courses in the same year. It is more probable that at least one of them starts before 1916.

Katzen adds that as many as 12 similar institutes are established by 1933, most of whom offer a new academic discipline. This is known as Zeitungswissenschaft, or ‘newspaper science’ (Katzen, 1975, p. 72). According to Hugh Stephenson and Pierre Mory in their European Commission-sponsored study of Journalism Training in Europe, the universities can ignore vocational elements in their courses because the development of this new ‘science’ is paralleled by the development of a nationwide, job-based training system known as the Voluntariat, which is introduced in 1913 (Stephenson and Mory, 1990, p. 169). This system, which is originally introduced by the newspaper publishers’ association, is still in practice today. It is ‘de-Nazified’ in 1945 and its control returned to the journalism profession (Stephenson and Mory, 1990, p. 169). Under the Voluntariat, about 80 per cent of journalists undertake a maximum two-year, rigorous (Becker et al, 1987, pp. 165-167) training-cum-education scheme that includes some university lectures. What may be studied, and when, is much more flexible at German universities.

Students customarily attend from two to four universities during their undergraduate years. ...German students must meet minimum requirements but otherwise are free to arrange their own courses of study and length of time in school. ...The first degree awarded by German universities is the doctorate. (Compton’s, 1991)

So, it is not unusual for a German university to provide one or two units to fit into a course that is beyond its control -- such as that prescribed by the Voluntariats. Also, ‘time-off’ is given from the usual two years in a sliding-scale to Voluntariats who have either already passed some university units, or gained their doctorate (Stephenson and Mory, 1990, p. 169-173).

After the introduction of radio the Zeitungswissenschaft -- ‘newspaper science’ -- is expanded to the ‘science of journalism’. After World War II this expanded discipline is generally known as Publizistik. According to Katzen, as well as studying the “publicist’s” role as moulder of opinions on politics and economics, Publizistik includes the study of the history of the technology, leading figures in the German Press, and rhetorical devices and forms “in terms of aesthetics and mass psychology”. She cites Emil Dovifat as a leading scholar on the normative aspect of Publizistik. He stresses that the communication process in the Press is the deliberate moulding by a few of the opinion and actions of many.

The communication process therefore involved moral attributes like intention and will, which were mediated through public norms. Hence Dovifat’s stress on the intellectual and especially on the personal moral intentions of the publicist, and his insistence that publizistik could not, and should not be value-free. It must assess and judge the intentions and moral values of the publicist in terms of public responsibility in the use and misuse of the media of public communication for good or bad ends, for democracy or dictatorship. (Katzen, 1975, pp. 73-74)
When two schools of journalism are established in 1945 by the occupying forces in the American Sector (Gaunt, 1992, p. 50), they lead the way for vocational journalism courses to be re-established at the re-launched colleges. The reason for not placing these new courses alongside the publizistik courses at the universities is that the 'binary' system still exists in Germany and it is still the responsibility of the colleges to offer the kind of industrial courses that are closer in content to the American 'experiential' journalism curricula (Becker et al, 1987, p. 14). Initially the history of the post-1969 journalism courses in Australia is similar. It is recorded in Chapters 5 and 6 that the vocational courses are introduced at the CAEs, while the one remaining university journalism courses at the University of Queensland ceases to offer journalism training.
APPENDIX C:  
America’s First Schools of Journalism

Most of the literature agrees with May Katzen’s claim that:

University education for journalists was first mooted in 1869 by General Robert E. Lee, then president of Washington College (Now Washington and Lee University) in Virginia, who felt a good press would help to solve the post-Civil War reconstruction of the South. (Katzen, 1975, p. 20)

However, according to Australian journalist Roy Curthoys, Lee’s proposal to offer 50 scholarships “for young men proposing to make printing or journalism their profession” is “roundly condemned” by the profession (Curthoys, 1922a, p. 216). On the other hand, if Stephen Banning’s claim proves to be correct then at least the Missouri Press Association approved of General Lee’s scheme, which ends with his death in 1870. The minutes of the Association from 1867 to 1876 anticipate 20th century moves to professionalise US journalism by encouraging university education for journalists, and by presenting a code of ethics (Banning, 1994). According to the 20th anniversary brochure put out by the school of journalism at the University of Missouri in 1928, “instruction in Journalism” is offered at the university by Professor D.R. McAnally “as early as 1878” (UWAA Acc. 1745, File 817). The several other sporadic efforts to offer journalism instruction are nearly as short-lived as Lee’s (Katzen, 1975, p. 20). These include a “series of lectures on journalism” at Cornell University in 1876 and 1877 (Gaunt, 1992, p. 29), “the first practical courses in journalism” in 1893 at the University of Pennsylvania (Curthoys, 1922a, p. 216), and in 1904 “the first four-year curriculum for journalism students” at the University of Illinois (Mott, 1962, p. 604).

Among those Curthoys interviews in 1922 is Professor James Melvin Lee, the first director of the Department of Journalism at New York University, who claims that Pulitzer’s donation and article go a long way towards creating a rapprochement between the erstwhile hostile newspaper proprietors and the university academics. However, it takes several years for Pulitzer’s executors to reach an agreement with Columbia University so that the journalism school can be opened in 1912. By which time “more than thirty colleges and universities are offering courses in” journalism, and “the American Association of Teachers of Journalism” had been formed (Mott, 1962, p. 605). Among the new courses is the one offered by the first school of journalism which is founded at the University of Missouri, Columbia, in 1908. The first Dean at Missouri, Professor Walter Williams, says there are three cultures that converge during the founding of the first school of journalism. Telling Roy Curthoys of his early difficulties, Dean Williams said “we had to convince three parties -- the public, the University and the newspaper proprietors. The public is very soon convinced, the University followed soon afterwards; as for the proprietors they are convinced as soon as they sample the results of our work through the graduates of our school” (Curthoys, 1922b, p. 240).

Graduates from the first American journalism schools have no trouble finding jobs. For example nearly 1800 students pass through the Missouri school in its first 14 years. Of these approximately 90 per cent are hired by newspapers or magazines. Also several leading publishers show their support for the schools with cash. As well as Pulitzer other newspaper owners such as “the proprietary of the Chicago Tribune” funded journalism schools. The latter financed the Medill School of Journalism at North-western University (Curthoys, 1922b, 1922c, and 1923a).

The 30 journalism courses in 1912 rises to 455 by the mid-thirties. A further 217 are added by 1953, and by 1969 1,148 of the 2,313 institutions of higher education offer some form of journalism education. However, only 212 of the four-year colleges and universities offer full journalism majors programs (Katzen, 1975, p. 21). By 1987 this
figure increases to 243 (Peterson, 1988, p. 4) out of the 3,284 colleges and universities in the United States (Mazingo, 1987, p. 34).

The main reason for the increase in the numbers of institutions offering journalism programs is their ability to attract students. From 1937, a survey is carried out each year in America to assess the numbers of students enrolled in the increasing numbers of journalism programs offered by four-year colleges and universities (Peterson, 1988, p. 4). Paul Peterson who compiles the United States enrolment statistics for 19 years, from 1969 to 1988, defines a “journalism major” as “a person concentrating in news-editorial (newspapers), advertising, broadcast news, public relations, magazine journalism, community journalism, photojournalism, home economics journalism, agricultural journalism, or science and technical writing, or a person preparing for a career in journalism research or journalism education” (Peterson, 1982, p. 4).

In 1948, 73 of the institutions report a total of 16,619 students. In 1968, these figures have grown to 124 institutions reporting 27,483 (Katzen, 1975, p. 21). Between 1981 and 1982 the reported enrolments rise sharply from 77,540 to 91,016. The main reason for this jump is that several institutions which do not offer “a journalism major in traditional sense”, but teach “other facets of mass communication” are allowed to respond to the survey for the first time (Peterson, 1983, p. 4). So, from 1982 onwards the survey of enrolments covers students in “journalism and mass communication” programs. By the end of 1987, 311 schools report 124,719 enrolments (Becker, 1990, p. 6).

Initially, most practising journalists sneer at the concept of journalism schools. However, by 1922 a typical reaction to Curthoys’s inquiries, however, is “why climb the stairs when there is an elevator?” The only complaint by then is that the journalism students “cannot graduate fast enough to satisfy the demands of newspaper proprietors” (Curthoys, 1922a, p. 216). However, in the 1930’s and 1940’s the majority of editors and many non-journalism academics hold jaundiced views of journalism schools.

A strong body of opinion in academic circles regarded journalism as a mere ‘trade-school work’, and doubted that it belonged properly in a university at all. The caustic remark of Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor of Chicago University, in 1938, that journalism schools were ‘the shadiest educational ventures under respectable auspices’ exemplifies this attitude. (Katzen, 1975, p. 21)

According to Katzen it is not until the 1950’s that the majority of employers begin to accept that the journalism schools’ newspapers are at least as effective in on-the-job training as the off-campus papers. By the 1960s the leading editors and public relations employers are visiting journalism campuses to grab the pick of the final-year journalism students for their organisations (Katzen, 1975, pp. 21-22). A 1980 survey of daily papers finds that three out of every four editorial executives are journalism graduates, and that more than 80 per cent of those hired for the first time in 1980 majored in journalism at a university (Becker, et al, 1987, p. 7).

The establishment of communication studies courses brings about an expansion of research and graduate courses in journalism (McQuail, 1969, pp. 1-17). According to Wilbur Schramm researchers from the disciplines of anthropology, psychology, sociology, political science, and economics such as Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Harold D. Lasswell, and Carl I. Hovland stimulate interest in journalism and its products in the 1940's and 1950’s (Schramm, 1975, dedication). At first these researchers are attracted by government money during World War II and in the years immediately afterwards (the start of the Cold War) for research into the operations and propaganda effects of media such as film and television. During this stage they begin to adopt journalistic research techniques, particularly for interviewing (Meyer, 1979, pp. 2-4). It is then a short step for social science researchers, from David White (1950), to Gaye Tuchman (1987), to Herbert Gans (1980) to examine the practices of journalists themselves. These studies are part of the first strand (see Chapter 1, pp. 38-40) of the American Version of the new discipline of Communication Studies. The second strand existed before World War II within the rhetorical tradition of the Speech professors. In the 1950s and 1960s these
two strands began to fuse, so by the end of the 1970's the current American version of communication studies is being implemented. In those tertiary institutions where communication studies is not large enough to exist in a department of its own, the new area of study begins to be housed in the journalism schools and adapt itself under the influence of its hosts to become 'mass communication' (Durham, 1992, p. 17). This merger is formally recognised on October 1, 1982, when the 66-year-old American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism (AASDJ) became the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication (ASJMC) (Ross, 1993, pp. 91-92).

As well as bringing more students with them (Peterson, 1983, p. 4) the mass communication teachers tend to hold higher academic qualifications because they do not have to start their careers spending several years acquiring the professional training and experience necessary to become journalism educators. This enables more of the former to supervise graduate courses and bring a research-based dynamic to journalism schools and departments.

Development of a standardised on-the-job journalism training system in America is stifled by the success of journalism programs at the tertiary institutions. There is no equivalent of the German Voluntariat system; or the NCTJ scheme in Britain, or the New Zealand Journalists Training Board (see Appendices D and E). According to Becker et al, "a common feature of [American university] journalism programs is the "experiential" component of the students' instruction" (1987, p. 14). The first Dean of the Missouri school of Journalism, Professor Walter Williams, tells Australian audiences on his round-the-world trip in 1914 that the focus of his course is the students running a daily paper. This goes a long way to satisfying many editors' claim that the only grounding necessary for a career in journalism is to work on a newspaper (Hogue, 1914, pp. 28-30). It also removes the need for proprietors to pay for on-the-job training schemes.

So, in America the terms 'journalism education' and 'journalism training' -- as defined in this thesis -- are synonymous (Gaunt, 1992, pp. 1-8). One of the results of the merging of these two terms is that because much of the material in English on the preparation of journalists is published in the United States, the terms are often erroneously used as though they are interchangeable. For example, the first chapter of Becker et al's, The Training and Hiring of Journalists, is entitled "Description of the U.S. Training System". However, the content is about the "college-level training in journalism". Only one reference is made to practices which are defined in this thesis as 'journalism training'. This is a single sentence that refers to pre-20th Century "apprenticeships" for journalists (1987, pp. 7-27).
APPENDIX D:
The British Experience

There are several attempts to introduce journalism education between 1908 and 1919 but they either do not get off the ground, or are short-lived. According to C.F. Carr and F.E. Stevens, "as far back as 1908 the late Professor Churton Collins is advocating university courses specially planned for journalism, and drew up a specimen course" (Carr and Stevens, 1946, p. 9). The British Institute of Journalists holds a special conference in Oxford in 1910 to discuss the establishment of university courses for journalists (AJA, 1919g, p. 85). In 1915 it is reported in The Australasian Journalist that "in England quite a number of classes have been promoted for journalists ... on Sundays, that being the only possible day for them to be held" (AJA, 1915c, p 25). At a London conference in 1919 to discuss "the subject of making a University course as appropriate as possible for a career in journalism" one of the delegates, William Hill says that "for three years in the City of London School an experiment in the teaching of journalism is carried on with a fair amount of success" (AJA, 1919g, p. 85).

The first course to become established in Britain is the Diploma for Journalism at the University of London. This course starts in 1919 and, as in America, the availability of substantial amounts of money for scholarships appears to be the key factor that both facilitates the course's introduction, and ensures its survival.

The Institute of Journalists is able to convince the British Ministry of Labour to recognise the same mixture of on-the-job practical training and university education for journalists as is recommended by the WA District Committee of the AJA (AJA, 1919f, p. 84). However, the ministry does not need much convincing. At a special conference in London in 1919 on journalism education an official says the ministry is "deeply concerned" in finding work and training for people "whose careers had been interrupted by" World War I. More significantly, he says that the government is prepared to pay "officers and men, ... and war workers" who survive until the Armistice, scholarships of up to 175 pounds a year to study journalism (AJA, 1919g, p. 85). This is a substantial sum, considering that the total fees for full-time students are 21 guineas a year, "inclusive of the Fee for the Students' Union of the College" (UL, 1919, p. 5). In addition, students pay five guineas for each of the six final-year exams. The remaining approximately three pounds a week from the scholarship, however, mean that students can live quite comfortably, even supporting a small family. Shortly after the Ministry of Labour's scholarships for returned servicemen runs out they are replaced by £100-a-year "exhibitions" provided by journalistic employers and the National Union of Journalists (NUJ). According to the "director of journalism courses at London University", Valentine Knapp, in the five years to 1929, 23 of these exhibitions are provided to "men who could not otherwise gain a University education" (AJA, 1929a, p. 74).

Students are required, "as a rule", to attend 15 hours of lectures each week. They are also expected to attend "social meetings, when informal addresses on matters of professional interest" are delivered by prominent journalists. Graduate students can complete the course in one year. They only have to complete two of the optional units, and can be exempted from the English Composition unit, if they can demonstrate proficiency in the relevant areas, including passing "thorough tests in writing for the Press" (UL, 1919, pp. 5-23).

In the late 1920's, Knapp reports that practical journalism elements of the course are expanded to include the publication of a course newspaper, and organised internships on newspapers "in London and the provinces" during university vacations. Knapp
also reports that in July 1928, “ten male students are awarded the diploma, and nine women”. It is to be presumed that the latter are not returned servicemen. Nor, it might also be assumed, are they particularly welcomed by the profession, because Knapp added that “all the men are in employment by the end of September, and only one failed to hold his appointment”. He does not refer to the fate of the women (AJA, 1929a, p. 74).

At the outbreak of World War II in 1939 the course is suspended. It is assumed by some that it will open again at the end of hostilities. For instance, Carr and Stevens in their 1946 London-based textbook, Modern Journalism. A Complete Guide to the Newspaper Craft refer to the course and its “excellent work” in the present tense.

The number of students has been steadily increasing, both sexes being represented. As a matter of fact, in some years the women students have outnumbered the men. That the course has made a wide appeal is proved by the fact that in addition to the English students, others have come from Canada, South Africa, India, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, America, Denmark, Holland, China, Russia, Italy, France, and other countries. (Carr and Stevens, 1946, pp. 9-10)

Carr and Stevens also claim that “courses of lectures are available at the London polytechnic, and also at the Hall of the Institute of Journalists at 2 Tudor Street” (1946, pp. 11-12). But the London University course is never restarted. In 1946, the NUJ proposes a national scheme for the “selection and training of journalists” (NCTJ, 1975, p. 7). A former luminary of Fleet Street, Francis Williams claimed in his 1962 textbook, Journalism as a Career, that Lord Kemsley started “the first training scheme for journalists” in Britain in 1947 by standardising in-house training in his chain of provincial newspapers (Williams, 1962, p. 47). Later, at least one other British newspaper group set up their own training scheme. This is Mirror Group Newspapers, which based its course on its nine weekly papers administered from Plymouth (Mikulewicz, 1978, p. 52).

After the publication of the report of the first Royal Commission on the Press in 1949, in which journalists’ “necessary level of education and technical efficiency” are deemed to be “the common responsibility of proprietors, editors and other journalists” the National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ) is established (NCTJ, 1975, p. 7). On October 1, 1952, a scheme is launched in which a common syllabus is adopted for on-the-job training and a series of classroom courses to be offered by approved technical colleges and polytechnics. Those who pass the NCTJ’s exams in law, public administration, newspaper journalism, and shorthand are awarded a nationally recognised Proficiency Certificate (NCTJ, 1975, pp. 1-14).

At first, the designated Training Officer in each newsroom is responsible for designing a mixture of on-the-job and classroom training, usually through a one-day-a-week release-from-work system for each trainee. By 1987, trainees who enter journalism straight from school have to attend courses at one of the seven colleges -- five in England, and one each in Northern Ireland and Wales. These colleges are accredited by the National Council (Hall, 1987). The journalists manque are released from work for two periods of eight-weeks each during their “indenture period” of two years. For university graduates, and those who have completed “pre-entry” training courses the indenture period is reduced to 18 months (Hartridge, 1987). There are four levels of pre-entry courses. The first is a one-year, full-time course at the accredited colleges. The Welsh college also offers a 20-week concentrated post-graduate course. The third level is a one-year post-graduate course in the journalism departments of either the City University, London, or University College, Cardiff (Hartridge, 1987). The fourth is a two-year Scottish Higher National Diploma course at Napier College, Edinburgh (Hall, 1987).
Once again it is the availability of money that is behind the establishment of the new wave of journalism courses. In 1962, media magnate Roy Thomson endows "a five million pound Foundation". Initially, the Thomson Foundation is established to train journalists in developing countries by setting up newspapers and other publications in these countries; then sending out "highly qualified journalists, newspaper technicians and administrators" from Britain and other developed countries to train the local personnel to take over. Thomson also sets up a centre in Cardiff, where he owns the Western Mail and South Wales Echo, and which is the administrative base for his 14 other papers in Wales (Braddon, 1968, pp. 277-313).

... the first Cardiff course had comprised men and women from India, the United Arab Republic, the Lebanon, Central and West Africa and the Caribbean -- all of them provided by the Foundation not only with instruction but with board, subsistence and out-of-pocket expenses. (Braddon, 1968, p. 303)

In 1967, the former editor of Picture Post and Drum magazine in Africa, Tom Hopkinson, is appointed to a two-year Fellowship in Press Studies at the University of Sussex, Brighton. In the latter part of the appointment Hopkinson prepares a proposal on the integration of a new post-graduate course with on-the-job training (NCTJ, 1975, p. 42). Over the next few years as well as overseas journalists British journalists are accepted on the Cardiff courses. Eventually, in 1970 after Thomson's death, the Foundation's Centre for Journalism Studies is incorporated into the then University College, Cardiff. Hopkinson is appointed the first Director and begins to implement his proposals (NCTJ, 1975, p. 42). By 1987, as well as the one-year post-graduate pre-entry course, the Centre offers a Master's one-year, full-time course for experienced journalists "to study their role in society and to improve their own performance" (UCC, 1987).

In 1976 the Graduate Centre for Journalism is set up at London's City University, and by 1983, Britain's first Chair of Journalism is established at this Centre (Putnis, 1985). By 1987 it offers graduates pre-entry courses in newspaper, periodical, radio, and international journalism, as well as a coursework MA in Journalism -- mostly for overseas students (CU, 1987). So, when Australia establishes its first journalism training scheme (the cadetship system -- see Chapter 2) Britain has no formal training system up and running for the colonials to copy. The only example of journalism education it can offer is a diploma course for returned service personnel.

**Journalism Diploma at London University**

Part of the structure of the London course is later used as a model by those who formulate the journalism courses at Queensland and Melbourne universities.

Another Australian connection is that accounts of the course at the University of Western Australia are given prominence in Britain at the beginning of 1919 before the start of the London course. The March issue of the British Institute's publication, the Institute Journal, carries an article about the course. In April, the National Union of Journalists' (NUJ) publication, The Journalist, conceded that the AJA in WA was ahead of the British journalists' union in its acceptance of the importance of the education of journalists (AJA, 1919f, p. 84). The President of the NUJ, F.J.Mansfield, says:

My opinion is as strong as ever that this matter will have to be faced by the Union. The conditions of entry into journalism are vastly important to us as
an economic factor, and the question of education is certain to force its way to the front at some stage in our development. (AJA, 1919f, p. 84)

However, it was not the NUJ that institutes the first university journalism course in Britain. Possibly encouraged by the WA example (AJA, 1919f, p. 84), it is the Institute of Journalists that persuades the University of London to start its two-year journalism diploma course in October 1919 (UL, 1919, p. 3).

The course is not exclusively for those who take part in the war. Any matriculated student of the university over 17 can be enrolled (UL, 1919, p. 3). Also, "non-matriculated students of adequate educational proficiency" are eligible for admission. These students have to provide "testimonials giving evidence of intellectual fitness and character" before they can be admitted. Since all students are supposed to have a "special aptitude" for journalism, it is possible that non-matriculants have to supply testimonials on their journalistic abilities. In other words they have to be employed as journalists. However, the exact nature of the non-matriculants' testimonials is not detailed in the regulations for the course.

The London course regulations seem to set yet another precedent for the subsequent Melbourne course. Students are expected to become proficient in certain technical areas of journalistic practice, without the university teaching these practices. In Melbourne, students have to pass an exam on "Practical Journalism", but the university leaves it up to the AJA to provide lectures on the subject. In London, students have to become proficient in shorthand and typing. While the university does not provide instruction in these areas, it is part of the course regulations that students have to acquire these skills at one of a specified list of institutions "approved by the university" (UL, 1919, pp. 3-4).

The overall aim of the London course is "to give a sound intellectual training calculated to promote professional efficiency". It is expected that an undergraduate will take two years to complete the course (UL, 1919, p. 3). Normally, students have to pass three "compulsory" and three "optional" units. Every student has to pass the unit "English Composition, including Essay-Writing and Writing for the Press", and two out of the following three:

General History and Development of Science,

History of Political Ideas,

Principles Of Criticism of Literature and Art with Practice of their Application

(UL, 1919, pp. 8-9)

The three "optional" units consist of 270 lectures. These are made up by a choice of three sets of 30 Lectures, chosen from three of the following eight areas:

English Literature and Criticism (including 26 lectures on the History of Journalism),

History,

Modern Languages,

Political Science,

Economics,

Biological Sciences,
Physico-Chemical Sciences, and

Philosophy and Psychology

(UL, 1919, pp. 9-23)

The University's 31-member Journalism Committee that controls the course includes four representatives of the Institute of Journalists, two representative of the NUJ, and the Assistant Editor of the Daily Telegraph.
APPENDIX E:

New Zealand Course Inspires Australia

According to a correspondent from Auckland to The Australasian Journalist in 1915, J.P.T., the introduction of journalism education in New Zealand is an attempt to head off a journalists' union.

... it has been a fetish of the newspaper proprietor of the past -- happily a fast-disappearing genus -- to perennially invoke the cry for the journalist's diploma as the antidote to any movement towards a Pressman's Union. The only way to improve the status of the profession, said the old-time employer, was to enhance its standard of scholastic attainment. (J.P.T., 1915, p. 4)

A reference in J.P.T.'s letter to "the Institute of Journalists ... which trotted out the brilliant notion of a Pressman's exam" (J.P.T., 1915, p. 4) suggests that this organisation is responsible for initiating the idea of a journalism diploma in 1909, before the NZJA is formed in 1912 (AJA, 1913, p. 11).

Identification of when the New Zealand journalism course starts is further complicated by the fact that articles published in The Australasian Journalist are mainly debates on the proposal to establish a school of journalism, as opposed to a journalism course. In 1915, it is reported that the Library Committee of Auckland University College is "instructed to report on the advisability of the establishment of a school of journalism in connection with the college" (J.P.T., 1915, p. 4). Robert Bell, managing director of the Lyttelton Times Company, Christchurch (AJA, 1920, p. 33), claims that these instructions came "a few years" after a proposal to establish such a school, "although not adopted, is generally approved" (Bell, 1915, p. 6). This seems to be a reference to Hight's recommendations about the introduction of a journalism diploma course that does not include journalism and, therefore, cannot form the basis of a journalism school (AJA, 1916, p. 234). This, in turn, follows a conversation Bell has with the first Dean of the University of Missouri's journalism school, Walter Williams, when they meet at the "International Press Congress" in San Francisco (Bell, 1915, p. 6). It is also probable that Bell and Williams had already met during the latter's visit to New Zealand in 1914 as part of a world tour (Hogue, 1914, p. 27). Bell describes the philosophy behind the Missouri school in an article in the Lyttelton Times. He says that there are two elements that are essential to the success of a school of journalism. First, there has to be a mixture of teaching in journalism subjects -- including ethics, newspaper management, circulation, advertising, etc. -- and liberal arts subjects. Second, the students have to produce a publication, on which they can put into practice, under supervision, the things they learn in the classroom (Bell, 1915, p. 6).

An article in The Australasian Journalist of April, 1916, contains a complete copy of what is described as the first examination paper for the Practical Journalism unit in the diploma course. (AJA, 1916, pp. 176-177). The article also contains "the Statute (Chapter XXIII) from the New Zealand University Calendar dealing with the Diploma in Journalism" (see below). The article reports that one candidate sits "for the diploma" by taking the first Practical Journalism exam at Canterbury College, which is set by the assistant editor of The Press, Christchurch, "M.C. Keane, M.A." -- and fails.

The fact that both the elements Bell says are necessary for the establishment of a school of journalism are missing from the 1910 journalism diploma course is revealed after the publication of the exam paper. In June the Canterbury Branch of the NZJA reports:
Pending some forward movement by the University Colleges of the Dominion in the matter of establishing a school of journalism... the Canterbury Branch N.Z.J.A. is making an effort to provide special instruction for its members, especially the younger ones. Probably the greatest lengths it will go to this year will be to provide for the delivery of lectures dealing with law in relation to the newspaper press. (AJA, 1915b, p. 27)

It is also reported that the Branch asks the Workers' Education Association to help establish classes for journalists.

Though it is not suggested that the W.E.A.'s classes for journalists will take the place of a School of Journalism, it is thought that it may form a means of providing much needed instruction in special subjects. (AJA, 1915b, p. 27)

This is confirmed later in 1916 when J.S.K. reports from Christchurch that:

In none of the colleges constituting the University of New Zealand is practical journalism taught, and, consequently, the aspirant for a diploma in journalism is at a disadvantage. He can obtain... instruction in the other subjects which he must pass in order to obtain the diploma, but in the vitally essential matter of instruction in practical journalism he can get no assistance from the University. (J.S.K., 1916, p. 234)

However, the terms of a gift of £3,000 to Canterbury College by Bell suggest that the lectures in journalism are up and running by 1920 (AJA, 1920b, p. 33). An article in The Australasian Journalist says that the first scholarship will be awarded in 1920. However, it is made clear earlier in the article that the scholarship is conditional on the initiation of "lectures in the theory and practice of journalism as the first step toward the establishment of a School of Journalism" (AJA, 1920b, p. 33). The Practical Journalism component is certainly being taught by 1921. According to A.J. Harrop, he is the first student at Canterbury College to gain a Diploma in Journalism. He graduates with a BA in 1921 and passes the final exam for the Diploma in the same year (Harrop, 1923, p. 136). He writes:

My entry into journalism was due almost entirely to the fact that lectures in journalism were given at Canterbury College. ... I think the chief value of the lectures in journalism at Canterbury College is the very fact that it places before University men the possibilities of taking up journalism as a career. Previous to their institution the University and the Press were about as wide apart as it is possible to imagine. (Harrop, 1923, p. 136)

Harrop's graduation in 1921 beats the first graduation from an Australian University by three years (see Chapter 3, p. 50). Harrop also suggests that a Lecturer in Journalism has already been appointed by 1921.

The lectureship in journalism at Canterbury College should, I think, be extended to a School of Journalism. (Harrop, 1923, p. 136)

Wigmore reports that the Canterbury course is "well on its way" by 1922, and is raising the standards of the "Christchurch newspapers at least". He says that the course

... consists of a useful combination of practice and theory. For instance, the students are required to gain practical experience in a newspaper office, lectures are delivered in practical journalism, the college magazine is conducted by students, and a balance of academic accomplishments are imparted. (Wigmore, 1922, p. 151)
Wigmore also confirms that the Robert Bell scholarship of £50 a year for three years, for one new student each year, has already started.

In 1927, a cadet studying for a diploma in New Zealand compares the courses at the universities of New Zealand and Queensland. He says that a journalism diploma that does not require passes in practical journalism units-- as is being offered by the University of Queensland -- has "the same practical use as a scrap of paper fit to be cast into the rubbish bin". He adds that the New Zealander has to pass three compulsory units, including Practical Journalism, plus three others from a list of eight specified units. This makes a total of six units in the Diploma in Journalism course, compared with four at Queensland University -- none of which contain any information on Journalism. The New Zealand cadet also gives details of the content of the Practical Journalism unit:

Paper A.--Reporting; the writing of heads and titles; paragraphing, precis and summaries; the economy of words; interviews; preparation of copy; special articles; leading articles.

Paper B.--The meaning of "news," the respective value of facts as "news"; proof reading; the use of works of reference dictionaries, atlases, encyclopaedias, handbooks and yearbooks of history and statistics, quotations, civics, the proper application of a knowledge of history, economics and political science to public affairs; the relationship of a newspaper to the public; comparisons of the methods and styles of representative newspapers and journals; advertising; a general acquaintance with the mechanical processes of printing books and newspapers, and the organisation of a newspaper office. (Swotting Cadet, 1927, p. 93)

A respondent from Queensland points out that the students in Queensland have to have at least three years practical experience before they can gain the diploma (Night Owl, 1927, p. 121).

Course Regulations and First Exam


176 The Australasian Journalist April 25, 1916

Diploma in Journalism.

New Zealand Moves Ahead.

First Examination Paper.

The Journalist is indebted to Mr. J.S. Kelly, Secretary of the Canterbury Branch of the N.Z.J.A., for the opportunity of publishing the Statute (Chapter XXIII.) from the New Zealand University Calendar dealing with the Diploma in Journalism and also the first paper set in Practical Journalism for the diploma. It may be mentioned that this was the first occasion on which a candidate (one) sat for the diploma, and he failed. Mr. M.C. Keane, M.A., who set the paper, is assistant editor of the Press, Christchurch. As the examination opens up new ground, the Journalist invites comment on the paper.
UNIVERSITY STATUTES

1. A Diploma in Journalism shall be granted to any candidate who passes an examination in the subjects of the course prescribed.

