

The birth of our university



The University of Tasmania was proclaimed on 1 January 1890 under an Act of the Tasmanian Parliament.

Foreword by The Honourable Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE, CVO

Former Chancellor of the University of Tasmania

This excellent booklet comprises a series of photographs and brief accounts of the lives and work of the 17 Chancellors and 18 Vice-Chancellors who have served the University of Tasmania since its establishment in 1890.

The author, Dr Alison Alexander, has succeeded admirably in a difficult task. In the limited space available she has presented the salient facts about the holders of these offices while still making the entries graphic and personal. Given the extensive involvement of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors in virtually every aspect of the University, the entries also collectively make a valuable contribution to the history of the University as a whole.

Although the way in which their functions are exercised depends upon individual Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors and the relationship between them, the essential nature of those functions is now well settled. The Chancellor is the principal formal representative of the University and chairperson of the governing body, while the Vice-Chancellor is the chief academic and executive officer of the University. However, as this booklet reveals, those functions have not always been so clearly defined.

Vice-Chancellors have not always enjoyed the status they have today. In the early years some did not even have an office and as late as the 1940s there was a live issue as to whether the Registrar or the Vice-

Chancellor should be regarded as the chief executive of the University. It was not until 1949 – 59 years after the establishment of the University – that the first full-time Vice-Chancellor was appointed.

The role of Chancellors has changed too, with some involving themselves extensively in the running of the University. This issue was regarded as being of such significance that the 1955 Royal Commission into the University made a specific recommendation that the Chancellor should be a non-executive officer.

This collection highlights the remarkable variety of the places of origin and social backgrounds of the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors. Their academic disciplines have been equally diverse. Although a majority of the Chancellors had a legal background they have also included business leaders, a Congregational minister, a pastoralist and an engineer, while the fields of the last five Vice-Chancellors have been respectively physics, agricultural science, history, psychology and architecture. This diversity of the backgrounds and skills of the Chancellors and the Vice-Chancellors is a healthy reflection of the breadth and liberal philosophy of the University itself.

This is an interesting collection and a tribute to 31 people who, to varying degrees and each in their own way, contributed to making the University of Tasmania the fine institution it is today.

Chancellors

The Hon. Sir (William) Lambert Dobson	Chancellor	25.05.1890 – 17.03.1898
The Reverend George Clarke	Vice-Chancellor Chancellor	23.05.1890 – 16.05.1898 16.05.1898 – 16.05.1907
The Hon. Sir John Dodds, KCMG	Chancellor	18.07.1907 – 23.06.1914
The Hon. Tetley Gant, CMG	Vice-Chancellor Chancellor	27.07.1909 – 18.08.1914 18.08.1914 – 18.03.1924
The Hon. Sir (Neil) Elliott Lewis, KCMG	Vice-Chancellor Chancellor	21.09.1903 – 27.07.1909 18.03.1924 – 21.02.1933
Mr William Stops	Vice-Chancellor Chancellor	27.10.1914 – 02.02.1933 02.02.1933 – 25.02.1944
Mr Cecil Baker, OBE	Acting Chancellor	27.04.1953 – 31.12.1953
The Hon. Sir John Morris, KCMG	Chancellor	25.02.1944 – 03.07.1956
The Hon. Sir Henry Baker, KCMG, DSO	Chancellor	10.08.1956 – 17.12.1963
Sir Henry Somerset, CBE	Chancellor	03.07.1964 – 31.12.1972
Sir (Eustace) John Cameron, CBE	Chancellor	01.01.1973 – 31.12.1981
Sir (John) Peter Lloyd	Chancellor	01.01.1982 – 31.08.1985
The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE, CVO	Chancellor	31.08.1985 – 01.09.1995
The Hon. Mr Justice William Zeeman	Acting Chancellor Chancellor	01.09.1995 – 31.12.1995 01.01.1996 – 10.03.1998
Ms Kimbra Boyer	Acting Chancellor	10.03.1998 – 30.09.1998
Dr Michael Vertigan, AC	Chancellor	01.10.1998 – 30.09.2006
Mr Damian Bugg, AM	Chancellor	01.10.2006 –

Vice-Chancellors

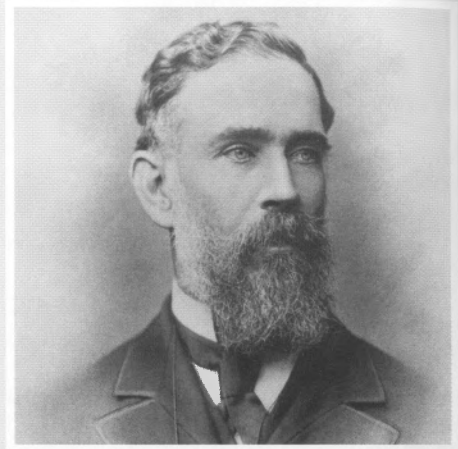
The Reverend George Clarke	Vice-Chancellor Chancellor	23.05.1890 – 16.05.1898 16.05.1898 – 16.05.1907
Mr James Backhouse Walker	Vice-Chancellor	18.07.1898 – 04.11.1899
Mr Thomas Stephens	Vice-Chancellor	19.02.1900 – 21.05.1901
The Hon. Andrew Inglis Clark	Vice-Chancellor	17.06.1901- 23.07.1903
The Hon. Sir (Neil) Elliott Lewis, KCMG	Vice-Chancellor Chancellor	21.09.1903 – 27.07.1909 18.03.1924 – 21.02.1933
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Professor Robert Dunbabin	Vice-Chancellor	02.02.1933 – 07.04.1933
Professor (Edmund) Morris Miller, CBE	Vice-Chancellor	21.04.1933 – 23.02.1945
Professor Alan Burn	Vice-Chancellor	23.02.1945 – 25.08.1949
Professor Torleiv Hytten, CMG	Vice-Chancellor	25.08.1949 – 30.06.1957
Professor Keith Isles, CMG	Vice-Chancellor	01.07.1957 – 31.12.1967
Sir George Cartland, CMG	Vice-Chancellor	01.01.1968 – 31.12.1977
Dr David Caro, AO, OBE	Vice-Chancellor	01.01.1978 – 30.04.1982
Professor Alec Lazenby, AO	Vice-Chancellor	21.10.1982 – 31.01.1991
Professor Alan Gilbert	Vice-Chancellor	01.02.1991 – 31.12.1995
Professor Donald McNicol	Vice-Chancellor	01.02.1996 – 02.08.2002
Professor Daryl Le Grew	Vice-Chancellor	15.01.2003 –

The Hon. Sir (William) Lambert Dobson

Chancellor 25.05.1890 – 17.03.1898

William Lambert Dobson arrived in Hobart in 1834 as a baby, accompanying his English migrant parents. He returned to England to study Law, then set up practice in Hobart in 1857, eventually becoming Chief Justice. He served as Attorney-General in three ministries, and was responsible for reforms such as the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and compulsory primary education. A strong supporter of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, cricket, football and the Anglican church, Dobson acted as Deputy Governor, and was knighted in 1886.

Dobson was enthusiastic in promoting education. He was president of the Tasmanian Council of Education, which aimed to further secondary education by holding public examinations, which set standards and gave scholars an aim and a qualification. On the Council he was one of a group of men, including George Clarke and James Backhouse Walker, who worked hard towards the establishment of the University of Tasmania. When this occurred in 1890, Dobson, as president of the Council and an eminent public figure, was elected Chancellor of the University, although he did not have a degree himself.