2. The following shall be the subjects of the course prescribed:
   
   1. English Language and Literature, as for B.A.
   2. Modern History, as for B.Com.
   3. Economics, as for B.A.
   4. Constitutional History, as for B.A.
   5. Economic History, as for B.Com.
   6. Statistical Method, as for B.Com.
   7. Psychology and Logic, as for B.A.
   8. A Paper on the Practical Work of Journalism; the meaning of "news"; reporting; the writing of heads and titles; paragraphing and summaries; the economy of words; interviews; preparation of copy; proof-reading; the use of works of reference - dictionaries, atlases, encyclopaedias, handbooks, and year books of history and statistics, quotations, civics; the proper application of a knowledge of history, economics, and political science to contemporary public affairs; the relations of a newspaper to the public; comparison of the methods and styles of representative newspapers and journals; advertising; general acquaintance with the mechanical process of printing books and newspapers; the general organisation of a newspaper office.

Note. - A Candidate for this Diploma will be required to forward to the Registrar a certificate from a lecturer on the practical division of this subject, that he has had practice for not less than one year in a newspaper office.

3. The foregoing subjects may be taken in any order, and in any combination.

4. No candidate will be credited with having passed in less than three subjects at a time, except where less than three subject are required to complete the examination for the Diploma.

5. No Candidate shall present himself for examination in more than five subjects at the same time.

6. The fee payable for any part of the examination shall be Two Guineas, subject to the provision of the Statute, "Conduct of University Examinations".

7. Candidates’ notices for examination in any of the above subjects must be sent in to the Registrar not later than the first day of May, accompanied by the fee.

8. The fee for a Diploma shall be One Guinea.
Practical Journalism

THE EXAMINATION PAPER

1. (a) What is "news"? (b) When are opinions "news"? (c) When does news cease to be news? (d) Must news always consist of new facts?

2. Make up the assignment book for any paper you know (naming the paper) for an ordinary day's work.

3. Some journalists hold that at least half the interviews published are either worthless or should appear otherwise than as interviews. If you agree with this opinion, give your reasons for doing so.

4. (a) In many newspaper offices in New Zealand the current events and politics of other countries are followed, and expounded, very largely with clippings from the files of foreign journals. This practice is unavoidable, but it has its disadvantages, and makes error easy. Discuss these disadvantages, and suggest any safeguards.

(b) Classify the books of reference ordinarily used in a newspaper office according to (1) their general usefulness, (2) their special value.

5. (a) Take one of the daily newspapers in each of the chief New Zealand towns, and compare them in respect of (1) their presentation of political news, (2) character of their headlines, (3) their type and arrangements, (4) their special features.

(b) The following newspapers are useful to New Zealand journalists in different degrees and for different purposes:- The Times (London), Spectator, Westminster Gazette, Morning Post, New York Evening Post, Sydney Morning Herald. Indicate their usefulness, as if in a two-stick memorandum for the guidance of a new man.

6. (a) How do occasions for libel actions most commonly arise? (b) Set out some practical rules, such as one might give to a reporter for the avoidance of libel troubles.

7. (a) "The business of a newspaper is publicity." Qualify this rule.

(b) The following paragraph has been widely published. What objections to printing it might occur to you?-

A private letter received in Perth from Corporal McLarty, 8th Battery, Australian Artillery, formerly of the A.M.P., Perth, thus pathetically describes the deaths of three West Australian members of the battery -- Sergeant M. Taylor, Douglas Lennard, of Perth, and Stanley Carter, son of a Fremantle councillor, at the Dardanelles. - "When the smoke from the bursting shell had cleared away, Wallis ran up to see the damage. He found Mick Taylor drawling and dazed. Bill said, 'Are you badly hit, Mick?' 'No, Bill,' he said, 'I am only scratched. Look after Doug. and Stan.' We subsequently found he was wounded in fourteen places. Bill Wallis then picked up Doug. Lennard. The poor lad had one arm off, one leg shattered at the thigh, and was internally wounded. He said, 'I'm done. Look after Mick and Stan.; don't mind me.' Carter was leaning on a gun. He had a fearful wound in his side. He said, 'I'm sorry I'm moaning; I know it will upset the others; but I can't help it - I can't help it.' He died, poor lad,
almost immediately. His last words were: “Did they get the gun?” Doug was in fearful agony, but kept saying, I’m dying; but, by God, I’ll die game.’ He lingered for two hours. It was a terribly pitiful thing to watch. His last words were: ‘I died at the gun, didn’t I?’ And so he went... We buried the dear lads side by side at midnight. It was a real soldier’s burial. The minister’s voice was drowned in the crack of bullets whistling overhead, and thus we left them.”

8. Summarise the following extract from “Hansard,” (a) in one sentence, (b) in two sticks:- (500 words of speech quoted.)

9. The following - part of a leading article - could all be said in quarter of the space. Condense it accordingly:-

The time is approaching when the need for the extensive application in practice of some carefully considered system of administration of the patriotic funds will make itself apparent. The matter is one which has already given rise to discussion, but no definite scheme of other than local character has yet been decided upon. Movements for raising funds have been organised in various districts with the natural design, in the first instance, that each district should administer for itself such benefits as it may feel called upon to furnish in supplement of the State pension allowance. It has been suggested, however, that for the administration of funds for the relief of the incapacitated and of the dependents of the gallant fallen there should be a general amalgamation, out of which would emerge a central authority vested with the power of distributing the national fund created by the pooling of all local funds. The proposal for a national administration of patriotic funds from Wellington is, for reasons that are fairly apparent, not favoured by local patriotic associations. It is reasonably contended that local committees would be in a better position to deal speedily and effectively with local cases making a call upon their funds than a central executive in Wellington would be. Moreover, in case of there being ultimately a surplus from the funds after all calls have been met, it is not improperly considered right that the local associations, representing local interests, should have control of it. Rather than that, it should be applied by a central body to some purpose possibly lacking local approval. While for these and other reasons a scheme for the centralisation of the control of the distribution throughout the Dominion of funds raised on behalf of the soldiers and their dependents does not meet with general approval, and is open to serious objections, certain points more or less strong can unquestionably be made in its favour. It is desirable that the distribution of benefits should be systematised - that allowances made in one district should correspond with those made in another district, and that the distribution should conform throughout the Dominion to a general standard. It is of course necessary, too, that there should be no overlapping - that the same cases, that is to say, should not receive benefits from more than one local organisation. While the attainment of these ends would doubtless be facilitated by the establishment of a system of national control and distribution of funds, this need not, however, be considered an all-sufficient argument in favour of such a course, especially if it can be compassed in another way.

APPENDIX F: Institute of Journalists

Objectives of Second NSW Institute

On November 27, 1907, the name and objectives of the new NSW Institute of Journalists are approved. These included:

“(a) Ensuring in the membership of the Institute a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of journalists in their professional duties. ...

“(c) The establishment of a professional standard of capacity and fitness with a view to its recognition.

“(f) The collecting, collation, and publication of information of service or interest to the members of the profession.”

(ANU/NBAC, N59/1, p. 28)

First Call for Chair of Journalism

In 1882 an anonymous "Country Editor" says in The Victorian Review:

One step -- and only a step -- towards securing a higher class of newspaper writers is unquestionably to make the training of those who intend to enter upon the profession of writing for newspapers a distinct business, as distinct as the training of the doctor, the lawyer, or the clergyman. Why should the editor, daily preaching to thousands upon subjects of burning and vital import to their businesses and bosoms, be worse prepared for his task of duty than the clergyman whose "one sermon a week" reaches only a few hundred? Or why, being so prepared by education, should his remuneration fall immeasurably short of the pay of the doctor or lawyer? These questions journalists would do well to consider. If the profession of newspaper writing is to gain in dignity and be kept free from the influence of ignorance and vulgarity, and if it is to be better paid and appreciated, it must be elevated in the future by the great majority of those walking in its path receiving a liberal and undoubtedly a special education. Such an education might be furnished by the establishment of a School of Journalism, or a Chair of Journalism, in connection with the University, and the conferment of certificates of competency for the various positions upon the literary staff of a newspaper. It is unnecessary to specify the subjects a student would require to be instructed in to perform fitly and justly all the duties of newspaper work. This paper is merely suggestive -- ordinary judgment will show the reader wherein consist the salient points of a well-conducted newspaper, and wherein, in order to answer its aims, it should be well-informed.
In conclusion I may remark that to train up a race of journalists impressed with the responsibility of the profession they embraced, and competent to discharge the function they would be required to perform, is a desideratum not to be esteemed lightly at a time when ignorance ... and puerility disfigure the columns of a large section of the newspaper press. Victoria is doing so much to advance education, but there is yet left the duty of educating the educator.

(Black, 1981, p. 1)

Second Call for Chair of Journalism

The minutes of the NSW Institute of Journalists for a meeting on June 22, 1908, read:

A letter was read from Mr H.E.Pool ("Mining Standard") suggesting entertainment for the American Fleet and that the Institute consider the matter of getting a chair of Journalism established at the university. The letter was held over for consideration.

American Journalists, a sub-committee consisting of the whole of the Executive was elected to deal with the entertaining of the visiting American Journalists at 10pm on the day of their arrival.

(ANU/NBAC, N59/1)

Professional Status Sub-Committee

(ANU/NBAC, N59/1, p. 136)

On July 2, 1908, the Institute approves a motion by John Fitzgerald to establish lecturing and examining bodies to deal with the training of journalists, either in connection with the University, or with the Journalists' Institute, and issuing of certificates of competency and of special merit to the students of journalism." (ANU/NBAC, N59/1, p. 136)

Report on a Syllabus for Journalism

(ANU/NBAC, N59/1, pp 158-159)

At the Annual Meeting of the NSW Institute of Journalists on November 13, 1909

the President submitted the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of securing a professional status for journalists. The report read:

N.S.W. Institute of Journalists
Professional Status
Report of Sub-Committee
The President

The Institute of Journalists

Dear Sir, --

The Committee appointed to consider the question of securing a professional status for Journalists, begs to report as follows:--

Your Committee, having carefully considered the subject submitted to it, is of the opinion that by voluntary effort on the part of members of this Institute, the profession of Journalism in New South Wales can be elevated.

As the Journal is the principal vehicle for the expression of public opinion, the right to establish newspapers and engage in their production, must, of course, be left as free from statutory restrictions as the right of speech free itself.

At the same time your Committee feels that there is need for concerted action aimed at bringing about a higher recognition of the profession in regard to both status and emoluments.

The first essential to this consummation is a recognition by the journalist himself that he should bring to his work a reasonably sound educational equipment. In its main modern course, Journalism follows certain defined paths, and your Committee affirms that it is possible and practicable to improve the academic training of those who desire to engage in it by setting a specific course of study, the mastery of which will tend to elevate the status of the profession.

As the duty of directing this course of study is one which (under our rules) falls properly to an organisation such as the Institute of Journalists, the Committee, therefore, recommends that the Institute hold examinations and issue certificates of educational fitness in conjunction therewith.

Members of the Institute, however, shall not be compulsorily subject to any examination.

In process of time the Institute should, by these and other co-ordinated methods, acquire an influence in journalism which will make its membership an acceptable standard of professional status.

Your Committee recommends that special Board be appointed from among the members of the Institute to organise the examining, and where necessary, the teaching faculties of the Institute; with power to adopt a curriculum for Journalists’ examination, to set fees, and to decide upon the standard of marks, etc.

Your Committee recommends a three years’ course of study for students of the Journalists’ Institute.

Applicants for admission to the course set by the Institute should be required to show that they have attained an educational standard equal to the University Junior, or any higher examination.

Subjects for the first year might be:--

1. Shorthand (minimum 80 words)

2. Proof reading
3. Paragraph composition

4. French, German, or Esperanto (translation only)

5. Australian History (from the Commonwealth Year Book)


The subjects for the second year course might be:--

1. Constitution History
   (a) British -- Jose's "Growth of Empire."
   Oman's "England in the 19th Century."
   Murdock's "Struggles for Freedom."
   Dicey on the Constitution

(b) Australian History
   Jose's History of Australia and New Zealand

(c) Commonwealth Constitution. Bruce Smith.

(d) Practical work on Public Departments and Administration

(e) An easy Hand-book on Economics

2. Literature generally-suggested
   Creasy's Battles
   Burkes' "Thoughts"
   Burkes' "Speech on the Colonies."
   Macaulay's Essays (selected)

3. Practice
   Advanced Shorthand
   Descriptive Writing
   Paragraphing
   Condensing

4. One modern Language -- French, German, Esperanto

Third year (certificate)

1. Australian Politics
   (a) Parties in the Commonwealth and States. A good book on
2. The Law Regarding Newspapers in N.S.W. (Tebbutt’s Book.)

3. The Houses of Parliament in the Commonwealth and States
   and their functions

4. Leader writing and Essay writing

5. The constitution of the Judiciary in N.S.W.
   (a) The Courts -- Appeal, Nisi Prius, Equity, Common Law,
       Bankruptcy, Probate, Industrial, Criminal and
       Summary
       Jurisdiction, Etc.

6. The Local Government Law
   (a) Powers of Councils
   (b) Difference between Shires and Municipal Acts.
   (c) Franchise of Councils.

7. Literature.
   Macaulay’s Essays
   Letters of Junius
   Australian Poets
   Australasian Literature

8. A modern language (translation or colloquial).
   English
   French
   Italian
   Esperanto

Your Committee placed itself in communication with the British Journalists’ Congress held in August at Plymouth, England, at which the question of a professional status and training was to have been considered. A formal communication has been received from the Secretary of the British Journalists’ Institute, promising a report of their transaction on the subject of status. This will be laid before the President and Executive Committee when it comes to hand. Your Committee has also placed itself in communication with the Professor of Journalism at the University of Missouri.
Before the Members of the Committee were able to hold their final meeting, Mr. Fitzgerald, the Convenor, was obliged to leave the State for the benefit of his health. The remaining members append the following clause to the report:—

"Your Committee recognises that there are other matters which might well be kept in view in connection with this question, such as the establishment of a library within the Institute, the holding of quarterly instructional evenings (as distinct from purely social evenings), and a closer regard on the part of members to the letter and spirit of sub-sections B, C, and F. of Clause 2 of the Constitution."

(signed) George Hawkesly

Humphrey Hall

Chas. E. Taylor

George Black

Thos. W. Spencer

John Macgregor

For the Committee

John Fitzgerald (Convener.)

(ANU/NBAC, N59/1, pp 158-159)
APPENDIX G:
Metropolitan Daily Newspaper Awards
Cadet Clauses 1912-1986

"Blue Log". Submitted October 1911

Classes

For the purpose of fixing minimum rates of pay for journalists newspapers shall be divided into the following classes:--

A. Those published daily in centres with a population of more than 250,000.

B. Those published daily in centres with a population of more than 100,000 but not more than 250,000.

C. Those published daily in centres with a population of more than 20,000 but not more than 100,000.

D. Those published daily in centres with a population of under 20,000

E. Those published weekly.

F. Suburban Newspapers

In computing the population of any centre an aggregation of the municipalities forming an urban district shall be regarded as one centre.

Notwithstanding other provisions newspapers published in Perth, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie and Broken Hill shall be included in Class B.

... 11. In regard to juniors and probationers at present employed the period of service shall be retrospective.

... Part II

Wages and Conditions

Class A and B

14 Reporters on daily newspapers in Classes A and B shall be classified as :

1. Senior Reporters, Grade A and B.

2. General Reporters.


4. Probationers.
5 Probationers shall be employed who at the time of their first engagement on the staff of a newspaper have not had more than six months experience in the metropolis or more than 12 months experience in the country as reporters.

15…. probationers may be allowed in the proportion of one to every 15 members of the salaried reporting staff.

... Schedule Rates

23. The schedule of remuneration shall be as follows:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Per Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Leader Writers</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Leader Writers</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Editors</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Sub-Editor where no news editor employed</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Sub-Editor where news editor is employed</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Assistant Sub-Editor</td>
<td>£8/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Assistant Sub-Editor</td>
<td>£8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Assistant Sub-Editor</td>
<td>£7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Assistant Sub-Editor (where now employed)</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Sub-Editor</td>
<td>£8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Reporters (A Grade)</td>
<td>£8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Reporters (B Grade)</td>
<td>£7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reporters</td>
<td>£6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Reporters (First Year)</td>
<td>£4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Reporters (Afterwards)</td>
<td>£4/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probationers (First six months)</td>
<td>£2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probationers (Second six months)</td>
<td>£2/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probationers (Second year)</td>
<td>£3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probationers (Third year)</td>
<td>£3/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(VDC, 1911)
Industrial Agreement, from January 1, 1912

Part I

Classification of Newspapers

For the purpose of fixing minimum rate of pay for journalists, newspapers shall be classified as follows:--

... Not more than one Cadet shall be employed to every five reporters. "Cadet" shall be one who is training for journalism but has not had three years' experience.

... Part IV

Schedule Rates and Conditions

The minimum rates of remuneration for Class A newspapers shall be as follows:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Morning Papers</th>
<th>Evening Papers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Senior Reporters</td>
<td>£7 per week</td>
<td>£6.10s per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reporters</td>
<td>£5.10s per week</td>
<td>£5 per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Reporters</td>
<td>£4 per week</td>
<td>£3.10s per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets, first year</td>
<td>£1.10s per week</td>
<td>£1.10s per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets, second year</td>
<td>£2 per week</td>
<td>£2 per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets, third year</td>
<td>£2.10s per week</td>
<td>£2.10s per week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 C.A.R)
No Agreement on Next Log of Claims

AJA General Secretary Bert Cook says the 1912 award is “intentionally of an experimental character”. So, revisions to the award are presented at a conference with proprietors of metropolitan daily papers in Sydney on November 9, 1912 (Cook, 1912, p.5). According to Sparrow, the proprietors propose a reduction in salary, among other things, and this meeting ends in deadlock. The AJA applies to the Arbitration court for a compulsory conference, at which an agreement is reached with all the metropolitan papers except those in Perth. This two-year award includes the extension of the maximum period for a cadetship to four years (Sparrow, 1960, pp. 65-66). When this agreement expires in 1915, the AJA prepares another log of claims at its annual conference in Queensland in February (AJA, 1920e, p. 115), which includes the reduction of the maximum length of a cadetship back to three years (AJA, 1915d, p. 18). According to the AJA, the proprietors insist that the proportional grading system should be jettisoned. However, “as the sole object of this was to reduce wages, the rejection of the proposal was a foregone conclusion”, so the conference proves to be abortive (AJA, 1916c, p. 131). Both sides agree to observe the 1913 agreement until an award is made by the Federal Arbitration Court (9 C.A.R. 279) "pending arbitration" (Sparrow, 1960, p. 75). The Court is so overburdened with work during this phase of the First World War, however, that it takes until December 1916 to find an available judge. The hearings are to stretch over several months, and the final award is made on May 11, 1917. Sparrow says “the employers were getting a drubbing in the industrial battle and they did not like it. ...Like a fractious horse being disciplined by rein and harness, they kicked and jibbed for some years. The AJA was doing the driving, but the reins along the road were many and it was a rough journey”. Some employers take their spite out on their journalists, and proprietors in every capital city except Brisbane raise objections to the 1913 agreement (Sparrow, 1960, p. 68).
Industrial Award, May 11, 1917, to December 31, 1921

(Australian Journalists' Association -- Metropolitan Award -- 1917)

(C) ALL STATES

(1) CADETS

(a) Cadets as hereinafter defined shall be paid on all newspapers as follows:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>£1/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>£2/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>£3/5/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) A cadet, for the purpose of this award, is a person who is in training for journalism but has not had three years' experience.

(c) The services of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper during his period of cadetship.

(d) Except with the consent in writing, of the claimant organisation [AJA], not more than one cadet shall be employed to every five members of the employer's classified staff.

(e) Nothing in this clause shall prejudice any cadet's rights of cadetship provided by the 1913 agreement, or other rights of any cadet who was employed under that agreement.

(11 C.A.R.)
Industrial Award, November 1, 1924 to December 31, 1928

(Ordered by Mr Justice Powers, October 13, 1924)

(1) Cadets

(a) Cadets as hereinafter defined shall be paid on all newspapers as follows:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st week</th>
<th>2nd week</th>
<th>3rd week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) A cadet for the purposes of this award is a person who is in training for journalism, but has not had three years’ experience.

(c) The services of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper during his period of cadetship.

(d) Except with the consent in writing of the association not more than one cadet shall be employed to every five members of the employer’s classified staff.

(20 C.A.R. 139)
1927 Log of Claims

The Journalist
October 15, 1927.

A.J.A. Log of Claims

Division A....

... 3 Cadets

(a) An employee who is constantly in training for journalism or who substantially performs the work of one in training for journalism, and has not had four years' experience shall, for the purpose of this Agreement be termed "a cadet", and shall become a member of the Australian Journalists' Association.

(b) The services of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper during his period of cadetship.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association not more than one cadet shall be employed to every six members of the employers' classified staff.

(d) The rates of pay for Cadets shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate (per week)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>£2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>£3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>£4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>£5 1 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Any cadet who, under the previous agreement, would be due for junior grading before June, 1928, shall not after the date of the completion of his third year, be paid less than the rate provided for in this agreement for E grade members.

(f) All cadets shall be articled for a period of four years. Provided that when a cadet is more than 18 years of age at the date of the article, the period shall be three years, but such cadet shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary be deemed to have already served a period of one year.

(g) No cadet shall be articled until he has satisfied the Board of Control to be defined hereafter, that he has a knowledge of English equivalent to the standard of the Intermediate Examination at any Australian University.

(h) Provision shall be contained in the articles that they may be terminated by either party within six months of the date of signature.

(i) A cadet shall be articled to learn and shall be thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism. Such instruction shall include:--
(i) Reading copy and correcting proofs.

(ii) Instruction by the Chief Sub-Editor as to the alterations, emendations, and corrections of copy, and especially the copy he supplies.

(iii) He shall be attached at suitable times to members when they are employed on various forms of journalistic work for practical instruction and experience. That these attachments shall be varied so as to cover, as far as possible, all forms of journalistic experience.

(j) Each cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purpose of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, University or other lectures or classes in literature, economics, civics, history, logic and other subjects covered in the course of any Diploma of Journalism granted by any Australian University.

(k) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies shall be provided by the employer on the direct of the Board of Control.

(l) **Board of Control:**

(i) There shall be in each State a Board of Control consisting of two representatives of the Employers in that State, and two representatives of the local District of the Australian Journalists' Association and a Chairman.

(ii) As soon as practicable after January 1, 1928, the local District of the Association and Employers in each State respectively, shall each nominate two persons as their representatives on the Board. The persons so nominated shall select a Chairman, and those five persons shall constitute the Board. Should either the District concerned or the Employers fail within one month after being requested so to do by the other party to appoint its or their representatives then the representatives of the party so failing may be appointed by the Industrial Registrar or the Deputy Industrial Registrar.

(iii) The members shall hold office for twelve months. At the end of that term a new Board shall be elected, and the old members shall be eligible for re-election.

(iv) In the event of any member dying, retiring, or becoming incapable of acting, his place shall be filled in the same manner as directed with respect to the original members.

(v) The duty of the Board of Control shall be to control, direct and supervise the training, instruction, and studies of cadets as provided in this Agreement.

(vi) The Board shall be the sole judges as to the qualifications of a person applying to be articled as a cadet as provided in this Agreement.

(vii) The Board shall direct what lecture fees, and other fees and books shall be provided by the employer.

(viii) The Board of Control shall have power, should it appear to it upon complaint in writing made by the employer concerned that and cadet has wilfully disobeyed the lawful and reasonable commands of the
employer or without the leave or licence of the said employer abSENTed himself from the service of the said employer during the hours of work fixed by an Agreement or Award as the hours of work of journalists in the employ of the Metropolitan Daily Newspapers or shall otherwise grossly misconduct himself or that the said cadet is not diligent and attentive to his training, or order that the annual increase to which such cadet would otherwise be entitled to receive be not paid for such period as to the Board may seem just, and may, should it appear that the said cadet habitually neglect his duties training or studies, permit the discharge by the employer of such cadet and direct the cancellation of the Articles of Apprenticeship upon such terms as to it may seem just.

(ix) The Board of Control shall have power, should it appear to it upon complaint in writing made by or on behalf of the Cadet or his or her father or guardian that the employer is failing or neglecting properly to train or instruct the cadet or is otherwise committing a breach of any of the covenants or conditions of the Articles of Apprenticeship, to direct the said employer to observe or perform such covenant or condition and, in the event of the employer failing to obey such direction, may cancel the said Articles and order the employer to pay to such cadet or the father or guardian of such cadet such sum by way of compensation for such failure or neglect or breach as to the Board may seem just and may in its discretion transfer such cadet to some other employer in some other city upon and subject to the like conditions and stipulations as are contained in the Articles of Apprenticeship transferred.

(m) Form of Articles:--

The articles, which shall be entered into by the Employer and the Cadet, and in the event of him being under age, by his parent or guardian, shall be in the following form:--

This Indenture made the day of 19 Between (hereinafter called the Cadet) of the First part the father of the said Cadet of the Second part, and (hereinafter called the employer) of the Third part WITNESSETH that the said Cadet by and with the Consent of the party hereto of the Second part testified by his being a party to and executing these presents DOTH HEREBY put and bind himself as an apprentice with and to the said Employer to serve the said Employer as a Cadet from the date of these presents until the end of a term of years to learn the profession of journalism AND they the said Cadet and the said father do and each of them doth HEREBY covenant with the Employer that he the said Cadet shall and will during the said term well and faithfully serve the said Employer as an apprentice or cadet in the profession of journalism and the lawful commands of the Employer willingly obey and shall also willingly obey the lawful orders and commands of such of the representatives of the said Employer as he shall be placed under or as the said Employer shall specify or require, and shall not unlawfully absent himself from the service of the said Employer during the ordinary working hours IN CONSIDERATION whereof the Employer both HEREBY covenant with the said father and the said Cadet as follows:--

(i) That the employer will take and receive the Cadet as his cadet for the term of four years from the day of 19

(ii) The employer shall pay to the Cadet the weekly wages and other rates, whether for overtime, expenses or otherwise, and shall carry out the
conditions of employment provided for Cadets as set out in the Agreement, and any amendment or extension thereof, or any new agreement filed in, or Award made by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, government, for the time being, the rates of pay and conditions of employment for Metropolitan Dailies and attached publications.

(iii) The cadet's duties shall be so arranged by the employer as to enable him to progress in knowledge and skill as a journalist, and to that end will faithfully carry out the conditions contained in the said Agreement filed in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, and any amendments, extensions thereof, and in any new Agreement or Award, and will faithfully carry out any directions made by the Board of Control hereinafter mentioned in pursuance of such conditions.

(iv) If the cadet shall duly observe and perform the covenants and conditions on his part herein contained, the employer shall, on the completion of the said term, hand over to the cadet this indenture with a certificate thereon that the said term has been faithfully served.

(v) The Employer may deduct from time to time from the salary to be paid to the cadet, a sum proportionate to any period for which he may be wilfully absent from his employment for any cause not provided for in the said agreement filed in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, or any amendment or extension thereof, or any new agreement so filed or Award so made.

(vi) In the event of a cadet failing to attend the classes or lectures which he has been given time off by the employer to attend, the employer may deduct from the salary of the cadet the equivalent amount of salary for such period.

(vii) The time occupied by the cadet in attending the classes or lectures directed by the Board of Control shall form portion of the 42 hours per week for day work or 36 hours per week for night work provided for in the said Agreement filed in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court or any amendment or extension thereof, or in any new agreement so filed or Award made.

PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed and declared that if at any time the said Employer should for any cause cease to carry on business then and in such case the said Employer will within one month thereafter find and provide some other Employer carrying on the same business and will assign and transfer at his or its own expense and cost the said apprentice to such Employer upon and subject to the same or like conditions and stipulations as are herein contained.

PROVIDED always and it is further agreed and declared that should the said Cadet wilfully disobey the lawful and reasonable commands of the Employer or without the leave or license of the said Employer absent himself from the service of the said Employer during the ordinary hours of work or shall otherwise grossly misconduct himself or be not diligent and attentive to his training it shall be lawful for the said Employer to bring a complaint before the Board of Control provided for by the Federal Council under the Agreement filed in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration governing the rates of pay and working conditions of journalists in the employ of the Metropolitan Daily Newspapers and upon such complaint such Board may order that the annual increase of salary to which such Cadet would otherwise be entitled be not paid for such period as to the Board may seem just and may, should it appear to the said Board that the said Cadet habitually neglects his duties training or studies, permit the discharge by the Employer of the
said Cadet and direct the cancellation of his Indenture upon such terms as to it may seem just AND IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND DECLARED that should it appear to it on the complaint in writing made by or on behalf of the Cadet or his or her father or guardian that the Employer is failing or neglecting to properly train or instruct the Cadet or is otherwise committing a breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained and on the Employer’s part to be observed and performed the said Board shall have power to direct the Employer to observe and perform such Covenant and condition and in the event of the Employer failing to obey such directions may cancel this Indenture and/or may fix such sum by way of compensation to be paid to the said Cadet for such breach or failure as to it may seem just and any such sum may be recovered by the said Cadet or his or her father or guardian from the said Employer as liquidated damages and may at its discretion transfer the said Cadet to some other Employer in the same city or with the consent of the Cadet or father or guardian to some other Employer in some other city upon and subject to the like conditions and stipulations as are herein contained. AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that unless such construction is excluded by or is repugnant to the context the rights powers and liabilities of the Employer or other word or expression used in substitution therefor hereinbefore throughout and of the Father or any other word or expression used in substitution therefore hereinbefore throughout shall devolve upon their respective representatives as if after the use of the word “Employer” or any other word or expression used in substitution therefor hereinbefore throughout the words “his or its executors administrators transferees successors or assigns” had respectively followed or been inserted and as if after every use of the word “Father” or any other word or expression used in substitution therefor hereinbefore throughout the words “his executors administrators and assigns” had respectively followed or been inserted and that in as full and comprehensive a manner as the nature of the respective obligations rights and interests hereby entered into or effected will admit or the context require AND for the true performance of all and every of the covenants and agreements herein contained each of the parties hereto binds himself or itself to the other by these presents.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

by the said Employer

in the presence of

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

by the said Cadet

in the presence of

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

by the said Father

in the presence of

(AJA, 1927d, pp. 146-148)
Industrial Agreement, January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1928

(Order made by Judge Lukin on April 30, 1929)

(Anticipated in The Journalist, January 19, 1928, pp. 9-18)

... 4 Cadets:--

(a) An employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially performs the work of one in training for journalism, and has not had four years' experience in journalism, shall for the purpose of the Agreement be termed a cadet, and shall become a member of the Australian Journalists' Association.

(b) The services of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper during his period of cadetship.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, not more than one cadet shall be employed to every six members of the employer's classified staff, providing that nothing herein contained shall impose upon any proprietor any obligation to dispense with the services of any cadet employed by him at the date of the making of this Agreement, in conformity with Sub-clause C 1 (d) of the Agreement hereby varied or this Sub-clause.

(d) The rates of pay for cadets shall be as follows:--

First year    £2 0 0 per week
Second year  £3 0 0 per week
Third year   £4 0 0 per week
Fourth year  £5 5 0 per week

(e) Any cadet who under the previous agreement would be due for Junior grading before June, 1928, shall not after the date of completion of his third year, be paid less than the rate provided for in this Agreement for D Grade members.

(f) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years.

(g) No person shall commence his cadetship unless he has a knowledge of English equivalent to the standard of the Intermediate Examination at any Australian university.

(h) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism. Such instruction shall include:--

1. Reading copy and correcting proofs.

2. Instruction as to the alterations, emendations, and corrections of copy, and especially the copy he supplies.
3. Provision to accompany at suitable times, as opportunity occurs, for practical instruction and experience, members of the classified staff when they are employed of various forms of journalistic work.

(i) Each cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, University or other lectures, of classes in literature, economics, civics, history, logic, and other subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by any Australian university.

(j) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies shall be provided by the employer.

(27 C.A.R. 1032)
Industrial Award, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1934

(Order made by Judge Lukin on May 31, 1929)

... 4 Cadets:--

(a) An employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially performs the work of one in training for journalism, and has not had four years' experience in journalism, shall for the purpose of the Agreement be termed a cadet, and shall become a member of the Australian Journalists' Association within two months of his appointment, unless he makes a statutory declaration to the effect that he has conscientious objections to doing so.

(b) The services of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper during his period of cadetship.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, not more than one cadet shall be employed to every six members of the employer's classified staff.

(d) The rates of pay for cadets shall be as follows:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>£2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>£3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>£4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>£5 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years, provided, however, that after the completion of this period of cadetship, should there be no vacancy on the classified staff to which he could be appointed, a cadet may, with the consent of the Australian Journalists' Association continue in such employment at the rate provided for a fourth-year cadet until such time as a vacancy for a junior occurs under the percentage grading prescribed in this award within a period consented to by the Association. In the event of his services being terminated by his employer without just cause in law during such period, or should the association refuse to consent to a further period, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, the cadet shall receive the difference between the fourth-year cadet rate and the rate for a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year cadetship until the date of termination of his services. If the cadet leaves his employment of his own accord during or after such periods, no such extra payment shall be made.

(f) No person shall commence his cadetship unless he has a knowledge of English equivalent to the standard of the intermediate examination at any Australian university.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism, Such instruction shall include:--

1. Reading copy and correcting proofs.

2. Instruction as to the alterations, emendations, and corrections of copy, and especially the copy he supplies.
3. Provision to accompany at suitable times, as opportunity occurs, for practical instruction and experience, members of the classified staff when they are employed of various forms of journalistic work.

(h) Each cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, University or other lectures, of classes in literature, economics, civics, history, logic, and other subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by any Australian university.

(i) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies shall be provided by the employer. (27 C.A.R. 1174)
Industrial Award, June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1938

... 4 CADETS

(a) An employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially performs the work of one in training for journalism, and has not had four years' experience in journalism, shall for the purpose of the Agreement be termed a cadet, and shall become a member of the Australian Journalists' Association, within six months of his appointment, unless he makes a statutory declaration to the effect that he has conscientious objections to doing so.

(b) The services of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper during his period of cadetship.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, not more than one cadet shall be employed to every six members of the employer's classified staff.

(d) The rates of pay for cadets shall be as follows:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years, provided, however, that, after the completion of this period of cadetship, should there be no vacancy on the classified staff to which he could be appointed, a cadet may, with the consent of the Australian Journalists' Association continue in such employment at the rate provided for a fourth-year cadet until such time as a vacancy for a junior occurs under the percentage grading prescribed in this award within a period consented to by the association. In the event of his services being terminated by his employer without just cause in law during such period, or should the association refuse to consent to a further period, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, the cadet shall receive the difference between the fourth-year cadet rate and the rate for a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year cadetship until the date of termination of his services. If the cadet leaves his employment of his own accord during or after such periods, no such extra payment shall be made.

(f) No person shall commence his cadetship unless he has a knowledge of English equivalent to the standard of the Intermediate examination at any Australian university.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism. Such instruction shall include:--

1. Reading copy and correcting proofs.

2. Instruction as to the alterations, emendations, and corrections of copy, and especially the copy he supplies.
3. Provision to accompany at suitable times, as opportunity occurs, for practical instruction and experience, members of the classified staff when they are employed of various forms of journalistic work.

(h) Each cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, University or other lectures, of classes in literature, economics, civics, history, logic, and other subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by any Australian university.

(i) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies shall be provided by the employer. (33 C.A.R. 537)
4. (a) "A cadet" for the purposes of this award means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had four years' experience in journalism.

(b) Experience in journalism of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or a non-member, shall be employed to every six members of the employer's classified staff.

(d) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets (except where otherwise specifically directed) shall be:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The above rates of payment shall be increased by a loading of 5 per cent, calculated on the nearest pound, subject, however, to any variation in such loading made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from time to time during the currency of this award.

(f) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years, provided, however, that, after the completion of this period of cadetship, should an employer not desire immediately to make the cadet a member of the classified staff, the cadet may, with the consent of the Australian Journalists' Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, continue in employment at the rate provided for a fourth-year cadet for a period or periods consented to by the association. If his services are terminated by his employer without just cause in law during such period, or periods, the cadet shall be paid the difference between the rate for fourth-year cadet rate and the rate for a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no such extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism. Such instruction shall include:--

1. Instruction as to the alterations, amendments, and corrections of copy, and especially the copy he supplies.
2. Provision to accompany at suitable times, as opportunity occurs, for practical instruction and experience, members of the classified staff when they are employed on various forms of journalistic work.

(h) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in prescribed subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by an Australian university.

(i) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies prescribed in sub-clause (h) hereof shall be made available by the employer.

(39 C.A.R. 1068)
Industrial Award, May, 1941 to September 30, 1942

As above, except:

(e1) The above rates of payment shall be in addition as from the 1st day of July, 1941, be increased per week by the following amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(46 C.A.R. 211)

Award Variation January, 1943.

... By deleting sub-clause (e) of clause 4 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:--

(e) The above rates of payment shall be increased by a loading of 5 per cent, calculated on the nearest pound, subject, however, to any variation in such loading made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from time to time during the currency of this award.

The above weekly rates of payment shall be in addition as from the beginning of the first pay week in November 1942, be increased as a cost of living allowance by the following amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(49 C.A.R. 98)
Industrial Award, September 1945 to August 1950

CADETS

4. (a) "A cadet" for the purposes of this award means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had four years' experience in journalism.

(b) Experience in journalism of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or a non-member, shall be employed to every six members of the employer's classified staff.

(d) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets, except where otherwise specifically directed, shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>£2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>£4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>£5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>£6.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years, provided, however, that, after the completion of this period of cadetship, should an employer not desire immediately to make the cadet a member of the classified staff, the cadet may, with the consent of the Australian Journalists' Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, continue in employment at the rate provided for a fourth-year cadet for a period or periods consented to by the association. If his services are terminated by his employer without just cause in law during such period, or periods, the cadet shall be paid the difference between the rate for fourth-year cadet rate and the rate for a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no such extra payment shall be made.

(f) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism according to a training syllabus to be agreed on between the Association and the respondents.

(g) The employer shall appoint one or more members to advise and instruct cadets in their daily work.

(h) The chief of staff shall arrange for journalists and others to give a series of suitable lectures to cadets.

(i) If a cadet is not proficient in shorthand and typewriting he shall attend shorthand and typewriting classes and, if necessary, be allowed to absent himself during ordinary working hours for this purpose.
(j) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in prescribed subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by an Australian university.

(k) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies prescribed in sub-clause (j) hereof shall be made available by the employer.
Award Variation for Truth and Sportsman Ltd. (Daily Mirror and Truth), June 14, 1946

(55 C.A.R. 566)

CADETS

4. (a) "A cadet" for the purposes of this award means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had four years' experience in journalism.

(b) Experience in journalism of a cadet shall be regarded as continuous, notwithstanding that he may have been employed on more than one newspaper.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or a non-member, shall be employed to every six members of the employer's classified staff.

(d) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets, except where otherwise specifically directed, shall be:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years, provided, however, that, after the completion of this period of cadetship, should an employer not desire immediately to make the cadet a member of the classified staff, the cadet may, with the consent of the Australian Journalists' Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, continue in employment at the rate provided for a fourth-year cadet for a period or periods consented to by the association. If his services are terminated by his employer without just cause in law during such period, or periods, the cadet shall be paid the difference between the rate for fourth-year cadet rate and the rate for a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no such extra payment shall be made.

(f) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism according to a training syllabus to be agreed on between the Association and the respondent.

(g) If a cadet is not proficient in shorthand and typewriting he shall attend shorthand and typewriting classes and, if necessary, be allowed to absent himself during ordinary working hours for this purpose.

(h) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of 4 hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the
employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in prescribed subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by an Australian university.

(i) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer.

(56 C.A.R. 669)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award, 1951.

CADETS

2. (a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had four years' experience in journalism.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) hereof [of this clause].

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every six members of the classified staff.

(d) From the beginning of the first pay period to commence in September 1950, the minimum weekly rates of pay for cadets in all States shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in Victoria and New South Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:—

Amounts up to and including 3d. shall be disregarded; amounts over 3d. and less than 9d. shall count as 6d; amounts of 9d. and over shall count as 1s.

(f) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years. In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a fourth year cadet, any cadet who has completed four years of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a fourth year cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(f) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by his employer in the profession of journalism according to a training syllabus to be agreed on between the Association and the respondents.

(g) The employer shall appoint one or more members to advise and instruct cadets in their daily work.
(h) The chief of staff shall arrange for journalists and others to give a series of suitable lectures to cadets.

(i) If a cadet is not proficient in shorthand and typewriting he shall attend shorthand and typewriting classes and, if necessary, be allowed to absent himself during ordinary working hours for this purpose.

(j) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in prescribed subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by an Australian university.

(k) All lecture and other fees and the requisite books for such studies prescribed in sub-clause (j) hereof shall be made available by the employer.

(70 C.A.R. 778)
Journalists (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award, 1955

CADETS

11. (a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had 4 years' experience in journalism.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) hereof of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every six members of the classified staff.

Provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the respondent concerned may refer the matter to a Conciliation Commissioner for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of a Conciliation Commissioner, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than 12 months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--

Amounts up to and including 3d. shall be disregarded. Amounts over 3d. and less than 9d. shall count as 6d. Amounts of 9d. and over shall count as 1s.

(f) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years. In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a fourth year cadet, any cadet who has completed four years of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a fourth year cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year of cadetship to the date of such
termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:--

(1) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism and a responsible persona shall supervise such training.

(2) A person entering upon his cadetship shall:--

(a) Be made familiar with the activities of the various departments, so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication.

(b) Learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made.

(3) Cadets shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism.

(4) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work and not be restricted to one class of work -- unless they are being trained in specific branches of journalism.

(5) Cadets from time to time shall accompany classified journalists on assignment to receive practical instruction.

(6) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in prescribed subjects covered in the course of any diploma of journalism granted by an Australian university.

(7) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for such studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer.

(82 C.A.R. 313)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Agreement, 1958

[August 1, 1958, to July 31, 1961]

CADETS

9 (a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had 4 years' experience in journalism.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) hereof.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every six members of the classified staff.

Provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the respondent concerned may refer the matter to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than twelve months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cent.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--

Amounts up to and including 3d. shall be disregarded. Amounts over 3d. and less than 9d. shall count as 6d. Amounts of 9d. and over shall count as 1s.

(f) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years. In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a fourth year cadet, any cadet who has completed four years of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the
employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the
difference between the rate for a fourth year cadet and the rate of a D Grade member
from the time of completion of his fourth year of cadetship to the date of such
termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period
or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the
profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:--

(1) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in
practical journalism and a responsible persona shall supervise such training.

(2) A person entering upon his cadetship shall:--

(a) Be made familiar with the activities of the various departments, so
that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its
collection to its publication.

(b) Learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time
to determine the progress being made.

(3) Cadets shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists
and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism.

(4) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work and not
be restricted to one class of work -- unless they are being trained in specific
branches of journalism.

(5) Cadets from time to time shall accompany classified journalists on
assignment to receive practical instruction.

(6) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during
ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any
week, for the purposes of attending shorthand and typewriting classes,
lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of
journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the
Association and/or in prescribed subjects covered in the course of any diploma
of journalism granted by an Australian university.

(7) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for such studies
prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the
employer.

(90 C.A.R. 919)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Agreement, 1963

2 CADETS

(a) "A Cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had 4 years' experience in journalism.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) hereof.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every six members of the classified staff.

Provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the respondent concerned may refer the matter to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than twelve months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

<table>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:

- Amounts up to and including 3d. shall be disregarded.
- Amounts over 3d. and less than 9d. shall count as 6d.
- Amounts of 9d. and over shall count as 1s.

(f) The period of cadetship shall not exceed four years. In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld, continue to employ, at the rate
prescribed for a fourth year cadet, any cadet who has completed four years of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a fourth year cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his fourth year of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:--

(1) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism

(2) A person entering upon his cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in his office so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:--

(a) He shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him. He may have the reasons for changes made to his copy as published explained to him by a responsible person.

(b) He shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, parliament and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a Diploma of Journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. He shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.

(c) A cadet shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. At the end of the first year of cadetship a cadet shall not be entitled, subject to the proviso hereunder to become a second year cadet unless he shall have attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand and at the end of his cadetship a cadet shall not be entitled to be classified as a journalist unless he shall have attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand provided that if an employed in a particular case waives the attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the classified staff as the case may be, the Certificate referred to in paragraph 6 shall be endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet's record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.
Subject to the exceptions mentioned below, cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his office, be required to gain experience in as many departments of his office (such as those mentioned as a guide below) so that he will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

General reporting

Sporting

Shipping and/or commerce

Police rounds

Courts

Financial

Sunday and/or periodical publications (where possible)

Pictorial

Parliament

Sub-editors

Civic and similar rounds

In the course of his work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.

Exceptions

In the case of female cadets and cadets being trained in specialised branches of journalism, e.g. in the Financial Department, the provision above mentioned shall not be deemed to require such female or specialist in training to be posted so generally as the number of departments mentioned as a guide might imply.

A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in subjects prescribed for the course of the Diploma of Journalism granted by an Australian university, or other approved course.

All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the
employer provided that reports of the cadets (sic) conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(6) When the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him a certificate showing the period of his employment and how during that period he was allocated by that employer to a particular year of cadetship. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(106 C.A.R. 1210)
9 CADETS

(a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had (as provided hereunder) either three years experience or four years experience, as the case may be, in such work.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) hereof.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every six members of the classified staff.

Provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the respondent concerned may refer the matter to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication, Except with the consent of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than twelve months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

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</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--
Amounts up to and including 5 cents shall be disregarded

Amounts over 5 cents shall count as 10 cents.

(f) (i) Subject to the proviso and to paragraphs (b) hereunder the periods of cadetship shall be as follows:--

(a) for a cadet who on or after the date from which this order operates commenced his cadetship at 18 years of age or older the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years.

(b) in any other case the period shall not exceed four years.

Provided always that for a cadet who on or after that date from which this order operates commences his cadetship as a graduate the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the appropriate percentage rate for a cadet in his final year.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in art (sic) (the) profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:--

(1) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible person shall supervise such training.

(2) A person entering upon his cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in his office so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:--

(a) He shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him. He may have the reasons for changes made to his copy as published explained to him by a responsible person.

(b) He shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, parliament and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a Diploma of Journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is
available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. He shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.

(c) A cadet shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. At the end of the first year of cadetship a cadet shall not be entitled, subject to the proviso hereunder to become a second year cadet unless he shall have attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand and at the end of his cadetship a cadet shall not be entitled to be classified as a journalist unless he shall have attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand provided that if an employed in a particular case waives the attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the classified staff as the case may be, the Certificate referred to in paragraph 6 shall be endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet's record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(3) Subject to the exceptions mentioned below, cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his office, be required to gain experience in as many departments of his office (such as those mentioned as a guide below) so that he will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

General reporting
Sporting
Shipping and/or commerce
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Sunday and/or periodical publications (where possible)
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In the course of his work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.
Exceptions

In the case of female cadets and cadets being trained in specialised branches of journalism, e.g. in the Financial Department, the provision above mentioned shall not be deemed to require such female or specialist in training to be posted so generally as the number of departments mentioned as a guide might imply.

(4) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in subjects prescribed for the course of the Diploma of Journalism granted by an Australian university, or other approved course.

(5) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadets (sic) conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(6) When the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him a certificate showing the period of his employment and how during that period he was allocated by that employer to a particular year of cadetship. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(127 C.A.R. 816)
Industrial Award (Provincial Non-daily Newspapers),
May 6, 1969

9--CADETS

(a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism, or who substantially does the work for one who is in training for journalism, and who has not had (as provided hereunder) either three years experience or four years experience, as the case may be, in such work.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub--clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the respondent concerned may refer the matter to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than 12 months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

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The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--
Amounts up to and including 5 cents shall be disregarded

Amounts over 5 cents shall count as 10 cents.

(f) (i) Subject to the proviso and to paragraphs (b) hereunder the periods of cadetship shall be as follows:—

(a) for a cadet who on or after the date from which this order operates commenced his cadetship at 18 years of age or older the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years.

(b) in any other case the period shall not exceed four years.

Provided always that for a cadet who on or after that date from which this order operates commences his cadetship as a graduate the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the appropriate percentage rate for a cadet in his final year.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in art (sic) (the) profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:—

(1) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible person shall supervise such training.

(2) A person entering upon his cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in his office so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:—

(a) He shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him. He may have the reasons for changes made to his copy as published explained to him by a responsible person.

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(c) A cadet shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. At the end of the first year of cadetship a cadet shall not be entitled, subject to the proviso hereunder to become a second year cadet unless he shall have attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand and at the end of his cadetship a cadet shall not be entitled to be classified as a journalist unless he shall have attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand provided that if an employed in a particular case waives the attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the classified staff as the case may be, the Certificate referred to in paragraph 6 shall be endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet's record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(3) Subject to the exceptions mentioned below, cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his office, be required to gain experience in as many departments of his office (such as those mentioned as a guide below) so that he will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

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In the course of his work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.

Exceptions

In the case of female cadets and cadets being trained in specialised branches of journalism, e.g. in the Financial Department, the provision above mentioned shall not be deemed to require such female or specialist in training to be posted so generally as the number of departments mentioned as a guide might imply.

(4) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and/or in subjects prescribed for the course of the Diploma of Journalism granted by an Australian university, or other approved course.

(5) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadets (sic) conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(6) When the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him a certificate showing the period of his employment and how during that period he was allocated by that employer to a particular year of cadetship. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(133 C.A.R. 521)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award, 1971.

10--CADETS

(a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism and who has not become classified as a graded journalist.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the respondent concerned may refer the matter to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than 12 months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

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The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--

Amounts up to and including five cents shall be disregarded.
Amounts over five cents shall count as ten cents.

(f) (i) Subject to the proviso and to paragraphs (b) hereunder the periods of cadetship shall be as follows:--

(a) for a cadet who on or after 1 July 1967 commenced his cadetship at 18 years of age or older the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years.

(b) in any other case the period shall not exceed four years,

provided always that for a cadet who commences his cadetship as a graduate the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the appropriate percentage rate for a cadet in his final year.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in art (sic) (the) profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:--

(1) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible persona shall supervise such training as a cadet counsellor.

(2) A person entering upon his cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in his office so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:--

(a) He shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him. He may have the reasons for changes made to his copy as published explained to him by a responsible person.

(b) He shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, parliament and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a Diploma of Journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. He shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.
(c) A cadet shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. Subject to paragraph (iv) hereof:

(i) A cadet shall not be entitled to be paid as a second year cadet until he has attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand in his second year of employment the period beyond twelve months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his second year of cadetship.

(ii) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a third year cadet until he has attained a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand in his third year of employment the period beyond 24 months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his third year of cadetship.

(iii) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a graded journalist until he has attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand.

(iv) An employer in a particular case may waive attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the graded staff as the case may be. In such a case the certificate referred to in sub-clause (h) be so endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet's record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(3) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his office, be required to gain experience in as many departments of his office (such as those mentioned as a guide below) so that he will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

General reporting

Sporting

Shipping and/or commerce

Police rounds

Courts

Financial

Sunday and/or periodical publications (where possible)

Pictorial
Parliament

Sub-editors

Civic and similar rounds

In the course of his work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.

(4) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and in addition for periods not exceeding a total of six hours in any week to attend at an Australian university or college of advanced education for a course of the Diploma of Journalism, or other approved course.

(5) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provided that reports of the cadets conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(6) When a cadet has completed his cadetship or when the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him a certificate showing the period of his employment and how during that period he was allocated by that employer to a particular year of cadetship. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(139 C.A.R. 429)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award, 1974.

10--CADETS

(a) "A cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism and who has not become classified as a graded journalist.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the employer concerned may refer the matter to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than 12 months. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member employed on a morning paper in the State in which the cadet is employed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three Year Cadetship</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Four Year Cadetship</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--

Amounts up to and including five cents shall be disregarded.

Amounts over five cents shall count as ten cents.
(f) (i) Subject to the proviso and to paragraphs (b) hereunder the periods of cadetship shall be as follows:--

(a) for a cadet who on or after 1 July 1967 commenced his cadetship at 18 years of age or older the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years.

(b) in any other case the period shall not exceed four years, provided always that for a cadet who on or after that date from which this order operates commences his cadetship as a graduate the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the appropriate percentage rate for a cadet in his final year.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism in accordance with the following syllabus:--

(i) Cadets shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible persona shall supervise such training as a cadet counsellor.

(ii) A cadet entering upon his cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in his office in which for the time being the cadet is employed so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:--

(a) He shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him. He may have the reasons for changes made to his copy as published explained to him by a responsible person.

(b) He shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, parliament and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a Diploma of Journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. He shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.
(c) Cadets shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from
time to time to determine the progress being made. Subject to
paragraph (4) hereof:

(1) A cadet shall not be entitled to be paid as a second year
cadet until he has attained a minimum standard of 60 words per
minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of
60 words per minute in shorthand in his second year
employment the period beyond twelve months taken to achieve
the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his second year
of cadetship.

(2) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a
third year cadet until he has attained a minimum standard of 80
words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum
standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand in his third year
of employment, the period beyond 24 months taken to achieve
the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his third year of
cadetship.

(3) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a
graded journalist until he has attained a minimum standard of
120 words per minute in shorthand.

(4) An employer in a particular case may waive the attainment
of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher
year of cadetship or to the graded staff as the case may be. In
such a case the certificate referred to in sub-clause (h) shall be
endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the
employer either within or outside the office. Whether or not
such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible
for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly
inform himself of the progress being made by each cadet and
particularly whether or not the cadet’s record of attendance at
classes is satisfactory.

(iii) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this
end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his office, be required to gain
experience in as many departments of his office (such as those mentioned as a
guide below) so that he will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming
familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

General reporting

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In the course of his work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.

(iv) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and in addition for periods not exceeding a total of six hours in any week to attend at an Australian university or college of advanced education for a course of the Diploma of Journalism, or other approved course.

(v) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadets conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(h) When a cadet has completed his cadetship or when the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him a certificate showing the period of his employment and how during that period he was allocated by that employer to a particular year of cadetship. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(157 C.A.R. 897)
16 June 1977 Variation to:
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award
1974

10--CADETS

(a) "A Cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for
journalism and who has not become classified as a graded journalist.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in
calculating the period of experience specified in sub--clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be
unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member
shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however,
that if in any case such consent is not given the employer concerned may refer the
matter to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a
classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of
the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed
away from the city of publication for more than 12 months if he is a cadet in his final
year of cadetship nor for more than 6 months in the case of any other cadet. When a
cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, he shall be paid a reasonable living
allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from his home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages
of the rates prescribed for a D grade member.

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</tbody>
</table>
Fourth year 85

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:—

Amounts up to and including five cents shall be disregarded.

Amounts over five cents shall count as ten cents.

(f) (i) Subject to the proviso and to paragraphs (b) hereunder the periods of cadetship shall be as follows:—

(a) for a cadet who on or after 1 July 1967 commenced his cadetship at 18 years of age or older the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years.

(b) in any other case the period shall not exceed four years, provided always that for a cadet who on or after that date from which this order operates commences his cadetship as a graduate the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the appropriate percentage rate for a cadet in his final year.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the District Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the District Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism as follows:—

1) Cadets shall be given a minimum induction training period of four weeks under the supervision of a Cadet Counsellor, other responsible journalists or a shorthand instructor. They shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and as (sic) responsible person shall supervise such training as a Cadet Counsellor.

2) A cadet entering upon his cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in his office in which for the time being the cadet is employed so that he may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:—

(a) He shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him. He may have the reasons for changes made to his copy as published explained to him by a responsible person.
(b) He shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, parliament and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a Diploma of Journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. He shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.

(c) Cadets shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. Subject to paragraph (iv) hereof:

(i) A cadet shall not be entitled to be paid as a second year cadet until he has attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand in his second year employment the period beyond twelve months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his second year of cadetship.

(ii) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a third year cadet until he has attained a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand in his third year of employment, the period beyond 24 months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his third year of cadetship.

(iii) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a graded journalist until he has attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand.

(iv) An employer in a particular case may waive the attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the graded staff as the case may be. In such a case the certificate referred to in sub-clause (h) shall be endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet's record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(3) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his office, be required to gain experience in as many departments of his office (such as those mentioned as a guide below) so that he will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

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Shipping and/or commerce

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Civic and similar rounds

In the course of his work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.

(4) A cadet shall be permitted by his employer to absent himself during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the District Committee of the Association and in addition for periods not exceeding a total of six hours in any week to attend at an Australian university or college of advanced education for a course of the Diploma of Journalism, or other approved course.

(5) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadets conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(h) When a cadet has completed his cadetship or when the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him a certificate showing the period of his employment and how during that period he was allocated by that employer to a particular year of cadetship. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(ACAC, 1977)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award 1982

(ACAC, J009 Con. M Print F2514)

11--CADETS

(a) "A Cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism and who has not become classified as a graded journalist.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the employer concerned may refer the matter to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than twelve months if in the final year of cadetship; for more than six months in the case of cadets not final year. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, the cadet shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from the cadet’s home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentages of the rates prescribed for a D grade member.

Three Year Cadetship

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Third year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four Year Cadetship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The percentages shall be calculated as follows:--

Amounts up to and including five cents shall be disregarded.

Amounts over five cents shall count as ten cents.

(f) (i) Subject to the proviso and to paragraphs (b) hereunder the periods of cadetship shall be as follows:--

(a) for a cadet who commences his (sic) cadetship at eighteen years of age or older the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years.

(b) in any other case the period shall not exceed four years, provided that for a cadet who commences his (sic) cadetship as a graduate the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the appropriate percentage rate for a cadet in his (sic) final year.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the branch committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the Branch Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he (sic) shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his (sic) third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his (sic) employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism as follows:--

(i) Cadets shall be given a minimum induction training period of four weeks under the supervision of a Cadet Counsellor, other responsible journalists or a shorthand instructor. They shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible person shall supervise such training as a Cadet Counsellor.

(ii) A cadet entering upon his (sic) cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed so that he (sic) may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:--

(1) The cadet shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He (sic) shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him (sic) and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him (sic). He (sic) may have the reasons for changes made to his (sic) copy as published explained to him (sic) by a responsible person.
(2) The cadet shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, Parliamentary and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a Diploma of Journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. The cadet shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.

(3) Cadets shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. Subject to paragraph (iv) hereof:

(A) A cadet shall not be entitled to be paid as a second year cadet until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand in his (sic) second year employment the period beyond twelve months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his (sic) second year of cadetship.

(B) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a third year cadet until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand in his (sic) third year of employment, the period beyond 24 months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his (sic) third year of cadetship.

(C) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a graded journalist until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand.

(D) An employer in a particular case may waive the attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the graded staff as the case may be. In such a case the certificate referred to in sub-clause (h) shall be endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office and each cadet shall be rostered by the employer to attend shorthand training each week. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself (sic) of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet's record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(iii) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. To this end a cadet shall, so far as is practicable in his (sic) office, be required to gain experience in as many departments of his (sic) office (such as those mentioned as a guide below) so that he (sic) will be given reasonable opportunity of becoming familiar with the work in those departments, e.g.

General reporting
Sporting
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Financial
Sunday and/or periodical publications (where possible)
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Civic and similar rounds

In the course of his (sic) work in a particular department a cadet shall accompany classified journalists on assignments.

(iv) A cadet shall be permitted by his (sic) employer to absent himself (sic) during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the Branch Committee of the Association and in addition for periods not exceeding a total of six hours in any week to attend at an Australian university or college of advanced education for a course of the Diploma of Journalism, or other approved course.

(v) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadets conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(h) When a cadet has completed his (sic) cadetship or when the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him (sic) a certificate showing the period of his (sic) employment and the work the cadet was allocated to perform in that period of employment. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(ACAC, 1982)
19 November, 1984 Variation to:
Journalists’ (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award 1982

(ACAC, J009 V005 M Print F6995)

11--CADETS

(a) A "Cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism and who has not become classified as a graded journalist. The Higher School Certificate or its equivalent Year 12 qualification normally shall be the minimum entry requirement for a cadetship. The employer shall have the right to appoint to cadetship a person without such qualification.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the Association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the employer concerned may refer the matter to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than twelve months if in the final year of cadetship; or for more than six months in the case of cadets not final year. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, the cadet shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from the cadet's home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentage of the rates prescribed for a D grade member.

First year: 60 per cent
Second year: 75 per cent
Third year: 90 per cent

The percentages shall be calculated as follows: Amounts up to and including five cents shall be disregarded. Amounts over five cents shall count as ten cents.
(f) (i) (1) For all cadets apart from graduates, the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years provided that cadet training requirements are met.

(2) For a cadet who commences cadetship as a graduate of an approved tertiary course, the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the percentage for a cadet in final year. A graduate cadet who has been classified D Grade shall not be entitle to be classified C Grade until the cadet has attained a standard of 120 wpm.

(3) A cadet, who after twelve months of more employment, completes an approved tertiary course shall be advanced to final year of cadetship.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the Branch Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the Branch Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he (sic) shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his (sic) third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his (sic) employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism as follows:

(i) Cadets shall be given a minimum induction training period of four weeks under the supervision of a Cadet Counsellor, other responsible journalists or a shorthand instructor. They shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible person shall supervise such training as a Cadet Counsellor.

(ii) A cadet entering upon his (sic) cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed so that he (sic) may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:

1. The cadet shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He (sic) shall retain 'blacks' of copy prepared by him (sic) and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him (sic). He (sic) may have the reasons for changes made to his (sic) copy as published explained to him (sic) by a responsible person.

2. The cadet shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subjects of libel, contempt of Court, Parliamentary and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet provided that where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures
given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for the purpose of this paragraph. The cadet shall be tested from time to time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.