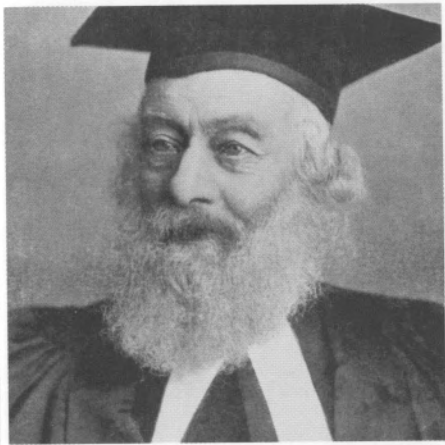
As Chancellor, Dobson was hard-working and supportive of the University, but he tended to make speeches that antagonised people needlessly – attacking the Australian accent, for example. Largely a figurehead, he remained Chancellor until his untimely death in 1898. As chairman of the central committee of the Bush Fires Relief Fund, he was visiting burnt-out districts in southern Tasmania, but while there contracted a fever from which he died.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 4, pp 78–79;
Cyclopedia of Tasmania 1899, vol 1, p 126;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 1, 21, 35, 44.

The Reverend George Clarke

Vice-Chancellor 23.05.1890 – 16.05.1898

Chancellor 16.05.1898 – 16.05.1907



A Congregational minister, George Clarke served in the Davey Street church in Hobart for 52 years, much loved by his large congregation for his rational, liberal views, his endearing common sense, and his gentle personality. Among those he influenced were lawyer James Backhouse Walker and premiers WR Giblin and Henry Dobson. Clarke was born in 1823 in Sydney, where his parents, Anglican missionaries, were waiting to be posted to New Zealand.

Clarke grew up there and after education in Hobart worked as a Maori advocate and learned much of their language, law and customs. He resigned in 1846, partly because hostility from non-missionaries limited his achievements, and studied for the Congregational ministry in London.

Able, practical and particularly interested in education, in the 1870s Clarke supported secular public schools and joined the Tasmanian Council of Education, becoming president and chief examiner from 1880 to 1881. He and his close friend James Backhouse Walker argued strongly for the establishment of a university, and when the University of Tasmania was established in 1890, Clarke was its first Vice-Chancellor, the only competent person acceptable to the various educational and religious factions – though himself without a university degree. His calm wisdom, diplomatic skills and sturdy common sense, coupled with hard work and devotion, enabled the University to become established during its first, difficult years. In 1898, when Clarke was 75, Walker became Vice-Chancellor, and Clarke himself served as Chancellor until 1907, by which time he was 84. He died in 1913.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 3, pp 411–412;

A Alexander, 'Henry Hopkins and George Clarke', MA thesis, University of Tasmania, 1989.

Mr James Backhouse Walker

Vice-Chancellor 18.07.1898 – 04.11.1899

A descendant of Quaker missionaries, James Backhouse Walker was born in Hobart in 1841 and became a successful lawyer. His many other interests included Tasmanian history, and the papers he presented to the Royal Society were published as *Early Tasmania* (1902). Although a member of the Society of Friends, Walker taught in the Sunday School of the Davey Street Congregational Church and was a close friend of its minister, George Clarke, who provided his 'wider views of God and religion'. Politically liberal, Walker aimed to widen opportunities for all Tasmanians and raise the level of public debate. He supported, among other bodies, the Hobart Working Men's Club and the Tasmanian Public Library.

Both Clarke and Walker were strongly involved in moves to establish a university. Both advocated an examining university only, thinking Tasmania too small to support a teaching university, but when a teaching university was established in 1890, both worked hard for its success. Both were members of the first University Council and Walker became the University's main public



propagandist, writing many pamphlets and letters to the press in its defence during the 1890s Depression, when it was attacked as too expensive, a 'costly toy'.

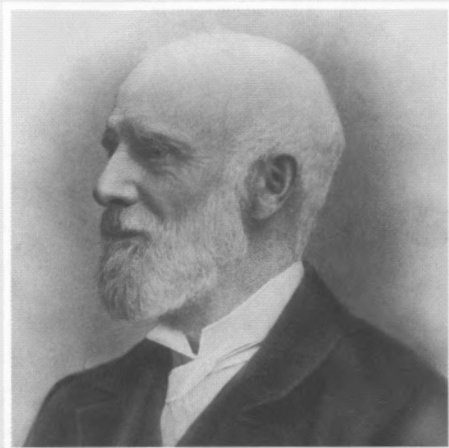
Intelligent and zealous, deeply interested in all aspects of the University, Walker worked closely with Clarke to advance it, becoming in effect deputy Vice-Chancellor; a friend habitually greeted him with 'Here comes the University of Tasmania'. In 1898 Walker followed Clarke as Vice-Chancellor, but his tenure was short as he died the following year.

Sources: R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, p 44;
A Alexander, 'Henry Hopkins and George Clarke', MA thesis, University of Tasmania, 1989;
Australian Dictionary of Biography, vol 6, pp 340–341.

Photograph: Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania.

Mr Thomas Stephens

Vice-Chancellor 19.02.1900 – 21.05.1901



Thomas Stephens was born in England in 1830, the son of an Anglican vicar, and gained an Arts degree at Oxford. In 1855 he migrated to Tasmania, and was sub-warden of the Anglican high school Christ's College until it closed in 1857. He moved to state education, beginning as an inspector in schools and eventually becoming the Director of Education.

He advocated improved teacher training, increased salaries, systematic inspection, an organised curriculum and testing of results, drafting a new Education Act (1885) which put many of these reforms into practice. Stephens retired as Director in 1894. Interested in geology and geography, he was a member of the Royal Society of Tasmania and contributed 27 papers on these topics. He was also a fellow of the Geological Society of London.

With his background in education, it was natural that Stephens was involved in the establishment of the University of Tasmania, and he was a founding member of Council, one of the few with a university degree. Interested in the practical side of university life, he was the first President of the Board of Studies, and he and James Walker assisted lecturers to start their work. In 1900 Stephens was made Vice-Chancellor, the first to have a degree himself, but he served only one year, saying that the position was too exhausting and left no time for his private affairs – by now he was seventy. However, he became chairman of the Faculty of Science in 1905. He died in 1913.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 6, p 196;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 32, 36, 44.

Photograph: Royal Society of Tasmania, courtesy Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

The Hon. Andrew Inglis Clark

Vice-Chancellor 17.06.1901 – 23.07.1903

Andrew Inglis Clark was born in 1848 into a Hobart engineering family. He duly became an engineer, but then moved to Law. After serving his articles, he was called to the bar in 1877 and developed a successful practice.

A keen republican, Clark was involved in Hobart debating and literary societies, and when he stood for Parliament in 1878 the *Mercury* attacked him for holding 'extreme' views. He was elected, defeated in 1882, 1884 and 1886, and succeeded again in 1887 when he became Attorney-General, carrying much progressive and humanitarian legislation such as legalising trade unions and discouraging cruelty to animals. He introduced the Hare-Clark system of proportional representation, modifying a system developed by Hare to provide the fairest method of representing the wishes of the electorate in parliament.

Clark supported federation of the Australian colonies and was a delegate to intercolonial conferences, playing a major role in drafting the Australian constitution. Alfred Deakin described him: 'Small, spare, nervous, active, jealous and suspicious in disposition, and somewhat awkward in manner and ungraceful in speech, he was nevertheless a sound lawyer, keen, logical and acute'.



A strong supporter of the University of Tasmania, in the 1880s Clark had pushed for its establishment, and when in the 1890s it was attacked as too expensive he strongly defended it in parliament. In 1901, at the same time that he became Judge of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, he became Vice-Chancellor. His tenure was short, for he resigned in 1903 and died four years later.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 3, pp 399–401;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 35, 44.
Photograph: *Mercury*.

The Hon. Sir (Neil) Elliott Lewis, KCMG

Vice-Chancellor 21.09.1903 – 27.07.1909

Chancellor 18.03.1924 – 21.02.1933



Neil Elliott Lewis was born in Hobart in 1858, the son of a merchant. A scholarship took him to study Law at Oxford, and back in Hobart he formed a legal partnership with Tetley Gant. In and out of parliament over 36 years, Lewis was twice Premier. A nervous speaker, he was not an outstanding leader, but he was an excellent administrator, noted for his public spirit, kind disposition and lack of enemies.

A Labor opponent described him as 'the ideal of a cultured Christian gentleman', and he was knighted in 1901. Lewis supported federation and was appointed a minister in the first federal Cabinet, but soon resigned. His interests included athletics, volunteer artillery, bushwalking, the Anglican church and various economic enterprises.