(3) Cadets shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from time to time to determine the progress being made. Subject to paragraph (iv) hereof:

(A) A cadet shall not be entitled to be paid as a second year cadet until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand in his (sic) second year employment the period beyond twelve months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his (sic) second year of cadetship.

(B) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a third year cadet until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand in his (sic) third year of employment, the period beyond 24 months taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce his (sic) third year of cadetship.

(C) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a graded journalist until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 120 words per minute in shorthand.

(D) An employer in a particular case may waive the attainment of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher year of cadetship or to the graded staff as the case may be. In such a case the certificate referred to in sub-clause (h) shall be endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the employer either within or outside the office and each cadet shall be rostered by the employer to attend shorthand training each week. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office, the person responsible for supervising that part of the training of a cadet shall regularly inform himself (sic) of the progress being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the cadet’s record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(E) Where possible, a cadet assigned to offices outside the city of publication shall be rostered for shorthand training.

(iii) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. In the first year of cadetship, the cadet shall be given experience in at least four reporting departments. Cadets shall be given experience in as many departments as is practicable. Such departments include:

General Reporting

Sporting

Information Services

Aviation, Shipping or Commerce

Police Rounds
Courts

Finance

Sunday and/or periodical publications (where possible)

Pictorial

Parliament

Sub-editors

Local Government and similar rounds

In the course of their work in a particular department, cadets initially shall accompany classified journalists on outside assignments.

(iv) A cadet shall be permitted by his (sic) employer to absent himself (sic) during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the Branch Committee of the Association and in addition for periods not exceeding a total of six hours in any week to attend at an Australian university or college of advanced education for a course of the Diploma of Journalism, or other approved course.

A cadet who is advanced to the classified staff shall be eligible for the benefits of this subclause for a period of 12 months to continue a journalism-related course, provided such course is approved by the employer.

(v) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding sub-clause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadets conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(h) When a cadet has completed his (sic) cadetship or when the employment of a cadet is terminated the employer shall give him (sic) a certificate showing the period of his (sic) employment and the work the cadet was allocated to perform in that period of employment.. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(ACAC, 1984b)
Journalists' (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers) Award 1986

(ACAC, J009 Con M Print G4142)

11--CADETS

(a) A "Cadet" means an employee who is constantly or regularly in training for journalism and who has not become classified as a graded journalist. The Higher School Certificate or its equivalent Year 12 qualification normally shall be the minimum entry requirement for a cadetship. The employer shall have the right to appoint to cadetship a person without such qualification.

(b) Periods of training in journalism on any newspaper shall be taken into account in calculating the period of experience specified in sub-clause (a) of this clause.

(c) Except with the consent in writing of the association, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, not more than one cadet, whether a member or non-member shall be employed to every five members of the classified staff provided, however, that if in any case such consent is not given the employer concerned may refer the matter to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination.

(d) A cadet shall not be stationed outside the city of publication except to assist a classified member stationed outside the city of publication. Except with the consent of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a cadet shall not be employed away from the city of publication for more than twelve months if in the final year of cadetship; for more than six months in the case of cadets not final year. When a cadet is so appointed to assist a classified member, the cadet shall be paid a reasonable living allowance, if such appointment necessitates his living away from the cadet's home.

(e) The minimum weekly rates of payment to cadets shall be the following percentage of the rates prescribed for a D grade member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages shall be calculated as follows:

Amounts up to and including five cents shall be disregarded.

Amounts over five cents shall count as ten cents.
(f) (i) (1) For all cadets apart from graduates, the period of cadetship shall not exceed three years provided that cadet training requirements are met.

(2) For a cadet who commences cadetship as a graduate of an approved tertiary course, the period of cadetship shall not exceed one year during which the cadet shall be paid at the percentage for a cadet in final year. A graduate cadet who has been classified D Grade shall not be entitle to be classified C Grade until the cadet has attained a standard of 120 wpm.

(3) A cadet, who after twelve months of more employment, completes an approved tertiary course shall be advanced to final year of cadetship.

(ii) In exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the consent of the Branch Committee of the Association (which consent shall not be reasonably withheld) continue to employ, at the rate prescribed for a third year cadet (or a fourth year cadet, as the case may be), any cadet who has completed three years (or four years) of cadetship. The period or periods for which such an arrangement is to operate shall be determined by the Branch Committee. If the cadet's services are terminated by the employer without lawful cause during such period or periods, he (sic) shall be paid the difference between the rate for a third year (or fourth year) cadet and the rate of a D Grade member from the time of completion of his (sic) third year (or fourth year) of cadetship to the date of such termination. If the cadet voluntarily leaves his (sic) employment during or after such period or periods, no extra payment shall be made.

(g) A cadet shall be fully and thoroughly taught and instructed by the employer in the profession of journalism as follows:—

(i) Cadets shall be given a minimum induction training period of four weeks under the supervision of a Cadet Counsellor, other responsible journalists or a shorthand instructor. They shall be instructed progressively throughout their cadetship in practical journalism as it operates within the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed and a responsible person shall supervise such training as a Cadet Counsellor.

(ii) A cadet entering upon his (sic) cadetship shall be made familiar with the activities of the various departments in the office in which for the time being the cadet is employed so that he (sic) may have a full knowledge of the handling of news from its collection to its publication including:—

(1) The cadet shall be given instruction and practical demonstrations in matters such as news presentation, sub-editing, proof correction and the opportunity of observing composing and make-up in the composing room. He (sic) shall retain "blacks" of copy prepared by him (sic) and hand them to the person responsible for cadet training who shall check the copy with him (sic). He (sic) may have the reasons for changes made to his (sic) copy as published explained to him (sic) by a responsible person.

(2) The cadet shall be required to attend a series of lectures by senior journalists and/or other authorities on the theory and practice of journalism such as lectures on the laws or practices currently in force in the State of publication on the subject (sic) of libel, contempt of Court, Parliamentary (sic) and Court privilege and also lectures on political or economic or other subjects of value to the cadet, provided that, where the cadet has the opportunity of undertaking a journalism course approved by the employer in a State where such a course is available, the lectures given in such a course shall be deemed to be lectures for
the purpose of this paragraph. The cadet shall be tested from time to
time as to his knowledge of newspaper reading and current affairs.

(3) Cadets shall learn shorthand and typewriting and be examined from
time to time to determine the progress being made. Subject to
paragraph (iv) hereof:

(A) A cadet shall not be entitled to be paid as a second year
cadet until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard of 60
words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a minimum
standard of 60 words per minute in shorthand in his (sic)
second year employment the period beyond twelve months
taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce
his (sic) second year of cadetship.

(B) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a
third year cadet until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard
of 80 words per minute in shorthand. If a cadet attains a
minimum standard of 80 words per minute in shorthand in his
(sic) third year of employment, the period beyond 24 months
taken to achieve the said minimum shall correspondingly reduce
his (sic) third year of cadetship.

(C) A cadet shall not be entitled to be classified and paid as a
graded journalist until he (sic) has attained a minimum standard
of 120 words per minute in shorthand.

(D) An employer in a particular case may waive the attainment
of such standards as a condition of promotion to the next higher
year of cadetship or to the graded staff as the case may be. In
such a case the certificate referred to in sub-clause (h) shall be
endorsed. Tuition in shorthand shall be arranged by the
employer either within or outside the office and each cadet shall
be rostered by the employer to attend shorthand training each
week. Whether or not such tuition is given within the office,
the person responsible for supervising that part of the training
of a cadet shall regularly inform himself (sic) of the progress
being made by each cadet and particularly whether or not the
cadet’s record of attendance at classes is satisfactory.

(E) Where possible, a cadet assigned to offices outside the city
of publication shall be rostered for shorthand training.

(iii) Cadets shall be given wide practical experience in reporting work. In the
first year of cadetship, the cadet shall be given experience in at least four
reporting departments. Cadets shall be given experience in as many
departments as is practicable. Such departments include:

General Reporting

Sporting

Information Services

Aviation, Shipping or Commerce

Police Rounds
Courts
Finance
Sunday and/or periodical publications (where possible)
Pictorial
Parliament
Sub-editors
Local Government and similar rounds

In the course of their work in a particular department, cadets initially shall accompany classified journalists on outside assignments.

(iv) A cadet shall be permitted by his (sic) employer to absent himself (sic) during ordinary working hours for periods not exceeding a total of four hours in any week to attend shorthand and typewriting classes, lectures, classes or examinations which apply to any specialised branch of journalism approved by the employer and the Branch Committee of the Association and in addition for periods not exceeding a total of six hours in any week to attend at an Australian university or college of advanced education for a course of the Diploma of Journalism, or other approved course. A cadet who is advanced to the classified staff shall be eligible for the benefits of this subclause for a period of 12 months to continue a journalism-related course, provided such course is approved by the employer.

(v) All lectures (sic) and other fees and the requisite books for the studies prescribed in the last preceding subclause shall be made available by the employer provide that reports of the cadet's conduct and progress are satisfactory.

(h) When a cadet has completed his (sic) cadetship or when the employment of a cadet is terminated, the employer shall give him (sic) a certificate showing the period of his (sic) employment and the work the cadet was allocated to perform in that period of employment. A new employer shall require the cadet to produce that certificate (or any prior certificate or certificates in respect of any prior employment as a cadet) before the cadet is employed.

(ACAC, 1987)
APPENDIX H:
Debate Initiated by News of New Zealand Course

First Reactions

(AJA, 1916e, pp. 184-185)

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Diploma in Journalism.

New Zealand Scheme Discussed.

For years Australian journalists have discussed the desirableness of instituting a scheme, whereby highly trained and well-educated newspaper men might be dissociated from those who, with few qualifications, cling precariously to the profession, and tend to lower its status. A degree in arts is generally considered as not coming close enough home. Something more in line with newspaper work is desired. Various schemes have been suggested but none has come to fruition. There are enthusiasts in the cause, to which a fillip has been given by the publication in this journal last month of the course for the New Zealand Diploma in Journalism. The wisdom of adopting something similar for Australia has been keenly debated among journalists ever since. With a view to gauging enlightened opinion, requests for criticism of the New Zealand scheme were made to representative educationists and public men, and generally to A.J.A. members. They were asked if they endorsed the principle of providing an academic distinction for journalists, who proved by examination that they had studied subjects peculiarly applicable to their work, and were also versed in the technique of journalism.

Their views are appended.

PROFESSOR ERNEST SCOTT (VICTORIA)

The subject of providing for an educational qualification for journalists is a very old one. It was under the consideration of English Institute of Journalists, of which I was an original member, at least twenty-five years ago; and it was discussed by the Melbourne Institute of Journalists about twenty years ago. I must confess I never saw much practical value in the schemes then formulated. Journalism differs from the profession of medicine and the law in this important respect: That the lawyer and the doctor work independently; they make for themselves professional reputations by their individual exertions; they are not employed persons. But journalists, in the nature of things, work for newspaper proprietors, who are at liberty to employ whom they will. If an educational course for journalists were prescribed by any society, and a newspaper proprietor chose to employ a person who had not obtained the diploma, who would prevent him? If a man with a genius for writing offered his services to a newspaper proprietor, would he be debarred if he had not passed a prescribed examination? Parliament allows the legal and medical professions to set educational
standards, not because it desired to confer privileges upon lawyers and doctors, but because it is in the public interest that unqualified practitioners should not be allowed to wreak their incompetency upon the public. But an incompetent journalist could safely be left to the gentle admonitions of the sub-editor and the boot-toes of the proprietor or manager. I do not suppose the University of Melbourne would hesitate to grant a diploma in journalism if there was a demand for it by a representative professional body. But I doubt whether you can teach practical journalism anywhere else than in a newspaper office. You can teach things which a journalist is better for knowing; the ordinary B.A. course would be suitable in that respect. But that course is already open to all who choose to take it.

ERNEST SCOTT.

MR. JUSTICE NICHOLLS (TASMANIA)

Journalism, in one important aspect, closely resembles a barrister's work. Both are done in full view of the public, and are, therefore, subject to continual criticism. Taken briefly, it may be said that skill and incompetence, either at the bar or on the press, are sure of being sent each to its proper place. Still, it would be well if those who contemplate a journalistic career could have special training for it, before being faced with the vast demands upon their learning, powers of expression, tact and worldly wisdom, which so often daunt the beginner at press work.

It would be well also if those who are unfit for journalism could discover that fact before they are committed to the task of trying to earn their living on a paper.

An influential paper written in bad English undoes the work of the schools, and can corrupt a community, while a good literary style in a leading journal affects the writing and speaking of all its readers.

Grammar and style can be taught. General knowledge, of which no pressman can have enough, can be taught, and the mechanics, the responsibilities and the morals of press work can be taught. I can see no reason, therefore, why the Universities should not be able to frame a scheme for a diploma in journalism, or why they and the High Schools should not be able to provide a course of study which would enable every intending journalist greatly to improve his qualifications, and would also attract and benefit many other persons, purely as a liberal education.

The rights of the real journalists and the responsible and honourable nature of their profession have never been adequately recognised. The proposal now made seems to me to be well calculated to improve the status of journalists and benefit the public. I have no right whatever to make promises on behalf of the University of Tasmania, but I know that institution well enough to prophesy that it will be found heartily willing to assist, as far as it can.

(AJA, 1916e, pp. 184-185)
Experts on Education

(AJA, 1916h, pp. 214-215)

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DIPLOMA OF JOURNALISM

Views of Educationalists.

The suggestion that a special university course for journalists should be established, has led to the expression of widely divergent views. As the matter is one which concerns all pressmen intimately, the opinions expressed by men who have made a study of educational matters, and who are not ignorant of the needs of the journalistic calling, should be of particular interest. Last month we published opinions on the subject by Professor Ernest Scott (Victoria) and Mr. Justice Nicholls (Tasmania). This month we secured the views of Mr. Frank Tate and Mr. Theodore Fink. Mr. Tate has long held the position of Director of Education in Victoria, and Mr. Fink speaks as chairman of directors of the Herald and Weekly Times Proprietary, as a member of the Council of Education, and as a prominent contributor to constructive though on educational matters. A practical scheme outline by Mr. H.G. Adam, an A.J.A man, is worthy of special attention.

Mr. Theodore Fink (Victoria)

I know that many university courses for training journalists have been established in the United States and elsewhere, but I do not think the time has arrived in Australia for any such University course. I doubt if any university here is equipped for such a course, and make-shifts are useless. They waste time and energy, and mislead students.

A patchwork course, such as has been suggested, composed of smatterings of English literature and cramings of political and economic history, and other snippets taken from several university courses, such as Arts, Law and Science, do not give necessarily the breadth of view and outlook, which a university degree should denote.

Again, university work, it is universally agreed, should commence after full secondary school instruction, that is, after 18 or 17 at the earliest. Three or four years' university training on the top of that would delay the entrance into a newspaper office until it is too late. From the Australian point of view, journalism itself is the best training for a journalist, but it should be based upon very sound education until 18 at least, and wide reading afterwards.

Any good university course for any faculty of Arts or Science, or, in fact, any professional course, is an ideal mental discipline, if time and money permit. But, apart from and in addition to this, the more a man knows and reads the better. A man who knows Palgrave's Golden Treasury off by heart, as a great many of my early companions did, and who knows enough of the great and enduring masterpieces not to surrender to the morbid literary freaks of the hour, whether German or
Scandinavian, is usually a better writer and thinker than many students who have ploughed through a severe course, getting judgments ready made from authority.

The man who seemed to know most about literature in the way of appreciation and sound judgment, is the man who has read because he liked it, and has mixed his learning with life.

So the journalist ought to be a reader and a lover of good books, familiar with the panorama of history (even the history of to-day), thought and politics, rather than a scholar.

My knowledge of journalists of the last generation in Victoria gives me a long list of such men, and, although the ranks during latter years have been recruited here and there by some men of university attainment, there are not many of them among the ranks of the robust and effective journalists, apart from a few scholarly and elegant writers.

Mr. F. Tate (Victoria).

At the outset, we must recognise that the term "Journalism" covers work of widely differing character and importance. Reporters who are engaged in collecting and presenting in more or less attractive form the ordinary happenings, "the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time" from the public departments, or from the law and police courts, or from the world of sport bare journalists equally with those who, by editorials and special articles, shape the policy of a great paper and endeavour to show "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." The demands made by their work on each class of journalist are many and varied. In some cases the demand is for developed commonsense and worldly wisdom, for the faculty of discerning a good subject and how best to attack it, for a sense of due proportion in viewing events, rather than for technical skill, advanced scholarship, or encyclopedic information. Any discussion, therefore, on the education of journalists must take these factors into consideration.

Those whose duty it is "to hold as it were the mirror up" to the community, to gather news and present it with little or no comment, except such as is embodied in the telling, must undoubtedly have the ability to turn out paragraphs and special articles easily and correctly, and must have a good general education -- sufficiently, at least, to bring them into intelligent touch with the great variety of subjects they are inevitably called on to handle. A really good secondary education, preferably in a big school, should suffice to give these qualifications. Such a technical subject as shorthand could be and, I think, should be learned at school. I see many good reasons why shorthand should form a portion of the course of study in all secondary education. Ability to use shorthand is valuable in many branches of professional and commercial work. But these qualifications alone will not carry the journalist far. He can be taught to use his mother tongue easily and correctly. He can be given a well-proportioned fund of useful knowledge, and he can be taught how to use books of reference, and, generally, how to acquire new knowledge. These things a school can do.

But for any real success he must have natural qualities highly developed, such as tact and good nature, push and energy, imagination and quick sympathy, and a strong sense of humour. Then, too, there are qualifications arising out of a knowledge of the techniques of the profession. No school or college can give qualities arising out of mental endowment, and I doubt whether any school of journalism could develop these inborn qualities so quickly and so surely as the routine discipline of journalistic work on a good newspaper. The young journalist is learning to reflect in his work the every-
day happenings, and the best of all schools for this is to be mixed up intimately with
the vigorous life of the world around him.

As for the staff officers of the journalistic army, a different training, or, at any rate, a
supplementary training, is desirable. To-day the newspaper endeavours to present and
interpret the big problems that are continually arising in our society. It voices, or
should voice, the forward aspirations of the thinkers among us, and it suggests
practical methods for advance. Surely, some higher qualification than worldly wisdom
gathered from mingling with men and affairs is needed in those who claim to guide the
community. Worldly wisdom born of experience may be a fine thing where with to
check over-impulsive action, but every society needs the "over-seeing power to kindle
and restrain." It is essential, then, in my opinion, that the higher ranks of journalism
should be recruited from men who have made a disinterested and careful study of such
subjects as economics, sociology, education, and the like. It is easy for the man in the
street and for the man in Parliament to speak on practical questions arising out of these
subjects, but the man who is commenting upon and criticising public movements
should have a knowledge of these questions based upon fundamental principles. The
training given in the universities in the faculties of Arts and Laws should be useful to
journalists, but, unfortunately, in the Melbourne University the subjects above-named
do not at present receive the attention they deserve.

In Australia, promotion from the ranks to the highest positions is the rule. Men begin
at the bottom and prove themselves by practical performance. If a good standard of
secondary education is provided and the young journalist receives this he should make
a good beginning. I should like to see arrangements made in our larger technical
schools and in the University for definite courses in social subjects such as
economics, sociology, education. These courses should be given at such times as are
suited to the large number of people who must perforce spend much of their day in the
necessary work of earning their living. I have no doubt that good work can be done,
and is being done, in the elaborate schools for journalists developed in America, but I
doubt whether Australia is ripe for such a development.

(AJA, 1916h, pp. 214-215)
New Zealand Examiner's Response

(Keane, 1916, p. 235)

The Australasian Journalist 235
(25/7/16)

CRITICISMS ANALYSED.

MR. M.C. KEANE, M.A., REPLIES.

Proud at having been "through the mill" in journalism, yet modestly declaring that he does not regard himself as a critic, Mr. M.C. Keane, M.A., associate editor of the Press, Christchurch, who set the paper for the Diploma of Journalism which gave rise to an interesting discussion in these columns, analyses the views that had been expressed. He says:--

The editor of the Journalist has been good enough to suggest that I might care to say something about those opinions upon diplomas in journalism which various authorities have contributed to these pages. I am not specially qualified to criticise these writers. That "abler pen" which is so much in demand must undertake the task, for example, of coping with Mr. Fink and his arresting contrast: "A reader and a lover of good books, familiar with the panorama of history (even the history of to-day), thought and politics, rather than a scholar!"

There ought not, one might suppose, to be very wide and deep differences of opinion about the wisdom and possibility of granting diplomas to journalists. That these differences do exist appears to me to arise out of the absence of any common agreement -- perhaps it would be more correct to say, the absence of any regular thought as to what journalism is, and what it ought to be and to do. To save time, I shall not attempt to set forth the different views that are to be found on this point, but shall merely suggest that the best journalist -- certain obviously essential qualities being assumed -- is the man who least frequently falls into error. By error I mean mistakes in fact, mistakes in taste, mistakes in judgment, and mistakes in opinion. If there were ever a time when such mistakes were not very common, that time is past. The newspaper-reading public of to-day is an uneducated public -- uneducated in the sense in which Lord Morley has defined the word. It cannot weigh evidence; its taste rejects nothing, for it has none; its judgment is untrained; it does not form opinions, and is directed only by prejudices. A result has been that accuracy -- of opinion, judgment and taste, if not of fact -- is not the precious commodity in the newspaper office that it may once have been, and that it still is here and there. So we have an enormous amount of shoddy in present-day journalism. The public is the customer, and the public is insufficiently aware that there is something better than shoddy. Shoddy rhetoric, shoddy humour, shoddy "style", shoddy leading articles, shoddy "descriptive" sketches, shoddy "specials", and shoddy learning. The leaven of good, straight work is insufficient. In only one department of journalism is the percentage of shoddy very small. Need I say I mean the sporting columns, which, being read by a million experts, must be written by experts?
The qualities named by Mr. Tate as necessary to success in journalism -- "tact, good nature, push and energy, imagination and quick sympathy, and a strong sense of humour" -- cannot be taught by any set of professors. But a man may be taught to know the true thing from the false, to know a fact from an opinion, to develop good taste and good judgment. He may, it is true, be able to teach himself all this, without entering a university college in all his life. If he has any capacity at all, however, he is unlikely to escape making some good progress towards righteousness as he goes through even the course defined in the statute of the University of New Zealand. Mr. Adams tells us that "the simple test is, can journalism be learned from text-books?"

This matter is not so simple to most of us as Mr. Adam has found it, but it may be that the test is, "Can the work necessary to the obtaining of a diploma make a man a better journalist than he would be if he had no scholarship?"

Perhaps it may not be impertinent to say that, if anyone should chance to think my point of view worth considering, he ought not to suspect me of any prejudice in favour of university men as such. When I received my diploma, I left them and the honour and glory and so on upon the shelf, and took what was left with me into the dirty little room in which, as a copyholder on a small evening paper, I started to go "through the mill" and to admire, as I still admire, the work of the many able members of our tribe, who had no Latin, who knew nothing of Bernouilli or Euler, who might have looked in Who's Who? for Pontus de Thiard, but who were bright, clear-headed, sound and honest journalists seeking to make the percentage of shoddy a little less.

The diploma in journalism need not be dreaded or disliked by anybody. Newspaper proprietors will not give preference to the holder of a diploma unless they have learned by experience that it is worth their while to do so. And it will hardly be wise to resist the spread of the New Zealand University's example in the belief that journalism will never be concerned with anything better than the provision of shoddy for the masses.

(Keane, 1916, p. 235)
NSW Considers Farmer Whyte Report

(AJA, 1918f, p. 375)

April 15, 1918 The Australasian Journalist 375

REPORT ON EDUCATION OF JOURNALISTS

NEW SOUTH WALES CONSIDERING

DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS

The New South Wales District of the A.J.A. has appointed a special committee to deal with Mr. Farmer Whyte's report on the education of journalists, and the committee will make recommendations to a future general meeting.

The matter was considered at a special general meeting of the District on April 5, at which Mr. Whyte dealt with some portions of his proposals in greater detail than had been given in the last issue of the Journalist.

The chairman (Mr. C.C. Faulkner) explained that the report had been before the Federal Council in Perth, and that it had been approved in broad principle and referred to the various Districts for such action as might be thought advisable.

Mr. S.A. Rosa said that if the scheme of University training outlined by Mr. Whyte would result in journalists getting more screw, he was in favour of it; if not, he was not in favour. There was no reason to believe that, if a journalist perfected his education on the lines suggested, he would be essentially better in his profession. He did not think that any proposals, or the turning out of journalists by academic machinery, were likely to improve the status or stability of journalists.

Mr. T.M. de Warre said the Association had been started with the idea that the younger men would be given better equipment than the older men had; but if the Association was content with a more or less lengthy arbitration case, which provided monetary improvement, but went no further, the Association would stand still absolutely.

Mr. J.M. McCarthy remarked that the scheme outlined was intended for many men who were already in journalism. No one could turn out journalists by a sort of educational incubator, but once a journalist had shown that he had a nose for news, he could be provided with better equipment for the practice of his profession. He moved:-

"That this special meeting of the New South Wales District of the A.J.A. is of opinion that a special course of study would be of distinct advantage to journalists, and that a special committee be appointed to consider Mr. Farmer Whyte's report, and to make a further report to another general meeting."

Mr. Voltaire Molesworth seconded the motion, observing that he would be pleased to take advantage of any course of study that might be provided.
Mr. C.A. Lee was in favour of increased facilities for improving the educational equipment of journalists, provided such instruction was not on stereotyped lines, and that individuals could take up subjects to suit their own tastes.

Mr. C. O'Sullivan said he did not want to be standardised. If a man wanted to specialise -- and this was an age of specialisation -- the University scheme outlined by Mr. Whyte would not help him.

Mr. F. Bignold supported the motion, which was carried without dissent.

The following committee was appointed: Miss Wallace, Messrs. McCarthy, B. Mudge, Rosa, Whyte, and the Chairman and Secretary.

(AJA, 1918f, p. 375)
MacCallum’s Views on Journalism Education

(MacCallum, 1918, p. 40)

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PROFESSOR MacCALLUM

From Professor M.W. MacCallum, M.A., LL.D., Professor of English Literature, University of Sydney:—

I think it highly desirable that intending journalists should take a University course, including, say, History, Economics, Literature, and, perhaps, Science or Philosophy. This, however, can be done without establishing a School of Journalism. In regard to that, I confess myself very doubtful, for such technical equipment as proficiency in shorthand could be better acquired by private tuition, and the practical application of the equipment as a whole can only be learned in the newspaper office.

So far as I know, it is only in America that Schools of Journalism have been established at the Universities; and does the success of the experiment invite imitation? The American press does not seem to me to be better than, but rather not so good as, that of France or the British Empire. In the latter cases, a general preparation such as I have described, obtained at the University, or otherwise, has given the preliminary training to journalists who are second to none in the world.

A UNIVERSITY MEMORANDUM

Professor MacCallum submitted a special memorandum to the Senate of the University of Sydney on the question of establishing a Chair of Journalism. It runs as follows:—

It may be assumed as indisputable that as many journalists as possible should go through a University course, and that the University should endeavour, in so far as it can, to meet their special requirements.

The only questions are -- (1) Has the claim of journalism priority over many others that are being made on the University; and (2) is its aim best satisfied by the establishment of a Professorship or Lectureship in that subject?
In regard to (1), it seems to me that, apart from the great metropolitan journals, there are not here newspapers numerous or important enough to open a promising career to many young men; that there is no security that editors and managers would prefer the University-trained man; and that, therefore, only a few would definitely attend a School of Journalism.

On the other hand, there are many extensions of University teaching that are urgently needed in Engineering, Medicine, Law, the Applied Sciences and the Faculty of Arts, that cannot as yet be provided. I am strongly of the opinion that all these deficiencies should be supplied before the University engages in any new and experimental undertaking.

(2) I hold that a general course in Arts, Science, Law, Economics, or a selection from all four, is the best preliminary preparation a journalist can have. The journalism of the British Empire is, on the whole, the most respectable and the ablest that exists. The reason is partly that the great newspapers, and many of lower rank, have on their staffs graduates with no special journalistic qualification at the outset, but with the culture, ethics and the traditions of a University behind them. Their equipment is provided by an ordinary University course. On the other hand, Chairs and Schools of Journalism exist only in the United States of America, the home, par excellence, of the yellow press.

Breadth of view, openness of mind, elementary knowledge of various subjects, can all be provided by the regular University education. The technique of the journalistic craft, in the first place, hardly falls within the range of University study, and in the second place must, in any case, be learned much better in the actual practice.

I consider that, meanwhile, it would be enough, from among the courses peculiarly serviceable for the foundation of knowledge, that a journalist should have (in Science, Law, Economics, Arts), to construct a scheme of alternative options, and to award a diploma to those who have passed through an approved course. But I cannot believe that, almost invariably, the ordinary course leading to an ordinary degree would produce the better man.

(MacCallum, 1918, p. 40)
William Farmer Whyte's Proposals

(AJA, 1919o, p. 4)

William Farmer Whyte makes eight recommendations in his report to the 1918 Conference of the AJA's Federal Council in Perth:

First, that there should be no "special standard of education" required for people entering journalism. (Within a decade the AJA reverses this policy and demands in its 1927 log of claims (see Appendix G, pp. 4-7) that cadets must have a knowledge of English "equivalent to the standard of the Intermediate Examination at any Australian University".)

Second, that the population and number of newspapers in Australia are both too small to warrant the establishment of a Chair in Journalism,

... unless some arrangement could be made which would allow the professor of journalism to divide his time between the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne. (AJA, 1919o, p. 3)

However, because it is "highly desirable that there should be some connecting link between the University and the Press", graduates who complete their journalism training should be appointed to run three-year diploma courses in journalism at universities.

Third, students of this diploma, or degree, should pass ten units. These are: an English language and literature unit, Philosophy (general), History, Constitutional history, Political economy, Science of politics, "an optional subject", and three Practical Journalism units.

Fourth, matriculation should be waived as a requirement for entry, "providing that candidates have no less than three years' experience in active press work".

Fifth, the standard required to pass

... should be equal to that of B.A. or B.Commerce, and I [Farmer Whyte] would suggest that the arrangement of the course be roughly on the following lines:-

First year. - Journalism. (I.), English language and literature, philosophy (general).

Second year. - Journalism. (II.), political economy, history, constitutional history.

Third year. - Journalism. (III.), science of politics, optional subject. (AJA, 1919o, p. 4)

Sixth, journalists should be asked to see how many of them would take such a course.

Seventh, the AJA should establish a library in each State, including books required for any university course.
Finally, Farmer Whyte recommends that

... nothing is more calculated to benefit the members of the profession and advance the interests of journalism generally than the adoption of a system for the interchange of journalists within the Empire.

(AJA, 1919o, p. 4)
George Dixon's Report

(AJA, 1919o, pp. 5-6)

Extract from the Pamphlet

The Higher Education of Journalists

MR. DIXON'S VIEWS.

A separate report by Mr. G.C. Dixon, of Tasmania, dealt comprehensively with the whole subject of the education of journalists.