On his return to Hobart from Oxford Lewis took an active part in urging the formation of a university, and he was a member of the first University Council in 1890. He stoutly defended the University from attack as too expensive and too southern-oriented, and in 1903, after defeat in a parliamentary election, he became Vice-Chancellor. He resigned in 1909 when he once again became Premier, then after retiring from politics he served as Chancellor from 1924 to 1933. At his first Commemoration or university prize-giving, there was traditional uproar; Lewis was counted out by students, his speech was halted by a megaphone, while cats were let loose among the audience. Lewis took this in good part, and continued as Chancellor until 1933. He died two years later.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 10, pp 94–95;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 55, 60–61, 80.
Photograph: *Mercury*.

The Hon. Sir John Dodds, KCMG

Chancellor 18.07.1907 – 23.06.1914

First employed in a shop in Hobart, John Stokell Dodds was an able and energetic man. He was born in Britain in 1848, but soon emigrated with his family to Tasmania. Shortly afterwards his father died. After working in the shop Dodds trained as a lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and built up a large practice. Elected to parliament in 1878, he soon became Attorney-General, and in 1886, Premier. Competent and enthusiastic, he once walked from Mount Bischoff to the West Coast to inspect proposed public works. In the 1890s he represented Tasmania at federal conventions, where he opposed severing any links with Britain. In Tasmania he became Chief Justice, and Acting Governor from 1900 to 1901, during the Royal Visit from the Duke and Duchess of York. Dodds was also patron or president of many community societies, and was knighted in 1900.

Interested in education, Dodds joined the Tasmanian Council of Education in the 1880s. Once the University was established, he was a member of the



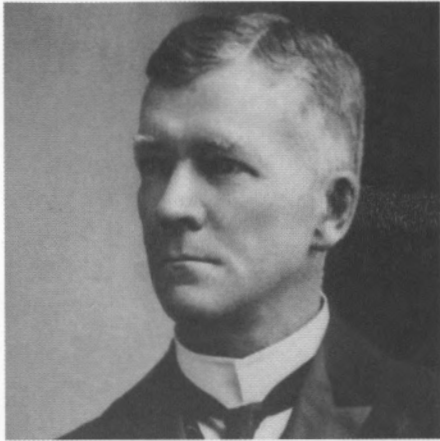
University Council, though not to the forefront; with all his attainments he was an obvious candidate for the position of Chancellor, but James Backhouse Walker felt he must coach him for the position. Walker was successful, for Dodds was duly appointed Chancellor in 1907, and at a speech in 1909 was one of the first to mention the necessity for research at the University as well as teaching. Dodds was still Chancellor when he died in 1914.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography* vol 4, pp 80–81;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 22, 51, 63, 72.

The Hon. Tetley Gant, CMG

Vice-Chancellor 27.07.1909 – 18.08.1914

Chancellor 18.08.1914 – 18.03.1924



Born in 1853 in Yorkshire, the son of a solicitor, Tetley Gant studied Law at Oxford, where he rowed and played cricket for his college, and formed a close friendship with Tasmanian Elliott Lewis. In 1884 he migrated to Hobart, and he and Lewis set up a successful law partnership. Gant was elected to the Legislative Council in 1901, and was president from 1907 for a record 19 years. None of his rulings was ever challenged. He was described

as 'an ideal English gentleman ... He had a fine personal presence, was debonair, affable and courteous in manner, liberally disposed, [and] was highly respected and esteemed by all classes'. A major hobby was horticulture, and he was president of the Amateur Horticultural Society of Hobart for 26 years; he was also a long-term member of the gentlemen's Tasmanian Club.

Like Lewis, Gant was deeply interested in the University of Tasmania, and in 1905 was elected to the University Council. He succeeded Lewis as Vice-Chancellor in 1909, and that year represented the University at the opening of the University of Queensland. However, Gant felt he could not adequately fill this position and his role as President of the Legislative Council, so in 1914 he was offered the less active role of Chancellor. He remained Chancellor until 1924, his fine presence and dignity making him ideal for the position. His speeches showed a keen desire to encourage the spread of higher education throughout the community. Appointed CMG in 1913, Gant died in 1928.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography* vol 8, pp 613–614;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, p 72.
Photograph: Tasmanian Parliamentary Library.

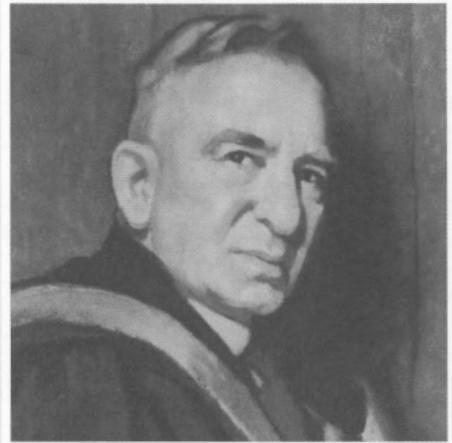
Mr William Stops

Vice-Chancellor 27.10.1914 – 02.02.1933

Chancellor 02.02.1933 – 25.02.1944

With by far the longest tenure of all 31 Vice-Chancellors and Chancellors, William Joshua Tilley Stops was a home-grown administrator. Born in 1879, he attended the first lectures held at the University of Tasmania in 1894, when there were 13 students and three lecturers. He graduated in Law in 1896 and worked in partnership with Herbert Nicholls, later Chief Justice. Together they edited 'Nicholls and Stops Law Reports, 1897–1904' and 'The Tasmanian Law Reports, 1905–1917'.

As a prominent graduate and an enthusiast for the University, in 1900 Stops was elected to University Council, and remained a member for 47 years. In 1914 he was made Vice-Chancellor. He had no office in the University and did not seek an active role there; staff never took problems to him and the active day-to-day organiser was the competent registrar, JHR Cruickshank. But Stops worked hard as chairman of the University Council, and another member recalled lengthy meetings at Stops' house over finances. Students neither liked nor disliked him, though they sent him up in Commemoration Day processions as 'Willie Jostle'em Tillhe Stops'.



In 1933 Stops was made Chancellor, though there was some feeling that his position was not senior enough for this elevation. However, he was successful, and was a firm believer that the University should move to a larger site at Sandy Bay. When he retired in 1944, the University comprised 300 students, 12 professors and 19 lecturers, enormous (though expected) development over 50 years. Stops died in 1956.

Sources: R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 54, 72, 95, 97;
A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, p 33;
Mercury, 28 July 1956.

Photograph: Clerk Walker.

Professor Robert Dunbabin

Vice-Chancellor 02.02.1933 – 07.04.1933



The only Vice-Chancellor descended from convicts, Robert Dunbabin was also the first to be a University staff member. But after two months he resigned, probably influenced by the Depression's severe pay cut for staff, and the lack of either an office or teaching relief for the Vice-Chancellor. However, Dunbabin had other influence in the University.

Born in 1869 on his father's Cambridge farm, Dunbabin won a scholarship to Oxford and studied Classics. He taught in high schools before, in 1902, accepting a lectureship at the University of Tasmania, at first in Mental and Moral Science. Later he also lectured in History, but his main area was Classics. Promoted to professor in 1917, he taught at the University until he retired in 1940. Other interests included geology and etymology.

Dunbabin was renowned for his high standards of scholarship and thorough teaching, though he published no monographs. A member of the Professorial Board and the University Council, he was a leader among university staff, vying for dominance with Edmund Morris Miller. Rotund and long-winded, he was a natural target for students: one remembered wearing a pillow-stuffed suit and giving a ponderous lecture on which was the more attractive of Mae West's legs. The victim took this in good part, and helped students found their magazine, *Togatus*.

Dunbabin left the University two generous but difficult legacies: his library, to be used only by the Professor of Classics, and a classical scholarship whose stringent conditions had to be legally amended before any candidate was eligible.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 8, pp 364–65;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 59, 66, 69, 87, 89, 95;
A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, p 31.

Professor (Edmund) Morris Miller, CBE

Vice-Chancellor 21.04.1933 – 23.02.1945

Born in Natal in 1881, Edmund Morris Miller grew up in Melbourne and became a librarian, with an Arts degree from the University of Melbourne. In 1913 he became lecturer in Philosophy and Economics at the University of Tasmania, and assisted in the library.

Miller became increasingly interested in psychology, both at the University and in the community; he drafted Tasmania's *Mental Deficiency Act 1920* and became director of the State Psychological Clinic, which tested children's intelligence. He was president of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, chairman of the Mental Deficiency Board and the Tasmanian Public Library and founder of the local Workers' Educational Association, and also wrote a two-volume history of Australian literature – major achievements.

Students liked Miller because he was kind, concerned for their welfare, urging them not to worry about exams, but scholars like Dunbabin were less impressed. Miller was elected to the University Council, and in 1933 became Vice-Chancellor. Here he achieved much, partly through the 1935 University Act: he began the Staff Association and

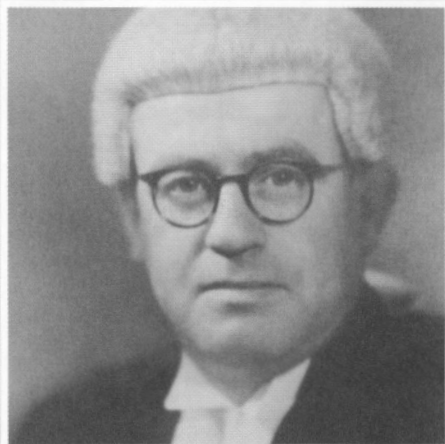


gained more recognition for staff; made the Professorial Board the chief academic voice; gained more power for the University Council, and more recognition of the Vice-Chancellor as chief executive rather than the Registrar; began the University's move to Sandy Bay; and improved finances. Overall he laid the basis for the modern University. However, tensions remained and Miller was exhausted, and in 1945 he resigned as Vice-Chancellor. He continued to teach, with decreasing enthusiasm, until 1951, and died in 1964.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 10, pp 507–509;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 77, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105, 114;
A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, p 41.

The Hon. Sir John Morris, KCMG

Chancellor 25.02.1944 – 03.07.1956



One of the most active Chancellors of the University of Tasmania was John Demetrios Morris, who took up the position in 1944. He strove to improve the small, badly funded institution by increasing staff and salaries, and encouraging the move away from cramped conditions to a spacious site at Sandy Bay – marked achievements given opposition from a conservative University Council and little government support. Students liked him, finding him reasonable and willing to listen.

Once, as part of the traditional pranks at Commem, Morris was faced by a two-man cow with 'a disgraceful udder made of saveloys' cantering down the aisle. Calmly he said, 'I'm sorry, but there's no Faculty of Agriculture at this university'.

Some people accused Morris of being more a vice-chancellor than a chancellor, and a Royal Commission into the University echoed this criticism, though also recognising his contribution. His moderate stance in the divisive Orr case was admired in retrospect, but had little impact, for he died suddenly in 1956.

Born in Melbourne in 1902, of Greek descent, Morris had studied Law at the University of Melbourne, and moved to practise in Hobart. Intelligent, acute and with a keen social conscience, he was extremely successful. In 1939 he was appointed Chief Justice, and he acted as Administrator of Tasmania on occasions, worked hard to improve the State Library and helped found Adult Education. With natural charm, articulate and dynamic, able to mix with all, he was generally admired. He was knighted in 1943.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 15, pp 412–414;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 112, 113, 127, 138, 141, 147, 150;
A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, pp 64, 72.

Professor Alan Burn

Vice-Chancellor 23.02.1945 – 25.08.1949

Born in Hobart in 1889, Alan Burn graduated in Engineering from the University of Tasmania, and worked for the Victorian State Rivers and Water Commission before winning a fellowship to study in Switzerland. After working in England in the Aeronautical Inspection Department from 1916 to 1918, he returned to Tasmania where he was Professor of Engineering from 1919 to 1956. His research topics included aerofoil theory, vortex wind tunnels, hydraulics, stress, and centrifugal and axial pumps.

One of the University's best-known personalities, Burn was a clear thinker and first-rate lecturer who set high standards and encouraged his students, many of whom went on to eminent positions in engineering practice. At the same time he saw education as moral and mental development, with Engineering including liberal studies. Burn was a leader in engineering in Tasmania, and in 1951 was president of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.



Dean of the Faculty of Engineering for many years, a member of the University Council, Burn was defeated for the position of Vice-Chancellor in 1933 by Morris Miller but succeeded in 1945, becoming the last part-time Vice-Chancellor. Efficient and popular, he used his limited powers well, though he was unable to keep the Chancellor, John Morris, in check. Burn was particularly keen to encourage staff, urging Council to accept staff study leave and establishing links between staff of different faculties, and he also encouraged ex-service students at the University after the war. A new degree, Doctor of Philosophy, was introduced in 1946.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 7, pp 487–88;
original draft of this biography in Tasmaniana Library;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 115, 116, 123.

Professor Torleiv Hytten, CMG

Vice-Chancellor 25.08.1949 – 30.06.1957



Born in Norway in 1890 into a poor family, Torleiv Hytten emigrated to Australia as a young man and among other jobs worked as a truck driver and labourer. His interest in politics and reading, combined with his slight build, turned him towards journalism, and while working in Hobart he gained a part-time Arts degree at the University. In 1926 he was appointed temporary lecturer in Economics.

A protégé of the brilliant Douglas Copland, he gained a masters degree and in 1930 succeeded Copland as Professor of Economics. In 1935 he moved to Sydney as economic adviser to the Bank of New South Wales.

In 1949 Hytten was appointed the first full-time Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania. The University was housed in congested, dilapidated buildings on the Domain, staff salaries were low, conditions were appalling and there was much discontent. Hytten, away from university life for many years, was out of touch and achieved little, appearing merely the catspaw of the Chancellor, John Morris. Both students and staff disliked him for his failure to effect improvement, and students thought him autocratic, trying to gag free speech.

In 1955 a Royal Commission into the University decided it needed a more forceful leader. When Sydney Sparkes Orr was dismissed in 1956, ostensibly for having an affair with a student but really, according to some, because he had encouraged the Royal Commission and stood up for academics' rights, many blamed Hytten. He resigned in 1957 and moved to Scotland, where he died in 1980.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 14, pp 531–532;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 126, 127, 130, 133, 143;
A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, pp 83, 85.

Mr Cecil Roy Baker, OBE

Acting Chancellor 27.04.1953 – 31.12.1953

Cecil Roy Baker was born in South Australia in 1884, and left school at the age of 12. Despite this lack of formal education he had a keen desire to learn and was an enthusiastic reader. His jobs are unknown, but he must have made an impression as in 1918 he was invited to the newly established Electrolytic Zinc Works in Hobart to run the Community Council, which management set up to bring benefits to the workers, from both benevolence and a desire to avoid strikes. Outstandingly successful, Baker remained for 42 years, and organised benefits ranging from dental and medical services to family picnics and scholarships for zincworkers' children – his own among the winners.

An excellent administrator, Baker held many public positions, becoming chairman, president or other office holder of the Royal Hobart Hospital Board of Management, Adult Education, Werndee Boys Hostel, New Town District Football Club, the Tasmanian Lawn Tennis Association and other bodies. A member of the University Council, he was Acting Chancellor for



eight months in 1953, but had no scope for more than routine activities. Generally, he was forthright, working to achieve his goal by the shortest possible route, no matter whom he offended in the process. The Board of the Royal Hobart Hospital always had afternoon tea during meetings, but when Baker became chairman he told members they were there to work for patients, not for 'fancy graces', and abolished the ritual, an action described as typical of the man. He died in 1970.

Sources: RW Baker, *Tasmania Now & Again*, Hobart, no date, chapter 1;
Mercury, 17 January 1970, 27 January 1970;
University Council minutes 1953;
A Alexander, *A Heritage of Welfare and Caring: the EZ Community Council, 1918–1991*, Risdon, 1991.