Mr. Dixon expressed regret that there seemed to be a tendency to approach educational problems with an obstinate prejudice against any education except that acquired in the rough and tumble of the "game." "We keep hearing the old and, to my mind, futile comparisons," he says, "between the young University graduate and the man who has worked his way up from the ranks, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. What is the use of asking: 'Is not the reporter of 20 years' experience a better pressman than a cub straight from the classroom?' No doubt he is; but that is not the point. What we should ask is this: 'Is not the man of 20 years' experience likely to be an even better journalist if he has a good education to begin with?' I think any reasoning and unprejudiced person will say 'Yes.'"

A good education and wide reading, Mr. Dixon continues, would be a safeguard against the ghastly lapses which go so far towards impairing a paper's standing in the community. In the same way, special study -- not necessarily at a University -- would save many leader-writers from rather disastrous excursions into modern history and economics. "But most important of all," Mr. Dixon goes on, "is the argument brought forward by Mr. M.C. Keane, M.A., who set the paper on journalism that aroused so much discussion. As Mr. Keane says, even the best newspapers contain a proportion of 'shoddy,' the result of bad taste, which is, in turn, largely the result of defective education. The material chosen for presentation is poor, and the English in which it set forth is often even worse. I will admit that poor work of this kind can never be completely eliminated, but it could be reduced to a minimum, I think, if all pressmen had their critical and other faculties trained by sound instruction and wide reading. Scholastic training, too, serves as mental discipline. Even mathematics and science, though of little direct value in journalism, help to develop habits of clear and logical thinking. Most of the opponents of higher education devote their energies to annihilating claims that have never been put forward. It has been said by several contributors to the Journalist that a man may be stuffed full of learning, and not know a decent par, when he sees it. That is so obvious that I wonder anyone took the trouble to mention it. A successful journalist must obviously possess strong commonsense, but, for the life of me, I cannot see why he should not possess commonsense and fairly wide knowledge at the same time. To say that all University graduates are useless in journalism, simply because one of them does not know a good thing when he sees it, is just about as sensible as condemning a knowledge of the alphabet on the ground that it does not necessarily teach a man to come in out of the rain."

Mr. Dixon condemned suggestions for the establishment of Schools of Journalism, on the ground that under Australian conditions such schools would be "neither practicable
nor particularly desirable." He suggested as an alternative the granting of a degree to candidates on the following qualifications:--

(1) The production of a satisfactory record of experience.

(2) The writing of a thesis which constitutes an original contribution to the literature of journalism.

(3) The passing of University examinations in --

(a) English Language and Literature.


(c) Economics.

(AJA, 1919o, pp. 5-6)
A Journalist's View

(AJA, 1916h, pp. 214-215)

It is typical of New Zealand that the first step it should take towards the establishment of a diploma in journalism should be the drafting of an examination paper. Surely that must be the very conclusion of the discussion, and as yet the premises have not been stated. Next to the betterment of the working conditions of newspaper men in Australia, the subject is probably the most important to which The Journalist could lend its columns. But if there is to be any practical value in the discussions, it is primarily essential that one or two "first principles" should be settled.

For example, Professor Ernest Scott jumps to the conclusion that the problem is simply one of "providing for an educational qualification" for journalists. That is the view of a professor rather than a journalist. The Faculty of Medicine probably regards the university medical course as a method of "providing for an educational qualification" for doctors; still more probably the students regard it as a fairly certain guarantee of work at high wages. The working journalists who want a diploma, want it for a similar purpose. Just as the medical student realises that if he is the possessor of a university degree the public will pay him a guinea consultation fee, so the journalist wishes to bring it about that if he is the possessor of a diploma in journalism his employers will pay him the wages of a professional man. It cannot well be argued that a diploma in journalism, charged with such revolutionary powers, should be a necessary qualification for every man employed on the reporting staff of a newspaper, or should be easily obtained. Least of all should it merely be a matter of, say, one year's practical experience (As suggested in the New Zealand examination paper), and the payment of so much money in university class fees. Journalism is a profession in which a man may need a great deal of book learning or none at all. It depends on the man. Stuff one newspaper aspirant up to the pineal gland with the history of Australian politics, and he might not be able to write a personal paragraph on the Speaker's wig. Turn another man, who wasn't sure whether George Reid was an English or Australian politician, loose in the lobbies for an hour and he might scoop the next political move. How are the four corners of such a profession to be folded up under a diploma? It is very doubtful indeed if it can ever be done under the university system. The simple test is, Can journalism be learned from text-books? For, after all -- it can be whispered outside academic walls -- a university is only a library of text books, with professors paid to turn over the pages.

There is the alternative of diploma of journalism being granted by a professional Association of Journalists, just as the diploma in accountancy is granted by the Association of Accountants. As an alternative it is an attractive proposition. The British Institute of Journalists might well be made the examining body, the A.J.A. and kindred institutions being affiliated associations. The diploma might be awarded on such qualifications as the following:--

(a) The production of cuttings from newspapers of a certain standing, showing work actually done along general and special lines.

The Institute might declare some indication of the standard and variety of work required. Alternative groups of subjects might be drawn up so that a candidate would
be required to set for himself a special course in his practical newspaper work -- a more valuable system than the slavish following of a course set by others.

(b) A satisfactory record of experience.

(c) The recommendation of at least two holders of the diploma.

(d) A thesis that, in the opinion of the examining body, constituted an original contribution to the literature of journalism.

This would probably prove more practicable than the setting of an examination paper, although hardly so satisfactory a test.

Even from these rough suggestions it is obvious that the diploma in journalism, entitling the holder to write A.I.J. (Associate of the Institute of Journalists) after his name could only be obtained by a journalist whose special abilities had been recognised in the only school of journalism -- the newspaper office. It might be objected that individual cases would occur where men of brilliant attainments, occupying the highest and best paid positions on great newspapers, would not be qualified for the diploma. This would occur, for example, in such a circumstance as when an outside contributor is engaged by a newspaper as leader writer. Still, the leader writer thus appointed would not be a trained practical journalist. To allow him, without further qualification, to hold the journalist's diploma, the chief purpose of which would be a guarantee of all-round competency, would lower the standard and destroy the practical monetary value of the degree. For cases of special distinction there might be a Fellowship of the Institute.

H.G. ADAM, M.A.

Age, Melbourne. (AJA, 1916h, pp. 214-215)
Walter Murdoch’s Proposal

Oct. 15, 1918 The Australasian Journalist. 483

W.A. EDUCATION SCHEME.
PROFESSOR MURDOCH’S PLAN.

The scheme adopted by the W.A. District for the inauguration of a University lecture course, without examinations, is based upon a communication forwarded to the District Committee during its consideration of the matter by Professor Walter Murdoch, professor of English literature at the University of W.A., who is well known in journalistic and literary circles throughout the Commonwealth. Professor Murdoch wrote:--

"Having had some experience both as working journalist and as university teacher, I have often thought about the question whether the quality of Australian journalism and the status of Australian journalists might not be bettered by some sort of university course for journalists. I am convinced that something can be done, and therefore ought to be done, but I am also convinced that the questions is not bay any means so simple as some people would have us think, and that there are very grave dangers to be guarded against. To begin with, let me warn you against yielding to the prevalent mania for examinations. Ability to pass examinations is one thing -- journalistic ability is quite another thing; and some of the ablest journalists I have known have been men who did not distinguish themselves at school, and could not have passed even an entrance examination to a university. Put what obstacles you will in the way of entrance to a journalistic career, but let them be such obstacles as are to be overcome by the kind of ability a journalists needs, not by some other and irrelevant kind of ability. By shutting the door upon all boys incapable of passing a university examination, you would undoubtedly be shutting it in the face of many boys capable of first-class work in journalism. The same argument applies to the idea of a degree or diploma as to the idea of an entrance examination.

"My own belief is that, for the present, and by way of the tentative, young journalists should be encouraged and aided to attend courses of university lectures in certain subjects, but that they should not be required to pass examinations in those subjects. The most useful subjects would be, in my opinion, History, Economics, English Literature, French, German, Biology. (I include the last because the modern journalist ought at least to have some idea of the methods of science). Logic might also be included. The cadet might be allowed to choose, say, four of these subjects; and I am, of course, biased. but I think English Literature should be looked upon as the most essential of the four. I think that, so far as our own State is concerned, your Association should approach the University Senate with a view to a conference on the subject. I, for instance, would be very willing to give a special course in English, somewhat wider and somewhat less academic than the ordinary university course; but I should have to have the approval of the Senate to do this.
"I have no doubt at all that some such course as this would be useful as part of the training of the young journalist. I quite agree with most of what Mr. Adam McCay says in the March Journalist; but his chief objections seem to be met if you put examinations, diplomas, degrees, and all that sort of thing on one side, and look on the university simply as a place where the young journalist can get knowledge, of which he cannot have too much. Mr. McCay is a university man himself, and therefore knows, as I do, how apt one is to become over-academic if one has anything to do with a university; but if a cadet is learning journalism side by side with his university courses, all tendencies to priggishness and pedantry would be sufficiently kept in check. As to getting the subject of 'Practical Journalism' taught at the universities, I am exceedingly sceptical, but as my scepticism is based on a more or less complete ignorance. I had better not dilate upon it."

(AJA, 1918m, p. 483)
MR. ADAM McCAY

From Mr. Adam McCay, M.A., Editor of the Sydney Sun:--

In response to your request, I submit some views on the question of the possibility of associating the University more closely with journalistic education, and especially on the question of the possible value of a "Diploma of Journalism", to be issued by Australian Universities. I regret that for lack of time I cannot formulate my views more accurately than will be the case in what follows. Having graduated B.A. in 1894 and M.A. in 1896, University of Melbourne, I can speak with some personal experience of the value of University training for journalism. On occasion I have heard mooted the proposition of "the University teaching journalism," and am by no means considering the subject for the first time.

University Cannot Teach Journalism

My conviction is that a curriculum of University lectures cannot train a man or woman as a journalist; and that a University "course of journalism," having as its climax the issue of a diploma pretending to be a certificate of excellence in the performance of newspaper work, would be a farce.

Temperament, flair or "nose for news," a certain vividness of perception, a quick sense of touch with the public - by what ever terms you describe the qualities of a good journalist - they cannot be communicated by text-books and a professor. The pharmacopoeia and the dissecting-room will educate one profession in its daily duty; the laboratory and lecture-room, the book of "cases" and the legal textbook will educate others; but there is no such rule for the selection of a trained journalist.

There is only one training school for journalists, and that is the actual practice of journalism. "They that do the thing have the power, and they that do not the thing have not the power."

We have all seen brilliant journalists who began life in varied ways. They were copy-boys, compositors, clerks, engineers, architects, diplomats, parsons. By temperament and imagination they were impelled into journalism. They have maintained its versatility, its alertness, its sympathy with social development, and its power. No University could communicate these things to one profession in higher degree.
Knowledge Means Power

It goes without saying that educated journalists are better than uneducated. Knowledge brings power; and every atom of knowledge acquired by a journalist is ultimately useful to him. But I submit, with the strongest emphasis, that University teaching is only one way of acquiring knowledge. What a man has learned through his own intellectual curiosity is incomparably more fertile in his mind than what he has accepted from a professor's lectures.

I have called it farcical to suppose that a University "Diploma of Journalism" could guarantee the possession of journalistic ability. At the same time, I stress the value of education. Is it, then, that men and women will qualify for journalism by attending lectures aiming at that profession?

Again I say, "No." In journalism I have seen the University graduate and the man who left school at thirteen; University-men brilliant and duffers as journalists; ex-errand boys, duffers and brilliant. In not one case could I perceive that the University teaching, or the lack of it, had affected the man's journalistic ability.

The more a man reads, knows and thinks, the better journalist he is; but it has needed no guidance from University professors to make the acute intelligence of modern journalism, and it needs none now.

Place of Specialists

Journalism has its specialists. It needs no Diploma of Journalism to enable an important newspaper to find men for its financial, legal, agricultural, commercial or scientific columns. Let us think of some of our distinguished financial journalists, and laugh at the idea that a mediocre University qualification would make them any more authoritative.

Theatrical and musical critics, the delightful and widely-informed gossippers of the racecourse, the cricket and football fields, the boxing ring, the fishing stream -- what on earth would be the use of a University professor to these men, who are none the less of extreme journalistic value? The "diploma of Journalism" would not evolve that rare and most desirable asset to a newspaper, a reporter with political genius. Nor an O. Henry among roundsmen.

The Culls

Journalism has its "culls," the myriads who are tried and found wanting. I do not believe that University classes in journalism would yield us any smaller percentage of "culls" than we have now. The man with the "Diploma of Journalism" would be just as likely as any other man to find that his qualification "to join your staff" was derisory.

The University Journal

Mr. Walter Williams, of U.S.A., explained while in Australia that America, realising that journalists must be trained on a journal, had adopted that system. The students in the University city "turn out a newspaper," under trained supervision. In this way, some of the obviously impossible may be weeded out. Special aptitudes may also
make themselves noticeable. But that even the students of such a University would on the average excel, in the qualities necessary to keep journalism in its place of influence in the community, the men who now maintain journalism is, I think, a proposition to be combated. Fifty diplomaed and hall-marked 'University journalists' could not have created a Bulletin as did one great newspaper brain -- J.F. Archibald -- which the University never touched.

**Higher Work for Higher Pay**

That the educated man is a better journalist than the uneducated; that the man whose education is continuous and self-impelled is better than he who relies on diploma or degree as his certificate truly carved in stone; and that the newspaper itself teaches the newspaper man -- these claims are quite alien from a declaration that the University professor can give stimulus to journalism. In one way we may hereafter find the professor and the University in Australia coming closer to journalism than they did before. Salaries and rewards in the profession are raised beyond expectation of a few years ago. University graduates in arts, even in engineering and law, will be tempted to look more closely at journalism as a possible profession than they used to. But it needs no "diploma of Journalism" to make the better-educated undergo the process of sifting by which the residuum of capable journalists is at last obtained.

(McCay, 1918, pp. 356-357)

**Bohemian**

*This plausible view was countered in some quarters by arguments that resorted to the logical fallacy of ad hominem. The first General Secretary of the AJA, Bert Cook, describing the founding of the Association, said the days of "Bohemians" such as McCay were numbered:*

(Cook, 1912, p. 2)

The way for a useful body was paved, too, by the gradual disappearance of the old Bohemianism. Pressmen began to get married in the conventional way, and to look forward to an hour or two with their families. The wise child got used to the presence of the paternal parent, and no longer regarded him as the strange man who was to be seen occasionally at the end of the week in the house.

*That McCay was such a "Bohemian" can be gauged from George Blaikie's account:*

(Blaikie, 1966, pp. 134-135)

Whereas Harry and Vince hunted down their stories as a chicken hunts a worm, Adam McCay, doyen of the early Smith's writers, was an example of the pure writer who could wring an excellent story out of the air while he sipped a glass of fine sweet sherry.

Adam was ordered, in February 1920, to take a smack at New South Wales Premier Holman, and, being a highly professional hired pen, went straight to work:

"It is not true that Mr Holman murdered his aunt's cook for the sake of her silver-backed brushes. There is no proof that, lunching at Parliament House,
Holman stole the spoons. But Holmanism in the Nationalist Party has been perpetually associated with fraud, jobbery, falsehood, corruption and waste. First step towards clean Government in New South Wales is to get rid of the gang led by Holman..."

An M.A. (Hons. 1) Adam was one of the last of the great bohemian journalists of Sydney. To be with him in a pub was a delight, for his scholarship was profound and he employed his research as a means of entertaining. He discovered the Borgia method of cooking a duck when he stumbled across the recipe in an ancient Latin book. One took the duckling and tied it by the foot to a stake circled by faggots of dry sticks. Beside the creature was a bowl of water. When the faggots were set ablaze, the heat would cause the duck to sip the water, thus keeping its flesh tender as it slowly roasted to death.

Adam also had a recipe for drowning lobsters in claret to get a delicate flavour right down in their nipper tips.

In trams, he was likely to burst forth full voice with a rendition of "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord" -- a relic, he claimed, of having been reared in a manse in New Zealand. And in pubs, he was always likely to indulge his taste for composing saucy verse...
# APPENDIX I:
**University of Western Australia**

**Potted History of the 1919-1940 Courses in Western Australia**

The table below represents a potted history of the 1919-1940 journalism courses at the University of Western Australia. A comparison is also made between the number of students enrolled and the membership of the local District of the AJA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contents of Course</th>
<th>Students enrolled</th>
<th>AJA Nos.</th>
<th>% of students to AJA members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Two-year course starting with lectures in English, History, and Economics</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>27.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Length of courses extended; lectures in Physical Sciences (&quot;physiography&quot;), English, and Economics</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Lectures in Physical Sciences and Economic Geology</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Lectures in Logic and Philosophy, and English Composition</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>22.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Lectures in Money/Aspects of writing, and Law of Evolution</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>No Course Offered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>One lecture a week on: Physics, Art of Prose, or Introductory Psychology</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>No Course Offered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Contents of Course</td>
<td>Students enrolled in course</td>
<td>AJA Nos. in WA</td>
<td>% of students to AJA member</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Four-year Diploma course introduced: Four Arts units (no exams); Four Practical Journalism units; Final Journalism exam, and; four years' journalism experience</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>11.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>13.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>15.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(117)</td>
<td>13.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Journalism units reduced to two -- Technical Journalism A and B. (Director of Journalistic Studies: Ivor T. Birtwistle appointed)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(103)</td>
<td>7.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>New course: Holders of BA required to pass Final exam in journalism, and have one year of journalism experience; Others required to pass seven Arts units, plus Technical Journalism A and B, the final exam in journalism, and have two years' journalism experience</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>24.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>13.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>13.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>New Course: Students required to pass ten units -- four new special units, four Arts units, and Technical Journalism A and B -- , final exam in journalism, and have two years' of journalism experience</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>10.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>7.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>5.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(180)</td>
<td>7.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Course eliminated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**SOURCES:** University of Western Australia archives. AJA membership figures are published in the 21st anniversary edition of *The Journalist* (24.4.31), p. 68, and subsequent editions of *The Journalist*. The membership for 1931, 1932, and 1939 are not available, so are projected figures in line with the trends in the other States.
Sir Winthrop Hackett

Journalist and Chancellor/benefactor
of the University of Western Australia

A graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Winthrop Hackett is called to the Irish Bar but emigrates to Australia shortly afterwards.

From academic, literary and journalistic pursuits in Sydney and Melbourne, Mr. Hackett's energies were diverted to the Cinderella of the West. He believed in the certain and great expansion of the colony and, after a brief adventure in sheep farming, devoted his political, journalistic and personal energies to the realisation of its future.

(Nomad, 1921, p. 246)

In the 1880's he buys the daily paper, The West Australian, and its weekly sister paper, The Western Mail (Nomad, 1921, p. 246). From this springboard he becomes a leading figure in Western Australia.

Sir Winthrop was at one time a member of the Federal Council of Australasia, and he represented West (sic) Australia at the National Australasian Federal Convention in 1891, which framed the Commonwealth Constitution.

(AJA, 1916b, p. 115)

Hackett is also the Chancellor of the University of Western Australia, and Chancellor of the Anglican Cathedral in Perth. When he dies in 1916 (AJA, 1916b, p. 115) he leaves The West Australian and The Western Mail to the university and the Anglican Church (AJA, 1926c, p. 174).

When the terms of his will are published in 1926, and it is decided that the two papers have to be sold, Hackett's bequest is described as "one of the most munificent ever made to an Australian university".

(AJA, 1926c, p. 174).
Course Content: 1919-1924

At the beginning of 1919, the AIA produces a booklet, Course of Study at University of W.A. for 1919, that contains (AJA, 1919a, pp. 1-7) details of the subjects in the course. Professor Walter Murdoch is to teach the English unit, and Professor Edward O.G. Shann, who is shortly to become Vice-Chancellor (Student-Perth, 1922, p. 79), is to teach the History and Economics units. The English unit is to be the same as that taught to other of the university's students (Royce, 1920, p. 32), and be divided into three sections (AJA, 1919a, p. 2). The first term will concentrate on English Composition. This will be followed by "an outline history of English Literature" in the second term. The third term will be the only one requiring textbooks, and will include the study of Shakespeare's Coriolanus, Macaulay's Essay on Addison, and Carlyle's Essay on Scott (AJA, 1919a, pp. 1-7). The History and Economics units are to be structured specifically for the journalism students (Royce, 1920, p. 32). The History unit is to concentrate on "British Colonial Foreign Policy" throughout the year (AJA, 1919a, pp. 2-4), while the Economics unit is to be divided into five sections - Political Economy, Enterprise, Money. Distribution of Values, and "Schools of economic thought" (AJA, 1919a, pp. 5-6).

In 1920, Professor A.D. Ross adds a new unit to the WA course, on the Introduction to Physical Science. This unit is structured so that for the first half of the year Ross holds classes at 7pm on Fridays on "scientific method and fundamental scientific principles". In the second half, M. Aurousseau gives lectures on physiography (Dell, 1920, p. 211). Ross says that this unit had been adapted for journalists by replacing "mathematical methods of proof" with "experimental illustrations and tests" (AJA, 1920c, p. 1). At the same time, it is decided to continue Murdoch's English unit and Shann's Economics unit.

In 1921, the lectures are concentrated on one evening. On Mondays, from 5pm to 6pm Ross gives his lectures, and between 6pm and 7pm, E. de Courcy Clarke lectures on Economic Geology (AJA, 1921d, p. 87). During the last part of his unit, Ross concentrates on the developments "in wireless telegraphy and telephony". Journalists are given conducted tours of such marvels of the age as the new "automatic telephone exchange" and "Government power house". Ross also obtains permission from the Minister of Defence for the journalist students to tour the classified "Commonwealth wireless station at Applecross" (Royce, 1922, p. 8).

In 1922, Arthur C. Fox presents a unit in Logic and Philosophy (Student-Perth, 1922, p. 79), between 5pm and 6pm on Mondays (AJA, 1922c, p. 151), and Murdoch returns from Melbourne, where he has been writing a book on Alfred Deakin, to offer a unit of the Principles of English Composition, from 6pm to 7pm (AJA, 1920i, p. 266).

In the first term of 1923, Shann gives ten lectures on Money. In the second and third terms, Murdoch extends his 1922 unit with a specially designed series of lectures for journalists on Aspects of Writing (AJA, 1923b, p. 59). This is a departure for Murdoch's units, in which journalists had previously had to attend "his ordinary Arts class". In parallel with Shann and Murdoch, Biology Professor Nicholls gives a special unit for journalist students on the Law of Evolution (AJA, 1923b, p. 59). The same pattern is followed in 1924, (AJA, 1924a, p. 70).
Course Praised by Journalists

(Dell, 1920, p. 211)

THE STUDENT'S VIEWPOINT: An Appreciation

By "Geoffrey Dell"

Modestly, yet erect, Perth, the Cinderella of Australian capital cities is leading the world with a free university and with a perennial course of university lectures prepared exclusively for working journalists. The course is now well into its second year. Perhaps it is time to stand off and take a flying survey of it.

The A.I.A. organisers of this unique course -- Roy Curthoys, Stan Royce and others -- were shrewd in their day, for its unhampered by any provision for examinations and the striving after degrees, diplomas or other educational baubles. The invitation to all members if the Association is alluringly simple: there are the lectures -- take them all if you can: in any case take all that you can. This breadth of welcome cuts both ways. There may be 16 journalists at one lecture, and only eight at the next. But from experience, it is doubtful whether the attendance would reach eight if the annual perspective ended in a soul-distracting examination, success in which would connote regular attendance at lectures throughout the year. Under existing conditions the slaves of the duty-book attend or absent themselves, come late or leave early, according to the dictates of that exacting tome.

How Members Attend

Even without the deterrent which would be imposed by the necessity -- inseparable from any scheme of examinations -- for either taking up the course intensely or refraining from any participation therein, it cannot be said that the average attendance at the lectures is entirely satisfactory. For this, three classes of A.I.A. members are largely responsible -- the lofty freshman, with nothing to learn; certain representatives of an old, rapidly-passing school, who have habituated themselves in muddling through on a scanty store of knowledge; and a middle-class of well-meaning but easily satisfied men -- some of them with seats on the District Committee -- who devoutly hope that the other fellow is taking full advantage of the educational facilities they have helped to provide. On the other hand, there are to found among the regular attendants at lectures downy-lipped boys, grey-bearded men, and men midway along life's thorny path, all keenly alive, if not to the benefits, at least to the lure of higher education.

For the attitude of the university staff towards the journalists there can be nothing but the warmest praise. Professor Shann (History and Economics); Professor Murdoch (English); Professor Ross (Mathematics and Physics), and Mr. M. Aurousseau (lecturer in Geology), have all displayed the liveliest interest, not only in so framing their lectures as to seize and hold the attention of men upon whom there is no compulsion of attendance, but also in meeting the convenience of actively-employed journalists in point of days and hours. Thus advantage is taken of the customarily light engagement list of the newspaper offices on Monday afternoon and evening to put on one lecture at 5 o'clock and another at 7 o'clock. Under this roster even the morning daily man, with an 8 o'clock engagement, can take the first lecture undisturbed, and at least three-fourths of the second. For a number of weeks past Mr.
Aurousseau had been lecturing on physiography at 7 o'clock on Friday evenings, which, judging by the attendances, has proved a convenient hour for the journalists.

A Social Aspect.

Among the lighter aspects of the movement are two distinctly agreeable features. On Monday afternoon, with -- by dint of a little innocent engineering -- three hours of his own time before him, the journalists hies him to the university at 5 o'clock, and, in comfortable attitude and congenial company, harkens to Professor Murdoch's enlightening exposition of the principles of English, or of the technique of famous writers, ancient and modern. At 6 o'clock Professor Shann joins the dozen or so journalists streaming out from the lecture room, and the party moves along to a nearby cafe, where a large table is reserved, a table at which, by common consent, journalism and university work are the only interdicted subjects of conversation. At a few minutes to 7 o'clock the journalists and the professor break back to the university for an hour of economics, after which attention again reverts to the duty-book. It is no mere gush to say that by the regular attendants this agreeable weekly abstraction from the daily round is looked forward to from Tuesday till Monday. Another feature of the course which may be properly regarded as a pleasurable diversion is Professor Ross's Saturday morning lectures on science, which, largely taking the form of a series of laboratory experiments, has proved to be more entertaining than the average cinema show.

The cordiality of Professors Ross, Murdoch and Shann -- the last-named carries on his lectures to the journalists through successive vacations -- and Mr. Aurousseau, and their spontaneous readiness to do everything possible to promote the success of the unique experiment, furnish a convincing assurance that, should it end in failure -- a most improbable contingency -- the fault will lie exclusively with the journalists themselves.

Perth.

(Dell, 1920, p. 211)
Professor Shann’s Warning

(Shann, 1920, p. 210)

UNIVERSITY AND JOURNALIST: A Chapter from Experience

By E.O.G. Shann

Professor Shann who occupies the chair of History and Economics at the University of Western Australia took an active part in the establishment of the special courses for journalists at the university, and has delivered specially prepared lectures in Economics, Industrial History and History of British Colonial Policy.

Far be it from me to criticise the proposals of Universities I know and admire as I do the University of Melbourne and the University of Queensland. But Melbourne and Brisbane must possess a more leisureed class of journalist than does Perth, if these Universities are to realise their expectations of attendance by working journalists at degree classes, held at least twice a week in each subject. If the experience of the past 18 months at the University of Western Australia is any criterion, a conversational survey of the leading principles of each subject, enlivened, where possible, by the colour of personal anecdotes on dramatic episodes, and pursued in weekly lectures, is about as much as the average A.J.A member can undertake.

The Benefits of Lectures.

I am asked whether such a survey is of any practical benefit to the journalist. For the answer I would rather that the questioner should go to the men attending one courses (sic). If I must give the answer, I should say that just because these lectures are conversational, because they skip along the salient points and principles of the subjects they deal with they are emphatically worth while. When we began our lectures last year we were all, lecturers and students alike, a little abashed by the novelty of the situation. Once or twice some of the enthusiasts have felt called upon to apologise because men fell out -- or fell asleep, but these were natural incidents, natural to journalists, journalism and university lectures, all three.

The Association (AJA) may rest assured, I think, that our classes in Perth have come to stay. Once we have had a series of survey courses in such subjects as English composition and literature, economics, colonial policy, physics and physiography the most likely development is the short course of lectures on this or that topic of the day -- some topic of outstanding importance -- such as are usual at the London School of Economics. what could be more attractive to men who have attained that acquired taste, an interest in economics -- or more forbidding to the uninitiated -- than a short course by, say, a company lawyer on the public supervision of company promotion? Perhaps I am a dreamer, but these things seem to me quite practicable; and they can be achieved without any of the weary grind incidental to study for a diploma or a degree and without the necessity for attendance at university lectures three times a week.

Some possible Developments

We have been able, of course, to endow our system with unique advantages. It requires no fees, no examinations, no qualifications for entrance other than that of
being a working journalist. Its aim is not to train men in journalism, but to bring university teachers and journalists, who are all engaged in forming and informing public opinion, into personal touch with one another. If, as may be, some of those who join our classes aspire, nothing daunted, to take an Arts or Science degree, the way is likely to be opened to them by "matriculation for adults". This plan, involving an examination by an essay paper in English, general knowledge, and, perhaps economics and a language, is being developed in Brisbane. A variant, without examination, is in vogue already in Sydney. In one form or another, the system is sure to be adopted elsewhere. Admission of the few keen men, whose liking for continuous study has been whetted by the more desultory journalism classes, to a full degree after three years or more of lectures, would meet the obvious deficiencies of our modest plan.

As to the proposed Diploma in Journalism, I have grave doubts, both as a university teacher and as an observer of journalists since babyhood on a journalist's knee. In the former capacity, I am no believer in the granting of diplomas in things a university does not, and perhaps cannot, teach. A university may incite journalists, as men above the average in capacity, to think, to look for meanings in the flood of facts that rushes through their minds. That may be a good service to journalists. If so, the Association can do more by finding the classes to which the good service is to be done than any offer of a Diploma of Journalism in university calendars can do.

It may, I suggest, be in the best interests of all that the Association should retain, as far as possible, the management of the classes, even down to making itself responsible for providing students with copies of the lecturers' synopses, and to rounding up the back-sliders. Such an arrangement is surely preferable to stereotyping the plan into so many university regulations and so much university routine. For of these classes of ours experiment and adaption are the very essence.

Perth.

(Shann, 1920, p. 210)
First Formal Course Regulations

(UWAA, Acc. No. 1745, File No. 817)

1928:

UNIVERSITY of WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DIPLOMA in JOURNALISM

Regulations [1928]

1. The Course for the Diploma in Journalism shall be controlled by a Board of Journalistic Studies, which shall include (a) the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), (b) two members nominated by the Professorial Board, (c) two members nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, (d) two members nominated by the A.J.A. (W.A. Branch), and (e) one member nominated by the W.A. Section of the Empire Press Union.

2. Before entering on the course for the Diploma, a student must either, (a) have obtained the School Leaving Certificate or (b) have satisfied the Board of Journalistic studies that he is fit to benefit by the course; and before enrolling as a student in any particular subject he will also be required to satisfy the Head of the University Department concerned that he is fit to benefit by lectures on that subject.

3. The course for the Diploma shall extend over four years and shall consist of at least one unit each of four (4) subjects chosen from the following list:--

   English
   History or Modern Political Institutions
   Economics A or B
   Logic & Psychology
   A language other than English
   A Science subject.