Photograph: *Mercury*.

The Hon. Sir Henry Baker, KCMG, DSO

Chancellor 10.08.1956 – 17.12.1963



Appointed to the University Council in 1928, Henry Baker became Chancellor in 1956. His term was overshadowed by the Orr case, when the University accused Professor Sydney Sparkes Orr (a staunch defender of academic freedom) of having sexual relations with a student. Baker chaired the committee which investigated and upheld the allegations, and Orr was dismissed. Orr took legal action against the University, and this dominated the next decade, with Baker leading the majority of those connected with the University

who felt Orr's dismissal was justified. But the University suffered from a black ban on Orr's chair, and finally offered Orr a settlement. Baker and five colleagues resigned. Meanwhile, he had been knighted, and when he died in 1968 he was given a state funeral.

A hero in the First World War who won the Distinguished Service Order for bravery, Baker was born in England in 1890, the son of a Congregational clergyman. He grew up in Launceston and was a journalist before studying Law at the University of Tasmania. After the war he practised in Hobart, and was said to have a better grasp of broad principles than details. For 30 years from 1928 he represented the conservative Nationalist Party in state parliament, serving as Attorney-General, Leader of the Opposition, Minister for Education and President of the Legislative Council. Though somewhat inflexible in his views, Baker was respected for his kindness, modesty, honesty and integrity, as well as his practical wisdom and human understanding.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 13 pp 93–94;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 149, 150, 157;
Mercury, 22, 24 July 1968.

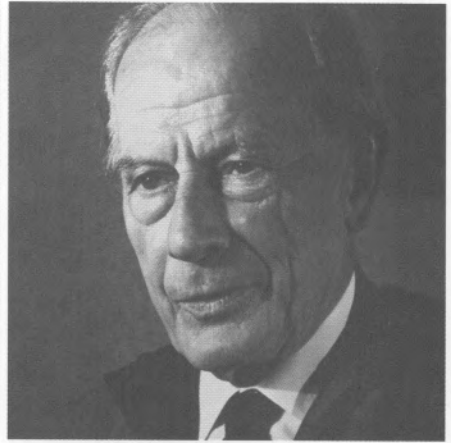
Photograph: Tasmanian Parliamentary Library.

Professor Keith Isles, CMG

Vice-Chancellor 01.07.1957 – 31.12.1967

His keen intelligence took Keith Isles from boyhood as a labourer's son in Bothwell, Tasmania, to professorial rank. Educated at the Hobart High School, he gained a Commerce degree at the University, taught at schools in Tasmania and South Australia, studied history there and won a scholarship to Cambridge then a Rockefeller fellowship.

Brilliant and hard working, Isles lectured at universities in Britain and Adelaide, was wartime adviser to the Commonwealth Rationing Commission, became Professor of Economics at Queen's University, Belfast, then in 1957 succeeded Hytten as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania. During his term of office the University moved to a spacious new campus in Sandy Bay and new faculties of Medicine and Agriculture were established, but the period was dominated by the Orr case – though when he applied for the position, Isles had been assured the case was over. The University had dismissed Professor Orr for having an affair with a student, he sued the University, and the case dragged out for 10 years, dividing the University and causing



much bitterness. Isles supported the University's stance, publishing a pamphlet to this effect, and Orr brought actions against him for defamation and libel. A settlement was finally reached in 1966. Isles resigned in 1967, and the following year received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree. At the ceremony he was praised for leaving the University 'a more efficient and happier place than he found it', and for his patience, wisdom and selfless dedication. He died in 1977.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 14, pp 540–541;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 150, 155, 165;
Togatus, November 1956.

Sir Henry Somerset, CBE

Chancellor 03.07.1964 – 31.12.1972



Henry Beaufort Somerset was one of Tasmania's best-known industrialists. When he was elected Chancellor, he was managing director of Associated Pulp and Paper Mills in Burnie, chairman of Humes Ltd and Tioxide, and a director of four major firms as well as the Burnie Technical College. Born in Queensland in 1906, the son of the general manager of the Electrolytic Zinc Company, Somerset gained a Master of Science degree at the University of Melbourne and became an industrial chemist, in 1937 joining Associated Pulp

and Paper Mills in Burnie. In 1958 he was president of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and in 1966 he was knighted – a distinguished record.

Somerset was not a member of the University Council when he was appointed Chancellor, and as he did not live in Hobart presumably he was not expected to play a major role in the University. This was proved when he retired: George Cartland described him as the ideal Chancellor, for though he had given the University the benefit of his extensive experience and wisdom in business and public affairs, he had never intruded into academic matters, which were the concern of the teaching staff only. Cartland further commented that Somerset had become Chancellor when the University was still suffering from 'a period of great turmoil' (over the Orr case), and with his tactful and conciliatory manner had helped the institution to recover. However, the University Council decided to elect the next Chancellor from among its own members. Somerset died in 1995.

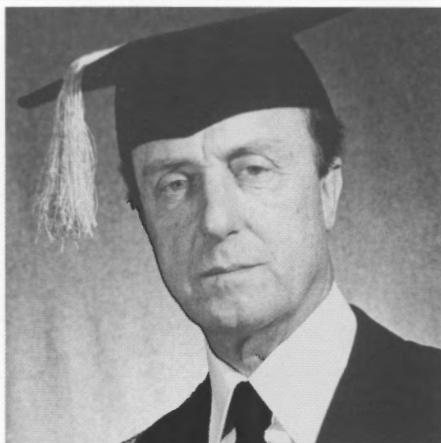
Sources: *Mercury*, 9 May 1964, 11 June 1966, 2 September 1972; *Examiner*, 2 November 1982; R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 166, 182; Bright Sparcs internet entry, 'Somerset, Henry Beaufort'.
Photograph: *Mercury*.

Sir George Cartland, CMG

Vice-Chancellor 01.01.1968 – 31.12.1977

The only Tasmanian Vice-Chancellor to have been a colonial administrator, George Cartland was born in England in 1912, and completed an Arts degree at the University of Manchester, then a Colonial Service course in African subjects at Oxford. Joining the Colonial Administrative Service, he worked in Ghana from 1935 to 1944, returned to England to head the African Studies Branch, then in 1949 went to Uganda where he was in charge of education and held various ministerial positions as well as being Deputy and Acting Governor. Cartland was knighted in 1963.

After Uganda gained independence Cartland moved to Australia, and was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania in 1968. He was, recalled Guy Green, 'the best kind of British diplomat, conscientious and benign'. When he arrived the University was still suffering from the Orr affair, but Cartland set out to build bridges within the University and with the public, holding press conferences and using his considerable diplomatic skill. He was most successful.



During Cartland's period the University of Tasmania, like universities around the world, suffered from student unrest. Students viewed Cartland as an antiquated relic of empire, 'evil personified' simply because he was Vice-Chancellor, but those who met him found him invariably polite and ready to listen if requests were presented in a reasonable manner. He also dealt with unrest by making study requirements 'just a bit harder', so work took students' minds off rioting. Overall, Cartland steered the University through these difficult years with minimal problems.

Sources: *Mercury*, 6 May 1967, 14 December 1977;
A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, pp 124, 134, 143, 150;
Who's Who in Australia 1991;
information from Sir Guy Green.