The course chosen shall be subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Board of Journalistic Studies. A student who has obtained his arts degree shall be held to have
complied with the provisions of this paragraph. (Unit -- one year's study of a subject, including attendance at lectures, and where required, laboratory work.)

4. The Diploma shall be granted only to such students as shall, at the end of each of four (4) academic years, have obtained from the university a certificate of regular attendance at lectures and satisfactory performance of class work. Students outside the Metropolitan Area may be exempted from attendance at lectures, but they must pass the Annual examination in the subjects chosen.

5. In addition to the units above mentioned, every student shall be required to attend the prescribed courses of lectures on, and to pass the prescribed tests in practical journalism.

6. Before entering on the second or any subsequent year of the course, and at the end of the course, every student will be required to obtain from the office of the newspaper by which he is employed a certificate that his journalistic work has during the preceding year been satisfactory.

7. A journalist who has had 10 years experience in senior journalistic work at the date these regulations come into force may be exempted from such part of the work and tests as the Board of Journalistic Studies may recommend.

(UWAA, Acc. No. 1745, File No. 817)
Journalism Exams

The broad outlines for the examinations for each of the four years were included in a pamphlet about the course.

First Year
Knowledge of Typewriting, and either Note Taking or Shorthand

Second Year
1.--Facility in the use of Reference Books
2.--Knowledge of Law of Libel and Law of Copyright

Third Year
Knowledge of Literary Departmental Routine and its Relationship to other Departments in a Newspaper Office

Fourth Year
1.--Knowledge of Current Events and of the People of the Time.
2.--Preparation of Copy for the Press on any two of the following Subjects from particulars to be supplied:--
   (a) A Political Development (for an Evening Paper to go to Press in one hour)
   (b) A Police Sergeant's Report (for a Conventional Morning Paper)
   (c) Death of a Well-known Person
   (d) Summary of a Commission's Report.

Marks will be allotted for (a) Interpretation and Presentation of the Fact; (b) Judgment (sic) of Space; (c) Headings; and, (d) General Preparation of Copy.

(UWAA Acc. 1745, File 817)
Journalism Lecture Subjects, 1928—1933

1928
Inaugural
Shorthand
Typing
Organisation of a Newspaper
The Duty Book
Collection of News
Values of News
Preparation of Copy
Heading Writing
Style
Interviewing
Police Court Work
Rounds
Political Reporting
The Gallery
Note Taking
Transcription
Summary Writing
Recapitulation

1929
Newspaper Ideals
Style
Special Articles
Style
Misuse of Words
Demeanour
Reference Books
Interpretation of Cables
Reference Books (1)
Reference Books (2)
Shipping
Journalese
The Sub-Editor
Proof Correcting from the Printer's Standpoint
Speaking on Telephone
Industrial Reporting
Trade and Finance
Personal Journalism
Court Work
Sporting (Racing)
Law of Libel
Law of Copyright
Law of Libel
Law of Copyright

1930
Departmental Routine
Related departments
Telegrams and assistant sub-editing
Presenting cables
Interstate services
Cable service abroad
Layout and Makeup
Printing Practice
International questions
In the Gallery
In the courts
A railway accident
Departmental routine
Interviewing
Advertising and Publicity
Disaster at Sea
Deduction
Weekly papers
Finance of a Newspaper
The use of words; paragraph writing
The Linotype
Distribution of a paper
The printing press
Proofs and Authors' Corrections
Illustrations
Aspects of libel law
Special

1931
Leader writing
Reviewing
Theatrical, Musical and Cinema criticism
Summary Writing
Politics
Police Rounds
Obituary Writing
Judging space and make-up
Events and people of the day and Government rounds
Editorial duties
Chief of Staff's work
Sub-editorial arrangements
Law and the Press
International Affairs (1)
International Affairs (2)
Organisation for big job (team work)
Illustrations
Journalistic ethics
Women and the Newspaper
The newspaper and crime
Writing an article
Industrial Problems and the Arbitration Court
Types of Newspaper
Newspaper geography
Newspaper co-operation
Newspaper policy
Newspaper Economics
Claims of the Advertiser

(UWAA Acc. 1745, File 817)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 7</td>
<td>What Newspaper Work Means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Essentials for a Reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The History of the Press Abroad (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>World Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May  5</td>
<td>History of the Press Abroad (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>History of the Press in Australia (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>History of the Press in Australia (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June  9</td>
<td>World Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The King's English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The Art of Writing (1)</td>
</tr>
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<td>The Art of Writing (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>July  7</td>
<td>World Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Newspaper Style (1)</td>
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<td>August 4</td>
<td>World Affairs</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Simple Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept.  1</td>
<td>The Use and Misuse of Shorthand</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Handling a News Story</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Review of First Year</td>
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(UWAA Board, 15.2.32)
### Subjects Covered in Technical Journalism B in 1933

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>6 The Vocation of Journalism</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Interviewing</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Parliamentary gallery work</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 World Affairs</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4 Leader Writing</td>
<td>H.J. Lambert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Sub-editing</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Lay-out and make-up</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>8 World Affairs</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Printing Practice</td>
<td>H.J. Nicoll</td>
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<td></td>
<td>22 Proof Correction</td>
<td>Nicoll</td>
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<td></td>
<td>29 The Printing Press</td>
<td>Grieg</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>6 World Affairs</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Newspaper Illustration</td>
<td>P.S. Tapp</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Weekly Papers</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 Sporting Writing</td>
<td>G. White</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3 World Affairs</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Newspaper Economics</td>
<td>Grieg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>7 The Law of Libel</td>
<td>Professor F.R. Beasley</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 The Law of Copyright</td>
<td>Beasley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 World Affairs</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Survey of the Course</td>
<td>Birtwistle</td>
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(UWAA, Board)
Birtwistle's 1932 Recommendations

(UWAA Board, 28.11.32)

Report by I.T. Birtwistle to Board of Journalistic Studies in 1932

During 1932 (the first year of the new course) 21 lectures were delivered to an average attendance of 10 students out of 17 enrolments. Of those enrolled 11 were engaged in regular journalistic work.

The attendances at the lectures were as follows:-- 11, 12, 7, 12, 13, 13, 16, 11, 13, 10, 12, 10, 11, 10, 13, 9, 6, 9, 12, 6, 6.

Six students presented themselves for examination and only two of these were engaged in regular journalistic work -- one a woman journalist employed in Perth and the other a young man employed at Northam.

The reasons given for the failure of most of the working journalists to see the year through are:-- (1) Clash of office engagements with the times of technical lectures; (2) inability to fit in office work with attendance at Arts lectures. The major difficulty, as they expressed it to me, was the second; whereas they could have covered the Technical lectures by borrowing notes, this was impossible with the others. The arts side of the course for the Diploma in Journalism is looked upon as an almost insuperable difficulty by the working journalists who enrolled this year. That is their contention.

I have formed the opinion, based on the experience of this past year, that the future of the course in its lecture and examination stages lies more with the university student who is not yet a working journalist rather than with the man or woman who practises journalism but does not find time to attend lectures. More of this latter class certainly did see the first four years through, but the early enthusiasm has died. This might be rekindled if it were known that advancement had come to those who were successful in the first four years of the course; and advancement for that specific reason.

I have been asked to consider the practicability of shortening the lecture course in Technical Journalism to two years. I think it can be done by devoting the syllabus next year to the following subjects: Printing practice, lay out and make-up, leader writing, sub-editing, use of reference books, sporting writing, interviewing, Parliamentary gallery work, the law of libel, the law of copyright, illustrations, the printing press, proof correction, weekly papers and world affairs.

(UWAA Board, 28.11.32)
Changes to Course Regulations

1934

(UWA Board, 1932)

UNIVERSITY of WESTERN AUSTRALIA. 12/7/1932.

DIPLOMA in JOURNALISM

Regulations

1. The course for the Diploma in Journalism shall be controlled by a Board of Journalistic Studies, which shall include: (a) the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), (b) two members nominated by the Academic Board, (c) two members nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, (d) two members nominated by the Australian Journalists' Association (W.A. Branch), (e) one member nominated by the W.A. Section of the Empire Press Union, (f) a representative of the weekly papers of the State, which are members of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and (g) the Director of Journalistic Studies.

2. Before entering on the Course for the Diploma, a student must either: (a) have obtained the School Leaving Certificate or (b) have satisfied the Board of Journalistic studies that he is fit to benefit by the course; and before enrolling as a student in any particular subject he will also be required to satisfy the Head of the University Department concerned that he is fit to benefit by lectures on that subject.

3. A Student for the Diploma shall satisfy the following requirements:

(a) He shall obtain a certificate of satisfactory attendance in respect of each of the courses of lectures in technical journalistic subjects arranged by the Board.

(b) He shall pass the examinations set on completion of each course of technical lectures.

(c) He shall pass a final examination as required by Section 6.

(d) He shall comply as regards passes in Arts units and as regards practical experience with one of the alternative courses set out below:
Course A.

(i) He shall obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, including the four units required in Section 4.

(ii) He shall satisfy the Board of Journalistic studies that he has had sufficient practical newspaper experience of not less than one year, and has such a working knowledge of the profession as is required for the Diploma.

Course B.

(iii) He shall pass in at least seven units of the Arts degree course, including the four required by section 4 and at least two units other than First Year units.

(iv) He shall satisfy the Board of Journalistic Studies that he has had sufficient practical experience of not less than two years, and has such a working knowledge of the profession as is required for the Diploma.

Course C.

(For which no further entries shall be received).

(v) He shall pass in four Arts units as required by Section four.

(vi) He shall satisfy the Board of Journalistic Studies that he has had sufficient practical newspaper experience of not less than three years, and has such a working knowledge of the profession as is required for the Diploma.

4. All students must during their course pass in at least one unit from each of four subjects chosen from the following list:--

   English
   History or Modern Political Institutions
   Philosophy I
   Psychology I
   Economics A or B
   A language other than English
   A science subject
The course shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Journalistic Studies.

5. In order to be entitled to count the work in any year a student must pass in at least two Arts units or one Arts unit and one unit of technical lectures except when only one unit is required to complete the course.

6. The final examination shall be held in November of each year. It may be by written paper or oral examination or both and shall consist of two sections designed to test respectively --

   (a) General knowledge of the theory of journalism.

   (b) Practical experience and working knowledge of journalism.

   Of these, 6(a) be taken when the candidate has complied with sections 2 and 3(a), and has either complied with section 3(b) or is entering for the last of the examinations under section 3(b). 6(b) may not be taken until the candidate has complied with sections 2 and 3(a) and has either complied with section 3(b) and 3(d) or has entered for the last of the annual examinations in Arts units and Technical Journalism in the year of entry for the final examination.

7. Upon completing the requirements of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, a student may be awarded the Diploma in Journalism. Provided that a student who has complied with all the requirements with the exception of those under subsections (ii), (iv) or (vi) of Section 3(d) and Section 6(b) of the final examination, may be granted a written certificate in the Theory of Journalism, which he may retain until he completes the requirements for the Diploma.

8. A Journalist who has had 10 years' experience in journalistic work may be exempted from such part of the work and tests as the Board of Journalistic Studies may recommend.

   (UWA Board, 1932)
1936

(UWA Board, 1936)

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM

PROPOSED AMENDED REGULATIONS

(As recommended by the Board of Journalistic Studies, 21/2/1936).

1. The course for the Diploma in Journalism shall be controlled by a Board of Journalistic Studies, which shall include: (a) the Vice-Chancellor, (b) three members nominated by the Professorial Board after reports from the Faculty of Arts, (c) two members nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors, (d) two members nominated by the Western Australian Branch of the Australian Journalists' Association, (e) one member nominated by the Western Australian section of the Empire Press Union, (f) a representative of the weekly papers of the State, and (g) the Director of Journalistic Studies.

The Board shall each year select one of its members as Chairman.

2. Before entering on the course for the Diploma, a candidate must either: (a) have passed in English and three other subjects at the standard of the School Leaving Certificate, or (b) have complied with section 7 of the Matriculation Regulations.

3. Candidates must attend lectures and pass examinations in the following:--

(1) Political Science
(2) Economic Geography
(3) Australian History
(4) Contemporary Literature and English Composition
(5) Technical Journalism A
(6) Technical Journalism B

(7) Four units selected with the approval of the Director from the list given in regulation 7 of the regulations of the Faculty of Arts.
4. The course shall be of four year's duration; the order of study is subject to the approval of the Director.

(A footnote to this regulation to be added by the Director setting out what subjects he considers desirable and the order in which they should normally be taken).

5. In order to obtain credit for his work in any year each candidate must pass in at least two units of his course except when a pass in only one unit is required to complete his course, but the special exemption in the last sentence of paragraph 16 of the regulations for the Faculty of Arts shall also apply to candidates for the Diploma in Journalism.

6. The examinations in Technical Journalism A and B may be by written paper or oral test and shall consist of two sections designed to test respectively --

(a) the candidate's general knowledge of the theory of journalism. and

(b) the candidate's practical experience and working knowledge of journalism.

7. Upon completing the requirements of these regulations, a candidate may be awarded the Diploma in Journalism provided that he satisfies the Board of Journalistic Studies that he has had sufficient practical newspaper experience of not less than two years and has such a working knowledge of the journalistic profession as is required for the Diploma.

8. Notwithstanding anything which may be contained in Regulations 3 and 4, a graduate in Arts may qualify for the Diploma in Journalism by satisfying the following requirements:--

(i) He shall take two of the special courses (Regulation 3 (1) to (4)), such courses to be approved by the Board of Journalistic Studies.

(ii) He shall pass the two units in Technical Journalism.

(iii) He shall have at least two years' practical newspaper experience.

9. A candidate who has complied with these regulations except that he is unable to pass the examination prescribed in regulation 6(b), and to produce evidence acceptable to the Board of Journalistic Studies in accordance with regulation 7, may be granted a written certificate in the Theory of Journalism, which he may retain until he has completed the remaining requirements for the Diploma in Journalism.
10. A journalist who has had ten years' experience in journalistic work may be exempted from such parts of Technical Journalism A and B as the Board of Journalistic Studies may recommend.

(UWA Board, 1936)

*In an earlier draft of these regulations the Director of Journalistic Studies suggested the footnote to regulation 4 (above) should be:*--

"In the first year

(a) Technical Journalism A or B

(b) One Arts unit

(c) One of the units numbered 1 to 4

In the second year

(a) Technical Journalism A or B

(b) One Arts unit

(c) One of the units numbered 1 to 4

In the third and fourth years

(a) One Arts unit

(b) One of the units numbered 1 to 4

Lectures in each of the units numbered 1 to 4 in regulation [3] will be given once in four years."

(UWA Board, 1935)
Letters from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia, About the End of the Diploma in Journalism

(UBAA, Acc. 3438, File 87)

29th January, 1940

C.P. Smith, Esq.,
c/o W.A. Newspapers Ltd.,
St. George's Terrace, PERTH.

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to confirm the substance of the conversation I had with Mr. H.J. Lambert and yourself on 17th January.

We recently invited Dr. R.S. Wallace, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, to come here and advise us as to the best method of organising the educational and administrative work of a university which has a limited and fixed income. One of Dr. Wallace's preliminary recommendations was that we should concentrate on building up the existing Faculties in the university and suspend, at any rate temporarily, certain subsidiary activities associated with but not forming part of any Faculty. Among the subsidiary activities whose discontinuance was suggested was the course for the Diploma in Journalism, which at present is subsidised by the Newspaper Proprietors' association and yourselves.

My own view is that the discontinuance of the Diploma course would not be detrimental to the interest of working journalists. They could be encouraged, if they wish to increase their knowledge generally or in particular directions, to attend university classes in the subjects in which they are interested. Some might prefer -- as has in some cases been done -- to take the complete course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, a course which a part-time student is permitted to spread over five years instead of the usual three. Others, perhaps not desirous of taking the full degree course, could perhaps attend lectures for three years in English and other languages, in History or Economics; it would, I think, be better for them to attend the full course of lectures in a single subject, or perhaps in two subjects, instead of taking, as they do at present in the journalism course, parts of a number of subjects between which the connection may be very slight. I am confident that if we can obtain the consent of the Journalists' Association and yourselves to the suspension of the Diploma course, we can still provide the working journalist with alternative opportunities which will give him as much as, if not more than, the present course; and I understand that Mr. Lambert and you are of the same opinion.
Since talking to Mr. Lambert and yourself I have had a long discussion with Messrs. Tonkin and Lambert. The view which they expressed, on behalf of the A.J.A., was that their Associations' attempts to raise the standard of education among journalists would be deemed to have failed if they agreed to the abolition of the Diploma course. They did agree, however, that the present course is not all that it might be, and said that they would willingly recommend to their association the adoption of a proposal, which I made to them, that the university should announce that it will not accept any new enrolments for the Diploma in Journalism course in the 1940 session. in this way it will be possible to bring about an earlier change in the Diploma course, a change which of course will require the consent of the Board of Journalistic Studies, on which your Association is represented.

Mr. Tonkin said that the proposal would require the formal approval of the Committee of his Association which, I understand, meets on 22nd January; I will write to you again as soon as I know what the Australian Journalists' Association has decided.

Yours faithfully,

(UWAA, Acc. 3438, File 87)

2nd December, 1940

(UWAA, Acc. 3438, File 87)

The President,

Australian Journalists' Association

Box 542 G.P.O.,

PERTH.

Dear Sir,

My predecessor, Professor Beasley, was kind enough to hand over to me an unfinished letter which he proposed to send to you concerning the Diploma in Journalism [see below]. As you are aware, the Senate of the university, following the recommendation of Dr. R.S. Wallace, decided to abolish the Diploma in Journalism, but of course we have been carrying on students who had registered for the Diploma previous to the date of the resolution. The Senate felt that the course in some ways was not altogether satisfactory and it agreed with Dr. Wallace that it might be better to recommend to the Journalists' Association that the preparation for a career in journalism would be better met by taking a well selected number of subjects for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and then getting the actual experience in journalism in a newspaper office.

As you know we are going forward to the appointment of a new Professor of English and a Professor of Economics early in 1941 and with the Faculty of Arts so
strengthened it should be possible for those intending to take up journalism as a career to choose subjects for the Arts degree including, I should imagine, compulsorily, first, second and third year English, some Economics and History, as well as an extra language and such other subjects as the candidate felt would be useful to him.

This letter is mainly to assure the Journalists' association that the university, in cancelling the Diploma of (sic) Journalism had in mind that it could probably contribute in a better way to the training of Journalists by suggesting that they should take a course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and get their actual experience in the newspaper office rather than that they should take our Diploma in Journalism at the university, the subjects of which in some cases might be considered to have been selected rather arbitrarily.

I do not know whether it is possible to combine the practical work in the newspaper office concurrently with the Arts degree, but that is a matter which your Association is much more fitted to discuss than I am. I can assure you that the university will consider sympathetically any proposal which may come from you concerning the university's part in the training of Journalists.

Yours faithfully,

(UWAA, Acc. 3438, File 87)

The President,
Australian Journalists' Association (W.A.).

Dear Sir,

You have no doubt read in the press that the Senate of the university has decided to accept the recommendation of Dr. R. S. Wallace that the existing course for the Diploma in Journalism be discontinued after the students now enrolled have completed their studies. I am therefore writing to put before you certain suggestions -- with the warning that they have not been considered by the appropriate bodies within the university.

Personally I should be very sorry indeed if there were to be a complete severance, even of a temporary nature, of relations between the university and the press (by which latter term I mean your Association and that of the Newspaper Proprietors). Possibly you will agree with me that the old course was not entirely satisfactory; we in the university must, I think, accept most of the responsibility for that. But that should not discourage us from attempting to replace it by a course which should be more attractive and beneficial to members of your Association, and which
should not involve the university in additional cost - a factor of considerable importance at the present time.

What follows, I repeat, represents my own views; I have had no opportunity of consulting the members of the Board of Journalistic Studies, but in any event I prefer to attempt to reach some basis of agreement with your Association and with that of the Newspaper Proprietors before formally inviting the Board to deliberate upon new proposals.

My view is that the journalist should, first and foremost, seek to obtain full control of the implement of his profession, i.e., the English language. Any attempt to raise the standard of professional competence must begin there. In the second place, if the journalist is to play his part efficiently in explaining and moulding public opinion, he requires to know more than his readers of the present "make up" of the community and of the manner of its development to its present state. No university can offer a composite course which will provide the second - and secondary - part of the journalist's equipment; but every university offers a number of subjects from which a suitable choice can be made - History, Economics, Philosophy, Modern Languages, etc.

Instead of making a more or less arbitrary selection of subjects for journalists to study with a view to the grant of a diploma, would it not be better to create a School of Journalistic Studies, within the faculty of Arts and as the means to a Degree in Arts? Such a scheme is to a large extent linked up with Dr. Wallace's recommendation that the number of subjects for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts should be reduced, a recommendation with which I personally am in complete agreement. On that basis the outline of a course within the new School should be something of this nature:--

First-year requirements: Four subjects of first-year standard; English I to be compulsory; another to be a subject which the candidate intends to read to third-year standard.

Second- and third-year requirements: English II and III, and the second- and third-year course in the additional subject selected for advanced reading and study.

It would, in my opinion, be wise to limit the candidate's choice of additional subject to History, Economics, Languages, and Philosophy. Hence a typical course might be:--

First year: English I, Economics I, History A, French I
Second year: English II, Economics IIA
Third year: English III, Economics IIB, Economic History
There remains the difficult question of the purely technical training, now known as Technical Journalism A and B. Candidly, I do not think it is the function of the university to attempt to give adequate instruction and training in those subjects; they are so closely related to the daily work of the journalist that any university treatment of them must be pedestrian and pedantic. The place for such instruction is the newspaper office, where theory and practice can go hand in hand. Hence it would seem wiser to chose that place for the teaching and demonstration of Technical Journalism.

Assuming that this can be done, how can it be linked up with the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the School of Journalistic Studies?

(UWAA Acc. 3438, File 87)
Birtwistle's Final Report

Report by I.T. Birtwistle to Board of Journalistic Studies, 1.3.40

The 1938-39 course of lectures in technical journalism began with eleven enrolments -- six women and five men. It concluded with four women and two men, submitting themselves for final examination. Of these the following passed:-- Mr. B.A. McLarty, Mrs. M.L.R. Sanderson and Miss Barbara Henderson.

The scheme of lectures outlined to the Board of Journalistic Studies was followed. During 1939, twenty-one lectures were given and four tutorials conducted. I was responsible for nineteen lectures and the arrangements for tutorials. Two lectures were given by Messrs. G. Richards and P.S. Tapp.

The lectures in 1939 left the elementary matters of the previous and concerned themselves with more advanced topics, accompanied by assignments or special work in line with the themes discussed.

Parallel with the treatment of Technical Journalism in 1939 was the valuable special course of lectures on "Australian History" in which Associate-Professor Alexander and Mr. P. Hasluck co-operated.

The decline in enrolments and attachment to the course may be attributable on the Technical Journalism side, at any rate, to defective presentation of the lectures. That is for the Board to determine. Another factor may be the students' uncertainty that a pass in the theory of Technical Journalism would ensure employment, although I know of no Diploma in Journalism course which decisively gives that. To a degree, also, national and international cross-currents have caused irresolution in pursuing careers.

If the present situation leads to any fundamental change in the course, in the hope that it will reach a larger constituency, it may be considered that its roots should be set in actual practice in a newspaper office. It is difficult to give the authentic atmosphere in a lecture room.

Since inception of the course the Diploma in Journalism has been conferred on the following students:-- Norman Bartlett, William H. Bridgman, Gordon G. Burgoyne, Paul M.C. Hasluck, John R.L. Hill, Edward R. Joll, Margaret Longmore, Kenneth McKenna, Joseph G. O'Halloran, Noel L. Ottaway, Horace J. Pearman, William Smith, Norman D. Taylor, Stanley D. Watt and Halsted White.
Axed Diploma Course Could Continue Externally

(UWAA, Acc. No. 3438, File No. 87)

Resolution by Board of Journalistic Studies, 1/3/40

The meeting of the Board of Journalistic Studies, recognising the value of encouraging men engaged in newspaper work to continue their studies at the university, respectfully suggest to the Senate that if it should become necessary to discontinue the present course for the Diploma in Journalism, the possibility be considered of recognising external courses in practical journalism in addition to whatever qualifications in the Faculty of Arts may be required.

The Board of Journalistic Studies also noted that if no new students were enrolled in 1940, the course would need to be continued for at least two years so as not to impose hardship on present students.

(UWAA, Acc. No. 3438, File No. 87)
List of Recipients of the Diploma in Journalism from the University of Western Australia

(UWA, Graduate Register)

1932
William J. Bridgman
Paul M.C. Hasluck
Kenneth McKenna
Joseph G. O'Halloran

1933
Halstead N. White

1934
Noel L. Ottaway

1935
None

1936
Gordon G. Burgoyne
John R.L. Hill
William Smith

1937
Norman Bartlett

1938
Margaret Longmore
Edward R. Joll
Horace J. Pearman
Stanley D. Watt

1939
Norman D. Taylor

1940
Edgar A. Bee

1944
Richard G. English

1948
Barbara J. Henderson

(UWA, Graduate Register)
APPENDIX J:
University of Sydney

Potted History of the 1926-1931 Sydney University Course

The table below represents a potted history of the 1926-1931 journalism course at the University of Sydney. A comparison is also made between the number of students enrolled and the membership of the local District of the AJA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Requirements for Diploma</th>
<th>Students enrolled in exams</th>
<th>AJA Nos. in NSW</th>
<th>% of students to AJA members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Non-graduates to pass six BA units, a half-unit in journalism, four years' journalism experience</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>1.64%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>(First-year of course of 4 BA units extended; second-year postponed)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>1.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>(Second-year of course, including Journalism half-unit postponed again)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>(Journalism unit offered for first, and last, time)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Ditto: Six BA units, Journalism half-unit, four years' experience</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(696)</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Course abandoned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* It is reported that "a large proportion of those taking" the course are not journalists, but people wishing to enter journalism. So, the real percentage of AJA members taking the course is significantly lower in this, and the following years.

SOURCE: University of Sydney Archives. AJA membership figures up to 1930 are published in the 21st anniversary edition of *The Journalist* (24.4.31), p. 68. The membership figure for 1931 is not available and is a projected figure, in line with the increases in the other States.
Lobbying by NSW Institute of Journalists

(AJA, 1924e, p. 200)

200 The Australasian Journalist December 15, 1924.

Chair of Journalism.
A.J.A. and Institute.

What Has Been Done.

The office-bearers of the N.S.W. District of the A.J.A. and the Sydney Press were the guests of the Council of the N.S.W. Institute of Journalists at a luncheon at Farmer's Restaurant on Friday, December 5.

Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher (President of the Institute and Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald), who was spending his annual vacation in Victoria, and Mr. C.M.F. Burr (President of the N.S.W. District of the A.J.A.) sent apologies for their absence. Mr. Fletcher had arranged to return from Victoria in time for the function, but he sprained his ankle and had to undergo treatment. Those present were:-- Mr. T.W. Spencer (Senior Vice-President of the Institute), who presided, Mr. R.V. White (Vice-President of the A.J.A.), Mrs. [M.W.] Liddell (Institute of Journalists), Messrs. C.A. Lee, E. O'Loughlin, A.W.V. King, W. Tiernan, and G. Edgcumbe (A.J.A.), T.R. Roydhouse, W. Farmer Whyte, J.C. Davis, J.R. Wallace, G. Hawkesley, P.S. Allen and A.R. Bluett (Institute of Journalists), Norman Freeberg (President of the Sydney Press Club), and J.E. Davenport (a member of the Committee of the A.J.A., and Hon. Secretary of the Institute of Journalists).

The luncheon was arranged so as to acquaint the A.J.A. of what has been done by the Institute in its efforts to have a Chair of Journalism established at Sydney University. It was explained by Mr. Spencer that the first move was made by the A.J.A. several years ago, but since that time the Institute had conferred with Professor MacCallum, of Sydney University; and had interviewed Mr. J.O. Fairfax (Sydney Morning Herald), Sir John Sulman (Chairman of Directors of The Daily Telegraph), Sir Hugh Denison (Managing Director of The Sun), and Sir Thomas Hughes (Managing Director of The Evening News). It had also obtained information from Universities in England, America and Australasia where a Chair of Journalism had been established. A deputation had also waited upon Mr. Bruntnell (Minister for Education) who said he considered that journalism was more worthy of a chair at a University than were two or three other professions which had already been honoured by the establishment of a chair. He would do all he could to further the proposal, but it was a matter of finance.

Mr. Spencer said that the Institute would welcome the co-operation of the A.J.A.

It was explained that the idea in view was that the new faculty should afford to its students the right to select lectures from various other faculties, thus enabling a journalist to equip himself for any branch of his profession. Thus, it would be
possible for a student to select, say, English and a modern language from the Faculty of Arts, and other subjects from the Faculties of Science, Law and Economics. It was also proposed that practical work in journalism should be an essential feature of the course.

An informal discussion followed, and the hope was expressed that the function would not be the last at which members of both bodies would meet to discuss matters of mutual interest.

(AJA, 1924e, p. 200)
Senate Approves Proposal

(SUA, 1925, p. 72)

Minutes of the Senate, 9/12/25:

A letter was received from Mr C.B. Fletcher suggesting that a Diploma Course in Journalism be established in 1926. It was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, that, subject to the approval by the Faculty of Arts of the draft curriculum for a Diploma in Journalism, -

(i) such [a] Diploma be established on the condition that funds are made available for the special courses of lectures prescribed, and,

(ii) candidates may be enrolled in 1926 for such courses as are ordinarily delivered, the completion of the requirements in subsequent years to be conditional on the provision of funds for the special courses of lectures, and for any additional expenses by the University.

(SUA, 1925, p. 72)
Requirements for Journalism Diploma at Sydney University

(USA, G3/1/2, p. 338)

1. For Graduates, generally:

   A. The Principles and Practices of Journalism (45 Lectures)

   with either

   The History of Journalism (45 Lectures)

   or

   Elements of Political Science

   B. Constitutional Law (80 Lectures)

   or

   Some other approved course from one of the ten Faculties, if it has not already been taken for a degree.

2. For Graduates with First class honours:

   1. A. above

3. matriculants and non-matriculants:

   1st year:

   4 arts or science subjects

   2nd year:

   2 arts or science subjects

   and 1.A. above.

(USA, G3/1/2, p. 338)
Special Institute Sub-committee's Report

(AJA, 1928h, p. 143)

September 24, 1928 \hspace{2cm} \textbf{THE JOURNALIST} \hspace{2cm} 143

N.S.W. Diploma in Journalism

"The Diploma in Journalism course at the University of Sydney, which was commenced in 1926, has been continued, but again only first years lectures have been given," says the annual report of the New South Wales Institute of Journalists. Of the twenty-one students who had taken the course in the two preceding years, only five were qualified, at the beginning of 1928, to commence the second year's studies. Those who are successful at the examination this year will increase the number ready to begin the second year course when it is instituted.

The suggestion which the Council made last year to the University Senate, that the second year course should be postponed until 1929, was adopted. This course will involve provision for a series of 45 lectures on the History, the Principles, and the Practice of Journalism, at a certain amount of expense, and it was considered that it well might be postponed until there was a reasonable number of students to receive benefit from it, and the permanency of the Diploma course was firmly assured.

On August 25 a Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with matters relating to the Diploma. In view of the postponement of the second year course till 1929, the Sub-Committee applied itself to the task of more immediate importance, which was to endeavour to strengthen the position by inducing as many first year students as possible to take the course in 1928. It was hoped that 20 students might be obtained. Actually, the year started with nine, but this was not due to any want of effort on the part of the Council.

To secure students and advance the course, the following steps were taken:-- (1) The President and Executive of the Australian Journalists' Association were approached and asked for their sympathy and assistance in the endeavour, and these were readily promised; (2) joint appeals, over the names of the Presidents of the Institute and of the Australian Journalists' Association were published in three successive issues of The Australian Journalist, asking readers to consider the advisability of enrolling for the course, pointing out the advantages offered, and stating how further information could be obtained by those interested; (3) the matter was commended to the attention of members of the Institute by circular, and at a social gathering of members, on December 12, the President addressed a special appeal to them to make it a matter of personal interest that students should be induced to enrol; (4) a number of intending students were interviewed, and were furnished with information and advice; (5) the President wrote to Dean Walter Williams, the Professor of Journalism at the University of Missouri, inquiring as to the methods adopted there, which were courteously furnished. The dean also, by request, supplied a list of thirteen other Universities in America which have courses in journalism; (6) a questionnaire was prepared, and sent to these thirteen Universities, and also to the University of London, and a number of replies to the interrogations have been received. Mr. Bean, who kindly undertook the task of framing the questionnaire, is now engaged in collating the information thus obtained; (7) the managers of five leading Sydney newspapers were interviewed in regard to rendering further assistance to the course; (8) letters were sent to 29 members of the Executive of the Country Press Association, asking if they could
supply the names of any likely or intending students; (9) the Sub-Committee invited those students who already had taken the course to have lunch with them, in order to obtain their views on the syllabus, and show that the Institute was taking an interest in them. Discussion took place, and then the students were invited to place their opinions in writing. These have been filed for consideration whenever the syllabus is being reviewed; (10) to remove uncertainty that existed as to the actual conditions of the course, and for propaganda purposes, the Council printed and circulated among members a pamphlet setting out the details of the prescribed studies. One hundred copies of the pamphlet were supplied to the Country Press Association, and, at the suggestion of the Institute, the Australian Journalists' Association took advantage of the matter being in type to have 600 copies printed for circulation among its members.

At the courteous invitation of the Country Press Association, the President, in September, addressed the annual Conference of that Association on the subject of the Diploma course. The Conference was also addressed by Sir Mungo MacCallum on the same subject. The Council acknowledges and appreciates the help afforded by the Country Press Association, which this year is paying the fees of one of the students, and has intimated its willingness to afford further assistance if desired.

In readiness for the commencement next year of the second year course, the Sub-Committee drew up a list of proposed subjects for a series of 45 lectures on the History, the Principles, and the Practice of Journalism, and it has been suggested to the University authorities that a meeting of the joint Committee should be called by the Senate to consider the matter. It is hoped that all preparations for the course may be made, and the lecturers appointed, in good time for its due inauguration.

It is regretted that more students are not coming forward to take advantage of the course, which now is on a sufficiently firm basis to prove successful if the journalists of the State show a willingness to take advantage of it. The onus now rests upon themselves. But the high percentage of failures shows the necessity for young students who attempt the course, if not matriculated, to have a reasonably good standard of education. It is especially regrettable that the course is not being taken more by young men and women engaged in actual journalistic work, whom it is mainly intended to help. Up to the present these have shown but little interest in the course, though undoubtedly it would be greatly to their advantage to do so. A large proportion of those taking it have been apparently influenced by the hope that it might obtain for them positions in newspaper offices. The majority of these are young ladies. But the Diploma cannot be granted to any student until he or she has completed four years of practical work, so that students taking the course in anticipation of obtaining positions to give them that experience later do so at no small risk of eventual disappointment. This is an aspect of the situation which will have to be taken into serious consideration.

The Council recommends that in November or December of each year a Students' Advisory Committee shall be appointed. All intending students should be invited to meet this Committee to discuss matters in relation to the course, and their own prospects, and the University authorities might be asked to convey such invitation to all persons making inquiries regarding the Diploma.

(AJA, 1928h, p. 143)
Content of Sydney Journalism Unit

(AJA, 1928i, pp. 173-174)

November 23, 1928. THE JOURNALIST 173

New South Wales Diploma Classes.

Second Year's Choice

The question of the inauguration of the second year's course for the Diploma of Journalism at the Sydney University, was discussed at a meeting of the Joint Committee, held at the University Chambers, Sydney, on October 26 last, under the presidency of the Deputy Chancellor, Sir Mungo MacCallum. Professors R.S. Wallace, Vice-Chancellor, Woodhouse, Holme, Tod and Lovell, represented the University; Messrs. A.H. Chisholm, President, T.W. Spencer, ex-President, J.E. Davenport, Secretary, and Captain C.E.W. Bean, the New South Wales Institute of Journalists; and Messrs. W.P. Tiernan, President, and W.R. Stirling, the Australian Journalists' Association. Brigadier I.G. Mackay, Secretary of Faculties of the University, was also present.

During the discussion, Professor Wallace suggested that the special lectures in the second year's course should not be given every year, but only in alternate years, and thus a reasonable number of students would always be assured.

Mr. Spencer emphasised that the special lectures on journalism would be the first real point of contact that the students would have with practical journalism.

On the motion of Professor Wallace, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, it was resolved: "That it be a recommendation to the Senate that the experiment of giving lectures for a Diploma in Journalism be continued for a further year, and that, provided lecturers in the special subjects are forthcoming, a second year course in journalism be instituted in 1929."

Consideration was given to the subject matter of the special lectures. Mr. Spencer submitted a programme of proposed lectures for the Second Year Course, which had been drawn up by a Committee of the Institute of Journalists, and also a pamphlet, containing the Syllabus for the First and Second Year Courses, which had been printed and circulated by both the Institute of Journalists and the Australian Journalists' Association to their members.

It was decided to recommend to the Senate that the second year for the Diploma in Journalism consist of the subjects given in this printed pamphlet, viz.---

(i.) One further course (90 lectures) in Arts or Science, or Economics consecutive with courses already taken for the Diploma.

(ii.) The History, Principles and Practice of Journalism, including the main relations of Journalism to Law, especially the Law of Libel (45 lectures).

(iii.) Constitutional law (80 lectures).

Regarding the lectures in "the History, Principles and Practices of Journalism," Sir Mungo MacCallum said he preferred to leave the matter in the hands of the representatives of the A.J.A. and the Institute of Journalists, who would be likely to know who were experts in the various subjects, but he pointed out that it was
desirable to have continuity in the lectures, and this could be obtained by having as small a number of lectures as possible.

In reply to a query by the Deputy Chancellor, Mr. Tiernan expressed the opinion that eight lectures on the History, and 12 on the Principles, and 25 on the Practice of Journalism, represented a very fair balance.

Captain Bean suggested that the course might gain distinctly by a multiplicity of lecturers, provided that they did not overlap, and in order to prevent this, suggested a conference of lecturers after their appointment.

On the motion of Professor Wallace it was decided that those members of the Joint Committee who represented the Institute of Journalists and A.J.A., should bring before the December meeting of the University Senate, proposals regarding the lecturers to be appointed for the special Second Year Course.

Mr. Spencer stated that the questionnaire prepared by Captain Bean had been sent to various Universities throughout the world, and the replies were now being compiled. This information would be available when ever a revision of the Syllabus was thought necessary, or it might be considered desirable to review the conditions regarding the amount of practical work required for the Diploma.

Proposed Lectures.

It is proposed that the lectures for the Second Year Course should be as follows:--

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM -- EIGHT

LECTURES.

(1) History of Journalism (Preliminary and General).

(2 to 6) History of British and Australian Journalism, including a brief survey of the modern journals of Great Britain and Australia.

(7 & 8) History of Foreign Journalism, including a similar survey.

PRINCIPLE OF JOURNALISM --

12 LECTURES

(1) Journalism as a Career.

(2) The place of the Newspaper in the life of the Community. The service it renders to the People.

(3) The Influence of the Press on National Progress.

(4) Forms of Proprietorship; Individual Ownership and Personal Control; Ownership by Companies; Formation of Combines of Newspapers; Effect of each form of Proprietorship on the Character of Journalism.

(5) Ditto, continued.
(6) Influence of Advertising on the News Columns of the Modern Newspaper -- or otherwise.

(7, 8, 9) Ethics of Journalism

(10) Liberty of the Press; Its Importance; How it is maintained and Safeguarded.

(11) Policy of a Newspaper; Bound to Party or Cause as against true Independence.

(12) Some Experience in Journalism as bearing on the Eleven preceding lectures.

PRACTICE OF JOURNALISM --

25 LECTURES

(1) General production of a newspaper; Brief outline of organisation system; Various departments; Various departments; Literary, Mechanical, Publishing, Commercial, etc.

(2) General system of organisation of Literary Department.

(3) Newsgetting -- The Engagement Book.

(4 to 10) Description in detail of News Departments -- Politics and Parliamentary Reporting; Commercial and finance; Sporting; Rounds and Shipping; Music and Drama; Science and Nature Study; Law reporting.

(11) Interviewing, Paragraph Writing and Sub-Editing.

(12) Foreign News Services; Cable systems and editing cables, etc. Reference books in connection with this work.


(14) Reporter on tour, including the use of telegraph and telephone.

(15) Leader-writing, column writing and reviewing.

(16) Some useful books on journalism.

(17) The use of a Reference Library.

(18) Women's work in journalism.

(19) Industrial regulation of journalists' work.


(22) Advertisement Writing, planning and lay-outs.

(23) The mechanical side of newspaper production in its relation to the work of a journalist; Process engraving, forms of type, etc.

(25) Proofs and their correction; what the reader looks for; rules of spelling, style, etc.; proof readers' work.

Offer of Gold Medal

The N.S.W. Institute of Journalists has decided to award annually, in February, a gold medal of the value of five guineas to the New South Wales journalist who, in the opinion of the Council, has produced the most creditable example of newspaper reporting work during the year ended December 31 preceding.

It is provided that in any year the medal shall not be awarded if, in the opinion of the Council, no work has been submitted for consideration of a sufficiently high standard to merit the award.

The following by-laws were adopted by the Council of the Institute:--

(a) In arriving at its decision, the Council may take into consideration the special enterprise shown in obtaining news, the news value of the matter presented, the accuracy, literary quality, and terseness of its presentation, and the accomplishment of some public good, but shall not be limited strictly to such consideration.

(b) The Council shall each year appoint a sub-committee from among its members to be called the Institute Gold Medal Committee to investigate suggestions that may be submitted in regard to the awarding of the medal and such sub-committee shall recommend to the Council either that the medal be awarded to some particular person or that no award be made for that year. The Council may adopt the recommendation of the sub-committee or otherwise.

(c) Suggestions as to work deserving of the award may be submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the N.S.W. Institute of Journalists (J.E. Davenport, Daily Telegraph Pictorial, Sydney), not later than the third Saturday in January of each year. They shall be submitted on a prescribed form, and must be accompanied by full particulars as to the circumstances under which the work was performed. They may be submitted either by the person who performed the work, or by somebody else in his favour or on his behalf.

(d) Persons of either sex shall be eligible for the award, and in these by-laws "his" shall be read as also meaning "her."

(e) The Honorary Secretary, as soon as practicable after the date fixed for submission of suggestions shall summon the Institute Gold Medal Sub-Committee and the Sub-Committee shall consider the suggestions received and report thereon to the Council not later than the third week in February.

Forms may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute.

(AJA, 1928i, pp. 173-174)
Journalism Lectures Start 29/4/29

The seventeenth annual report (AJA, 1929c, p. 152) of the New South Wales Institute of Journalists, for the year ended June 30, 1929, said the Senate approved the recommendations of the Joint Committee and appointed the Lecturers. The lectures started on April 29 and were delivered in the University Law School, 167 Phillip Street, on Mondays and Tuesdays, from 5pm to 6pm.

Only one lecturer from the original list, Dunbabin, had to drop out when he left for England. His place was taken by Q.S. Spedding. The original list was published in the May 24 (AJA 1929b, p. 85) edition of The Journalist.

(AJA, 1929b, p. 85)

History of Journalism - Eight Lectures

Lent Term

Monday, April 29, Tuesday, April 30 -- 1 and 2: History of Journalism - Preliminary and General. Lecturer, Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher.

Monday, May 6, Tuesday, May 7, Monday, May 13, Tuesday, May 14.--3,4,5,6; History of British and Australian Journalism, including a brief survey of the modern journals of Great Britain and Australia. Lecturer, Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher.

Monday, May 20, Tuesday, May 21.--7 and 8: History of Foreign Journalism, including a similar brief survey. Lecturer, Mr. A.M. Pooley.

Principles of Journalism - Twelve Lectures

Trinity Term

Monday, June 10.--1: Journalism as a Career. Lecturer, Mr. S. Elliott Napier.

Tuesday, June 11.--2: The Place of the Newspaper in the Life of the Community. Lecturer, Mr. S. Elliott Napier.

Monday, June 17.--3: The Influence of the Press on National Progress. Lecturer, Mr. S. Elliott Napier.

Tuesday, June 25.--4: The Relationship Between Advertising and the News Columns of the Modern Newspaper. Lecturer, Mr. T. Crouch.

Monday, July 1, Tuesday, July 2, Monday, July 8.--5, 6 and 7: Ethics of Journalism. Lecturer, Mr. C. E. W. Bean.

Tuesday, July 9.--8: Liberty of the Press: Its Importance: How It is Maintained and Safeguarded. Lecturer, Mr. J. Macgregor.
Monday, July 15.--9: Policy of a Newspaper: Bound to Party or Cause as Against True Independence. Lecturer, Mr. J. Macgregor.

Tuesday, July 16.--10: Some Experiences in Journalism as Bearing on the Eleven Preceding Lectures. Lecturer, Mr. J. Macgregor.

**Practice of Journalism - 25 Lectures**

Monday, July 22.--1: General Production of a Newspaper; Brief outline of the organisation system: Various departments - literary, mechanical, publishing, commercial, etc. Lecturer, Mr. T. Dunbabin.

Tuesday, July 23.--2: General System of Organisation of Literary Department. Lecturer, Mr. T. Dunbabin.

Monday, July 29.--3: News-getting - The Engagement Book. Lecturer, Mr. T. Dunbabin.

Tuesday, July 30.--4: Description in detail of news departments. Politics and Parliamentary reporting. Lecturer, Mr. W. P. Tiernan.

Monday, August 5.--5: Commercial and Finance. Lecturer, Mr. L. Soutter.

Tuesday, August 6.--6: Sporting. Lecturer, Mr. C. Corbett.

Monday, August 12.--7: Music and Drama. Lecturer, Mr. P. J. Nolan.

Tuesday, August 13.--8: Science and Nature Study. Lecturer, Mr. A. H. Chisholm.

Michaelmas Term

Monday, September 9.--9: Law Reporting. Lecturer, Mr. W. R. Stirling.

Tuesday, September 10.--10 Rounds and Shipping. Lecturer, Mr. J. E. Davenport.

Monday, September 16.--11: Interviewing, Paragraph-writing, and Sub-Editing. Lecturer, Mr. A. Williams.

Tuesday, September 17.--12: Foreign News Services; Cable systems and editing cables, etc. Reference books in connection with this work. Lecturer, Mr. A. Williams.

Monday, September 23.--13: Ditto continued, and taking in country news services. Lecturer, Mr. H. Mansell.

Tuesday, September 24.--14: Reporter on Tour, including the use of telegraph and telephone. Lecturer, Mr. A. H. Chisholm.

Monday, September 30.--15: Leader-writing, column writing and reviewing. Lecturer, Mr. M. L. MacCallum.

Tuesday, October 1.--16: The Use of Reference Books in Journalism. Lecturer, Mr. W. H. Ifould.

Monday, October 7.--17: The Use of Reference Books in Journalism. Lecturer, Mr. W. H. Ifould.
Tuesday, October 8.--18: Women's Work in Journalism. Lecturer, Mrs. M.W.Liddell.

Monday, October 14.--19: The Value of Shorthand in Journalism. Lecturer, Mr. T.W.Spencer.

Tuesday, October 15.--20: Industrial Regulation of Journalists' Work. Lecturer, Mr. W.P.Tiernan.

Monday, October 21, Tuesday, October 22.--21 and 22: The Law of Libel. Lecturer, Mr. A.J.Buchanan.

Monday, October 28.--23: Weekly and Pictorial Journalism. Lecturer, Mr. W.R.Charlton.

Tuesday, October 29.--24: The Mechanical Side of Newspaper Production in Its Relation to the Work of a Journalist. Process engraving, form of type, etc. Lecturer, Mr. W.R.Charlton.

Monday, November 4.--25: Proofs and Their Correction: What the reader looks for: Rules of Spelling: Style, etc.: Proof-readers' work. Lecturer, Mr. W.R.Charlton

The Lectures are open to students other than the regular Diploma students at a fee of [pounds] 1/11/6 per term.

(AJA, 1929b, p. 85)
Saga of the Extension Course

At the end of the first year of the internal Diploma in Journalism course, Brunsdon Fletcher suggests a six-lecture extension course. It is reported in the minutes of the November 18, 1926, meeting of the University's Extension Board that:

A letter was received from Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher requesting the Board arrange in 1927 a course of six lectures on the history, the principles and practice of journalism. The letter stated further that the lecturers' fees would be put into a pool to cover the fees required for members of the Journalists' Association to attend the courses. It was resolved that the course, as requested, be arranged but that the ordinary lecture fees be paid to the lecturer. It was left to the Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Secretary to make the necessary detailed arrangements.

(SUA, G5/1/2, p. 65)

This turns out to be the beginning of an even more sorry attempt to start a journalism course at the University of Sydney. However, it is duly announced in The Journalist (AJA, 1927e, p. 162), and the Annual Report of the Sydney University Extension Board, 1925-1926, that:

There is every probability, too, that a course on some aspects of Journalism may be offered in Sydney next year by the Board. (SUEB, 1926, p. 10)

The minutes of the Board's meeting of March 31, 1927, say:

The Secretary reported that he had seen Mr. Brunsdon Fletcher since last meeting and the proposals for the course on journalism had been advanced another stage. Mr. Fletcher desired to bring the press representatives and the University into closer touch and suggested that at each of the lectures a different University Professor should preside and in each case give a short introductory address.

(SUA, G5/1/2, p. 74)

The minutes of the Board's meeting on June 23, 1927, say:

The course of 6 lectures in Journalism, preliminary arrangements for which had been made by Mr. Brunsdon Fletcher, had not yet been given as Mr.
Fletcher's term of office as President of the Institute of Journalists would terminate on June 30, and he considered that the matter should be referred to the new President and Committee. It was resolved that the Secretary should write to the President pointing out what had been done already, mentioning that the course had been promised in the last annual report of the Board, and urging that it be instituted.

(SUA, G5/1/2, p 88)

The minutes of the Board's meeting of November 3, 1927, say:

A letter was received from Mr. T.W.Spencer, President of the Institute of Journalists, asking for the postponement of the course on Journalism to April or May, 1928. This was agreed to.

(SUA, G5/1/2, p. 95)

Again, this is duly announced in the Board's annual report for 1926-27 (SUEB, 1927, p. 10) and The Journalist:

The course of lectures on journalism referred to in our last issue, for which arrangements are being made by the New South Wales Institute of Journalists, and which was to have commenced on the 25th October, has been postponed until the new year. It is expected now that the lectures will begin in March or April. The lectures will be held weekly, and will be delivered by prominent journalists. Two of them will cover the "History of Journalism." two will deal with the "Principles of Journalism." and two with the "Practice of Journalism."

(AJA, 1927f, p. 177)

The minutes of the Board's meeting of March 8, 1928, say:

Journalism. Mr. T.W.Spencer, President of the Institute of Journalism wrote stating that Messrs G.Cockerill and W.Farmer Whyte had left Sydney and it would be necessary to obtain other lecturers in their stead for the proposed course on Journalism. He was making efforts to secure other lecturers and would communicate again when he had succeeded.

(SUA, G5/1/2, p. 106)

By this time, the Extension Board seems to have run out of patience. The minutes of its meeting on April 19, 1928, say:
The Secretary reported that he had attended a meeting of the Council of the Institute of Journalists at which arrangements in connection with the Extension course on Journalism were discussed. Since the meeting he had received a letter from Mr. Spencer saying that the Council had now decided to abandon the idea of a course on Journalism. It was left to the Secretary to ascertain from Mr Spencer the possibility of giving a course later on.

(SUA, G5/1/2, p. 110)
APPENDIX K:
University of Melbourne

Potted History of the Melbourne Course 1921-1970

The table below represents a potted history of the 1921-1970 journalism course at the University of Melbourne. A comparison is also made between the number of students enrolled and the membership of the local District of the AJA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Requirements for Diploma</th>
<th>Students enrolled in exams</th>
<th>AJA Nos. in Vic.</th>
<th>% of students to AJA members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Pass six BA subjects, Exam in Journalism, plus four years' journalism experience.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>1.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>1.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Pass six BA subjects, new unit The Law Affecting Journalism, Exam in Journalism, plus four years' journalism experience.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>2.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>3.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>(Off-campus lectures on Practical Journalism introduced, topics for Exam in journalism changed.)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>(Off-campus lectures stopped.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>(First Arthur Norman Smith Memorial Lectures delivered.)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>(Off-campus lectures on Practical Journalism resumed; compulsory shorthand classes for cadets introduced.)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>(Tasmania-based journalists allowed to enrol externally.)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>1.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>1.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Requirements for Diploma</td>
<td>Students enrolled in exams</td>
<td>AJA Nos. to AJA members</td>
<td>% of students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>4.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>2.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Pass exams in five BA units, Journalism B (replacing Law Affecting Journalists), Journalism C, and attend lectures in Journalism A, plus three years' journalism experience</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
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 SOURCES: University of Melbourne archives. AJA membership figures are contained in the annual reports of the Victoria District of the AJA, 1921 to 1970.
Robert Wallace Opposes Journalism Unit

(UMA, 1948, p. 2)

The memorandum starts off: “The Special Committee met for the second time on Tuesday, 5th October. Prof. Wallace suggested that, as it was very unforeseeable that the university could count on honorary Lecturers on Journalism for any length of time, the subject of Journalism should not form part of the University course, but that it should be left to the joint committee to arrange, in consultation with the Institute of Journalists, for such a test as seemed advisable. Thus the joint committee would report to the University on (a) the candidates’ length of service as a journalist & (b) his knowledge of practical journalism as shown in the test which should be applied.

“Prof Wallace’s suggestion was agreed to.

“If lectures in Journalism were felt to be necessary The Institute of Journalists might arrange for the giving of them.”

(UMA, 1948, p. 2)

Regulations Change Wallace’s ‘Reason’

(UQA S130, [1]).

“THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

“RESOLUTION REGARDING DIPLOMA OF JOURNALISM

“1. That the subject of Journalism should not form part of a University course, but that a joint committee should arrange for such tests as seemed advisable and should report on a candidate’s length of service as a journalist and his knowledge of practical journalism as shown in the test;”

(UQA S130, [1]).
Cadet Complains About Poor Wages

(Cadet-Rousselle, 1920, p. 35)

"The cub reporter's salary, we are told by my brother cadet, is just sufficient to keep him clothed. I would be obliged if he would furnish me with the address of his tailor. My favorite (sic) habit with regard to clothes is to save up the bills till my junior grading happens along. In these dishonest days, it is flatly impossible to be honest, and still live, on 30/- a week; or on 2/10/-, which is the second year cadet's magnificent pay roll.

"The A.J.A. talks of raising the standard of the profession, of higher education, of making journalism right for the right class of young man. Is the right class of young man to be got for 30/- a week? Is he going to put in several years doing an Arts course at the University, to be rewarded for it all with 30/- a week? ... Might I suggest that the cadets - instead of putting in their spare-time patching their pants, and making button-holes in their shirts, to do the work of braces - roll up to A.J.A. meetings and make a noise occasionally, for the sake of cadets to come?"

(Cadet-Rousselle, 1920, p. 35)
Melbourne’s First Journalism Exam

(UMA, 1948, p. 6)

On September 20, 1923, the Joint Committee resolved that, under Section 5 (b) of the Regulation candidates be required to pass in all or any of the following tests:—

(a) Writing within three hours a leading article of about 1000 words on a political, social, industrial or other topic;

(b) Writing a descriptive report - if necessary - from disjointed notes;

(c) Condensation;

(d) Accurately taking notes and using works of reference;

(e) Allocating work and making assignments for a feature item;

(f) Writing paragraphs on given topics in approved paragraph form;

(g) Sub-editing faulty copy and displaying according to class of journal;

(h) Writing a theatrical criticism or a book review;

(i) Proof reading, using correct technical marks;

(j) General requirements of the law of Libel;

(k) Knowledge of public affairs, methods of Government and Parliamentary procedure;

(l) Any other test in the actual work of journalism that the examiners may think desirable.

(UMA, 1948, p. 6)
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* Students are classed as enrolled in the journalism diploma course if their names appear in the exam results for the courses. The exam results for a minority of those enrolled in the courses do not appear among the diploma results, but under the headings for courses in which they had previously been enrolled, such as a BA.
Table K. 2

The First 25 Arthur Norman Smith Memorial Lectures

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<td>Mr. H. Grattan</td>
<td>&quot;Responsibilities of a Journalist Today.&quot;</td>
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<td>Mr. L.V. Biggs</td>
<td>&quot;Ancient and Modern Editing.&quot;</td>
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<td>1939</td>
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<td>Mr. H.G. Adams</td>
<td>&quot;Modern Problems of the Press.&quot;</td>
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<td>Sir Henry S. Gullett</td>
<td>&quot;Journalism in the War.&quot;</td>
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<td>1941</td>
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<td>Mr. G. Tebbutt</td>
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<td>1942</td>
<td>(7th)</td>
<td>Mr. C. Yates McDaniel</td>
<td>&quot;Can the Free Press Survive the Second World War?&quot;</td>
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<td>1943</td>
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<td>Mr. J. Hetherington</td>
<td>&quot;The War Correspondent's Craft.&quot;</td>
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<td>Mr. S. Deamer</td>
<td>&quot;The Critical Function of Journalism.&quot;</td>
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<td>1947</td>
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<td>Mr. S.G.W. Horniblow</td>
<td>&quot;Can There be a Perfect Newspaper?&quot;</td>
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<td>Dr. P.V. Russo</td>
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<td>Mr. E. Kennedy</td>
<td>&quot;Finding, Training and Retaining Newspapermen.&quot;</td>
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<td>1950</td>
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<td>Sir Lloyd Dumas</td>
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<td>Sir John Medley</td>
<td>&quot;Should Journalists be Educated?&quot;</td>
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<td>Mr. E.W. Tipping</td>
<td>&quot;The Nieman Experiment and Trends in American Journalism.&quot;</td>
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<td>1953</td>
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<td>&quot;Great Britain in the Modern World.&quot;</td>
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<td>(18th)</td>
<td>Mr. Angus McLachlan</td>
<td>&quot;Recent Trends in News Presentation.&quot;</td>
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<td>1956</td>
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<td>Mr. Keith Cairns</td>
<td>&quot;Journalism and Television.&quot;</td>
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<td>Mr. J.H.H. Pringle</td>
<td>&quot;Newspapers and Intellectuals.&quot;</td>
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<td>Mr. Arthur Calwell</td>
<td>&quot;The Australian Labor Party and the Press.&quot;</td>
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<td>(25th)</td>
<td>Mr. John Bennett</td>
<td>&quot;Press, Parliament and Public Interest.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(UQA AC5 [2])
Professor Willett Seeks Cash from AJA

... The chairman of the Board of Studies in Journalism at Melbourne University, Professor F.J. Willett, in a letter to the Victorian District Committee of the A.J.A. at the end of 1969, says:

"The question of the future of education in Journalism at this University is one that requires an early answer, and it is for this reason that I suggest that your joint committee makes every effort, in the near future, to organise a concrete and detailed proposal for consideration in the first instance by the Board of Studies.

"I think you will probably find it an advantage if your committee makes early contact with an academic member of the Board of Studies, so that your planning can be continued with as much information as possible on the University attitudes.

Cool reception

"At this time of financial stringency I believe that any proposal to initiate a degree course in journalism will receive a cool reception.

"Serious consideration could be given to the inclusion of a subject or two subject sequence within an existing degree course, provided that financial support could be developed.

"In the present climate of the University, there will be resistance to any proposal that adds to the range and diversity of the University's activities, but I hope, personally, that a modest start on a two subject sequence would lead to the eventual development of a unit that was concerned with communication and mass media in quite broad terms. However, such a development would need long-term finance from the industry....

(Godfrey, 1969, p. 3)
Graduates from the Diploma in Journalism Course at the University of Melbourne

1924
Allan Frederick Burbury
1928
Charles Algernon Baumgartner
Adolph Frank Brown
1932
Angus Henry McLachlin
1935
Warren Edward Denning
1938
Geoffrey Norman de Fragga
1940
Leander Edmund Fitzgerald
1941
Louis Victor Kept
1942
Lynette Yvonne Walker
1943
Reuben Havin
1949
Inez Irving Benson
Eileen Louisa Macfarlan
Lawrence Kitchen-Kerr
1951
Stanley William Parkin
1953
Jill Margaret Hickling
Jon Charles Gahan
Neil Eishart Newnham
1955
France August Doczy
George James Oggers
1956
Kerry Ann Pearce
1957
Thomas Philogonius Hoey
1958
Richard John Bennetts
1959
Kenneth Davidson Gott
Gerald Benjamin Carrington
Claude Rainer Farrell
Russell Ernest William Hill
1960
John Martindale Wischer
Maxwell Donald Grant
1961
Robert Oswald Watt
Robert Edward Keasley
Murray John Tucker
1962
John Joseph Padasian
Ian Crawford Blair
Robert Norman Gottliebsen

1963
Arthur Green
Colin Gordon Webb
John Edward Bruce Currey
James Thomas McPhee
Philip Carlyle Taylor

1965
John Paul Carroll
John James Wiltshire Gilmour
John Joseph Dickie
Francis John Palmos

1966
Robin George Mitchell

1968
Patricia Pugh
Kevin Randall
Douglas Donald Macbean Stewart
Jonathan Leslie Essington King
Brian Cox

1969
David Robert Balderstone
Robert Bruce Haupt
Dietrich William Sell

1972
Angela Joyce Fish
Thelma Webberley
James Andrew Foley

1973
Anthony James Taylor

1975
Peter Kenneth Jackson

1976
Barrie Thomas Dunstan
APPENDIX L:
University of Queensland

Potted History of the 1921-1969 Queensland Course

The table below represents a potted history of the 1921-1969 journalism course at the University of Queensland. A comparison is also made between the number of students enrolled and the membership of the local District of the AJA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Requirements for Diploma</th>
<th>Students enrolled in exams</th>
<th>AJA Nos. in Qld</th>
<th>% of students to AJA members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Four BA units, plus three years' journalism experience</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>5.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>221</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>2.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>3.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>3.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Five BA units, two, half-units in journalism, and three years experience as a journalist</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>9.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>7.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>6.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>6.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>4.59%</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>3.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ditto</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>4.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>5.22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>4.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>(Journalism lectures moved to Courier-Mail building, and opened to all journalists)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>3.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Requirements for Diploma</td>
<td>Students enrolled in exams</td>
<td>AJA Nos. in Qld</td>
<td>% of students to AJA members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>6.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>6.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>6.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>6.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>8.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>9.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>7.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>8.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>11.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>(508)</td>
<td>10.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>9.68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1964 | Two Journalism units upgraded to full units, making a total of seven units for the diploma | 50 | 537 | 9.31% |

1965 | (Announced that journalism diploma course would be ending) | 46 | 547 | 8.41% |

1966 | Ditto | 58 | 584 | 9.93% |

1967 | (Senate decides no more diploma students to be accepted after 1968) | 55 | 613 | 8.97% |

1968 | Ditto | 62 | 638 | 9.72% |

1969-71 | Course officially closed, but new enrolments accepted into Journalism A and B |  |

**SOURCES:** University of Queensland archives. AJA membership figures up to 1930 are published in the 21st anniversary edition of The Journalist (24A.31), p. 68. Subsequent figures are contained in the annual reports of the Queensland District of the AJA. The membership figure for 1962 is not available and is a projected figure, in line with the increases in the other States.
AJA Announcement About Queensland Course

Article in The Australasian Journalist of 15/2/21, page 339.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Queensland's Diploma Scheme.