Sir (Eustace) John Cameron, CBE

Chancellor 01.01.1973 – 31.12.1981



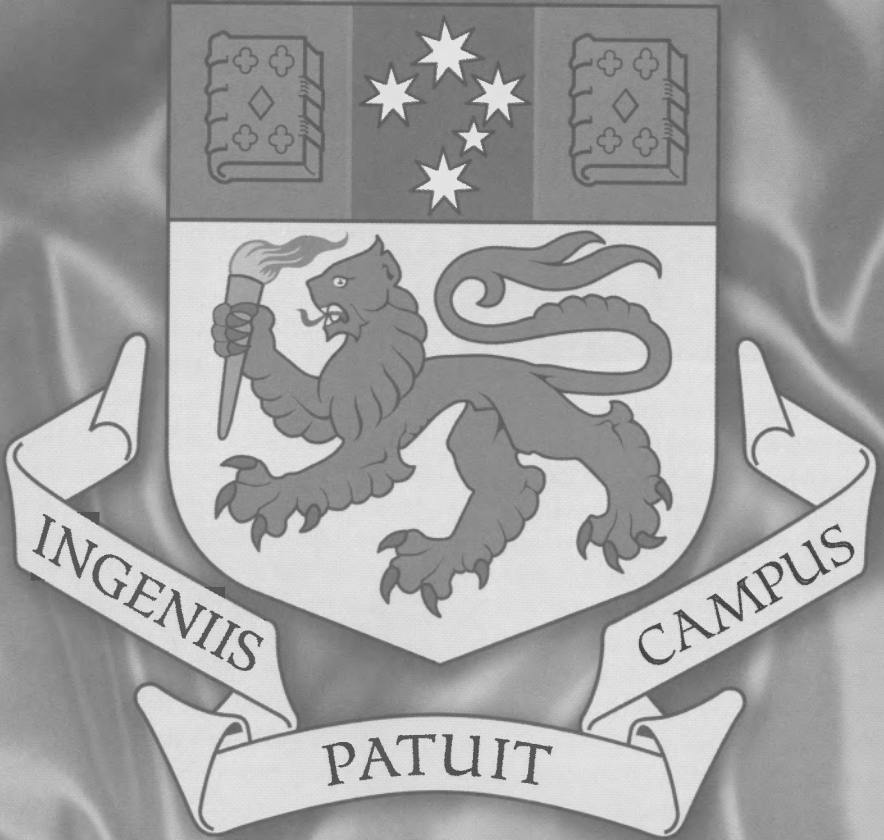
Born in England in 1914, John Cameron attended schools in Australia and gained an Economics degree at Cambridge. During the Second World War he served in the Australian Navy volunteer reserve, and afterwards he settled down to run the family property, Lochiel, at Ross, where he raised sheep. He was involved in many agricultural activities: president of the Tasmanian Farmers, Stockowners and Orchardists' Association 1965–68, vice-president of the Australian Woolgrowers and Graziers' Council, and a member of the

Australian Wool Industry Conference and the CSIRO Advisory Committee. He joined the University Council in 1956, and was known for his acute mind and sharp sense of humour.

In 1973 Cameron was appointed Chancellor, but the Students Representative Council criticised the process. They claimed it had been rushed, with nominations open for only two weeks and many Council members away; and said Cameron was an unsuitable choice, lacking involvement in wider community affairs, and not an expert in anything except pastoral matters, which had little bearing on the University.

However, Cameron remained Chancellor for eight years. Personally pleasant if a little aloof, he took little part in university politics, though he sat on the Finance Committee and was a member of the Faculty of Agricultural Science. He praised moves to broaden the base of the University and increase its contact with the community by taking on new responsibilities. He was knighted for his achievements as Chancellor, and in 1982 received an honorary Doctorate of Laws. Cameron died in 1998.

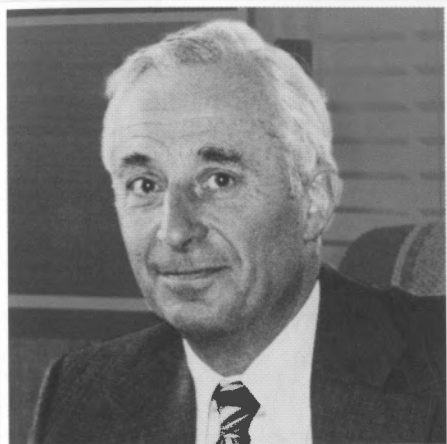
Sources: *Mercury*, 22 September, 11 October 1972, 26 September 1973, 11 June 1977, 13 February 1982, 27 March 1982, 1 May 1998;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, p 182;
information from Sir Guy Green.



The University of Tasmania was granted and assigned Arms on 7 March 1977.

Dr David Caro, AO, OBE

Vice-Chancellor 01.01.1978 – 30.04.1982



Born in 1922 and educated at the universities of Melbourne and Birmingham, David Caro became prominent when he and John Rouse built the world's first high speed, variable energy nuclear accelerator or Cyclotron, in the post-war years when he was a Demonstrator at the University of Melbourne. He went on to become the foundation Professor of Experimental Physics, and head of the School of Physics. With a colleague he wrote a seminal physics textbook that 'turns minds around' and was widely used not only in Australia but internationally.

Hard-working, unassuming, an excellent administrator, Caro moved to this field, becoming Melbourne's Deputy Vice-Chancellor, and in 1978 he was appointed to Tasmania. He forecast that Tasmania's problems would be similar to Melbourne's, with no serious troubles with finance from the Federal Government but a restricted rate of growth, and the bigger difficulty of learning to live with a no-growth situation. This gloomy prophecy did not entirely come true, as the University's merger with the Tasmanian College of Advanced Education on Mt Nelson brought it new subjects such as Fine Arts, while Caro oversaw an extensive building programme. He was a member of the Tertiary Education Commission of Tasmania, and chairman of the Antarctic Research Policy Advisory Committee.

Caro's competence and keen intellect resulted in his appointment as Vice-Chancellor at Melbourne, and he later became Vice-Chancellor at the Northern Territory University and Chancellor at Ballarat. He was awarded an AO in 1986. His recreations included the theatre, art, gardening and skiing.

Sources: *Mercury*, 11 May 1977, 2 February 1978, 1 May 1982, 8 August 1991;
Who's Who in Australia 2004;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 190, 196–98, 200, 205;
information from Daryl Le Grew.
Photograph: *Mercury*.

Sir (John) Peter Lloyd

Chancellor 01.01.1982 – 31.08.1985

Peter Lloyd was one of the best-known businessmen in Tasmania, chairman or a director of a number of companies including AMP, the Commonwealth Bank, Goliath Cement and Monier. Born in 1915, he gained a Master of Arts degree from Oxford, joined Cadbury's chocolate factory in England as a management cadet, and served in the Royal Artillery during the Second World War. In 1914 he was posted to the Cadbury factory in Tasmania, and was chairman from 1953 until 1971, when Cadbury merged with Schweppes.

An impressive figure who overawed some but had in moments of relaxation 'a madcap streak', Lloyd was described as 'a man of correctness and integrity'. He had wide educational interests: he sat on the interim council of the University of Papua New Guinea and on the Australian Administrative Staff College Council, and from 1972 to 1974 was a member of the Commonwealth Williams Committee, which inquired into education and training. Lloyd was knighted in 1971. As a hobby, he was a meticulous gardener.

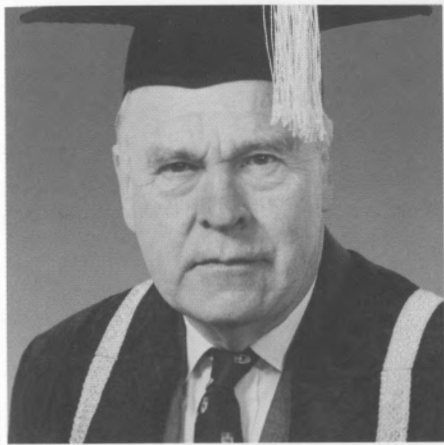


Lloyd sat on the University Council from 1957, and was elected Chancellor in 1982. He commented that the biggest problem facing the University was the need for continued financial stringency; he saw his role as Chancellor as chairing University Council meetings and conferring degrees. The last businessman to become Chancellor, he perhaps ended the era when the Chancellor was mainly interested in finances. In 1985 the Lloyds moved to Victoria to be near their children, and Lloyd died in 1996.

Sources: *Mercury*, 9 September 1981, 9 September 1996;
Examiner, 6 January 1982
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, p 206.
Photograph: *Mercury*.

Professor Alec Lazenby, AO

Vice-Chancellor 21.10.1982 – 31.01.1991



A Vice-Chancellor whose hobbies included not only the predictable golf and bridge, but icing cakes, decorating houses, making rugs and knitting – this was Alec Lazenby. Born in Yorkshire in 1928, the son of tenant farmers, he studied Agricultural Science at the University of Wales, spent 12 years at Cambridge and taught at the University of Armidale, spending seven later years as its Vice-Chancellor. After returning to England for five years to study grasslands, he was appointed Tasmania's Vice-Chancellor in 1982.

Affable and down-to-earth, Lazenby wanted the University to participate more in the community, with its faculties developing links to the outside world, not only for the general good but for increased financial support. Graduates should be adaptable and flexible, the University should be more relevant.

It was difficult to implement these aims in the face of many crises. The first was coping with the bitterness caused by the abolition of the Tasmanian College of Advanced Education, and incorporating some of its programs in the University. Then came cuts in funding, the imposition of student fees, and amalgamation.

Lazenby was keen for the University to develop statewide: in 1984, two-thirds of its students came from within 70 miles of Hobart. The impetus began in 1987. The next year the Federal Government started to push universities to amalgamate, but Tasmania had already begun talks with the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology in Launceston. By the end of Lazenby's term, amalgamation was assured, and in 1990 he presided over the University's centenary celebrations.

Sources: *Mercury*, 9 July 1984, 11 July 1987, 1, 7 February 1990;
Togatus, October 1985;
R Davis, *Open to Talent*, Hobart, 1990, pp 205–06.

The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE, CVO

Chancellor 31.08.1985 – 01.09.1995



Born in Launceston in 1937, Guy Green studied Law at the University of Tasmania and after being admitted to the bar in 1960, practised in Launceston. Intelligent, congenial, conciliatory and highly respected, an enthusiastic promoter of Tasmania, Guy Green was an obvious candidate for high office. Chief Justice from 1973 to 1995, he was knighted in 1982 and served as Chancellor of the University of Tasmania (1985–95), Governor of Tasmania (1995–2003), and Administrator of Australia on several occasions. Green has chaired many bodies, ranging from St John Ambulance to Ten Days on the Island and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery; an excellent speaker, he has delivered many orations and speeches; a thoughtful writer, he has written many articles, chapters and forewords.

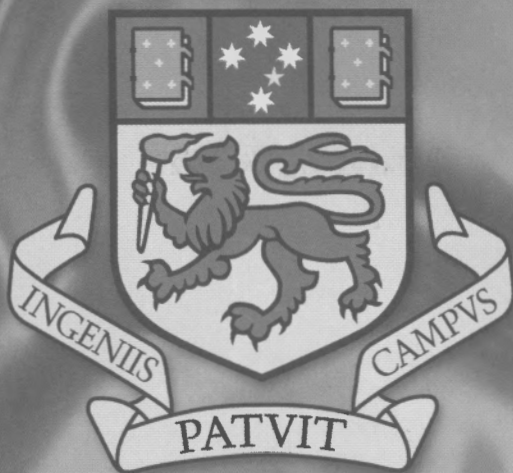
Originating from Launceston, but having lived for many years in Hobart and knowing both communities, Green was well qualified to act as Chancellor during the difficult period when the southern-based University of Tasmania amalgamated with the northern Tasmanian State Institute of Technology. He was closely involved with selecting the new Vice-Chancellor and with the



amalgamation process, assisting to draft the enabling legislation which 'invented' the new University.

Green felt that many matters were more properly the province of the Vice-Chancellor, but was conscious of the importance of the Chancellor's advisory and supporting role. He was particularly concerned with maintaining the significance of graduation ceremonies, and was much involved in the University's centenary celebrations. His leadership assisted the University enormously during these difficult years of change.

Sources: *Who's Who in Australia 2002*;
information from Sir Guy Green.
Photograph: Government House.



UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

In 1991 the Hobart-based institution merged with the Launceston-based Tasmanian State Institute of Technology (TSIT) to form the 'new' University of Tasmania.

Professor Alan Gilbert

Vice-Chancellor 01.02.1991 – 31.12.1995

Born in 1944, Alan Gilbert graduated in History at the Australian National University, lectured at the University of Papua New Guinea in 1967, and completed his doctorate in modern British History at Oxford. He lectured at the University of New South Wales and co-edited the 11-volume *Australians: a historical library* (1988), and then moved from teaching to administration. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania in 1991.

This was a pivotal point in the University's history. Gilbert's task involved melding the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania into one institution, and calming northern fears of a southern takeover. Two disparate groups of staff and academics had to be united, and regional tensions had to be overcome. To this end Gilbert spent two days in each week in Launceston. He felt the amalgamation challenged the University's resources and consciousness, and his leadership and management were fundamental to its success.

A forceful and competent administrator, Gilbert achieved a great deal. To attract brilliant students he inaugurated University



Scholarships, and to attract funding he established the University Foundation. Within the staff, he recognised the importance of recognising teaching as equal to research, and initiated teaching awards. Gilbert also took seriously the importance of relations between the University and both the community and the government, and inaugurated a series of high-level forums about issues of the day. He resigned to become Vice-Chancellor in Melbourne, and eventually moved to the major international position of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester.

Sources: *Mercury*, 1 March 1991, 19 August 1991; *Who's Who in Australia 2004*; information from Sir Guy Green; A Alexander, *Students First*, Hobart, 1999, p 228; biography of Alan Gilbert on the University of Melbourne's website, www.unimelb.edu.au/ExecServ/honcausa/citation/gilbert.html.
Photograph: *Mercury*.

The Hon. Mr Justice William Zeeman

Acting Chancellor 01.09.1995 – 31.12.1995

Chancellor 01.01.1996 – 10.03.1998



Shortly after William Zeeman was born in Amsterdam in 1944 his family emigrated to Tasmania, and Zeeman was educated in Launceston and at the University of Tasmania, graduating in Law. He practised in Launceston, where his considerable intellect and legal skills, his deep commitment to fairness and social justice, and his capacity for hard work meant he also served on public bodies, becoming for example chairman of the Launceston General Hospital and the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology.

In this position, he was one of the major architects of the Institute's amalgamation with the University of Tasmania.

In 1990 Zeeman became a judge in the Supreme Court and moved to Hobart, where among other activities he lectured in Law at the University. With his varied skills and excellent leadership he was an obvious choice for Chancellor, and in the words of his Vice-Chancellor, Don McNicol, he was 'amongst the best of the chancellors of Australia's universities'. Widely respected throughout the community, he was the University's host at public functions and was keenly interested in becoming acquainted with the University community. He was especially sympathetic to students, as one of the few Chancellors who had taught them. At the University Council he was an excellent chairman, who listened to all points of view then would sum up the situation and suggest a course of action. Such was his sense of fairness and his ability to discern the 'right thing to do' that he was seldom challenged. His untimely death in 1998 was widely mourned.

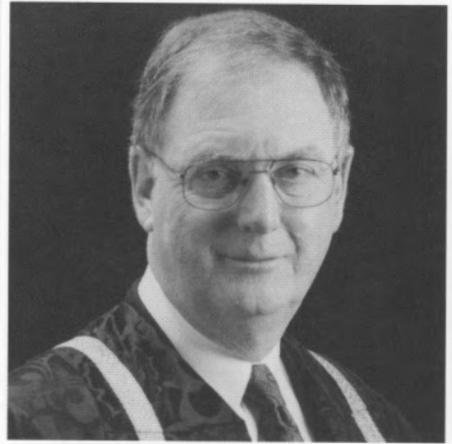
Sources: *Mercury*, 11 March 1998;
Unitas no 138, March 1998.

Professor Don McNicol

Vice-Chancellor 01.02.1996 – 02.08.2002

Born in Adelaide in 1939, Don McNicol was educated at the universities of Adelaide and Cambridge, specialising in Psychology. He lectured at the University of New South Wales then was Professor of Psychology at the University of Tasmania from 1981 to 1986. Moving to administration, he became Vice-Chancellor at the University of New England then the University of Sydney, before returning to Tasmania as Vice-Chancellor.