The Queensland District has arranged with the University authorities for a special course of study for journalists, beginning in March, 1921, or in any subsequent March. It will be extended over at least two years, and a Diploma for Journalism will be conferred on students who produce a certificate from the Association that they have come satisfactorily through three years' practical experience of journalism, and who have attended lectures, practised laboratory work, and passed examinations comprised in a course of study extended over at least two academic years. Admission is by application to the Queensland Committee of the A.J.A. (Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Webster, Standard, Brisbane). The course comprises four single subjects, and not more than two may be attempted in any one year. They are:--

1. English, part I.
2. British History, part I, or an alternative course.
3. Economics, including Economic History.
4. One only of the following:-- Latin, part I.; Greek, part I.; French, part I.; German, part I.; Const. History and Political Science, part I.; Ancient History; Economics; Logic and Psychology, part I.; Ethics and Metaphysics, Education, Biology, Part I.; Chemistry, part I.; Geology and Mineralogy, part I.; Physics, part I.; English, part II.; British History Part II. (where British History, part I., has already been passed, the remaining portions of British History, parts I. and II., where half course have already been taken); Constitutional History and Political Science, part II.

These subjects must be studied in the order set out, and not more than two of them shall be attempted in any one year. In the first year the following will be taken:--

I. ENGLISH, PART I. -- 1. Study of language in general. 2. Outline history of English literature from the beginning to the Elizabethan period. 3. Prescribed books -- Chaucer, Knight's Tale (Morris, Clarendon Press); Sidney, Apologie for Poetry (Collins, Clarendon Press); Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, As You Like It; Jonson, Everyman in His Humour (Dent's Temple Classics); Carle, Microcosmography [West Pitt Press]; the Oxford Book of English Verse, pp. 57-300.

II. BRITISH HISTORY, PART I. -- (a) English History to A.D., 1701; (b) Colonial History to A.D., 1910.
ALTERNATIVE COURSE. -- As an alternative course candidates may study an equivalent amount of Modern History, being a half course in British History I., including the Colonial and Economic Sub-Courses, and a half course in British History, part II., including the later British History and 19th Century sub-courses. For this course the following are recommended: -- Any medium-sized text book of British History, e.g., Green, J.R., Short History of the English People; Oman, C., History of England; Briggs, Economic History; Egerton, H.E., Short History of British Colonial Policy; Kramp, K.R., State and Federal Constitutions of Australia; Hawkesworth, The last Century in Europe; Marriott, J.R., England and Waterloo; Grant Robertson's Historical and Modern Atlas of the British Empire and Historical Atlas of Modern Europe, 1788-1914.

Candidates may attend day or evening courses, or if unable to attend lectures, a statutory declaration by a candidate to the effect that he is unable to attend lectures will be accepted as sufficient evidence to claim for him exemption from attendance at lectures. Attendance at laboratories is compulsory in subjects requiring such attendance. The fees payable by candidates for the Diploma for Journalism for courses of lectures, not involving laboratory work, covering the three terms of the academic year is L8/8/- . A fee of L1/1/- is also payable on entrance for the examination at the end of the year.

(AJA. 1921b, p. 339)
Table L. 1

Enrolments in the Exams for the Queensland J-Diploma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Day Students</th>
<th>Evening Students</th>
<th>External Students</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
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<td>* *</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Students' mode of enrolment is not shown in the exam records this year

** A note on the exam records for this year said that this student is enrolled in a "Certificate of Journalism"

SOURCE: (UQA S150)
### Table L. 2

45 University of Queensland Students Who Started in the J-Diploma Course and Gained Higher Qualifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mode of Study</th>
<th>Entry Qual.</th>
<th>Higher/Other Dip.</th>
<th>Degree Jour.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.L.Lack</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.G.Olsen</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.V.Daly</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.N.Ferguson</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.S.F.MacKillop</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.S.Soares</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.F.Lever</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.M.Woolcock</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.M.Farnsworth</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A.Byth</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.V.Bray</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.A.Sherman</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Dip Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.P.Hart</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Hons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.Lynch</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.W.Dinning</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Cadet</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.M.M.Gott</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.J.MacAuley</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Cadet</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.A.Howell</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Cadet</td>
<td>LL.B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.A.Atkinson***</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.T.Boyece</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>BEd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.L.Gagliardi</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>MPubAd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.R.Lewis</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.E.Welbourne</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.B.Adams</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.J.Bennett</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.T.Brant</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.C.Grope</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>LL.B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.M.Kedt</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.E.Courtney</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>First Year in gained Dip.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Mode of Study</td>
<td>Entry Qual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.J.Drouyn</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.M.Bergin</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.W.Chandler</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M.Hall</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.D.Howard</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.E.Pilkington</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.W.Arthur</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>B.Ec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.V.Rolley</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.K.Douglas</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.D.Scott</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.E.Lomas ****</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Matric N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.C.Munro ****</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Those journalism students who gain post-diploma qualifications, either without enrolling in the journalism diploma course, or before starting journalism diploma studies, are not included.

** A record card does not exist under this student's name at enrolment, almost certainly because the card is filed under her married name.

*** This student’s post-diploma qualifications are found by chance. Her exam records in the journalism diploma course appear under her maiden name, but her record card is under her married name.

**** These students are allowed to enrol in the journalism diploma course despite the Senate ruling that no more students are to be accepted after 1968.

Sources: 1st, exam records; 2nd, list of graduates published in 1960 Calendar; 3rd, student record cards.

(UQA S157/3)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diploma of Journalism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Colin William Hugh Bingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Henry Lindsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Quillinan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Otto Grave Olsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Clement Llewellyn Lack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>James Alexander Blaikie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma in Journalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Andrew Dunn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Lorraine Juliet Streeter, BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Enid Elizabeth Porteous-Semple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Vivian Nurcombe Ferguson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dorothy Betty Giles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Garnet Edward Gilbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Jo Atherton Williams, BA</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Phyllis Mable Woolcock

1949
Kenneth William Manning

1950
1951
1952
John Edward Hoffman
Helen Jill McKinnon

1953
Rex Sydney Rudolf Meyer, BA

1954
David Vincent Bray
Henry Ross Rayner

1955
Robin Wallace Brown

1956
Marion Ailsa Barry
Arthur Henderson Cooke
Clarence Morcom Manning

1957
Rosemary MacColl (nee Lynch)

1958
Shirley Margaret Gott

1959
1960
1961
Bernard Ralph Long

1962
Helen Park Gill
Donald Ian Marshall

1963
Frederick John Lunn

1964
1965
David Thompson McInnes Green
Roderick Graham Macalpine
Robin Eastaway Smith

1965-66
Erica Rose Anderssen
Desmond John MacAuley

1967
Warren John Duncan
John Lewis Arthur Gagliardi
Evan Morn Cyprian Whitton
Roger Williamson Wilson

1968
Yvonne Elizabeth Catherine Blakeney, BA
Peter Mulok Kedit
James George Menham
Paul Anthony Sherman, BA, Dip. Ed.

1969
Robert John Bennett
Richard Luya Zoeller

1970
Paul Bradfield Adams
Peter John Wilson Johnson
Shane Rosary Lewis
Patricia Mary Wolfe

1971
Anthony John Barker
Edna May Belfield
Kenneth Goerge Burslem
Christine Francis Cormack
Peter Denis Howard

1972
Reginald Phillip Anderson
Rosalind Evelyn Dunn
Coleen Ann Geraghty
Barbara Mary HaI
Colin Craig Munro
Francis Valentine Rolley
Stuart Douglas Scott

1973
Judith Ann Anderson
Lee Richard Duffield
Peter Laurence Lyons
Donald Arthur Wilkey

1974
1975
1976
Gregory Neil Hartung

1977
Anthony James Murray
APPENDIX M:
People Associated with CAE Courses

The Author: Charles Stuart

To paraphrase Herman Melville, they call me Charles James Bishop Grayburn Stuart. By the time I can write my own name I know two-thirds of the alphabet. So my destiny is to be a writer of some sort. However, my father is a civil engineer, so my first career is created at the nexus of nepotism and filial admiration. I start as a road surveyor in Iran and spend the next four years with the same company as my father, surveying the London docks, helping build a nuclear power station in Scotland, and then back to London to design concrete formwork for high-rise offices. Boredom and insufficient funds to pay for the finer foods and beverages I enjoy impel me into being part of ‘the Season’. The lure of further funds induces me to change careers and become a gossip writer for the Daily Sketch by dabbing in the more newsworthy of my fellow ‘debs’ delights’. After about a year I accept a traineeship with the Yorkshire Evening Press. As well as the Westminster Press in-house training scheme I attend classes put on as part of the National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ) scheme. During the next 18 years, at various times, I am the chief reporter of the Guildford Times Group, Group Production Editor for Plant News Ltd, editor of the Cyprus Mail, Night City Editor of the Ottawa Citizen, and Specials Editor for Campaign. I also work as a foreign correspondent in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Canada, United States, Lebanon and Bahrain. As a part-time lecturer I teach three journalism units at St Godric’s College, London.

During a holiday in Queensland in 1977 to visit my wife’s relatives I am hired as a holiday-relief chief-of-staff on the Maryborough Chronicle and editor of the Dalby Herald. I return to Dalby in 1978 before becoming the night editor of the Sunday Sun, Brisbane. In 1980 I accept a temporary lectureship in journalism at the University of Queensland. By the end of 1983 I gain a BA and Masters Qualifier. In 1984 I am a full-time MA student at Queensland University and a part-time lecturer in broadcast journalism at the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education (DDIAE). After a year as a tenured Lecturer in Communication at Mitchell CAE, Bathurst, I return to the DDIAE as a tenured Senior Lecturer in Journalism at the start of 1986.

My enrolment as an MA student continues part-time until 1991. During the first couple of years I start several rather uninspiring research projects relating to my MQual thesis about the effects of new technology on journalism. In 1987, I am elected Secretary of the Journalism Education Association (JEA). I found there is surprisingly little published information about the development of journalism education in Australia. The further I research the subject the more interested I become. After amassing a substantial amount of data I apply to have my enrolment upgraded to a PhD candidature. This is accepted at the start of 1992 at the Graduate School of Journalism at the University of Wollongong and the data gathering process continues. In summary, the background I bring to this thesis is as a journalist for more than 20 years, a journalism educator for more than 10 years, and a student of Australian journalism education and training since 1980.
The Gordon Institute of Technology/Deakin University

Doug Golding

Golding holds a BA (Sydney) and A.Ed (Queensland). He claims to have been a journalist for 12 years in Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne; and “Institutional Public Relations Officer” for six years; and the “proprietor and/or manager publishing and public relations concerns” for three years. He also claims to be a lecturer in Humanities at QIT, GIT, Canberra CAE, and NSWIT -- all in a period of less than four years (NSWIT, 1974a, p. 10). He is the first journalism lecturer at GIT and also briefly the first journalism teacher when it is offered at NSWIT in 1975. According to his 1974 curriculum vitae Golding also teaches at “Canberra Technical College” (NSWIT, 1974a, p. 10). In 1979 he is the editor of the July issue of the Australian Journalism Review (Golding 1974). In 1980 he claims he is wrongfully dismissed by the North Queensland Electricity Board. However, the AJA tells him that there are “no grounds for any further action” (QDC, 1980).

Lyle Tucker

Tucker is not a graduate, but has considerable journalism experience. Tucker is a journalist for 26 years, the last ten years of which are as Editor of The Herald (Tucker, 1991).

Frank Moloney

Moloney is hired as a Principal Tutor in 1974. Like Tucker, he is not a graduate but has considerable journalism experience (Tucker, 1991).

John Avieson

Avieson is appointed as a lecturer in 1976. He has been a journalist in Britain and Australia for more than 20 years. He holds a Bachelor of Economics from Monash University. Avieson is promoted to Senior Lecturer in 1980 (Deakin, 1981, p 26). He dies in 1992 at the age of 58 (Hurst, 1992, pp. iv-vi).

Murray Masterton

Masterton is an Honours graduate from Newcastle University and is a journalist in New Zealand, Britain, Canada and Australia for 30 years, of which 18 are in television (SACAE, 1983, p. 28).

John Hurst

Hurst gains a BA at Melbourne University. He is a journalist for about 20 years and is the Melbourne editor of the National Times immediately before being appointed at Deakin (Deakin, 1984, p. 13).
Canberra CAE

Maurice Dunlevy

Dunlevy holds a BA from the ANU. He starts as a school teacher in 1956, but becomes a journalist in Broken Hill in 1960. He works on the Canberra Times from 1962 to 1965, when he becomes a press officer for the National Capital Development Commission. Dunlevy has written three books on journalism education. The first two, Interview Techniques, and Feature Writing, are published by Deakin University. The third, an introduction to journalism, is commissioned by Allen and Unwin. He has written a weekly column, "Writers' World", for the Canberra Times since 1969. Outside of journalism, shortly after starting as a lecturer at Canberra CAE Dunlevy writes a shirt-pocket-sized survival manual, Stay Alive, which has sold more than 100,000 copies. He has had several articles published in academic journals on librarianship and education. His article on the Cumberland chain of suburban give-aways, "Dead Giveaways", is published in the New Journalist, of November, 1978, and his survey of the development of journalism education in the new CAE's, "Building in the Wasteland: Journalism Education for the Seventies", is published in Education News. Up to 1987, he undertakes many consultancies as a technical writer. One of these is to prepare a report for a Senate select committee on water pollution, which Dunlevy claims is widely used as a textbook on water pollution and sells more than 10,000 copies when it is first published. He has written many book-length technical reports on subjects such as salinity in the Murray-Darling river system, problems of urban design, industries assistance, and the development of The Rocks area in Sydney. Since the early 1980's he has been a judge for the Dalgety Award for excellence in rural journalism, and acted as a consultant to several tertiary institutions establishing or restructuring journalism courses (Dunlevy, 1991).

RMIT

Leslie Hoffman

Hoffman is a former Managing Editor of the Straits Times Group. He is also a former prisoner of the Japanese during World War II "for illicit... underground communications work" (Tucker, 1991). However, like Tucker, Hoffman has no academic qualifications.

Merrick 'Rick' Tyler

Tyler is the former Editor of ABC TV in Melbourne. He is also another non-graduate, with considerable experience as a journalist (Tucker, 1991).

Leslie 'Les' Carlyon

Resigns as editor of The Age to join the RMIT staff (Tucker, 1991).

John Wallace

Wallace is an experienced journalist and was working on the National Times when he is hired to be a lecturer at the University of Queensland. He holds a Diploma in Journalism and a BA from the University of Melbourne, from where he also gains an MA in 1987 (RMIT, 1988, p. 6).
Peter Temple

Temple holds a BA (Hons) from Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. He has considerable experience as a journalist in South Africa before lecturing in journalism for two years at Rhodes University. He is education editor of the Sydney Morning Herald before moving to Mitchell CAE in 1980 (RMIT, 1988, p. 6).

Errol Hodge

Hodge has a BA from the University of New England, BA (Hons) from Sydney University, and an MSc in journalism from Boston University (RMIT, 1988, p. 6).

Mitchell CAE

Frank Pontin

Pontin is a senior lecturer in drama, after nearly 20 years as film and theatre director. He holds an MA from the University of New Zealand, and a Diploma in Education from the University of New England (MCAE, 1982, p. 217).

Tom Hogan

Hogan is a senior lecturer in Communication, and holds an MA and Diploma of Education from Sydney University. Prior to this he lectures in English at Bathurst Teachers’ College and is a secondary school teacher (MCAE, 1982, p. 218).

David Potts

Potts is not a graduate when he is hired in 1971 as a senior lecturer. By 1982 he has gained a Master of Science in Mass Communication from San Jose State University, California. He has been a journalist from 1956 to 1961, and a PR consultant for the ten years prior to moving to Bathurst (MCAE, 1982, p. 219).

Robin Mitchell

Mitchell gains a Diploma in Journalism and Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Melbourne. He starts as a copy boy on the Sun News-Pictorial in 1959. Ten years later he moves to The Age, and joins the Australian Wool Board as a PR shortly before being appointed in Bathurst (ANU/NBAC, Z270, Box 8).

Roger Patching

Patching holds a BA from the University of Queensland. He starts as a cadet at News Ltd, Adelaide, in 1961. He has worked for Channel 9, Adelaide; AAP, Sydney; and ABC in Brisbane for 12 years before moving to Bathurst (MCAE, 1982, p. 219).

Bruce Cullen

Dennis Shanahan

Shanahan is a graduate and has been a journalists for more than 10 years, most recently on the Sydney Morning Herald (Patching, 1991).

Christine McGee

McGee is a graduate with about 10 years experience as a journalist, most recently on The Australian.

Robbie Lloyd

Lloyd holds a BEd and is a school teacher before becoming an education editor for the Sydney Morning Herald.

University of Queensland

Graham Deakin

The university announces that Deakin has “21 years active experience in journalism” including being the deputy chief sub-editor on the Manchester Guardian since 1963. He holds an Honours degree in Arts from Sheffield University (AJA, 1971a, p. 3)

Charles Stokes

Stokes, holds a BA from the University of Adelaide. He works as a journalist in Australia and Britain for approximately 10 years. He starts as a Lecturer in Journalism at the University of Queensland in July, 1973 (Western, 1976, p. 14).

Myrick ‘Mike’ Land

Land, a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism and former Assistant Managing Editor of Look magazine, begins as a Lecturer in Journalism at the University of Queensland in July 1972 (Stokes, 1977).

John Henningham

Henningham starts a cadetship with the Daily Mirror, Sydney, in 1969. He is then a journalist on the Sun and The Australian until 1975, before studying for two years in Japan. He holds an MA and BEd from the University of Sydney, and a PhD from the University of Queensland (UQ, 1983, p. 26).

Jane Richardson

Richardson holds a BA, and leaves to edit The Australian Higher Education supplement

Bruce Grundy

Grundy holds a BEd (UQ, 1983, p. 26; and 1984, p. 25). He starts working for the ABC in the Rural Department and rises from a reporter on ABC Radio to Compere and executive producer on ABC TV current affairs. He is seconded to be a member of the Management Executive of the Darwin Reconstruction Commission (UQ, 1983, p. 26).
WAIT

Anthony Hoffmann

Hoffmann starts as an advertising copy writer with Aldwyth Advertising, Melbourne. He gains a BEd at the University of Western Australia before becoming a Lecturer in English at Leederville Technical College, and Claremont Teacher's College. He starts as a Lecturer in English at WAIT in 1970 (Hoffmann, 1991).

Howard Gaskin

Gaskin holds a BA from the University of Western Australia. He drifts round the world as a reporter, sub-editor, and freelance writer until he joins West Australian Newspapers. He starts at WAIT as a Senior Tutor in 1972 (Hoffmann, 1991).

Steve Robertson

Robertson is an American graduate whose most immediate jobs before joining the WAIT teaching staff are as a journalist for KPTV Channel 12, Oregon (1978-1980) and TVW-7, Perth (1980-1983) (Hoffmann, 1991).

Duncan Graham

Graham has considerable journalism experience, but he is not a graduate. In 1975, Graham publishes a book, Meet the Media, and produces a 30-minute documentary for the Red Cross (Dibble, 1975, pp. 3, 5, 9).

Doug White

White is awarded the Academic Staff Association medal as the most outstanding student at WAIT in 1974 (Dibble, 1975, p. 11). He has been a journalist for almost 10 years -- mainly as a freelance -- and has gained a Diploma in Teaching at Churchlands CÃŒ, and a BA majoring in journalism at WAIT (White, 1991).

Roger Simms

Simms continues as a part-time tutor until 1979 (Dibble, 1979, p. 7). He is later appointed a Lecturer in Journalism at the Northern Territory University, and a Senior Lecturer in Journalism at Murdoch University in 1991 (Cornish, 1991).

Bob Duffield

Duffield is a former Federal Vice-President of the AJA but is not a graduate. He is a former Features editor with the Daily News, Perth, and from 1966 to 1974 is Foreign Editor and foreign affairs columnist with The Australian, Sydney (Hoffmann, 1991).

Lawrence Apps

Apps graduates in 1979 and becomes a part-time tutor before being employed as News Editor of the Western Farmer and Grazier until the end of 1980, when he is appointed as a Senior Tutor at WAIT on a one-year contract (Grant, 1981, p. 3). He became the journalism course controller before moving to the University of Queensland as a senior lecturer (Grant and Newman, 1986, p. 24).
DDIAE

John Maittlen-Harris

Maittlen-Harris is a journalist for 11 years, and then a PR for 15. He gains a Bachelor of Economics from Sydney University in 1957. In 1977 he is awarded a Bachelor of Literature by the University of New England. He is awarded an MA by the University of Florida in 1979, one year before he leaves Toowoomba to teach at West Texas State University. He gains a Ph.D from UTA in 1991 (AEJMC, 1992, p. 200).

Rod Kirkpatrick

Kirkpatrick hands in his final assignment for a BA in Professional Writing from Canberra CAE, a couple of days before he arrives in Toowoomba. He has previously been a journalist in NSW and the ACT for about 15 years. After he leaves in 1982 he is appointed editor of the Central Western Daily, Orange NSW (Kirkpatrick, 1991).

David Tickell

Tickell is not a graduate, but works as a journalist for 20 years in Iran, Britain, New Zealand, and Queensland (DDIAE, 1981, p. 86).

Peter Scott


Keith Willey

Willey is one of Australia’s leading journalists. He wins Walkley Awards on three occasions. He is the author of several best-seller books, and holds a BA (Hons) from the Australian National University.

Peter Wear

Wear is a New Zealand trained broadcaster, but not a graduate. For several years he is the Brisbane presenter of This Day Tonight. After the ABC TV current affairs program ends Wear becomes a freelance journalist. This includes taking ‘temporary lecturerships at DDIAE on several occasions as a teacher of ‘media practices’.

Donna Lomas

Donna Lomas is an experienced journalist and works as Features Editor on The Chronicle, Toowoomba, but is not a graduate.

Neil Lomas

Neil Lomas also works on The Chronicle as a ‘rural reporter’, but holds a BA from Queensland University and a Diploma in Teaching from Kelvin Grove Teachers College. His journalism experience is confined to Queensland country newspapers.
Mark Pearson

Pearson has nearly 10 years of journalism experience. He comes to Toowoomba direct from The Australian, Sydney, where he is deputy chief-of-staff. He holds a BA and DipEd from Sydney University.

Robert ‘Bob’ O’Sullivan

O’Sullivan has been with the ABC for nearly 20 years and holds a BA from the University of Adelaide.

Murray Park CAE

Don Woolford

As well as being a journalist for 17 years in Grafton, Sydney, London, Kampala, Port Moresby, and Canberra, Woolford is an Honours graduate from the University of Papua New Guinea (MPCAE, 1976, p. 45).

Pat Hudson

Hudson is not a graduate, but has extensive journalism experience. After five years as a print journalist in the south of England she joins the BBC for four years. In 1966 she joins HSV7, Melbourne, TV news and became chief of staff before moving to Adelaide in 1970, where she is a freelance broadcast journalist until she is appointed a lecturer (MPCAE, 1976, p. 40).

Julie Duncan

Duncan is a graduate from the University of Tasmania. As a cadet on The Mercury, Hobart, she wins the Montague Grover prize. She is a journalist for 10 years in London and Adelaide as well as Tasmania before she becomes a lecturer (SACAÉ, 1983, p. 28).

Ian Richards

Richards is an Honours graduate from Flinders University, and gains an MA from Leicester. He also has 11 years daily newspaper experience before joining the South Australian CAE (SACAÉ, 1984, p. 70).

Nigel Starck

Starck is not a graduate, but gains the NCTJ Proficiency Certificate in Britain. Before becoming a lecturer he is a journalist for 20 years, including seven with the ABC (SACAÉ, 1984, p. 72).

Robert Bartlett

Bartlett is not a graduate, but also holds the NCTJ Proficiency Certificate. He is a former print journalist for 15 years (SACAÉ, 1989, p. 38).
NSWIT

Keith Windschuttle

Windschuttle has about 15 years experience as a journalist, and gains a BA (Hons) from Sydney University and an MA (Hons) from Macquarie University (Windschuttle, 1991).

Julianne Schultz


Susie Eisenhuth

Eisenhuth also holds a BA from Queensland University, which she gains in 1973. She has been a journalist on The Telegraph, Sydney, Women’s Weekly, and Readers’ Digest (Schultz, 1991).

Capricornia IAE

Michael Mellick

Mellick holds a BA in English from the University of Queensland. For the six years immediately prior to being appointed a lecturer in Rockhampton he has been the PR for James Cook University, Townsville. During his time with the ABC his appointments range from Talks Officer to Regional Manager. In 1977 he is promoted to Senior Lecturer in Communication (CIAE, 1981, pp. 265-266).

Shelton Gunaratne

Gunaratne starts as a journalist on the Ceylon Daily News for six years. He gains a BA from the University of Sri Lanka in 1962; an MA from the University of Oregon in 1968; and a PhD from the University of Minnesota in 1972 (AEJMC, 1994, p. 163). He is a former teacher at the University of Minnesota, Central Missouri State University, University of Florida, and Universiti Sains Malaysia (CIAE, 1981, pp. 258-259).

Fred Morton

Morton holds a BA (Melbourne) and Diploma in Public Relations from a Melbourne technical college. He starts work as a school teacher in Victoria, and later works in various Federal Government public relations departments for 14 years (CIAE, 1979, pp. 69-70). He resigns from Capricornia IAE in 1981 to teach professional writing in Victoria (Griffin, 1991).

Philip Cass

Cass is a full-time print journalist for the seven years after graduating from Capricornia IAE (Mellick, 1991).
Gerry O’Connor

O’Connor is not a graduate but has been a print and broadcast journalist for more than 20 years. His full-time job is as the journalist-in-charge of the ABC’s Rockhampton office (Mellick, 1991).

Grahame Griffin

Griffin holds a BA and DipEd (Sydney) and a Graduate Diploma in Communication from NSWIT. He has been a high school teacher and an education editor for a publishing company in NSW (Griffin, 1991).

Queensland Institute of Technology

QIT Course Advisory Committee

In 1977, the AJA’s Branch Secretary, Damien Sweeney, joins the course’s advisory committee, along with another journalist, D. Wadley, who is also a member of the QIT Council (QIT, 1978, p. 59). In 1978, Sweeney is replaced by the new AJA Branch Secretary, Norm Harriden, and another journalist is added to the advisory committee, Ren Winders, the news editor of Channel 9, Brisbane (QIT, 1979, p. 73). In 1979, Len Granato chairs a special Journalism Sub-Committee to advise on changes he plans for the course. This sub-committee includes the journalists on the advisory committee and six other journalists. They are Roy Hansen, David Bray, David Lonsdale, Vern Black, Ken Blanch, and Greg Harding (Granato, 1979). In 1981, a fourth journalist joins the advisory committee, Harry Gordon, Editor-in-chief of Queensland Newspapers (QIT, 1982, pp. 103-104). In 1985, Gordon and Wadley leave the committee, and Harriden is replaced by the Branch Vice-President, B. Grace (QIT, 1986, pp. 115-116). In 1986 Winders leaves without being replaced (QIT, 1987, pp. 125-126).

Val French

French holds a BA, and gains a Master of Literary Studies by the University of Queensland in 1977. She is a teacher for about 20, and also works as editor of the Redland Times, TV current affairs interviewer, and program director, Women’s Radio (JEA, 1980, p. 16).

John Burke

Burke holds a BA (Hons) from the University of Queensland, and is a former journalist for approximately 20 years.

Len Granato

Granato holds a PhD from Southern Illinois University. He is a former journalist for more than ten years, and teaches journalism for 11 years at three American universities (JEA, 1980, p. 16).
Americans Who Teach Post-1969 Courses

1. Myrick "Mike" Land teaches journalism at the University of Queensland from 1972 to 1976 before returning to teach journalism in America (Stokes, 1978, p. 1).

2. William "Bill" Barnes, is a Texas graduate who worked for the San Antonio Express and Evening News before becoming a Lecturer in Journalism at Murray Park CAE, Adelaide, from 1974 to 1979 (MPCAE, 1976, p. 37).

3. Ken Gompertz is another Texas graduate. He joins the Queensland Institute of Technology in 1974 as a Lecturer in the Business Faculty's Department of Communication and General Studies. He leaves QIT in 1978, but continues to live in Brisbane (Molloy, 1995).

4. Charles T. Duncan, Professor of Journalism, University of Oregon, teaches at the University of Queensland and Canberra CAE in 1977, as a Fulbright scholar (Duncan, 1977, p. 4).

5. Michael Emery, Professor of Journalism, California State University, Northridge, teaches in the Journalism Department at Hartley CAE, Adelaide, in the first semester of 1980 (Emery, 1980, p. 7).


7. Bob Wandstrat, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, and senior journalist on the Cincinnati Post and Sydney Morning Herald, is a Lecturer in Journalism at the University of Queensland, 1981-1983, before moving to New Zealand to teach journalism in Auckland.

8. Tom Rood, Professor of Journalism, Central Michigan University, is attached to the Journalism Studies Centre at Queensland University in 1983, while conducting comparative research on ethics in journalism (Rood and Parker, 1984, p. 52).

9. Len Granato, a former journalism professor in Little Rock, Arkansas, teaches at Queensland University of Technology (QUT) from 1979 to the present -- with a short break at the beginning of the 1980s.


11. Mike Mendelshon, of the University of Tampa, Florida, is a Visiting Professor in Journalism at Curtin University in the first semester of 1985 (Grant and Newman, 1985, p. 1).

12. Larry Taylor, is head of journalism at Fullerton College, California, when he spends 1985 at the Capricorn Institute of Advanced Education in a swap with Shelton Gunaratne (Mellick, 1991).

13. Al Devito, is Professor of Photography at Fullerton College, when he spends 1986 at Capricornia IAE in a swap with Grahame Griffin (Mellick, 1991).