Cheerful and competent, McNicol was personally popular, but after a controversial period in Sydney he faced a difficult time in Tasmania. Severe funding cuts made change imperative, there was heavy external regulation, students disliked federal government fees, and the two campuses had never entirely united. McNicol tried to invest the University with a statewide identity through cross-campus teaching and widespread use of technology to free students from the 'tyranny of timetables'. He also tried to ensure that the community saw the University not as merely a place for the elite, but as a major feature of Tasmanian life.



Another change was concentration on areas of excellence, such as Antarctic and Southern Ocean Studies, to create centres with national and international reputations. New subjects included Tourism and Health Science. Such massive change brought some opposition, with staff and students moving motions of no confidence, but when McNicol left in 2002 the University was stronger than it had been when he arrived. Retention rates had risen, and with 1713 employees it was Tasmania's second-largest employer, and one of the top 10 Australian universities in research.

Sources: *Who's Who in Australia 2004*;
Mercury, 1 June 2000, 16 August 2000, 13 December 2001, 3 August 2002;
Examiner, 31 May 2000, 10 August 2002;
Unitas no 229, 2002.

Ms Kimbra Boyer

Acting Chancellor 10.03.1998 – 30.09.1998



Kim Boyer's relationship with the University of Tasmania has been a long-standing one. Born and educated in Tasmania, she began an Arts degree in 1966 while a journalist at the *Mercury*, and she later worked at the *Brisbane Telegraph*. Boyer was a part-time tutor in English and gained a Master of Humanities degree in 1986. Her appointment as Tasmania's first Adviser on Women's Affairs led to a senior management career in the Tasmanian public sector, predominantly in the health portfolio.

Boyer 'returned' to the University as Convocation representative on the University Council, and worked with Chief Justice Green and Justices Zeeman and Ewan Crawford to develop the legislative framework for the amalgamation of the University of Tasmania with the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology. In 1996 she became Deputy Chancellor, and was Acting Chancellor during the illness of Chancellor Zeeman and for the period leading up to the appointment of Chancellor Vertigan.

Boyer saw the role of Chancellor as having two key aspects. The first was providing leadership in the overall management of the University, guiding Council and assisting the Vice-Chancellor in anticipating and meeting national and local challenges while providing excellence in teaching and research. The second was as part of the public face of the University, particularly in graduation ceremonies, which celebrated the achievements of students and the staff who taught them.

Boyer relinquished the role of Deputy Chancellor in 2003 and is now a part-time Senior Research Fellow in Rural Health at the University of Tasmania.

Sources: Information from Kim Boyer;
Who's Who in Australia 2004.

Dr Michael Vertigan, AC

Chancellor 01.10.1998 – 30.09.2006

Born in Devonport in 1941, Michael Vertigan studied Economics at the University of Tasmania and completed a PhD at the University of California, Berkeley, the 'almost mythical' campus which led the world in the radical ideals of the day, and where Vertigan heard Martin Luther King speak. He held senior academic positions in Canada and Western Australia before returning to senior roles in the Tasmanian Public Service. Headhunted by Premier Jeff Kennett, he headed the Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance and led financial and economic reform in that state, then back in Tasmania he became chair of the Basslink Development Board, and a director of many companies around Australia in energy and financial services.

A strong interest has always been hockey, including active student involvement in the University Hockey Club and Sports Council. Vertigan's involvement has been at all levels from local to international and in 2002 Hockey Australia presented him with an Award of Merit.

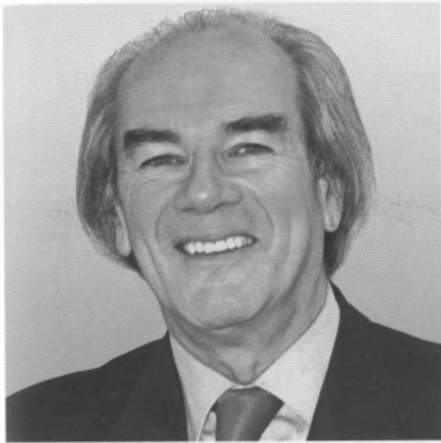


In 1998 Vertigan was appointed Chancellor of the University of Tasmania, and commented that he hoped during his term to see a lift in the University's profile at home and abroad, and an increase in tertiary participation rates. Widely admired for his tireless work in building positive relationships with the wider community, and for his dignified yet warm presence hosting university functions, especially graduation ceremonies, Vertigan was also notable for his part in changing the University of Tasmania Act so that the University Council could be restructured to reflect a wider diversity of experience.

Sources: *Examiner*, 2 March 1999, 13 July 2002;
Mercury, 19 September 1998;
information from Michael Vertigan;
Unitas, 152, 229, 256;
Alumni News, November 2000.

Professor Daryl Le Grew

Vice-Chancellor 15.01.2003 –



The only architect to become Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania, Daryl Le Grew was born in Victoria in 1945. At the University of Melbourne he studied then taught and researched, and was appointed Professor of Architecture at Deakin University. After serving as Head of School and Dean, Le Grew took up administrative posts, becoming Vice-Chancellor at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, before moving to Tasmania in 2003. He retains an interest in architecture, and is an adviser for major public projects including the National Gallery of Victoria.

As Vice-Chancellor, Le Grew aimed to increase Tasmania's level of participation in tertiary education, and to maintain and develop the University's performance and reputation as a research and teaching institution. He set up the strategic 'EDGE' agenda, which emphasises excellence and growth in research and teaching, national and global distinctiveness as a world leader in key specialist areas, and engagement with local, national and international communities.

As the turbulence of the 1990s receded, Le Grew believes that the University became more determined to achieve, building on many of the developments already set in place. Le Grew seeks to develop and expand research institutes and thematic teaching in the University's key areas of strength and focus. In only 18 months this policy has met with resounding success, attracting key international scholars to the staff and funding from government and industry. Le Grew believes this is an omen for the University of Tasmania's future in not only adapting to circumstances, but leading the way.

Sources: Information from Daryl Le Grew;
Unitas passim from 2003.

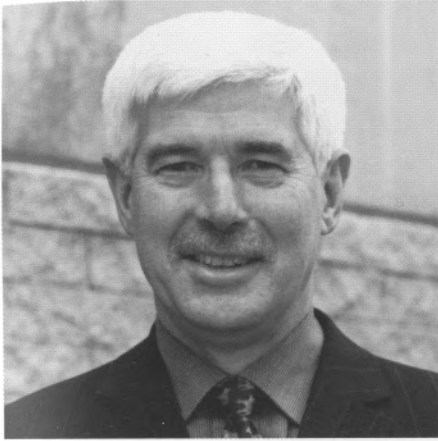


UTAS

In February 2004 the University of Tasmania launched the UTAS brand to project its international reputation.

Mr Damian Bugg, AM

Chancellor 01.10.2006 –



Born in Tasmania, Damian Bugg studied Law at the University of Tasmania, where he also played hockey and resided at John Fisher College, of which he was president. After being admitted to the bar in 1969, he became a partner in the Hobart law firm of Dobson Mitchell and Allport, and in 1968 he was appointed the first Director of Public Prosecutions for Tasmania. In 1987 he established the Electronic Recording Committee, which implemented the program of video-recorded police interviews in Tasmania, and the following year he set up the Forensic Science Service Committee.

Bugg has been president of the Bar Association of Tasmania, and chairman of the Southern Legal Assistance Scheme. He took silk in 1994, and was appointed Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions in 1999, and in 2005 a Member of the Order of Australia.

A member of the University Council since 2001, Bugg was appointed Chancellor in 2006. He looks forward to continuing the policy of making attending the University an attainable goal for all Tasmanians, and ensuring that the University contributes to the life of the community in as many fields as possible. In the immediate future, he commented, the institution has a challenging role as the sole university in Tasmania. Bugg's tasks will include incorporating the Australian Maritime College in the University, consolidating the University's statewide identity, and enhancing and improving the student experience not only for Tasmanians, but for all those from the mainland and overseas who come to study in Tasmania.

Sources: *Who's Who in Australia 2004*;
information from Damian Bugg.

Acknowledgements

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University of Tasmania

Don Stephens

University of Tasmania Foundation

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